AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN LIVY RENATA'S VLOGS ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL

SKRIPSI

Presented to
IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro
In partial fulfillment of requirements
for the degree of Bachelor in English Education Department

BY:

TANTRI KUSUMA DWI INAFIAH
NIM: 20120036

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS EDUCATION
IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO
2024

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN LIVY RENATA'S VLOGS ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL

SKRIPSI
Presented to
IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro
In partial fulfillment of requirements
for the degree of Bachelor in English Education Department

By:

Tantri Kusuma Dwi Inafiah
NIM: 20120036

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO
2024**

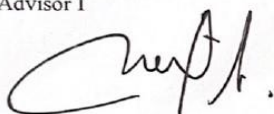# APPROVAL SHEET

APPROVAL SHEET

Undergraduate thesis proposal entitled "An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on YouTube Channel" written by:

Name   : Tantri Kusuma Dwi Inafiah

Student ID   : 20120036

Study Program   : English Language Education

Has been approved by the advisors and proposed to be examined in the Undergraduate Thesis Exam.

Bojonegoro, 15 July 2024

Advisor I

Meiga Ratih Tirtanawati, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0725058403

Advisor II

Chyntia Heru Woro P. M.Pd.
NIDN. 072801903

ii

LEGITIMATION

A thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on YouTube Channel" written by:

Name   : Tantri Kusuma Dwi Inafiah

NIM   : 20120036

Study Program   : English Education

Has been defended in the thesis examination in English Education Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Arts Education, IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro on Tuesday, 23 July 2024.
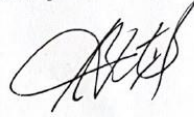
Bojonegoro, 23 July 2024

Chairman

Fitri Nurdianingsih, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0729058701

Secretary

Chyntia Heru Woro P, M.Pd
NIDN. 0728017903

Examiner I

Fitri Nurdianingsih, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0729058701

Examiner II

Dr. Refi Ranto Rozak, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0702058403

Rector

Dr. Junarti, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0014016501

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I, the undersigned below:

Name : Tantri Kusuma Dwi Inafiah

Student ID : 20120036

Study Program : English Language Education

Faculty : Faculty of Language and Arts Education

I solemnly declare that the undergraduate thesis that I have written is really my own writing and does not constitute plagiarism either in part of in whole.

If in the future, it is proven or can be proven that this thesis is the result of plagiarism, either partially or wholly, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions with the applicable provisions

Bojonegoro, 15 July 2024

The Researcher,

Tantri Kusuma Dwi Inafiah

NIM. 20120036

ABSTRACT

Inafiah, Tantri Kusuma Dwi. 2024. An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on YouTube Channel. Skripsi, English Education Department, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro, Advisor (I) Meiga Ratih Tirtanawati, M.Pd., (II) Chyntia Heru Woro Prastiwi, M.Pd.

Key Word: Code-Mixing, Code-Switching, Vlog, Bilingual

Indonesia is regarded as one of the most ethnically diverse countries globally. Its population comprises individuals with a multitude of cultural, linguistic, and ethnic backgrounds coexisting within the same geographical setting. This study aims to analyze the types and factors of sociolinguistic code-mixing and code-switching phenomena in Livy Renata's vlogs on YouTube channel using the qualitative descriptive method. Livy Renata is a content creator who is proficient in English, Indonesian, Mandarin, and Japanese. This study analyzed code-mixing and code-switching phenomena based on Hoffman's and Poplack's theories. Three categories of code mixing were identified: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation based on Eunhee's theory. Code-switching was classified into tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching based on Suwito's theory. The data from two vlogs on Livy Renata YouTube channel was analyzed, revealing a higher frequency of code-mixing compared to code-switching used by the host. In the first vlog, 84.85% of the data were categorized as code-mixing, while 15.15% were code-switching. In terms of code-mixing types, intra-sentential code-mixing was most commonly used, comprising 84.65% of the data analyzed. In contrast, in the second vlog, the data categorized as code-mixing were 61.90% of code-nixing, and 38.10% were categorized as code-switching types. The results of the data analysis also revealed that the codemixing utilized by Livy Renata as the host is contingent upon individual factors, whereby the speaker is capable of mastering a language. In contrast, the specific factor that influenced code-switching was found to be the interlocutor, who had the same linguistic background as the speaker. The study provides valuable insights into the linguistic behaviors observed in Livy Renata's vlogs, shedding light on the complexities of code-mixing and code-switching in bilingual communication.

ABSTRAK

Inafiah, Tantri Kusuma Dwi. 2024. An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on YouTube Channel. Skripsi, English Education Department, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro, Advisor (I) Meiga Ratih Tirtanawati, M.Pd., (II) Chyntia Heru Woro Prastiwi, M.Pd.

Key Word: Code-Mixing, Code-Switching, Vlog, Bilingual

Indonesia dianggap sebagai salah satu negara yang paling beragam secara etnis di dunia. Penduduknya terdiri dari individu-individu dengan berbagai latar belakang budaya, bahasa, dan etnis yang hidup berdampingan dalam satu wilayah geografis yang sama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan faktor fenomena campur kode dan alih kode sosiolinguistik dalam vlog Livy Renata di kanal YouTube menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Livy Renata adalah seorang content creator yang mahir berbahasa Inggris, Indonesia, Mandarin, dan Jepang. Penelitian ini menganalisis fenomena campur kode dan alih kode berdasarkan teori Hoffman dan Poplack. Tiga kategori campur kode diidentifikasi: intra-sentential, intra-leksikal, dan melibatkan perubahan pelafalan berdasarkan teori Eunhee. Sedangkan alih kode diklasifikasikan menjadi alih kode tag, alih kode inter-sentensial, dan alih kode intra-sentensial berdasarkan teori Suwito. Data dari dua vlog di kanal YouTube Livy Renata yang dianalisis menunjukkan frekuensi campur kode yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan alih kode yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara. Pada vlog pertama, 84,85% data dikategorikan sebagai campur kode, sedangkan 15,15% adalah alih kode. Dalam hal jenis campur kode, campur kode intra-sentensial paling sering digunakan, yaitu 84,65% dari data yang dianalisis. Sebaliknya, pada vlog kedua, data yang dikategorikan sebagai campur kode sebanyak 61,90% adalah campur kode, dan 38,10% dikategorikan sebagai jenis alih kode. Hasil analisis data juga menunjukkan bahwa campur kode yang digunakan oleh Livy Renata sebagai pembawa acara didasari oleh faktor individu dimana pembicara memiliki kemampuan menguasai suatu bahasa. Sementara itu, faktor spesifik yang mempengaruhi alih kode ditemukan sebagai faktor lawan bicara yang memiliki latar belakang linguistik yang sma pengan penutur. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan yang berharga tentang perilaku linguistik yang diamati dalam vlog Livy Renata, yang menjelaskan kompleksitas campur kode dan alih kode dalam komunikasi dwibahasa.

MOTTO

"Don't judge without knowing the truth"

(Anonymous)

"Sick and tired, but I don't wanna mess up 'cause life goes on"

(BTS - Dis-ease)

DEDICATION

First of all, praise be to Allah, the Almighty of God, the Most Merciful, who has given me strength, guidance, and love so that I can have the opportunity to complete my thesis well even though there are still shortcomings and mistakes. Secondly, praise and salutation to our beloved prophet, Muhammad (PBUH), who has guided his ummah to salvation. Finally, with deep gratitude, I dedicate my thesis to:

1. My beloved mom, Mrs. Sulasmini, who always gives me great love, motivates me, and reminds me to actively worship Allah for achieving a best result in everything, Love you so much!

2. My first love. My dad, Mr. Tamsianto, who always understood, supported, and made me feel, always made me a lucky daughter to have a father I could rely on.

3. My sister, Meviana Kusuma Dewi, the one who is always there to help in every situation and comfort me in times of sadness.

4. My close friends, thank you for always make me laugh, support and help me every time I have difficulties. You guys are one of the best parts of my life.

5. Myself. Thank you for being this far. I cannot mention all the things we have been through, but I am really proud of you. You did great!

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise be to Allah the Most Merciful, for the strength, love and guidance so I can finish this thesis, and also to our beloved prophet, Muhammad (PBUH), who has always been my inspiration.

The researcher would like to acknowledge the various challenges encountered during the process of writing this thesis, which were eventually overcome with invaluable support and assistance from various parties. With sincere gratitude, the researcher would like to thank:

1. Junarti, M.Pd, as the Rector of IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro.

2. Fitri Nurdianingsih, M.Pd., as the Dean of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education, IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro.

3. Meiga Ratih Tirtanawati, M.Pd, as the first supervisor motivated a lot .

4. Chyntia Heru Woro Prastiwi, M.Pd., as the Head of the English Education Study Program as well as the second advisor, who has helped a lot during the preparation and completion of this thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general overview of the study. This section contains the study's history, research questions, objective, significance, and essential term definitions.

A. The Background of The Study

Language is inextricably linked to social life. It is the main tool used by humans to interact with others. In every part of the world, people use their language to express their feelings (Tirtanawati & Salsabila, 2021). According to Ramadhan, (2020), language is the most effective medium in the communication process. Therefore, language has a high position to establish connections between one another, and language mastery enables humans to access diverse information sources, acquire knowledge, and engage in intellectual discourse (Umami & Ghasani, 2021). Sometimes, the bilingual and multilingual people often exhibit code-mixing and code-switching behavior, whereby they fluidly alternate two or more languages during communication to obtain a better discussion.

Indonesia is a unitary state comprised of many races, tribes, and cultures, making it a multicultural country. Consequently, Indonesians acquire the ability to communicate in multiple languages, thus becoming bilingual or multilingual individuals. Nowadays, many people are trying to learn and develop foreign language, especially English skills to communicate globally (Primasari et al., 2022). However, bilingualism and multilingualism are also some of the reasons why code-mixing and code-switching can occur in conversations. Code-mixing is a linguistic phenomenon when someone combining of two or more languages in a speech.

(Octavia, 2017). Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon that describes the practice of language users switching from one language to another during a conversation (Pareza & Rosita, 2022). As previously explained, code-switching is a bilingualism and multilingualism phenomenon whereby speakers switch between languages due to the influence of different situations. On the other hand, mixed code refers to the use of multiple languages that are intertwined with each other and the speaker's language, with the language of the local community being the dominant one. Individuals may express their feelings and thoughts and create their identity by developing conversational abilities in two or more languages. It also permits individuals to meet personal and social demands in environments other than the one in which they were raised. The concept of code-mixing and code-switching of Indonesia-English has become a societal trend or manner of speech, particularly among youth. Sociolinguistics is also interested in this approach. These phenomena also have an impact on lifestyle and social media, particularly YouTube.

YouTube has become the world's leading platform for sharing content. Many individuals create personal channels to earn commissions based on the number of views and subscribers they receive. In Indonesia, people have started sharing interesting content ideas, from tips to life experiences. It is common for them to use English terms or speak in full English during their videos. An example of such a channel is Livy Renata, who is multilingual and can speak Indonesian, Mandarin, English and Japanese. Her daily vlogs are a mix of Indonesian and English, and occasionally include Japanese. However, she primarily uses Indonesian and English to communicate and interact to others.

As a result, the researcher has aimed at this topic since Indonesian people are accustomed to communicating in multiple languages. The research will focus on analyzing the types of code-switching and code-mixing present in Livy Renata's vlogs. In addition to being entertaining, the content has the potential to enhance English language skills and broaden knowledge. This phenomenon led the researcher to do a study entitled **An Analysis of Code-mixing and Code-switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on YouTube Channel**.

This study will analyze the type of code-switching and code-mixing used by Livy Renata during recording the vlog and the reasons why she used code-switching and code-mixing.

B. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research background described above, the researcher develops a problem formulation that will expose this research, which is as follows:

1. What specific types of code-switching and code-mixing are utilized by the host in the vlogs?

2. Which particular types of code-switching and code-mixing are frequently employed by the host when interacting with her guest stars?

3. What are the factors that cause code-mixing and code-switching in Livy Renata's vlogs?

C. Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research compiled by researchers are as follows:

1. To find out the types of code-mixing and code-switching used in Livy Renata's vlogs.

2. To find out the particular types of codes used by Livy Renata in the vlogs and factors of code-mixing and code switching that occurred.

3. To find out the particular factors of codes that are frequently used in Livy Renata's vlogs.

D. The Significant of the Research

In terms of the study's relevance, two factors are significant in research: theoretical and practical. The intended benefits of this study are theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretically

This study will assist readers in extending their understanding of sociolinguistics, particularly the phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching, which are common in Indonesia. Because this research involves numerous ideas linked to knowledge in the field of sociolinguistics, it is envisaged that doing this research would promote understanding and development related to language acquisition.

2. Practically

a. For English Teacher

Teachers are anticipated to receive information about code-mixing and code-switching from this research that they may apply in their settings, particularly in the academic context. Teachers can also utilize it in the learning process to ensure that students understand what is being taught. Teachers may also utilize YouTube applications to teach their students because YouTube is a prominent social media platform that can be used as a medium for teaching and learning.

b. For the Researcher

The results of the study are intended to motivate and inspire researchers to conduct code-mixing and code-switching research in areas other than sociolinguistics. Furthermore, the researcher might utilize this study as a reference for investigating code-mixing or code-switching.

E. Operational Definitions

The researcher will define some of the words or operational definitions used in this study to ensure that there are no grammatical problems. The following operational definitions are included in this study:

1. Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is the blending of two codes or languages without changing the topic (Umami & Ghasani, 2021). According to Harya (2018), code-mixing happens when people absorb tiny units (words or short phrase) from one language into another. It is generally accidental and occurs at the word level.

According to the definitions above, code-switching is referring to the act of using two or more languages or language varieties in the same conversation without changing the topic. It is a common linguistic practice observed in various domains in social life, including social media. As an illustration, Livy Renata's vlogs provide an insightful example of the usage of code-switching in contemporary digital communication.

2. Code-Switching

Code-switching refers to the use of two different languages in the same conversation. It happens when bilinguals change between two languages during a conversation with another bilingual individual (Akbar, 2021). According to Amin (2023), code-switching refers to the phenomenon of alternating between two or more languages in a single conversation or communication. This linguistic practice is typically observed among individuals who have attained proficiency in multiple languages and are accustomed to use them interchangeably in their daily interactions.

From the definition above, Code-switching refers to the sociolinguistic phenomenon where bilingual or multilingual individuals alternate between two or more languages during a single conversation. This practice has been observed in various linguistic and cultural contexts and has been widely studied by linguists. In the context of Livy Renata's vlogs, the host's use of code-switching can be seen as a communicative strategy that allows her to interact with interlocutors who are also multilingual. By switching between languages, the host can establish a rapport with her guests and convey a sense of linguistic and cultural fluidity.

3. YouTube Channel

YouTube is a website that was designed for video or audio-visual sharing. Millions of users around the world have created accounts on this site that allow them to upload videos that can be watched by anyone. According to Thanissaro Kulupana (2015), YouTube is the largest and most diverse video sharing platform on the internet.

A channel can be used for a variety of purposes, such as sharing personal videos, creating vlogs, or publishing educational content. Thus, there will be interaction in the video that has been uploaded in the form of feedback in the form of likes, comments, saves, and shares (Rohman & Husna, 2017).

Based on these definitions, YouTube is a viral online platform in the global community, including Indonesia. YouTube provides a lot of benefits to its users. With a wide variety of video content, people can easily gain new knowledge by utilizing the online platform. One of the Indonesian YouTubers is Livy Renata. She started her YouTube channel in 2020 which contains a lot of interesting videos on her YouTube channel.

4. Vlog

A video blog, commonly referred to as a vlog, is a form of user-generated content that is uploaded to a video-sharing platform and usually involves continuous narration alongside audio-visual components (Kim, 2017).

According to Anggraeni et al., (2020), vlogs are personal videos that are posted publicly on video-sharing websites such as YouTube and Flickr. They value video above textual and audio information, making it a popular way to share experiences, thoughts, and viewpoints.

According to the definitions above, a vlog is a type of video content that is created and shared on digital platforms, which typically features an individual's personal experiences and activities.