

An Analysis on the Use of Code Mixing in Azka Corbuzier's Youtube Channel

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse code-mixing in Azka Corbuzier's YouTube videos, given the importance of language as a primary communication tool. Code-mixing, the combination of two languages within a single utterance, is intriguing to study in the context of using Indonesian and English simultaneously. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to analyse the types of code mixing used by Azka Corbuzier's video YouTube channel and the factors that drive Azka Corbuzier to use code mixing in his utterances. This study collected data by watching and transcribing five episodes of Azka Corbuzier's video on the YouTube channel. Hoffman's theory of types of code-mixing, including intra-sentential, intralexical, and changes in pronunciation, guided the classification of the data. The results showed that intra-sentential code-mixing is the most common utterance, with 57 out of 60 total instances. We found three instances of intralexical code-mixing, but no instances of changes in pronunciation. Factors influencing Azka Corbuzier's use of code-mixing include habit, communication situations, topics, educational background, social prestige, language proficiency, and cultural influences. This study also concluded that Azka Corbuzier's videos, through code-mixing, reflect complex linguistic and social dynamics, where the use of two languages facilitates communication and expresses cultural identity.

Keywords: Azka Corbuzier, Code Mixing, Sociolinguistics, YouTube

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary form of communication. Language plays an important role in human life. Humans cannot communicate with each other without language. They are unable to communicate their thoughts, feelings, or opinions to others or ask for information from others. As a means of establishing relationships between people, language has an important purpose. The basic components of language are what are called "linguistic items," including things like sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on (Zein, 2020).

Language research can help people understand the social system, and code-mixing is one of the proofs of how the social system works. It simultaneously mixes their mother tongue when talking to their friends in both Indonesian and English. A focus on grammatical features in code mixing does not preclude consideration of the importance of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors that influence code mixing, such as the degree of bilingualism, the way languages are processed when spoken

together, the political balance between languages, linguistic attitudes, and type of interactive environment.

The practice of combining or varying two languages is referred to as "code mixing." Finding it in the people closest to you is very easy. When lexical elements and grammatical structures of two languages are combined into one statement or sentence, this is called code mixing. Three different types of code mixing based on Hoffman (1991) theory are used in bilingual speech communities. The first type, known as insertion, involves incorporating vocabulary or entire elements from one language into the structure of another. For example: "Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event" (it depends on the team and on the event). The second type is alternation, where the grammatical and lexical structures of two languages alternate smoothly.

In Indonesia, there are many famous YouTubers. Azka Corbuzier's YouTube channel is one of them. Azka Corbuzier, a YouTuber and boxer born in Jakarta in 2006, has used boxing, sports, and weightlifting to go from having a cute and funny face to a macho body. Azka Corbuzier already had a YouTube channel when she was a teenager. Since 2020, he has continued his father's tradition of producing podcasts on his YouTube channel. Likewise, there are many podcasts on YouTube that use code mixing on their YouTube channels. However, several podcasts on Azka Corbuzier's YouTube Video Channel have their own characteristics, where Azka's background is that he was a child who did not speak Indonesian very fluently because he had dyslexia and English was his main language. Therefore, he more often uses English as his mother tongue. However, in his podcast, he trains his ability to speak Indonesian.

There are the earlier studies that the researcher discovered. The first study, conducted by Agung Sukrisna from the Education and Teacher Training Faculty at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, is titled "An Analysis Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's YouTube Channel." This research focusses on the code mixing present in Atta Halilintar's YouTube videos, aiming to identify the types and frequencies of code mixing used on his channel. This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology, and its primary tool was human research. This research used the documentation method for data collection. In this study, content analysis was used to examine the levels of code mixing as argued by Suwito and the types of code mixing as defined by Hoffman. Then, using Sudjiono's formula, the results of the different types and degrees of code mixing were tallied. 34 data points were found in the types and levels of code mixing as a result of the video analysis. The highest kind of code mixing was intra-sentential, and the kind that involved changing pronunciation was the lowest. While the lowest level of code mixing was repetition of words and idioms, the dominant level was word level.

METHOD

1. Data and Source Data

According to Sugiyono (2019), data are independently verified facts that the researchers have collected from primary sources. They take the form of an opinion or a description of the object (person) that is gathered from a group or an individual as a result of witnessing a physical object, an event, or an activity.

The source data in the research is Azka Corbuzier's YouTube channel. The main data are taken from Azka Corbuzier's YouTube channel, which has some episodes. I took 5 episodes as a sample. (<https://www.youtube.com/@azkacorbuzierofficial>)

2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Moleong (2019) states that interviews, observations, and documents are used to collect data. Data collection involves asking, observing, and reviewing. The problem and purpose of the study, the chosen sample, and the researcher's theoretical orientation all influence the data collection methods and the specific information that is considered data in a study. The research uses document analysis to gather data. The following are some steps for gathering data:

- Watching the video while observing the types and factors related to code mixing.
- Listening to the video.
- Transcribing the utterance of Azka Corbuzier
- Categorising the Data

3. Method and Technique of Analysing Data

Data analysis, according to Sugiyono (2019), refers to various processes and techniques. This means that data analysis is a process that modifies or models data to find useful information, support decision-making, and provide conclusions. Therefore, after data collection, the data will be analysed descriptively using the steps below.

- Highlighting the code mixing from transcript data.
- Analysing the utterance.
- Looking for the types and factors that made Azka use code mixing in his speech.
- Making conclusion

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, researchers classify data in the form of types of code mixing and factors that cause code mixing to occur. Researcher found this data from 5 episodes of Azka Corbuzier on his YouTube channel. The researcher analysed the types of code mixing found in the video using Hoffman's theory, such as intra-sentential code mixing, intralexical code mixing, and involving changes in pronunciation. Meanwhile, for the level of code mixing, researchers used Suwito's theory. This level was stated by Suwito as words, phrases, clauses, reduplication or repetition of words, idioms, and hybrid. Researchers use Hoffman's theory to classify types of code mixing, namely: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involve a change pronunciation. The researcher also further classified the types of code mixing based on Suwito, such as words, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and word reduplication. After the data reduction process, all English-Indonesian data code mixing that researcher found in Azka Corbuzier's video YouTube channel videos with 53 data for the code mixing types. The types of code mixing in the first video are classified into intra-sentential code mixing of 50 data, intra-lexical code mixing of 3 data, and involving changing the pronunciation of having no data.

1. Types of Code Mixing

A. Intra Sentential Code Mixing

- Word

An example of one datum is "*Aku pingin show buku ini Om agus untuk pilih halaman berapa aja, satu kata.*" The statement above was conveyed in Azka's video at minute 8:08 of the second episode. In this speech the language most widely used is Indonesian, but the English word "show" is inserted. In Indonesian, "show" means "Menunjukkan." Based on the intra-sentential code mixing theory, Azka did this because he mixed English and Indonesian.

- Phrase

Aku akan baca pikiran papa, pake book test Pa

Azka inserted a foreign language, namely English, into the first language, namely Indonesian. He said, "Book test" in the middle of his speech. The mixing was classified as intra-sentence code mixing because English words are in the form of phrases. The form of this phrase was a noun phrase because it is the result of a combination of nouns. Based on the explanation of intra-sentence code mixing, the code mixing above was included in the intra-type possibility of code mixing.

- Clause

Hah, Guru nada siapa, who taught you that siapa yang bilang begitu

The mixing above is visible in the video at 23:18 minutes. It can be seen from datum 26 that Azka inserted "who taught you that" in his speech. This datum is included in the Noun Clause, which means a clause that is like a noun. Azka mixed up the official languages in a foreign language, namely English. Azka is included in the type of intra-sentence code mixing because of the mixture of languages in the form of a sentence.

- Idiom

An idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. An idiom is a phrase or sentence that must be learnt as a whole unit because the phrase or sentence in an idiom has different meanings in each part.

Azka on his YouTube channel never uses English idioms.

- Hybrid

Hybrid is composed of parts of words; it is a combination of word pieces between Indonesian and English words.

In Azka Corbuzier's YouTube, the types of hybrid intra-sentential types were not found.

- Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of words. Reduplication is a morphological process by repeating the root or stem of a word.

Datum number 19: "*Jadinya kaya dating-dating gak bisa, gak boleh?*"

This speech is classified as code mixing because it exists a combination of elements from two languages in one utterance. In this statement, Azka Corbuzier said the words pick and date twice, "dating-dating," meaning several dates; Indonesian tends to say more than one or two times. That's why Azka Corbuzier said it twice to convey to viewers that they would go on more than one date. The code mixing in question is reduplication code mixing.

B. Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in someone's utterance when the speakers insert a word boundary in their utterance. The researcher separated the data into two categories—prefix and suffix—in order to categorise the various intra-lexical code mixing kinds.

- Prefix

Jadi aku kaya gasuka sih, kalau kaya ada sesuatu yang ngebother dia ataupun Bevan.

The types of code mixing in the intralexical code mixing based on the speech above can be seen from what Azka gave. The Indonesian affixation "nge" to the word "bother." He included in the Indonesian language the prefix

baster affixation. The structure is "nge" as a prefix and bother as a word, which becomes an intra-lexical mix of the code e "bother." In Indonesian language, the meaning of "nge-bother" is "ngeganggu," yet that meaning is not standard of Indonesian dictionary because based on Indonesian dictionary the meaning of "nge-bother" is "mengganggu".

- Suffix

Mulai annoyingnya itu kelihatannya berapa lama? Pasti awal awalnya canggung kan

Datum indicates the suffix "nya" on the word "annoying." This is a mixture of English words with Indonesian affixations as suffixes. The structure is "annoying" as adjectives and "nya" as personal pronouns; he/him becomes intra-lexical from code mixing (annoying). In Indonesian, "annoyingnya" can be interpreted as "its annoying."

- A change of pronunciation

In the video, exactly in Azka's utterance, there is no datum, which is classified as the type of code mixing involving a change of pronunciation.

2. Factors that Make Azka Corbuzier Use Code Mixing in His Conversation

The theory of factors causing code mixing, according to Suandi (2014: 143-146), explains that the code mixing phenomenon occurs because of several main factors that influence language use. The following are the factors outlined by Suandi:

A. Speaker Habits:

Speakers often unknowingly mix codes because they are used to doing it in everyday conversations. This habit can emerge in social environments where code mixing often occurs. Azka's environment often uses code mixing. For example, Azka is from Generation Z, who often uses English words in his sentences, like the words below:

Example:

- 1) *Sumpah ada di Instagram aku guys, we're close. Really, we have a lot of pictures together from when we were children.*
- 2) *Jadi aku kaya gasuka sih, kalau kaya ada sesuatu yang ngebother dia ataupun Bevan.*

B. Communication Situation:

Certain situations can encourage speakers to use code mixing, such as in informal conversations, conversations with peers, or in more casual contexts. Code mixing is also often used in situations where the user wants to emphasise or clarify a message. For example, when Azka is talking to her peers who have been invited to be guests, she uses more relaxed language.

Example:

- *Of course, kita suka juga ya mata pelajaran lain, seperti olahraga misalnya*
- *Jadinya kaya dating-dating gak bisa, gak boleh?*

C. Discussion Topics:

More technical or specific discussion topics often require terms from other languages that are more precise or commonly used. For example, if the topic of discussion is mathematics, Azka and the guests discuss mathematics, as in the example speech below:

Example:

- *Jadi dalam soal-soal matematika pun, its not on numbers, tapi terkadang kita dihadapkan dengan soal-soal seperti word problems and patterns.*

- *Aku emang gak bisa matematika, tapi kalau ngitung uang cepet. Really? I don't believe that*

D. Educational Background:

Speakers who have a good educational background in a second language are more likely to code mix because they have better abilities in both languages. Education that emphasises bilingualism or multilingualism also encourages the use of code mixing.

Azka is someone who is proficient in English; therefore, he often combines his Indonesian sentences with other English sentences.

Example: *I'm looking at another person. Bagus dong lucu banget baik baik ya, iya terima kasih.*

E. Social Prestige:

The use of code mixing is sometimes considered more prestigious or shows higher social status. Speakers may mix codes to indicate identity or affiliation with a particular social group. For example, he uses terms in English that are quite popular and are used in everyday conversation.

Example: *Aku tuh sekarang jadi kaya Nothing to lose gitu, tapi ya tetep ngurusin tanggung jawab yang ada gitu.*

F. Speaker Abilities:

A speaker's proficiency in both languages used influences how often code mixing occurs. Speakers who are more fluent in both languages tend to mix code more easily and frequently.

Example: *Jadi hari ini we have kak naura ayu, Hai Guyss. Okay, do we have before? Kita pernah podcast juga*

G. Cultural Influence:

Culture also plays an important role in the use of code mixing. Cultures that accept or even encourage the use of code mixing will make this phenomenon occur more frequently. Media, entertainment, and literature that promote the use of code mixing also contribute to its spread. Indonesian people often follow English culture or the slogans they often say, such as on the Azka podcast,

Example:

Kalau aku, aku pemilik rindu aku, aku punya sahabat kita berempat tapi yang satunya dia harus pindah for good ke Paris.

Overall, code mixing in Azka's conversation was the result of a combination of factors that influenced how and when he used code mixing in his daily conversations. Code mixing allows for richer and more adaptive communication in various situations. Those factors that caused Azka Corbuzier to use code mixing in his conversation were that this phenomenon was influenced by various elements. Speech habits and social environments where code mixing is common, such as those experienced by Azka as Generation Z, contribute greatly. Informal and casual communication situations, as well as topics of conversation that require specific terms from other languages, also encourage the use of code mixing. Educational backgrounds that include second language proficiency, social status, and dual language skills influence the frequency and type of code mixing used. In addition, cultural influences that accept or encourage code mixing through media and entertainment also strengthen this phenomenon..

CONCLUSION

This research examines speech that contains mixed code from Azka Courbuzier on his YouTube channel. There are two objectives of this research. First, this research aims to find the type of code mixing that Azka Corbuzier uses in her speech on his YouTube channel video, and secondly, to find the factors why Azka Corbuzier used code mixing in his speech. Based on the analysis of Azka Corbuzier's remarks on the YouTube Channel video, which was explained in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the research conclusions, they are: First, the analysis results showed that Azka Corbuzier's code mixing, which is often used in his YouTube Channel podcast, is code mixing. There are 55 mixed-code data points from the 5 most watched episodes. From the 60 code mixed data, the one he uses most is the Intra Sentential Code Mixing type. In the intra-sentential, the most frequently used is a phrase with 23 data points. Second, the clause type occupies the second most frequently used position with 18 data. There are 15 data points in the form of words in the code mixed type. Another type is code mixing word reduplication 1 data. Idiom Code Mixing and Hybrid types not found. These types include various forms of code mixing, which are classified by Suwito. The second type that Azka Corbuzier uses most often is intralexical code mixing. From these results, 3 data were obtained, namely 2 prefixes (affixes at the beginning of words) and 1 suffix (affixes at the end of words). The third type of code mixing, according to Hoffman, namely involving a change of pronunciation, is not found in Azka's speech. The last, Azka Corbuzier's reasons for using code mixing, he said, from the results of 60 data points showed that there were 7 reasons that he used in his remarks, namely: Speaker Habis, communication situation, topic of discussion, educational background, social prestige, speaker ability, and cultural influence These reasons were chosen because of an analysis of the sentences spoken by Azka Corbuzier, which according to Suandi were classified as related to the reasons for code mixing

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