The Use of Code Mixing in Pak Ndul’s Video YouTube Channel

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Abstract

This research was to find out (1) types of code-mixing and (2) dominant code-mixing level on Pak Ndul’s YouTube video channel. Findings of this research were divided into two parts – types and levels of code-mixing. The types consist of outer and inner utterances revealing 40 and 38 of 51% and 49 % respectively. Regarding levels, the highest percentage of the code-mixing level categories is word level by 54 %, whereas baster and idiom level categories share the lowest percentage on 2.40 %.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Qualitative approach, Percentage

Introduction

People in the world communicate each other by using language. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 1) language is a tool that is used by particular people in their communication, while Cisewski & Boesch (2016, p. 224) defines that human language is an intentional system of communication that has important role in human social interaction. In the communication, people need a language for conveying information and arguments to others Rabiah (2012, p. 1). Without language, people cannot say something or convey something, so people in their daily activities need a language for communication.

According to Hudson (1996, p. 21), linguistics consists of a sound, words, grammatical structures, and so on, While Schmid & Munchen (2012, pp. 1-2) defines that there are seven aims of linguistics theorizing including grammar, semantics, cognitive-linguistic, psycholinguistic, pragmatics, variation linguistics and sociolinguistics, and for the last one is historical linguistics. To be brief, linguistics or language studies about how the language means the human social interaction in which it consists of sound, words, grammatical, meaning, pragmatics, and so on.

On the other definition, Chomsky (1965) distinguishes between competence and performance. He explains that competence is the speaker-hearer’s knowledge of his language, while performance is the actual use of language in concrete situation. The difference both of two elements point out that people have to master the language both competence and performance because it helps them in communicating with each other.

Talking about linguistics, there are circumstances in which people have understanding or master one or two more languages. Sukrisna (2019), for example, most of us may be think that bilingual is the person who have an ability to speak two languages such as English and Indonesian language, or Chinese and Russian; and, for the most part, we are right Steinberg & Sciarini (2006, p. 160). The phenomenon of having an ability to use one or two more languages is divided into three elements they are monolingualism, bilingualism, and multilingualism. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 96), monolingualism is the ability of someone who uses one language. This thing is often occurred in our life. For the bilingualism and multilingualism, Wardhaugh (2006) noted that people who have the ability to use two languages (bilingual), and the people who have the ability to use two more languages (multilingual) do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages.
The researcher took some of important things of it. The first, monolingualism, bilingualism, and multilingualism have different meaning in the sociolinguistics field. The second, the people who are bilingual and multilingual have different abilities in the languages. However, the similarity is that the people have the ability in using languages.

Both bilingualism and multilingualism are part of the sociolinguistics study. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 119) sociolinguistics is the study about language use among groups of speakers. There are the relationships both sociolinguistics and bilingualism and multilingualism. Wardhaugh (2006) defines that group consists of at least two members. The group is made because of any reason, involving social, religious, political, cultural, familial, vocational, avocational, etc. From the group, there is someone can speak two languages or more than two languages; it is because the different background of the people.

According to Kachru (2004) code-mixing is an ability of person to use one or more languages. People have an ability to speak two or more languages using their ability. They use their ability when it is needed or there is a certain purpose, for example, on Pak Ndul’s video YouTube he always uses three languages; they are Indonesian language, Javanese and English. He mixes his Indonesian language with Javanese and English. The thing that he does on the video can be mentioned code-mixing because he mixes his languages.

There are some reasons why researchers selected Pak Ndul’s program. First, Pak Ndul always conveys an advice to viewers in his program, so the viewers can be wishful about the advice. Second, he mixes his code-mixing in short sentence, so the viewers can understand his sentences easily. And last, he put his sentences in different ways or tried to create funny, so the viewers are not bored to watch his video.

In this research, the researchers were interested in conducting research to find out the use of code-mixing on Pak Ndul’s YouTube channel. He focused on the types and levels of code-mixing. This research adopted Suwito (1983)’s theory concerning the types of code-mixing and levels.

Method

Research type

The research design is qualitative one. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative method is an approach in data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The researchers used Table in analyzing the data. The research object is Pak Ndul’s utterance in his YouTube channel. In collecting data, the researchers used documentation method because the data was taken from Pak Ndul’s transcription in his video YouTube channel and it was found types and level code mixing in Pak Ndul’s YouTube channel.

Results and Discussion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code-mixing types percentage</th>
<th>Total of</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outer</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows that two types of Code-mixing outer and inner used by Pak Ndul in his YouTube channel. The outer percentage is 40 or 51 % and Inner 38 or 49 %. The total of percentage is 78. Seeing in the table the percentage the outer is higher than inner, so Pak Ndul preferred using outer than inner. It is because he preferred mixed his main language with English, and also Javanese is not his focus in this program.
Table 2 Result of Code-mixing level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code mixing level</th>
<th>Total of percentage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baster</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabel 2 revealed that percentage is 23 or 27.71%, word is 45 or 54%, clause is 7 or 8.43%, baster is 2 or 2.40%, idiom is 2 or 2.40%, and repetition is 4 or 4.81%. The phrase is the code-mixing level most dominant used by Pak Ndul’s YouTube video channel. Code mixing types were outer and inner. It is because Pak Ndul prefer mixed his Indonesian language with English than mixed it with Javanese language. The example outer is used by Pak Ndul such as: “Saya lagi bad mood mas, saya lagi spring bad mood mas, saya lagi anu mas ngemood kasur, and saya too much thinking-thinking no coming-coming mas.”

It is shown that there were five levels in code-mixing level, but the most frequently used word level is code – mixing level. The reason why Pak Nduls used word level than other because word in code-mixing level easy to understand than other level by the hearers. The examples are: “Kalau tadi ahlinya ahli spirit ritual hal-hal yang bersifat abstract dengan kosakata yang bersifat astral. Kembali lagi mas iya?” “Hadir, hadir, hadir. Bagus mas iya? Bisa kita coba mas iya. Kita buat scenario nya mas nanti mas untuk hiburan saudara-saudara kita yang sedang hashtag di rumah saja iya.”. Data show pak Ndul add English word level when he mixed Indonesian and English language in his YouTube channel.

Conclusion

On the type of code-mixing, there are two essential elements that were classified by him; they are outer and inner of code-mixing. The outer of code-mixing is with 51%, and for the inner of code-mixing is with 38%. While for the level of code-mixing, there are six elements that were classified by him; they are phrase, word, clause, baster, idiom, and repetition. The percentage of phrase is 27.71%, word 54%, clause 8.43%, baster 2.40%, idiom 2.40%, and the last one is repetition with 4.81%. The numbers of using code-mixing on the video are divided into two, they are type and level of code-mixing. The numbers of using the type consist of two elements; they are outer and inner of code-mixing. The outer is 40, and inner is 38. The level consists of six elements such as phrase, word, clause, baster, idiomatic, and repetition. Each of them has different numbers, for the phrase is 23, word 45, clause 7, baster 2, idiom 2, and repetition is 4. Related to the numbers and percentages, it can be concluded that in the types of code-mixing the outer is dominant than the inner, while for the levels of code-mixing the word becomes dominant than the other levels of code-mixing. The results of analyzing the code-mixing on the video points out that Pak Ndul and his brother often mix their language in English and Javanese, while the main language is Indonesia.

References


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