

## CODE MIXING ANALYSIS: CASE STUDY OF LIVY RENATTA ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Ayu Windyawati Puspita Wardani<sup>1\*</sup>, Yuliyanto Sabat<sup>2</sup>, Siti Aisyah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Keguruan dan Pendidikan PGRI, Sidoarjo, Indonesia.*

Corresponding Author: [nindywindy623@gmail.com](mailto:nindywindy623@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

*This research aims to describe the sociolinguistics phenomenon of code-mixing features on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel featuring Livy Renatta as a guest star in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast shown on his channel. This study was carried out on descriptive qualitative. The objective of this study is to find out the phenomenon of code-mixing types. The source of data was the complete script of the utterances by Livy Renatta. The data were the utterances that have code-mixing in their dialogue. The data were analyzed based on Muysken's (2000) theory. The result of this study showed that there were 10 code-mixing features used by Livy Renatta which consisted of three types of code-mixing there was alternation (4), insertion (6), and congruent lexicalization (1).*

**Keywords:** *sociolinguistics phenomenons, code mixing features*

### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena sosiolinguistik dari fitur campur kode pada saluran YouTube Deddy Corbuzier yang menampilkan Livy Renatta sebagai bintang tamu dalam podcast Deddy Corbuzier yang ditayangkan di salurannya. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui fenomena tipe campur kode. Sumber datanya adalah naskah lengkap tuturan Livy Renatta. Datanya adalah ujaran-ujaran yang mengalami campur kode dalam dialognya. Data dianalisis berdasarkan teori Muysken (2000). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 10 fitur campur kode yang digunakan oleh Livy Renatta yang terdiri dari tiga jenis campur kode yaitu pergantian (4), penyisipan (6), dan leksikalisasi kongruen (1).*

**Kata kunci:** *fenomena sosiolinguistik, fitur campur kode*

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## INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, code-mixing phenomenon in Indonesia occurs in daily life. The use of code-mixing is not only can be seen in written language but also spoken through utterances on social media YouTube that deal with young people, to express ideas, get the latest information, and interact with others. One the example of code-mixing on social media on YouTube is the utterance by Livy Renatta "Jadi, I gak begitu belajar" in this case at the first utterance she uses the Indonesian language "Jadi" and then she adds the English word "I" between her sentence, next she shifts into the Indonesian language "Pakai itu kan" until the edge of the sentence.

According to Owolola (2018), Code mixing occurs in bilingual or generally multilingual situations and is found when speakers mix two or more languages to achieve certain goals. In addition, code Mixing occurs when a person speaks to another person in two different languages but in the same language speech (Intercession & Setiawan, 2019; Lal et al, 2019). In other words, code-mixing has

become a worldwide phenomenon, well worth research and analysis. Code mixing is part of sociology because this study on the relationship between language and society (Swann & Deumert; Fareed, 2017).

Code-mixing has three main types according to Muysken (2000:1). One of them is Insertion (phrase) An approach that departs from the notion of a new insertion to the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some basic structures or matrices. Here the process of code-mixing is understood as something that is borrowed. For example,  
 “Pembelajaran Online dimulai pukul 08.00WIB”  
 (Online learning starts at 08.00 WIB ).

The example above was taken from one of the English Education Students 2018 chat WhatsApp groups. In this case, the type of code-mixing is Insertion, because she uses the Indonesian language as a dominant language, and then she inserts the English word "Online" inside of the sentence.

The second is Alternation Approach departs from alternation to see the problems in mixing in terms of ability or language equivalence involved in the switch point. Examples such as Indonesian English

“I think, kita harus fokus dengan artikel ini”  
 (I think, we better focus on this article)

From the example, the type of code-mixing is Alternation, because the speaker adds the English language "I think" into the sentence and contains two different languages and clauses. The clause in Indonesian language "kita harus fokus dengan artikel ini" and English clauses “I think”.

The last is Congruent lexicalization (dialect) The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifts and dialect/standard variations rather than the proper use of bilingual languages. For example

“Hari ini basicly kita akan discuss tentang agenda kemarin”  
 (Today’s basicly we will discuss the agenda on yesterday)

In the example above, there are Indonesian language and English language share grammatical structures, that can be filled lexically with elements from either language so the type of code-mixing is Congruent lexicalization.

In terms of its functions, Cantone (2007) listed Several functions of code-mixing in the conversation: First, expressing solidarity and intimacy, which means that code-mixing helps the speaker to claim power, announce unity, when both codes are used, preserve some neutrality, convey identity, and so on. Second, asserting status, pride, and power is used to create a superior expression that will improve the status and influence of the speaker. Pride and trust may also activate the blending codes in this matter. Third, lexical needs occur when there is no proper word or phrase in the language being used.

YouTube is a social media platform that is widely used in Indonesia in 2021 with a percentage of 93.8% of the total 170 million active social media users in Indonesia (Hootsuite, 2021). Listed on the App Store, YouTube is ranked in the top 4 free applications and ranked 2 for photo and video applications. In 2021 YouTube is increasingly popular in Indonesia, with its various content creators. One of the most famous YouTube content creators in Indonesia is *Deddy Corbuzier*. *Deddy Corbuzier* got nicknamed the "father of YouTube" because of his success in reaching 18.4 million subscribers. *Livy Renatta* is one of the interesting guest stars on *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube channel, she is a celebgram who became the brand ambassador of the e-sports team Alter Ego. In the Podcast: Close the Door *Deddy Corbuzier* with the title “*Livy Renatta Video Yang Hilang*” (*Livy Renatta* The Missing Video) has been watched 3.9 million times. In that video, *Livy Renatta* uses mixed languages between Indonesian and English as known as code-mixing.

Some previous studies related to this study. The first study conducted by Titi Dewi Rohati (2019) this study is to analyze the types of code-mixing by Suwito’s theory and used the qualitative

descriptive method. This study used *Novel: Takbir Cinta Zahrana* as an object. The second study was conducted by Joice Yulinda Luke (2015) The theory applied in this study is Hoffman's (1991) theory of code-mixing and she used the qualitative descriptive method. A study also used *Gogirl! Magazine* as an object.

Therefore, the researcher in this study observed the code-mixing by Muysken's theory and used *Livy Renatta* on *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube Channels. It shows the differences between the object and theory that are used by the researcher and the previous studies. The researcher in this study is concerned with conducting a research entitled "Analysis Code Mixing by *Livy Renatta* on *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube Channels".

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative in the research method because it went to represent the language phenomena found on the YouTube channel. This study divided the data that contained words into forms. Airasian et.al (2012) state that the qualitative approach is collecting and analyze of non-numeric data such as observations, interviews, and other sources of information. The data from qualitative research was not calculated but shown by the description of the results.

The object of this study was taken from *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube Channels on Feb 21, 2022, entitled "*Livy Renatta* Video Yang Hilang" (*Livy Renatta* The Missing Video) through listening to the podcast on YouTube and described in written data to be easily analyzed. The mentioned podcast program above consisted of two participants, namely, *Deddy Corbuzier* (hosts) and *Livy Renatta* (guests). In this research, the researchers focused mainly on *Livy Renatta's* utterances. To analyze the data, the researchers used Muysken's theory to look at the types of code-mixing said by *Livy Renatta* on the *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube Channels.

The data of this study were collected by using note-taking techniques and direct observation. It means that the researcher gave attention to every utterance in the video and gives a note to every part that contain the code-mixing. After that, the researcher made a table to show the type of code mixing used referring to Muysken's (2000) theory. Next, explain the contents of the table and conclude the overall analysis.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

The researcher focuses on analyzing types used in code-mixing by *Livy Renatta* on *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube channel based on Muysken's theory. The researcher took one episode from *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube channel. Based on the analysis, the researcher has found that the dialogues tend to use such types of codemixing. The writer summarized all of the research data and used Muysken's theory to classify the different types of code-mixing. Three types will be discussed in the tables below, those are: Insertion (phrase), Alternation, and the last is Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The data were collected by observing the one of episodes on *Deddy Corbuzier's* YouTube Channel entitle "*Livy Renatta* Video Yang Hilang" (*Livy Renatta* The Missing Video) published on February 21, 2022. The data found were displayed in the table 1.

Table 1. Code mixing used by Livy Renatta on Deddy Corbuzier’s Youtube Channel

No	UTTERANCES	TYPE
1	<i>Pakai itu kan <b>washing machine</b> dimasukin aja kan</i>	Insertion
2	<i>Iya pakai <b>Google translate</b> gitu</i>	Insertion
3	<i>Jadi <b>I</b> gak begitu belajar</i>	Insertion
4	<i>Iya karena ada <b>apartment</b> disana</i>	Insertion
5	<i>Karena <b>you</b> serem</i>	Insertion
6	<i><b>Actually</b>, emang gampang banget diculik sih</i>	Alternation
7	<i>Soalnya, <b>I didn’t have money</b></i>	Alternation
8	<i>Soalnya, <b>I was thirteen</b></i>	Alternation
9	<i>Itu ngomongin <b>like all the food I try for diet</b></i>	Alternation
10	<i>Karena <b>portion</b>-nya gede?</i>	Congruent lexicalization

From table 1 above, The researcher found the 10 data of code-mixing. The data consists of 5 data of Insertion, 4 data of Alternation, and 1 data of Congruent Lexicalization. After the researcher classifies the utterances by types of code-mixing. The researcher analyzes each of the tables above :

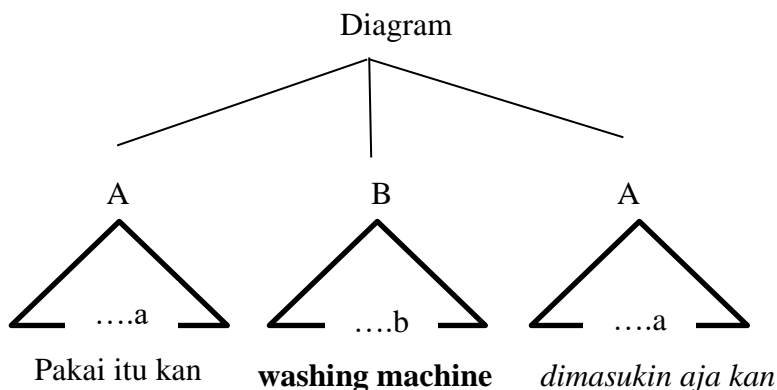
**1. Utterances 1 - Insertion**

Original Utterance:

*“Pakai itu kan **washing machine** dimasukin aja kan”*

Analysis:

In this utterance, *Livy Renatta* begins to explain how to washing clothes. Then, *Livy Renatta* adds the English word “washing machine” between her sentence, she shifts into Indonesian language “Pakai itu kan” until the edge of the sentence. This diagram describes the insertion type by Muysken (2000) found in one of *Livy Renatta*’s utterances. This diagram applied by Muysken (2000) :



In the diagram above, Indonesian is represented by ‘A’ “Pakai itu kan”, and English word is represented by ‘B’ “washing machine”, and she shifted again into ‘A’ lexical items of the Indonesian language “dimasukin aja kan”.

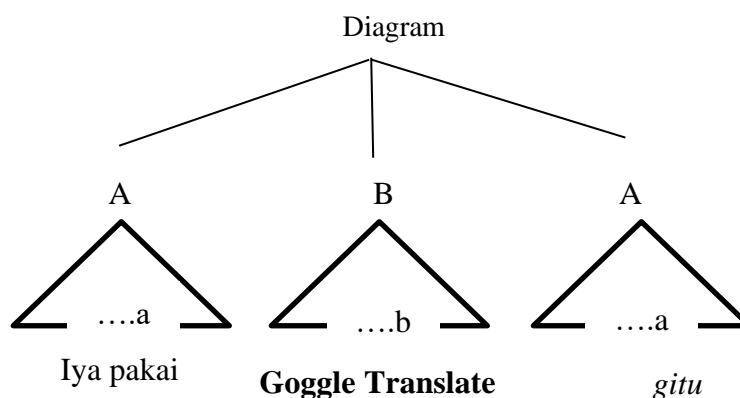
**2. Utterances 2 - Insertion**

Original Utterance:

“*Iya pakai Goggle Translate gitu*”

Analysis:

In this utterance, *Livy Renatta* begins to inform that she used google translate. Then, *Livy Renatta* at first used the Indonesian language "Iya pakai" and then she continue to the English word "Goggle Translate" and she continue to use Indonesian again "gitu". Therefore, we can conclude that *Livy Renatta* uses Insertion in this sentence because she insert English word in the Indonesian sentence. This diagram describes the insertion type by Muysken (2000). This diagram applied by Muysken (2000) :



From the diagram above, she used the Indonesian language "Iya pakai" and then in the middle of the sentence, she used English language "Goggle Translate", next she shifted to Indonesian language again "gitu". In this case, the code-mixing is insertion type because she inserts ‘B’ represents to English language in the middle of the sentence.

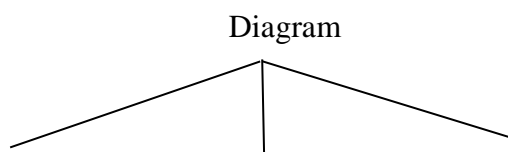
**3. Utterances 3 - Insertion**

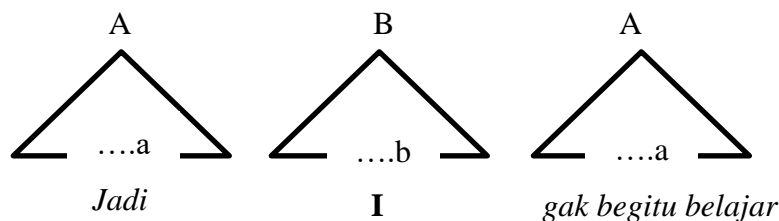
Original Utterance:

“*Jadi I gak begitu belajar*”

Analysis:

*Livy Renatta* begins to inform that she didn’t learn about Mandarin. The opening, she uses the Indonesian language “Jadi” and then she moves to add the English word “I” and she moves to use the Indonesian again “gak begitu belajar”. Thus, the type is Insertion. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are entered into a different language. This diagram describes the insertion type applied by Muysken (2000) found in one of *Livy Renatta*’s utterances:





From the diagram above, it can be seen that the sentence started with 'A' representing the Indonesian language "Jadi", and she continue to 'B' representing to English language "I", and she shifted again into 'A' lexical items of the Indonesian language "gak begitu belajar".

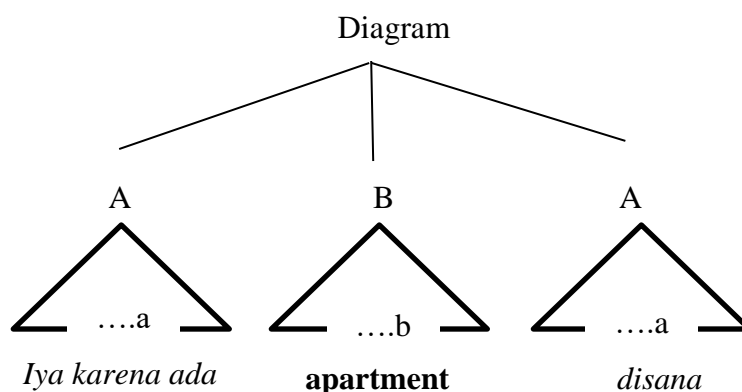
#### 4. Utterances 4 - Insertion

Original Utterance:

*"Iya karena ada **apartment** disana "*

Analysis:

In this case, *Livy Renatta* informs that she has an apartment there, and then she uses the Indonesian language at the first word "Iya karena ada" and she changes into English "apartment" and next she use the Indonesian language again "disana" In this utterance, Indonesian language as the main language with Indonesian is represented by 'A' and English word is represented by 'B'. This diagram describes insertion type by Muysken (2000). This diagram appliedby Muysken (2000) :



The diagram shows that the utterance is started with the Indonesian language "Iya karena ada". Then, in the last utterance shifted to English word "apartment". In this case, the Indonesian language is the main language from the utterance, and she inserts the Indonesian language word "disana". 'A' represents the Indonesian language and 'B' represents the English language

#### 5. Utterances 4 - Insertion

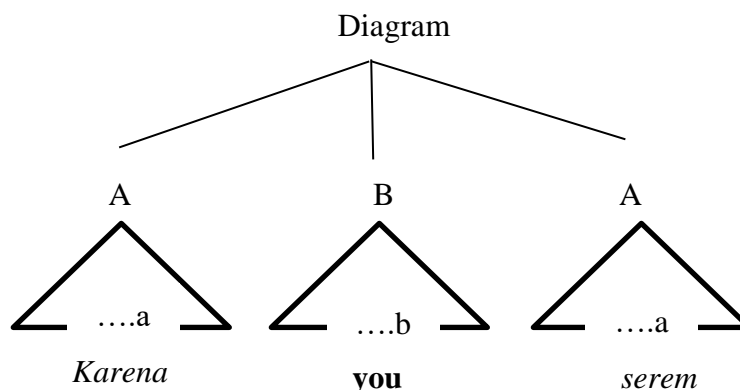
Original Utterance:

*"Karena **you** serem?"*

Analysis:

The utterance appears when *Livy Renatta* declares that Deddy Corbuzier has big muscles. In this utterance *Livy Renatta* in the first line she uses the Indonesian language "Karena" and then she mixes it with English "you" and she moves with the Indonesian language "serem". She uses code-

mixing Insertion type because she adds the English word. This diagram describes insertion type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram applied by Muysken (2000) :



The diagram above explains that Indonesian is represented by 'A' "Karena", and English word is represented by 'B' "you", and she shifted again into 'A' lexical items of the Indonesian language "serem". In this case, the Indonesian language is the main language from the utterance

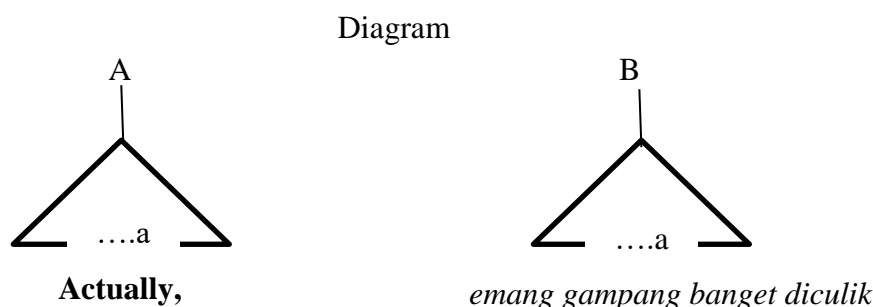
### 6. Utterances 7 - Alternation

Original Utterance:

*"Actually, emang gampang banget di culik"*

Analysis:

Livy Renatta at the first utterance uses the English language "Actually," and then she continues with the Indonesian language "emang gampang banget di culik". When insertion is marked with full words such as nouns and adjectives, the alternation can be marked with discourse particles, interjections, adverbs, and adverbial modifications (Muysken 2000, pp. 96-98). This diagram describes the Alternation type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram applied by Muysken (2000) :



Based on the diagram above she started with the English language "Actually,,". Then, the last utterance shifted into the Indonesian language "emang gampang banget diculik". In this case, the Indonesian language is the main language from the utterance. English is represented by 'A' and Indonesian language is represented by 'B'.

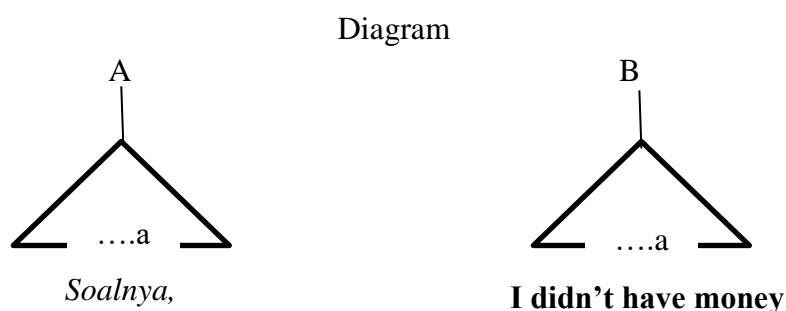
### 7. Utterances 7 - Alternation

Original Utterance:

*"Soalnya, I didn't have money"*

Analysis:

The utterance occurs when Livy Renata explained the reason why she could be kidnap. In this case, Livy Renatta mixes her codes. First, she uses the Indonesian language "Soalnya" and then she continues with English "I didn't have money" and this utterance consists of two other languages. Thus, this utterance uses the Alternation type because she used adverbs to answer a why question. This sentence started with "Soalnya" which refers to explaining the reason for the event. This diagram describes the Alternation type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram appliedby Muysken (2000):



The diagram above shows that in the opening of his utterance she uses the Indonesian language "Soalnya,". Then she changes to the English language word "I didn't have money". Indonesian is represented by 'A' and English is represented by 'B'. So, the type is alternation because she mixes Indonesian and English alternately in one utterance.

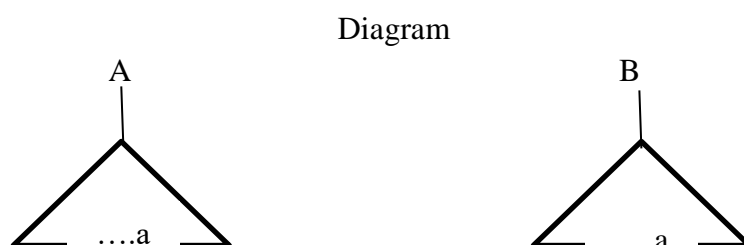
### 8. Utterances 7 - Alternation

Original Utterance:

*"Soalnya, I was thirteen"*

Analysis:

In this utterance, Livy Renatta begins to explain why she is so innocent at that moment. Then, Livy Renatta mixes her codes. At first, she used the Indonesian language "Soalnya" and then she with the English language "I was thirteen" and this utterance consist of two different languages. Thus, code-mixing is an Alternation type because the alternation can be marked with discourse particles, interjections, adverbs, and adverbial modifications (Muysken 2000, pp. 96-98), and in this case, she used adverb to answer a why question. This diagram describes the Alternation type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram appliedby Muysken (2000) :



*Soalnya,*

**I was thirteen**

The diagram above describes that she uses the Indonesian language "Soalnya,". Then she changes to English language word "I didn't have money". Indonesian language is represented by 'A' and English language is represented by 'B'. Thus, the type of her utterance is alternation because she consecutively mixed the Indonesian language and English language in one utterance.

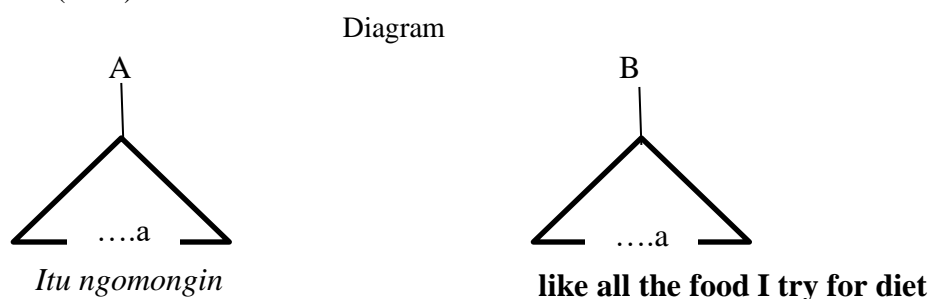
### 9. Utterances 7 - Alternation

Original Utterance:

*"Itu ngomongin like all the food I try for diet"*

Analysis:

In this utterance, Livy Renatta informs what kind of topic on her podcast. It could be concluded that this utterance consists of different clauses that are also in a different language. The clause in the Indonesian language "Itu ngomongin" and the English clause "like all the food I try for diet". The code-mixing that is used can be classified as Alternation. This diagram describes the Alternation type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram applied by Muysken (2000)



The diagram above describes that she uses the Indonesian language "Itu ngomongin,". Then she changes to English language "like all the food I try for diet". Indonesian language is represented by 'A' and English word is represented by 'B'. Thus, the type of this utterance is alternation because she consecutively uses two clauses that are written in different languages Indonesian language and English language in one utterance

### 10. Utterances 11 - Congruent lexicalization

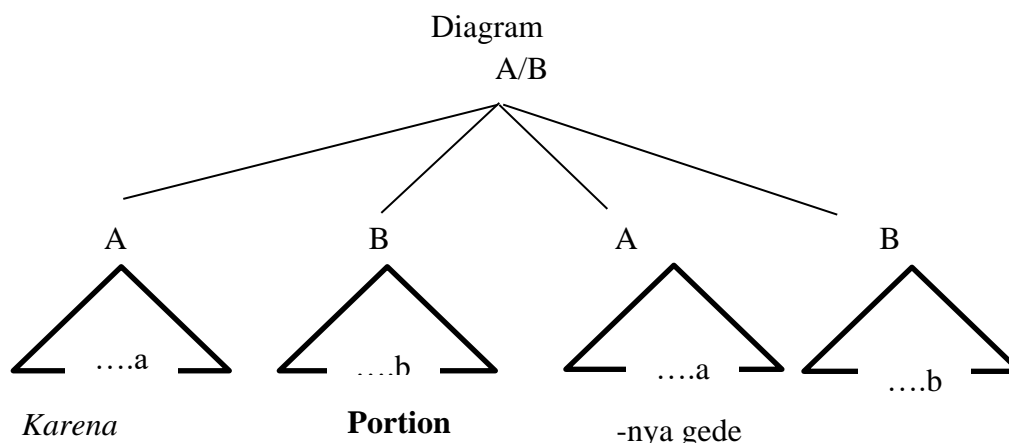
Original Utterance:

*"Karena portion-nya gede?"*

Analysis:

In this utterance, Livy Renatta begins to guess why Americans have a big body. Then, Livy Renatta at the beginning she uses the Indonesian language "Karena" and she continues to the English "portion" and she continues to the Indonesian language again "-nya gede". Thus, the code-mixing is a congruent lexicalization type because Livy Renatta tends to combine the grammatical and lexical aspects between the Indonesian language and English by inserting the following word "portion-nya". It utilizes the affixed word by combining that word with the suffix "-nya". Therefore, the word "portion-nya" sounds are accepted in the English language. This diagram describes

Congruent lexicalization type by Muysken (2000) found in one of Livy Renatta's utterances. This diagram applied by Muysken (2000) :



The diagram above shows that the Indonesian language and English share grammatical structure and the words from both languages were inserted randomly. She uses the Indonesian language "Karena,". Then she changes to the English language "portion" and she back to using the Indonesian language "-nya gede". Indonesian language is represented by 'A' and English word is represented by 'B' represents English language

## CONCLUSION

In the conclusion of the study on the Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel, the researcher found 10 data that contained code mixing used by Livy Renatta. In this study insertion types of code mixing most often occurs in this study followed by alternation and congruent lexicalization. It consists of 5 utterances insertion of code-mixing, 4 utterances alternation of code-mixing, and 1 utterance lexicalization of code-mixing.

The data collection of this study was done on Saturday, December 9rd, 2022. This study investigated the type of code-mixing, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization used by Muysken's (2000) theory.

This study can help the reader to bring awareness about code-mixing in social media and also get the knowledge that Social media such as Youtube also can be a media for learning. On Youtube, many content creators share a video about learning English. For the next researcher, may not only limit the types of code-mixing but also can be added by the reason for code-mixing and it is much better to find out the code-mixing on other media.

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