

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING USED BY MELLA CARLY ON
YOUTUBE VIDEO**



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING USED BY MELLA CARLY ON YOUTUBE VIDEO

BY

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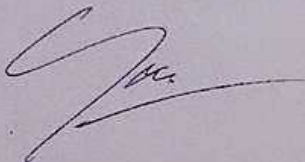
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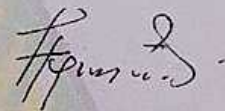
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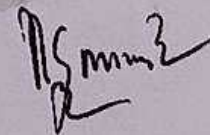
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DECLARATION

The thesis by Andi Tenri Oji Gau (F041191111) entitled *An Analysis of Using Code Mixing Used By Mella Carly On Youtube Video* has been revised as advised during the examination on
and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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2. Prof. Dr. Kamsinah, M.Hum.

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AGREEMENT

On June 12, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Andi Tenri Oji Gau (F041191111) entitled *An Analysis of Using Code Mixing Used By Mella Carly On Youtube Video* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, June 12, 2024

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.1807/UN4.9.1/KEP/2024 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Andi Tenri Oji Gau (F041191111) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

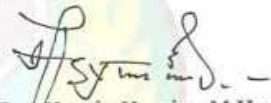
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, 7 Agustus 2024



Andi Tenri Oji Gau



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Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT submitted by me for the blessings and bounty such as the ideas, great health and good people around me so that I finally finished my graduating paper. Without it, I would not be here to write acknowledgment of my paper to obtain a Bachelor of Undergraduate Literature degree in the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

The writer realization is that this thesis has many shortcomings. This is due to the author's limited ability in terms of knowledge and experience. Therefore, all constructive criticism and suggestions will be received by the author with an open heart as material for improvement and to broaden the author's horizons in the future.

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ABSTRACT

ANDI TENRI OJI GAU. An Analysis of Using Code Mixing Used by Mella Carly On Youtube Video (supervised by Abdul Hakim and Husein Hasyim).

This researcher focuses on analyzing of using code mixing in Mella Carly's Youtube video. The objectives of this research are (1) to learn about the types of code mixing by Mella Carly in her YouTube video, (2) to determine the predominant form of code mixing that Mella Carly's utilizes in her YouTube video. The research approach employed in this study is descriptive-qualitative. The data used are selected video from Mella Carly's Youtube which are then analyze the types of code-mixing and the category dominantly used. The method of collecting data was observation. The writer analyzed the types of code-mixing and the category dominantly used in the selected video from Mella Carly's youtube based on Hoffman's theory. Based on the analysis and the theory used, the researcher finds the most dominant type of code mixing used in Mella Carly's Youtube video is intra-sentential with 71.4%. The second is intra-lexical with 25%. The third is a change of pronunciation with only one data or 3.6%. They all have different levels of code-mixing used in Mella Carly's utterance.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code-Mixing



ABSTRAK

ANDI TENRI OJI GAU. *An Analysis of Using Code Mixing Used by Mella Carly On Youtube Video* (dibimbing oleh Abdul Hakim dan Husein Hasyim).

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis penggunaan campur kode dalam video Youtube Mella Carly. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis campur kode yang digunakan oleh Mella Carly dalam video Youtube-nya, (2) untuk mengetahui bentuk campur kode yang paling dominan yang digunakan oleh Mella Carly dalam video Youtube-nya. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-kualitatif. Data yang digunakan adalah video-video yang dipilih dari Youtube Mella Carly yang kemudian dianalisis jenis-jenis campur kode dan kategori yang dominan digunakan. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi. Penulis menganalisis jenis-jenis campur kode dan kategori yang dominan digunakan dalam video yang dipilih dari Youtube Mella Carly berdasarkan teori Hoffman. Berdasarkan analisis dan teori yang digunakan, peneliti menemukan jenis campur kode yang paling dominan digunakan dalam video Youtube Mella Carly adalah intra-sentential dengan 71,4%. Yang kedua adalah intra-leksikal dengan 25%. Yang ketiga adalah perubahan pelafalan dengan hanya satu data atau 3,6%. Ketiga jenis campur kode tersebut memiliki tingkat yang berbeda dalam ujaran Mella Carly.

Kata kunci: *Sociolinguistics, Code-Mixing*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

(Fromkin and Rodman, 1974:2). People utilize language to connect with one another, convey ideas, and share their perspectives. Language will be necessary for the rest of our lives. Many languages are spoken around the world, including Indonesian, Arabic, English, Malay, Japanese, Korean, and others. Each country has a local language in addition to its official language. People employ numerous languages in their daily interactions rather than just one in communication.

Language distinguishes humans from other animals. People, as social beings, require a means of communication. This phenomenon may be observed in a variety of nations across the world, including Indonesia. Although many Indonesians speak Indonesian as their first language, many also interact in English. It enables individuals to converse in more than one language. Bilingualism refers to this phenomenon.

Bilingualism is the ability of speakers to converse in two languages in both official and informal settings. Bilingual or multilingual refers to a group or individual who can converse in at least two languages. Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as "a person who has some functional ability in a second language."



In contrast, multilingualism refers to a person who can converse with others in more than two languages.

Code mixing is the process of switching between kinds, or codes, in clauses or sentences. In contrast, code mixing is the use of many languages in a single utterance during a discussion. Code mixing focuses on language types that are often used for communication and may be used for both verbal and nonverbal communication.

Keraf stated in Aflahah (2017) that "the style of language is how to express thoughtsthrough language so that language looks imaginative." In other words, language style is a means for communicating people's views. People tend to express themselves usinglinguistic styles. Social media is an internet platform that enables individuals to engagewithout regard for geography or time. Social media has a huge impact on social changeand language, particularly among the millennial population.

In the contemporary period of the Industrial Revolution, fast technological advancement makes it relatively easy for someone to influence a large number of people through various media and platforms like YouTube. Everyone has access to andcan view YouTube videos. YouTube has a large number of videos from YouTubers from all over the world, each with unique and entertaining

erial. YouTube providesa wealth of knowledge. Every YouTuber must have que features, and some combine Indonesian and English. The creator's



material is unusual, such as scary movie reactions, game play, and the use of unique language such as slogans, greetings, etc., so that people are interested in the content.

Mella Carli is a TikTok content creator and YouTuber from the Netherlands, known to Mella Carly is a girl of Dutch descent from her father and mother from Indonesia. Mella Carly is also known to master 3 languages, namely Dutch, Indonesian and Javanese. He is known to be increasingly famous for the content of his hilarious vent videos and his crisp laughter.

The author chose Mella Carly as an object for several reasons, including the fact that she always blends Indonesian and English in her videos. Surely there was a reason he utilized code-mixing. This piqued the interest of researchers, who wanted to know why he utilizes code-mixing in his YouTube videos and how it works.

B. Identification of Problem

In this research, the author focuses on mixing code, which is frequently utilized by Mela in generating YouTube videos.

C. Scope of The Problem

Researchers initially noticed the behavior of the mixing code employed by Mella Carly when visiting her YouTube channel. Researchers are really keen to

know why Mella Carly does this, if there is any form of mixing code, and what type of mixing code is employed in that content.



D. Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the researcher would like to conduct research in line with these research question as follows

- a. What types of code mixing does Mella Carly utilize in her YouTube videos?
- b. What is the predominant sort of code mixing that Mella Carly utilizes in her YouTube video?

E. The Objective of The Study

- a. To learn about the several types of code mixing used by Mella Carly in her YouTube video
- b. To determine the predominant form of code mixing that Mella Carly utilizes in her YouTube video.

F. Significance of The Study

The Writer hopes this research can give contribution to English Language.

Where it has two significances : Theoretical and Practical Significance.

a. Theoretical Significance

The authors anticipate that this research will shed light on how people manage language choices in digital contexts, reflecting wider social language views. In the world of digital communication, analyzing code mixing in Mella Carly's videos can show trends linked to audience interaction, identity development, and content creation tactics. This study also helps to understand how language is utilized to negotiate cultural and



linguistic identities in media portrayals. It also emphasizes the power dynamics that underpin language hierarchies and cultural impact, as well as providing a critical view of language's function in forming social reality.

b. Practical Significance

This research can help content creators, digital marketers, and social media strategists understand how to communicate effectively with multilingual consumers. Understanding Mella Carly's code-mixing patterns and methods might help you learn the best practices for generating entertaining and culturally relevant content on YouTube and other digital platforms. Second, your study can help educators and language learners by providing real instances of code mixing in digital environments that can be used for language teaching and learning. Finally, your findings may be useful to politicians and organizations interested in language policy and planning since they shed light on the linguistic practices and preferences of online groups, which are becoming increasingly powerful in shaping language usage and attitudes.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The author tries to support his research by looking for related research base on previous research, the researcher finds some similarities and differences.

Below is the previous research that has been mentioned:

1. Rafelia Elsa (2019) Code-Mixing in Language Style of South Jakarta Community Indonesia

This study focuses on the type of code-mixing, its significance, and the most common code-mixing found in the community. According to Corbin and Strauss(2015), descriptive qualitative methods are used in this study. "Qualitative research is a form of research or a designated core researcher collecting and interpreting data, making researchers part of the research process as participants and the data they provide." The study's findings reveal the underlying meaning behind the usage of code-mixing, based on 26 data points obtained from social media platforms such as WhatsApp and Twitter.

Depending on the speaker's mood, linguistic type (lack of vocabulary), and context, People communicate with distinct styles and accents in their native language.



2. Agung Krishna (2019) An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta

Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel

This study focuses on the kinds and amounts of code mixing. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to perform this study because the observer collected data, analyzed it, and reached a conclusion. After examining and obtaining the results, the researcher discovered various codes mingling on Atta Halilintars' YouTube channel. The data were categorized into code-mixing kinds and levels using Hoffman and Suwito's hypothesis.

3. Dias Astuti Cakrawarti (2011) Analysis of Code Switching and Code

Mixing in The Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya

This study focuses on the many sorts of code switching and code mixing, as well as the reasons why the characters in Dyan Nuranindya's YA novel Canting Cantiq mix and switch languages. This study uses a descriptive qualitative technique because it gives a methodical, factual, and accurate representation of aregion's situation (Issac and Michael, 1987:42). This study is also qualitative because all the data was collected in the form of words. Use This approach is tailored to the objective of researching the kind and reason for the juvenile- illuminated Canting Cantiq. There are two sorts of data analysis results: formal and informal presentation techniques (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). The formal presentation



approach involves the author presenting the outcomes of dataanalysis using symbols, signs, tables, and diagrams. In the informal presentation approach, the author provides the outcomes of data analysis using words or phrases without symbols, signs, tables, or diagrams.

B. Theoretical Background

a. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of language as it relates to society (Nababan, 1991:2). The phrase "sociolinguistic" is made up of two words: socio and linguistic. The word socio refers to society, community groups, and community functions. Linguistics is a discipline that examines or discusses language, particularly linguistic elements and their interactions. This aspect covers the nature and creation of those elements (Nababan, 1991). Thus, sociolinguistics investigates and debates several facets of society. Discuss, particularly, the variances observed in languages connected to aspects of community (Nababan, 1984; Padmadewi et al., 2014).

According to Nababan (1991), sociolinguistics investigates the social characteristics of the wearer as well as the laws governing its use. Understanding society involves two key aspects: (1) Members of a society live and work together in groups; (2) Members and groups of society Can live together since there is a legal device that governs actions. One of them



is speaking. So, sociolinguistics may be defined as the study of learning about language and its users. In his publication, *Language and Cultural Relations (Perspectives) Sociolinguistics*, Mujib stated that sociolinguistics is a study that emphasizes and bases its approach on elements other than language, such as the use of language by its speakers in community social groupings.

In sociolinguistics, language is viewed as a way of communication between communities. Based on expert perspectives, it is possible to assume that sociolinguistic formulations will be closely related to the interaction between language and community activities. Sociolinguistics is the study of the language used by members of society to exchange ideas and interact with one another.

C. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

a. Bilingualism

Singh (2001:43) says that bilingual ability at the level of predominance, that is, how far a bilingual is able to use the two languages, would affect one another in using the languages. Based on the definitions above, the researcher concludes that bilingualism is the ability to use or understand two languages. Usually, a bilingual person masters their national language and traditional language. Loveday (1986:9) mentions four types of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive



bilingualism, and additive bilingualism. According to Singh (2001:43), bilingual competence at the level of predominance, or how far a bilingual can utilize the two languages, influences one another's usage of the languages. Based on the definitions provided above, the researcher believes that bilingualism is the capacity of someone to use or comprehend two languages. A bilingual individual usually masters both their national and traditional languages. Loveday (1986:9) identifies four forms of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism.

b. Multilingualism

In general, multilingualism refers to the capacity to communicate in more than two languages. A multilingual is someone "who has the ability to use three or more languages, either separately or in various degrees of codemixing; different languages are used for different purposes, competence in each varying according to such factors as register, occupation, and education" (McArthur in Aronin & Hufeisen, 2009:15).

D. Code Mixing

According to Subyakto in Suwandi (2010: 87), a mix of codes is the casual usage of two or more languages or a diversity of languages among people we know well. Mixing codes is the usage of two or more languages by incorporating elements from one into another. Code mixing happens due to habits rather than situational needs (Nababan in Suandi 2014).



Code mixing generally happens when the speaker introduces a language element other than the one utilized. This occurs due to the social, educational, and religious context. Usually, the dominant aspect is an informal atmosphere. However, this occurs due to restrictions. Language is an expression that does not exist in that language; hence, there is a compulsion to use other languages. (Suandi, 2014, 140).

E. Types of Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991:112) identifies three forms of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. These include intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and a shift in pronunciation.

1. Intra-sentential code mixing

Hoffman (1991:112) identifies three forms of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. These include intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and a shift in pronunciation. This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary, for example, in English-Indonesian.

A: Never mind, aku bisa paham kok (Never mind, I understand).

B: Hasilnya tergantung teamwork dan juga lucky (the result depends on teamwork and also luck).

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesian and English. The mixing is called intra-sentential code mixing



because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary where speaker A says “never mind” in her or his utterance and speaker B says “team work” and “lucky” in her or his utterance.

2. Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. For example, English-Indonesia:

A: Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus nge-follow instagramnya dulu. The first requirement to join the competition is to follow Instagram first.

B: Kamu harus baca koran setiap hari untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di negara kita (you have to read the newspaper every day to update your knowledge about the problems that happen in our country).

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of the word, so it is called intra-lexical code mixing.

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word but modify it to have Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word “telephone” is said “telpon” or the word “television” is said



“televisi” in Indonesia.

F. The reason for the code mixing

When code switching or code mixing happens, the speaker's motive or reasoning plays a crucial role in the process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are several reasons why bilingual or multilingual people switch or mix their languages. These include discussing a certain issue, citing someone else, empathizing with something (showing solidarity), interruption, repetition used for clarification, the goal of explaining the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identification.

1. Talking about a particular topic

People typically prefer to discuss a specific issue in one language over another. Sometimes the speaker feels freer and more comfortable expressing his or her thoughts and emotions in a language other than their own language.

2. Quoting somebody else

Code mixing occurs when a speaker switches codes to paraphrase a famous adage, proverb, or saying of a well-known individual. The switch only affects the words that the speaker claims the cited person stated.



3. Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As is customary, when someone is speaking in one language and suddenly wishes to emphasize something, he will transition to another language, either purposefully or accidentally. On the other hand, he changes from his second language to his first language because he finds it easier to be forceful in his second language than in his first.

