

THE USE OF CODE MIXING BY INDONESIAN YOUTUBERS LIVING IN GERMANY

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Abstrak

This article analyzed code mixing which occurred in two videos from Gita Savitri and Sarrah Nurul youtube channels. They both are Indonesian students who are living in Germany. The aims of this research are to find out the types of their code mixing and the reasons why they mixed their code while they were talking in their videos. The data were taken from utterance of Gita and Nurul in their videos were uttered in Indonesian and mixed by English utterance. The writer conducted the analyses types of code mixing based upon classification by Pieter Musyken (2000) and conducted analyses of reasons based upon Hoffman (1991). Through the analyses there are 3 types code mixing were occurred (1) insertions, (2) congruent lexicalizations and (3) alternations. There were 6 reasons doing code mixing found through this research, they are (1) clarifying the speech content (2) talking about a particular topic (3) quoting (4) repetition for clarification (5) showing empathy (6) to express group identity.

Kata Kunci: Code Mixing; Types; Reasons.

Abstract

This article analyzed code mixing which occurred in two videos from Gita Savitri and Sarrah Nurul youtube channels. They both are Indonesian students who are living in Germany. The aims of this research are to find out the types of their code mixing and the reasons why they mixed their code while they were talking in their videos. The data were taken from utterance of Gita and Nurul in their videos were uttered in Indonesian and mixed by English utterance. The writer conducted the analysis types of code mixing based upon classification by Pieter Musyken (2000) and conducted analyses of reasons based upon Hoffman (1991). Through the analyses there are 3 types of code mixing were occurred (1) insertions, (2) congruent lexicalizations and (3) alternations. There were 6 reasons doing code mixing found through this research, they are (1) clarifying the speech content (2) talking about a particular topic (3) quoting (4) repetition for clarification (5) showing empathy (6) to express group identity.

Keywords: Campur Kode; Tipe; Alasan.



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INTRODUCTION

In daily communication, we often see people speaking in more than one language, this is occurred due to people can speak in other languages besides their mother tongue.

This phenomenon has been seen everywhere such as in daily life, television program as well as in social media. Sometimes, people mix two languages in single utterance while they are talking. The ability of mastering more than a language known as bilingualism or multilingualism in sociolinguistics. As stated by Mackey (1970:555) in Hoffman (1996:16) bilingualism is the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual.

Wardhaugh (2010) stated that “bilingual is a speaker who can speak in two codes, and for some reason change their code when they are speaking” (p.11). When people shift their language, dialect, or variety while they are speaking, they are in a state of doing code-switching or code-mixing, they can shift it within their sentence, or in the next sentence. For example: A: Well I’m glad I met you. OK? M: ¿dale pues (Spanish) [OK SWELL], and do come again. Mm? (Switch between Spanish and English) (Holmes, 35)

Mahootian (2006) has reported that there are two types of code switching that can be identified, they are intrasentential (the switching occurred within a clause, involving a phrase and morpheme) and intersentential (the switching occurred between sentences or clause boundaries) meanwhile some researchers have used term of code mixing to refer specifically to intrasentential switching and this research will conduct refer to code mixing. In most current literature, however, the term ‘code mixing’ is used interchangeably with ‘code switching,’ with both terms referring to both types of language mixing.

As mentioned above, the phenomenon of code switching or code mixing is spreading in daily life, not exception in social media, since there are so many social media available such as twitter, facebook, Instagram, Youtube and many else, I use videos as my source of data, thus Youtube is a suitable platform to obtain my source of data since Youtube is the biggest platform for online videos with 1.8 billion monthly users nowadays. In Youtube, we can find so many videos by only typing some keywords.

Nowadays, Youtuber has been kind of job, they are uploading their videos on their channels and get paid of it, no wonder that Youtuber has been widely spread in all over the world, they are coming from any region, state, and country. The chosen channels to be analyzed in this research are Youtube channels organized by Indonesian who currently living abroad which is in Germany, they often share their living experiences abroad through their videos. The research questions are (1) What are the types of Code-Mixing used by Gita Savitri Devi and Sarrah Nurul in their Youtube channel videos? (2) What are the reasons for the use Code-Mixing used by Gita Savitri Devi and Sarrah Nurul in their Youtube channel videos? This research is aimed to find out the type of their code mixing and the reasons why they mix their Indonesian utterance with English while they are talking in their videos.

There are several studies related to code mixing; The first article is done by Fauziah Fajrini, her article entitled *Code Mixing In “I look” Television Program On Net TV*. This study investigates code mixing used by Kimmy Jayanti. The second research is entitled “*Code Switch Used By Sacha Stevenson in Tonight Show and Sarah Sechan on NET TV*”. It aims to find the types and factors of code switching. The third research is entitled *Motivation Behind Code Switching Among Kuwaiti Bilingual Schools Students* by Fatemah. This research is aimed to find out the reason or motivation Kuwaiti bilingual school students do code-switching to English even though they are not an immigrant community nor were colonized by English speaking country. The fourth research is entitled “*Language and Identity: Bilingual Code Switching in Spanish-English Interviewers*” by Maria Cecilia Velasquez. The purpose of this study is to understand why

and how language alternation occurs in bilingual interviewers and its potential connection to identity. The differences in all of the previous studies are located in the source of data, the informant, the number of analyzed videos and the theory in analyzing the data.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data are obtained from the Gita Savitri Devi and Sarrah Nurul youtube videos. There are so many videos available in each channel, for instance in Gita's channel there are so many optional playlists such as Tentang Jerman, Beropini, Question, and Answer yet Sarrah Nurul is a brand new channel, there are only a few videos related to the topic. The writer limits the videos which topic is related to Tentang German. In collecting data the writer observes the data without being involved in a source of data. There are five steps are taken in this stage. First, opens Youtube website, then search the video using the keywords: Gita Savitri Devi and Sarrah Nurul. Second, downloads one video each from one channel. Third, watches both videos and listens to Gita's and Sarrah's utterances, fourth, the writer transcribes their utterances by applying a note-taking technique, Last, the writer identifies the data contain code mixing found in the transcription. In analyzing the data, there were three steps were taken, first topic being discussed was explained second the types of Code- Mixing were analyzed using theory proposed by Musyken (2000), last, the reasons of Code- Mixing of Gita and Sarrah were analyzed using theory proposed by Hoffman's (2014). The result of analysis is presented within sentences and table, the sentences consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph describes the context occurred in the utterance, the second paragraph describes the types of code mixing occurred refers to Musyken (2003), and the third paragraph describes the reasons they do code mixing. refers to Hoffman (2014). The table is used for classify the types and reasons are occurred in Gita and Sarrah utterances.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

GITA'S VIDEO - "Biaya hidup di Jerman-Tentang Jerman eps.9"

Utterance 1

"Nah, sebelum gue mulai videonya, gue mau ngasih disclaimer (1) dulu, jadi biaya tinggal di Jerman ini relatif"

Gita Savitri Devi stated this utterance in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th, 2017. Gita talked about the cost of living in Germany and she stated this utterance in seconds 00:22-00:29. Before she spoke a sentence in this utterance, she greeted the viewers and she said that she would talk about the cost of living in Germany by saying "Halo semuanya Selamat Datang di videonya Gita. Kali ini gue akan membahas tentang biaya tinggal di Jerman." and followed by sentence in utterance 1. She was saying utterance 1 to give an opinion about this topic which she believed that the cost of living in Germany was relative, it depends on some 20 factors, which are: the city where the students live, lifestyle and also one's preference. She was explaining those factors in the upcoming utterances.

When Gita was uttering "Nah, sebelum gue mulai videonya, gue mau ngasih disclaimer (1) dulu, jadi biaya tinggal di Jerman ini relatif", she was mixing both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is an insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is the phenomenon of code-switching when the speaker did incorporation of

lexical items or entire constituent from one language into the structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English word disclaimer in her utterance which is uttered in Indonesian language

The reason for this code-mixing is to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor. This remark stated by Gita after she mentioned the topic of her videos which was about the cost of living in Germany, she was uttering “disclaimer” to give a confirmation that the cost of living in Germany was relative, it depends on one's lifestyle, city of living and other factors, she was explaining those other factors in the upcoming sentence. According to Hoffman (1992:116) when bilingual talks to another bilingual there will be lots code-mixing occurred.

Utterance 2

“Jadi tergantung kalian tinggalnya dimana, terus tergantung life style (2) kalian kaya gimana.

This data uttered by Gita Savitri Devi in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th, 2017. Gita was talking about the cost of living in Germany and she stated this sentence in seconds 00:30-00:34. This sentence said by Gita right after she stated utterance 1 which was “Nah, sebelum gue mulai videonya, gue mau ngasih disclaimer dulu, jadi biaya tinggal di Jerman ini relatif”. The utterance stated by Gita as the exposition of utterance 1.

Gita mixed both Indonesian and English languages which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is an insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when the speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into the structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English word lifestyle in her utterance which is uttered in English.

The reason for this code mixing is to talk about a particular topic. In this utterance Gita was talking about the cost of living in Germany and she was giving the remark which clarified the cost of living in Germany was relative and depending on someone's lifestyle, the code mixing occurred in this utterance in word lifestyle, as we know lifestyle has become a common term in daily life conversation, in Indonesian lifestyle means gaya hidup. According to Hoffman (2014), people prefer to talk about a particular topic in a certain language.

Utterance 3

“Karena gue tinggalnya di Berlin, jadi gue membicarakan tentang biaya hidup di kota gue tinggal ini di Berlin, angkanya yang pasti bisa diverse (3) sih. Kalau misalnya orang yang tinggal di Munchen mungkin mereka pengeluarannya lebih banyak perbulannya dibanding sama yang tinggal di Berlin atau di Potsdam atau”

This video uploaded on January 25th, 2017 in Gita Savitri's channel. Gita was talking about the cost of living in Germany and she stated this sentence in seconds 00:46-00:55. She conveyed about the cost of living in Berlin since she was living there, and she said that the numbers could be different compared to students who were living in another

city such as Munchen. Then Gita was explaining about the first explanation which was about miete (Germany) means the cost of the rent.

She mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is an insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when the speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into the structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English word diverse in her utterance which is uttered in the Indonesian language.

Gita mixed her code aimed to clarify to the speech content for the interlocutor. In that utterance, Gita was going to talk about the cost of living in Germany and she was giving the remark to clarify that the cost living in Germany was relative and depending on someone's lifestyle. The speech content in this video is about cost of living in Germany specifically for students and the clarifying remark is someone's lifestyle. According to Hoffman (1992:116) when bilingual talks to another bilingual there will be lots code-mixing occurred.

Utterance 4

“Perbulan itu, mahasiswa nya atau student (4) nya itu diharuskan untuk membayar miete”

This remark occurred in seconds 01:08-01:14 in Gita's video uploade on January 25th, 2017. Gita was talking about the cost of living in Germany and she stated this sentence in seconds 01:08-01:14. In this utterance, Gita explains about the cost of the apartment. She said that students have to pay the rent of the apartment each month, in the upcoming utterance she said that miete (in Germany) is divided into two. Gita said “*nah miete ini dibagi lagi menjadi dua yaitu, studenten wohn heim dan privat wohnung.*”

Gita Savitri mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is an insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when the speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into the structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English word student in her utterance which is uttered in Indonesian language.

The reason for this code-mixing is repetition for clarification. In this utterance, Gita was talking about the cost of apartment that student had to pay cost of rent monthly. The code-mixing occurred in the word student, Gita repeated the word mahasiswa nya to student nya which have the same meaning, one in Indonesian language and another one is in English. According to Hoffman (2014) when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech they sometimes use both of the language he masters for saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

Utterance 5

“Kalau kalian pingin liat di dorm (5) itu kaya apa isinya, kalian bisa tonton video room tour gua”

This utterance stated by Gita Savitri Devi in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017 in seconds 01:31-01:36. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities of dorm. She suggested to watch her room tour video, since Gita was living in dorm and she previously had made a room tour video which she uploaded on her youtube channel.

Gita mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 5 shares grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

Gita Savitri talks about particular topic in datum 5. In that utterance, Gita was talking about dorm looks, then she suggested to watch her room tour video to see how the dorm look is. The code-mixing occurred in the lexicon dorm. According to Hoffman (2014) someone often prefer talking about certain topic in the language they do not use every day, since they feel free to express their feeling using certain language.

“Kalau kalian pingin liat di dorm itu kaya apa isinya, kalian bisa tonton video room tour (6) gua”

Gita Savitri Devi stated this sentence in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017 in seconds 01:31-01:36. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities of dorm. Then she suggested to watch her room tour video, since Gita was living in dorm and she previously had made a room tour video which also she uploaded on her youtube channel.

When Gita was uttering that sentence, she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 5 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is talking about particular topic. In that utterance, Gita was talking about dorm looks, then she suggested to watch her room tour video to see how the dorm look is. The code-mixing occurred in the lexicon room tour. According to Hoffman (2014) someone often prefer talking about certain topic in the language they do not use every day, since they feel free to express their feeling using certain language.

Utterance 6

“Kalau einzel zimmer ini biasanya di dalem kamar lo itu cuma ada kamar tidur atau paling banter tempat mandi shower (7), sementara kalo kitchen atau dapur lu harus share sama orang-orang di satu lantai”

Gita Savitri stated this utterance in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She stated this sentence in seconds 02:13-02:27. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities of dorm which the type is einzel zimmer. Gita explained

about the base facilities which is shower which need to be shared to other people in the same floor.

When Gita was uttering that sentence, she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 6 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

Based on the sentence in datum 7 the reason of this code-mixing is repetition of clarification. In this utterance “cuma ada kamar tidur atau paling banter tempat mandi shower”. The underlined lexicons have the same meaning, they were uttered in two different codes which were Indonesia and English. This shifting is to clarify the message, Hoffman (2014) stated that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her message they will use repetition in other language.

“Kalau einzel zimmer ini biasanya di dalem kamar lo itu cuma ada kamar tidur atau paling banter tempat mandi shower, sementara kalo kitchen (8) atau dapur lu harus share sama orang-orang di satu lantai”

Gita Savitri Devi stated this utterance in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 02:13-02:27. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities of dorm which the type is einzel zimmer which provides bedroom and shower meanwhile we need to share kitchen with other people in the same floor.

When Gita was uttering that sentence, she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 6 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is to clarify speech content for interlocutor. Gita explained about the facilities of dorm which the type is einzel zimmer which provides bedroom and shower meanwhile we need to share kitchen with other people in the same floor, the mixing occurred in the word kitchen, Gita wants to clarify that kitchen is not available in the type of einzel zimmer then she emphasize her utterance by mix her Indonesian utterance with English. Hoffman (2014) stated that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her message they will use repetition in other language.

“Kalau einzel zimmer ini biasanya di dalem kamar lo itu cuma ada kamar tidur atau paling banter tempat mandi shower, sementara kalo kitchen atau dapur lu harus share (9) sama orang-orang di satu lantai”

Gita explained about the facilities of dorm which the type is einzel zimmer. Gita was explaining about the base facilities provided by that dorm and the way of using those facilities. which need to share with other people in the same floor. Gita stated this sentence in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 02:13-02:27.

When Gita was uttering that sentence, she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 6 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

Gita mixed her code to clarify speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum 9 Gita utters: “*sementara kalo kitchen atau dapur lu harus share*”. The bold lexicon is in English, and. Share has become the common word used in any topic, almost everyone knows what does it mean, then Gita inserted that word in her Indonesian utterance. This mixing is needed to clarify the message, Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

Utterance 7

“*Trus di einzel zimmer kadang-kadang juga ada yang sampai kamar mandinya dan WC nya itu harus share (10) juga sama temen-temen satu floor*”

Gita Savitri mentioned this sentence in seconds 02:28-02:35 in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. In this utterance Gita explained about the toilet facilities in einzel zimmer (dorm). Gita was explaining about the base facilities provided by that dorm and the way of using those facilities which need to be shared to other people in the same floor.

Gita Savitri mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 5 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages

Based on the sentence in datum 10 Gita utters “*kadang juga ada yang sampai kamar mandinya dan WC nya itu harus share*. The reasons of this code-mixing is clarifying speech content to interlocutor The bold lexicon is in English, and share has become the common word used in any topic, almost everyone knows what does it mean, then Gita inserted that word in her Indonesian utterance. This shifting is needed to clarify the message, Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

“*Trus di einzel zimmer kadang-kadang juga ada yang sampai kamar mandinya dan WC nya itu harus share juga sama temen-temen satu floor (11)*”

Gita explained about the toilet facilities in einzel zimmer (dorm). Gita was explained about the base facilities provided by that dorm and the way of using those facilities which need to be shared to other people in the same floor. This remark mentioned by Gita Savitri Devi in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017 in seconds 02:28-02:35.

In this utterance Gita Savitri mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 7 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is clarifying speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum 11 Gita utters “kadang juga ada yang sampai kamar mandinya dan WC nya itu harus share juga sama temen-temen satu floor”. The bold lexicon is in English and Gita inserted that word in her utterance to clarify the message, Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

Utterance 8

“Kalau yang Doppel zimmer bedanya kamarnya ada 2 trus lu sharing (12) sama dia gitu deh, tapi kalau kaya kitchen juga lu harus sharing sama temen-temen satu floor juga”

Gita Savitri uttered this sentence in seconds 02:37-02:48. This video was uploaded on January 25th. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities in doppel zimmer (dorm) which in previous utterance she explained about the facilities in einzel zimmer. Gita explained about bedroom in doppel zimmer which need to share with other people.

Gita Savitri mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 8 shares grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is clarifying speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum 12 Gita utters “kalau yang Doppel zimmer bedanya kamarnya ada 2 trus lu sharing (12)”. The bold lexicon is in. Since sharing has become the common word used in any topic, almost everyone knows what does it mean, then Gita inserted that word in her Indonesian utterance to clarify the message as Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

“Kalau yang Doppel zimmer bedanya kamarnya ada 2 trus lu sharing sama dia gitu deh, tapi kalau kaya kitchen (13) juga lu harus sharing sama temen-temen satu floor juga”

Gita Savitri Devi stated this remark in her video on Youtube. This video was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 02:37-02:48. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities in doppel zimmer (dorm) which in advance utterance she explained about the facilities in einzel zimmer. Gita explained about kitchen in doppel zimmer which need to share with other people.

When Gita was said utterance 8 she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 8 shares grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages

The reason of this code-mixing is to talk about a particular topic. Based on the sentence in datum 8 Gita utters “tapi kalau kaya kitchen (13) juga lu harus sharing sama temen-temen satu floor juga...”. The bold lexicon is in English and Gita inserted that word when she talked about a certain topic which was kitchen, sometimes people feel free talking about particular topic in other language so they shift their codes (Hoffman:1991).

“Kalau yang Doppel zimmer bedanya kamarnya ada 2 trus lu sharing sama dia gitu deh, tapi kalau kaya kitchen juga lu harus sharing (14) sama temen-temen satu floor juga”

In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities in doppel zimmer (dorm) which in advance utterance she explained about the facilities in einzel zimmer. Gita explained about kitchen in doppel zimmer which need to be sharde to other people. This remark stated by Gita Savitri Devi in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 02:37-02:48.

The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent lexicalization. It refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). When Gita was say utterance 8 she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. Utterance 8 share grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is clarified speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum 14 Gita utters “tapi kalau kaya kitchen juga lu harus sharing(14) sama temen-temen satu floor juga...”. The bold lexicon is in English and. Sharing has become the common word used in any topic, almost everyone knows what does it mean, then Gita inserted that word in her Indonesian utterance to clarify the message as Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

“Kalau yang Doppel zimmer bedanya kamarnya ada 2 trus lu sharing sama dia gitu deh, tapi kalau kaya kitchen juga lu harus sharing sama temen-temen satu floor (15) juga”

Gita Savitri Devi mentioned this utterance in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017 in seconds 02:37-02:48. In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities in doppel zimmer (dorm) which in previous utterance she explained about the facilities in einzel zimmer. Gita explained about kitchen in doppel zimmer which need to share with other people in the same floor.

Gita mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is congruent

lexicalization. It refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Musyken, 2000). Utterance 8 shares grammatical structures between Indonesia and English and filled lexically by both languages.

The reason of this code-mixing is clarifying speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum15 Gita utters “kalau kaya kitchen juga lu harus sharing sama temen-temen satu floor (15)”. Gita talked about kitchen in the doppel zimmer that need to be shared to people in the same floor. The topic is about kitchen and the shifting words (kitchen) from Indonesian to English to clarify the message or the topic. Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor.

Utterance 9

“Kalau misalnya wc, lu sharing (16) nya cuma sama temen di kamar sebelah lu”

In this utterance Gita explained about the facilities in doppel zimmer (dorm) which in advance utterance she explained about the facilities in einzel zimmer. Gita explained about bathroom also toilet in doppel zimmer which need to share with other people in the next door. Gita Savitri mentioned this remark her video was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 02:47-02:52.

When Gita was uttering “Kalau misalnya wc, lu sharing nya cuma sama temen di kamar sebelah lu” she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code-mixing employed by the speaker is insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English words sharing in her utterance which is uttered in Indonesian language.

The reason of this code-mixing is clarifying speech content to interlocutor. Based on the sentence in datum16 Gita utters “Kalau misalnya wc, lu sharing (16) nya cuma sama temen di kamar sebelah lu” The bold lexicon is in English. Since sharing has become the common word used in any topic, almost everyone knows what does it mean, then Gita inserted that word in her Indonesian utterance to clarify the message as Hoffman (2014) stated that in order to make their topic easily understood for interlocutor, a bilingual often shift their codes.

Utterance 10

“Dapurnya kecil sih tapi cukuplah buat student (17), student juga biasanyakan masak nya ga heboh”

Gita Savitri Devi mentioned this remark in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 03:06-03:11. In this utterance Gita still explains about student’s dorm especially about einzel apartment. Apparently, this type of dorm is where gita lived. In this utterance she explains about kitchen, before utters this sentence she explained about the facility in her dorm such as bedroom, toilet, bathroom and kitchen.

When Gita was uttering “Dapurnya kecil sih tapi cukuplah buat student (17), student juga biasanya kan masaknya ga heboh”, she mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing. The type of code mixing employed by the speaker is insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English words student in her utterance which is uttered in Indonesian language.

The reason of this code-mixing is to express group identity. This remark was uttered by Gita to explain the facilities in einzel apartment which consist of bedroom, toilet, bathroom and kitchen, then the code-mixing occurs in the utterance explains related to kitchen. Gita was inserting student word within her Indonesian’s sentences; the pronouncing of student is considered as expressing group identity. According to Hoffman (2014)

“Dapurnya kecil sih tapi cukuplah buat student, student (18) juga biasanya kan masaknya ga heboh”

In this utterance Gita still explains about student’s dorm especially about einzel apartment. Apparently, this type of dorm is where gita lived. In this utterance she explains about kitchen in this type of dorm, before utters this sentence she explained about the facility in her dorm such as bedroom, toilet, bathroom and kitchen. This sentence uttered by Gita Savitri Devi in her video on Youtube which was uploaded on January 25th 2017. She uttered this sentence in seconds 03:06-03:11.

Gita Savitri mixed both Indonesian and English language which shows the phenomenon of code-mixing in utterance “*Dapurnya kecil sih tapi cukuplah buat student, student (18) juga biasanya kan masaknya ga heboh.*” The type of code mixing employed by the speaker is insertion, according to Musyken (2000:3) insertion is when speaker did incorporation of lexical items or entire constituent from one language into structure of another language. The speaker inserted the English words student in her utterance which is uttered in Indonesian language.

This remark was uttered by Gita to explain the facilities in einzel apartment which related to kitchen. Gita was inserting student word within her Indonesian’s sentence by saying “Dapurnya kecil sih tapi cukuplah buat student” then she continued “...student (18) juga biasanya kan masaknya ga heboh” the pronouncing of student in datum 18 is considered as a repetition for clarification of the previous pronouncing of student as in the datum 17. According to Hoffman (2014) a bilingual often repeat their statement in other language to reinforce the message they are trying to convey.

CONCLUSION

Code mixing is linguistic phenomenon we can find in daily life, in the form of daily conversation whether formal or casual, in magazine, newspaper, literary works, television program and social media. Now, we are living in digital era, where social media is a part of our life, we are attached to it so much. There are so many social media around us such as twitter, Instagram whatsapp, facebook, youtube and many else. This research took youtube videos as source of data, they are videos from Gita Savitri Devi and Sarah Nurul. First and foremost, the writer chose those videos based upon brief overview and

found that they are the frequent Indonesian youtubers living in Germany who mix their code from Indonesia to English.

Through the analyses there 3 types code mixing were occurred (1) insertions, (2) congruent lexicalizations and (3) alternations. The frequent types were occurred from those data are congruent lexicalization since according to the findings data there were so many sharing between Indonesian and English grammar were occurred and filled lexically from both language. There were 6 reasons doing code mixing found through this research, they are (1) clarifying the speech content (2) talking about a particular topic (3) quoting (4) repetition for clarification (5) showing empathy (6) to express group identity. The frequent reasons were occurred are to talk about particular topic since there are so many common terms in English have been used in daily conversation.

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