

CODE-MIXING BY CAPTAIN VINCENT RADITYA ON YOUTUBE

Anis Masruroh¹, Lilis Suryani²

IKIP Siliwangi, Indonesia

¹ anism@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id, ² lis-suryani@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

Abstract

This research discusses about the use of code-mixing by the pilot and YouTuber Captain Vincent Raditya on his YouTube channel. Captain Vincent Raditya is often seen mixing Indonesian code into English or otherwise. Therefore, The aims of the research are to find out how many code mixing that is used and to know the most dominant code mixing. Code mixing can occur if a speaker uses a language predominantly and then inserts it with another language. This can occur related to character, social background, education level, religion, and limitations in language equivalent expressions. In this research, the writers used type code-mixing from Hoffman. There are 3 types of Code Mixing; intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change a pronunciation. In this research the writers used qualitative method, the data were taken from video Captain Vincent Raditya on Youtube and analyzed by code-mixing, the data analysis of code-mixing is displayed as a percentage. The data shows that there are 3 kinds of code mixing that were used by Captain Vincent Raditya. First, type intra-sentential mixing with percentage (86%), intra-lexical code mixing (10%), and involving a change a pronunciation (4%). Based on the data, the most dominant types of code-mixing is used by Captain Vincent Raditya is types intra-sentential mixing with percentage 64 (64%) by inserts words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in his utterance.

Keywords: Code Mixing; Vincent Raditya; Youtube

INTRODUCTION

Language is important in the communication process, language can deliver ideas or ideas well if the person who is communicating has the same language background. Many languages that exist on this earth can encourage users to use more than one language in communicating. Sociology is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in the society which discusses bilingualism (Wibowo, Yuniasih, & Nelfianti, 2017). The ability to master more than one language is called bilingual. Bilingualism is a linguistic condition that arises as a result of language contact in the communication process. People with bilingual abilities do not always have to master the language that is balanced between one language and another (Rohmani, Faudy, & Anindyarini, 2013). People with the ability to master more than one language usually unconsciously carry out the phenomenon of code-mixing in speech. Code-mixing is mixing one language in another language (Raksang, 2019). It means code-mixing is one of bilingual activity. Nikmah (2019) states that code-mixing is a bilingual phenomenon that occurs in society, code mixing is to marge of one language into another language without changing the order of sentences. Mujiono, Wilujeng, & Suharto (2017) define that code mixing is transferring elements from one language to another language without changing the meaning. Hoffman (1991) as cited in (Sukrisna, 2019) states 3 types of Code Mixing:

1) Intra-Sentential Mixing

Is code-mixing that inserts words, phrases, clauses, or sentences using other languages in an utterance

2) Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Is code-mixing insertion mixing word boundaries with different languages in an utterance

3) Involving a Change a Pronunciation

Code mixing of this type occurs the phonetic level. Some pronouncements of words sound almost from one language to another, for example in English and Indonesian. the pronouncements "Hello" and "Halo" sound almost the same.

Another theory type of code-mixing according to Soewito (1985) as cited in (Syafryadin & Haryani, 2020), There are five kinds of code-mixing:

1) Word Insertion

This code mixing occurs when the speaker inserts one or more words with different languages into the speech.

2) Phrase Insertion

It means speaker inserts phrase of other language in one utterance.

3) Reduplication Insertion

This happens when the speaker speaks and then inserts the reduplication of another language in his or her speech.

4) Expression or idiom insertion

It means speaker insert an expression or idiom certain language to other language .

5) Clause insertion

The code-mixing occurs when the speaker inserts clause with different language in one utterance.

According to Hoffman (1991) as cited in (Girsang, 2015), there are many persons with bilingual ability changes language when talking about particular topic, showing empathy, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The phenomenon of code-mixing is not something strange around us. This phenomenon can easily be found in social media. Youtube is a platform that is very popular with people to view various kinds of video shows. Dean (2008) in (Alwehaibi, 2015) states that Youtube is shows audio and visual content on one platform at a time that allow the users to share and view the video. Youtube is transformed into a platform that broadcasts various shows needed by the public, such as entertainment videos, education, and information. In this study analyzed the use of code-mixing by the pilot and YouTuber Captain Vincent Raditya on his YouTube channel. Captain Vincent Raditya is often seen mixing Indonesian code into English or otherwise. Therefore, The aims of the research are to find out how many code mixing that is used and to know the most dominant code mixing.

METHOD

In this study, writers used qualitative method to described the code-mixing phenomenon in Captain Vincent Raditya. In this research writers classified code-mixing based on the theory of Hoffman Charlotte Hoffman (1991). The data were taken from video Captain Vincent Raditya's channel. The instrument this research used human instrument. According to Sugiyono (2006) in (Nuryandi & Rahardja, 2018), In qualitative research, research is researcher themself, in other word, the researcher are those directly iinvolved in data collection and data analysis. Related with the instrumen used, writers carried out various stages. The first stage determines the video from Captain Vincent on youtube entitled "*Cara Recovery Stall Vertikal, Mengerikan Jika Sampai Gagal!-Tanya Pilot*" with duration 6.58 minutes and was uploaded on January 2021. The second is writers watched, listened, and understood the videos. Third, writers tried to transcribe the utterance and classified the data. Fourth, classified the code-mixing based on 3 types based on Hoffman. The next is analysis data to find out code mixing the most dominant

used. the last is to make conclusions about the influencing factors based on the findings of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The following is a table of code mixed data according to Hoffman cited in Sukrisna (2019).

Table 1. Classified types of code-mixing

01. Intra-Sentential Mixing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>hari ini kita akan membahas pertanyaan dari teman kita netizens.</i> - <i>Pertanyaan dari arik raya, apakah stall vertical bisa diperbaiki?</i> - <i>ini pertanyaannya mungkin sedikit harus di refresh</i> - <i>tapi saya taulah in-general maksudnya seperti apa</i> - <i>apasih definisi stall? yang namanya stall ini kehilangan daya angkat itu terjadi apabila kita exit the critical angle of attack</i> - <i>satu surface harus dioperasikan di bank limitation tertentu, jangan sampai kita over.</i> - <i>ketika kita exit the critical angle of attack maka akan terjadi stall. Stall ini ada macem-macem, stall bisa juga jadi stall yang masuk ke dalam spin ini semuanya berbahaya kalau seperti itu salah satu dari wings tersebut itu sudah stall</i> - <i>ketika dia stall dia itu dive down, berputar-putar</i> - <i>dan itu ada recovery procedure yang harus dilakukan</i> - <i>setelah kita mengetahui sedikit stall itu apa</i> - <i>misalnya terjadi ketika saat take off dan saat landing</i> - <i>cuma memang ada tekniknya namanya stall recovery prosedure. Nah inilah yang akan menjawab pertanyaannya arik yang ada namanya stall recovery procedure di mana pesawat itu harus kita break the stall</i> - <i>karena ketika kita terbang itu in exchange of speed with gain altitude</i> - <i>kita harus selalu bertukar antara speed dan altitude kalau kita mau climb otomatis ya sama</i> - <i>kita mendapatkan speed ketika nanjak</i> - <i>ketika stall pada umumnya the exit critical angle of attack</i> - <i>semakin sedikit kita memakai air flow juga semakin kecil dan untuk bisa mempertahankan altitude yang sama otomatis pesawat harus menahan pitch semakin tinggi</i> - <i>karena semakin kecil speed kita, maka air flow juga semakin kecil</i> - <i>itu udah bener-bener uncontrol..</i> - <i>semakin tinggi kecil pitch itu ditarik yang terjadi adalah the exit the critical angle of attack dan pada ujungnya biasanya terjadi Stall di low speed</i> - <i>kehabisan R-speed kita harus break the stall,</i> - <i>namanyakan critical Angel of attck Artinya kita sudah tarik ketinggian sampai kita sudah tidak memiliki lift Lagi.</i> - <i>pada umumnya ketika kita harus recovery the stall kita harus turun hidung</i>
-----------------------------	--

- supaya kita bisa break the stall kita regain air speed supaya air flow kembali flight control surface kita .
 - menjadi efektif normal flight dapat dikembalikan
 - jawabannya bahwa Stall itu bisa diri recover
 - memiliki jadi kalau kita encounters stall cara kita...
 - sudah jelas yang Stall recovery procedure nose down, pitch control, terus banknya juga Wings level , trust in Christ smoothly Esneeded speedbreak ,check retrack
 - pesawat ketinggalan kondisi stall pada dasarnya ketika terjadi stall Ya most likely kemungkinan besar kita akan dapat recovery tergantung ya dalam kondisi seperti apa pesawat itu sebetulnya ketika pesawat ke masih ada air speed.
 - proteksi untuk menjaga pesawat dari stall ada juga ketika yang mendekati rolling speed pesawatnya Nose down sendiri
 - ketika pesawat untuk mendeteksi stall maka yang terjadi adalah
 - bermanfaat jangan lupa untuk hit like dan subscribe, dan share video ini ke teman-teman
 - maximum itu adalah proteksi
- 02- Intra-Lexical Code Mixing
- karena room untuk recoverynya itu kecil sekali
 - kita dapet speednya 80
 - ketika kita turun, kita mendapatkan speednya 100-120.
 - kebanyakan speednya kita jatuh kebawah
 - jangan sampai stallnya itu udah
 - cara recovery prosedurnya sudah jelas
 - pitch control, terus banknya juga
 - membuka powernya secara otomatis
- 03- Involving a Change a Pronunciation
- ini bisa terjadi di level manapun
 - normal flight dapat
 - ketika flight control menjadi efektif

Based on the above classification, it can be seen that Captain Vincent Raditya mixed the code by inserting many words and phrases in English between Indonesian. To find the percentage of the most dominant code-mixing used by Captain Vincent Raditya, researcher used Sudiono's (2006) formula to count number of types.

$$P: \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Note :

P : Percentage

F : Frequency

N : Number of cases.

The result the most dominant code-mixing used by Captain Vincent Raditya, has follow:

Table 2. The percentages of types code-mixing in video

No	Types of code-mixing	Percentage
1	intra-sentential mixing	86% (67)
2	intra-lexical code mixing	10% (8)
3	involving a change a pronunciation	4%(3)

Total

100%

Discussion

After classify the code-mixing based on type of Hoffman (1991). Its clear Captain Vincent Raditya did code-mixing. Based on the result there are analysis from 3 types of code-mixing hat was done by Captain Vincent Raditya on YouTube.

1. Data 01- Intra-Sentential Mixing

Based on th data, In this types he did 86% code-mixing, the captain of Vincent did code-mixing by inserting English words, phrases, and clauses between Indonesian.

2. Data 02- Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

In this types he did 10% code-mixing , overall he mixes "nya" as an affix at the end of the basic word in English.

3. Involving a Change a Pronunciation

In this types he did 4% code-mixing, writers found that the captain of Vincent did Intra-Lexical Code Mixing three times by pronouncing words in English that sounded similar to Indonesian or otherwise.

" ini bisa terjadi di level manapun " the word "level" in English and Indonesian has a meaning; *tingkat, kadar, tataran*. in both languages have the same function and pronunciation.

"Normal flight dapat" The word "normal" in English and Indonesian has almost the same meaning, writing and pronunciation.

" ketika flight control menjadi efektif " the word "efektif" has the same meaning and pronunciation as "effective" in English. both have the same meaning but are different in writing. This research related with the previous study was conducted from (Lismayanti & Sari, 2016), the research purpose was an analysis about code-switching and code-mixing used by Radio announcer at L-Bass Radio 96.7 Mhz IAIN Bengkulu. The researchers analyze code-mixing used type from Hoffman similar with this research. The results, the announcer of L-Bass Radio carry out the code-mixing with percentage of each type that are Intra-Sentential Mixing 51,88%, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing 18,12%, and Involving a Change a Pronunciation 30%. Reciprocally the result from previous study was conducted from (Hutabarat, Khalisa, & Utara, 2020; Luke, 2015), showed the similar results where Intra-Sentential Mixing is type of code-mixing that most dominant used by the speaker.

CONCLUSION

The code-mixing was done by Captain Vincent Raditya in the video entitled "*Cara Recovery Stall Vertikal, Mengerikan Jika Sampai Gagal!-Tanya Pilot*" he uses Indonesian and English in delivering the content. based on the types of code-mixing according to Hoffman. The writers classified the utterance of Captain Vincent Raditya into 3 namely Intra-Sentential Mixing, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing, Involving a Change a Pronunciation. According to the data that has been collected, Captain Vincent Raditya mixed the code by inserting English words, phrases, and clauses between Indonesian. He also inserts Indonesian affixes into the basic English words and pronounces several words that have the same pronunciation in English and Indonesian. The most dominant types of code-mixing is Intra-Sentential Mixing (86%), The second is Intra-Lexical Code (10%), and the last is Involving a Change a Pronunciation (4%). Based on the result the Captain of Vincent did code-mixing most dominant inserting English words, phrases, and clauses between Indonesian.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Allah SWT for blessing and pleasure, thanks to my parents for support, I say thanks a lot to my lecturer Mrs. Lilis Suryani to guide finish this article.

REFERENCES

- Alwehaibi, H. O. (2015). The Impact Of Using YouTube In EFL Classroom On Enhancing EFL Students' Content Learning. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning (TLC)*, 12(2), 121–126. <https://doi.org/10.19030/tlc.v12i2.9182>
- Girsang, M. L. (2015). An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement. *Code Mixing and Code Switching Study*, VII, 50–64.
- Hutabarat, I., Khalisa, L., & Utara, M. S. (2020). *Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Facebook*. 1(April), 9–18.
- Lismayanti, D., & Sari, M. (2016). An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Radio Announcers At L-Bass radio 96.7 MHZ IAIN Bengkulu. *Jurnal Bahasa Al-Lughah IAIN Bengkulu*.
- Luke, J. Y. (2015). The Use of Code-Mixing among Pamonanese in Parata Ndaya Closed-Group Facebook. *Lingua Cultura*, 9(1), 40. <https://doi.org/10.21512/lc.v9i1.760>
- Mujiono, Wilujeng, R., & Suharto, M. (2017). Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents. *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, 3(3), 3–18. <https://doi.org/10.23918/ijsses.v3i3p4>
- Nikmah, I. F. (2019). Code Mixing in an Indonesia Novel Entitled Teman tapi Menikah. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Cultural Studies*, 2(2), 96–104. <https://doi.org/10.48181/jelts.v2i2.9098>
- Nuryandi, A., & Rahardja, R. R. (2018). Analysis of Code Switching Used By Deddy Corbuzier on Hitam Putih Program in Trans7. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 1(4), 342. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v1i4.p342-349>
- Raksang, A. (2019). *The analysis of code mixing in social media produces by the students of english departement of IAIN Palopo*. IAIN Palopo.
- Rohmani, S., Faudy, A., & Anindyarini, A. (2013). Analisis Peristiwa Alih Kode dan Campur Kode pada Novel Negeri 5 Menara Karya Ahmad Fuadi. *BASASTRA Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia Dan Pengajarannya*, 2(2), 14–25. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.hastawiyata.2019.002.02.02>
- Sukrisna, A. (2019). *An analysis of using code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video youtube channel*. UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
- Syafrayadin, S., & Haryani, H. (2020). an Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Indonesian Magazine. *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*, 8(4), 381. <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v8i4.2465>
- Wibowo, A. I., Yuniasih, I., & Nelfianti, F. (2017). Analysis of types code switching and code mixing by the sixth President of Republic Indonesia's speech at the national of Independence day. *Progressive*, 12(2), 13–22. Retrieved from <http://ejournal.nusamandiri.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/progressive/article/view/665>