

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATUR REVIEW**

In this chapter describes the theories related to the problems of this study, which are used as a foundation and reference in order to give relevant knowledge in The field. This chapter also presents several similar previous studies. The analisis conducted in this research depends on some theories discussed in this chapter.

This chapter will begin with the definition of definition of code mixing, types of code mixing, definition of code switching, types of code switching, reason of using code mixing and code switching, definition of youtube, related previous study, and conceptual framework.

#### **A. Code Mixing**

One element of a sentence that is pronounced in language A and the rest in language B is known as code-mixing. Additionally, it is feasible for multilingual or bilingual individuals to communicate using many languages or dialects.

Code-mixing is counted among linguistic phenomena, particularly as shown in research on the issue of bilingualism. According to Yule (2018:128; cited in Laaksonen, 2019), speakers should ensure that assumptions and expectations are shared with the audience in an interaction, and investigating these shared assumptions gives us insight into the hidden meanings in the interaction. Thus, in a deep conversation, one has to work out the speaker's intent, whether it is conveyed through direct speech or expressed indirectly (Hoffman, 1991; as cited in Samsi, 2016). Code-mixing is the act of switching from one language to another within the same sentence. Based on the definition provided by experts, code-mixing also involves the alternative use of two languages or linguistic dialects within the same statement or discourse.

Code-mixing is a result of the interaction between language reasoning, language structure, and speaker roles. According to Wijana and Rohmadi (2019), code-mixing occurs when people mix two or more languages by

incorporating elements from one language into another. The inserted elements no longer maintain their original function.

One type of code-mixing is known as borrowing, which refers to the introduction of a particular word, phrase, clause, idiom, or expression from one language into another. Another type is known as fusion, which involves the incorporation of linguistic elements from both native and foreign languages, forming a hybrid structure. Code-mixing, as described by Redlinger and Park (1995), involves the incorporation of words, sentences, or larger units. In other words, individuals combine words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from both their first and second languages. Consequently, this study concludes that code-mixing entails the addition of words, phrases, or larger units, combining elements from both the native language and the second language. It often occurs unintentionally and takes place at the word level.

Confusion of meanings between words is the second type of code-mixing, which occurs within a word boundary. Mixing can occur when affixes are added to a word. Two different forms of code-mixing exist: internal code-mixing and external code-mixing. One type involves the insertion of a word (infixation), followed by a phrase, clause, expression, idiom, or a blend of native and foreign languages. Please note that the term "baster" is unclear in the context provided, so I have omitted it in the corrected sentence.

Code mixing is a phenomena that affects social groupings and languages in bilingual or multilingual societies. This has a relationship with the opinion according to Chaer (2023), saying that code mixing is the use of two or more languages, or two variants of a language in one speech community. It goes without saying that bilingual or multilingual speakers who are engaged in the use of two or more languages are also engaged in the use of one or more cultures. Bilingualism and multilingualism are phrases that are utilized in the description of the usage to include more



than one language in a single context a social or personal context. The end outcome is the language system being in "chaos" (Amsal,2011).

According to Redlinger and Park (1995), code-mixing involves adding words, sentences, or more substantial units. In other words, they combine words, phrases, clauses, and phrases in their first and second languages. As a result, this study concludes that code-mixing involves adding words, phrases, or bigger units. They combine words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from their native language and their second language, in other words. It frequently happens unintentionally and occurs at the word level.

Milroy and Gordon ( in Janatul Uyun 2021) have further suggested the fact that the phrase code mixing is an option to consider to characterize a variety of language (or dialect) alternation and mixing events, whether they occur during a single conversation, turn, or sentence utterance. Usually, Code Mixing is a rotational switch from one code to another during which two people are having a conversation.

People generate speech and apply Code Mixing when they mixed the language of their conversation.

### 1. Types of Code-mixing

Hoffman (in Mirah Safitri 2021) described the various categories of code mixing as follows: (1) Intra-sentential: When a Yoruba/English bilingual person uses a clause or sentence border, this type of code mixing happens. Example 3: We failed to make even one arrest (if they did or they did not). (2) Intra-lexical code mixing refers to interleaving of codes that takes place inside of a word boundary. (4) instance at a the plural of shop (in English): shoppa (Punjabi) (3) Including a modification in pronouncing: this type the point where any form of code switching or code mixing the phonological depth, like the time period during which Indonesian speakers adjust or British term to fit sound system of Indonesian speech.

Such as, the Indonesian word for It's "stroberi" for "strawberry" (4) Unit insertion: This is when expressions

involving nouns and verbs from a different communication is inserted above a word in the base language. When language is used in this way, components equivalent to one unit of the target language is referred to as "unit hybridization" (number five). (6) Sentence insertion: This is when something written in a foreign tongue is inserted inside the discourse's primary language. (7) Inserting an idiom or collocation from one language into another is known as idiom and collocation insertion. (8) Repeating: Introduction of processes of inflection and reduplication from language to another without a similar grammatical structure. Hoffman claims to the effect that there are three different sorts of combining different languages depending relating to syntax:

**a. Intra-Sentential Code-mixing**

Earliest kind code-mixing called intra-sentential mixing. This kind pertains to syntax. The blending takes place within of a clause, phrase, or sentence (Hoffman, 1991, p. 112). Intrasentential mixing

techniques include switching between single.

### **b. Intra lexical code mixing**

Confusion of meanings between words is the second kind of code-mixing. Within a word boundary, this kind of thing occurs. A mix can happen when affixes are introduced to a word—two present different code mixes, such as internal and external code-mixing. One type of code-mixing is the insertion of a word (in fixation), followed by a phrase, a clause, an expression or an idiom, and a baster (merging native and foreign languages).

Code-mixing, as further stated by Muyskeen (2000), can be broadly classified into three categories.

Congruent lexicalization, insertion (of a word or phrase), substitution (of a clause), and insertional code-mixing, which has the potential to be seen in bilingual speech communities, are the most prevalent occurrences of combining different languages variants in society.



### c. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

Final form of combining different languages has to do with phonological issues. To further understand it, consider how Indonesians pronounce English words when they translate them into their own language. requiring a Pronunciation Change This final form of code-mixing has to do with phonological issues. To further understand it, consider the following example: When Indonesian speakers attempt to pronounce an English word, they alter it to sound more like Indonesian.

### B. Code Switching

In this context code-switching means simultaneous used mix dialects or linguistic dialects in a single statement or discourse. According to Kitu (2018) code switching is one aspect of language interdependency in society language dependency in a multilingual society. In a multilingual society, it is almost impossible for a speaker to use a language purely without utilizing the language or language elements that are

not in the language purely without the slightest use of other languages or language elements.

When bilinguals converse with one another, switching might take the form of a language switch, a shift in accent, or both. According to Hymes, (in Adi Nugroho 2011) code switching has evolved into widespread phrase in order to choice use at least partially fluent in more than one language variety languages whether it be dialects, etc., based on Adi Nugroho's research that Apple claims code is not a diversified or style that is within a language. Based on Wardaugh (2006 in Candra and Qodriani 2018) stated code switching is an either during a speaker's turn or in between turns, discussion. In the last of the scenario, it could happened within one sentence or in between sentences. Code flipping It could be a personal preference, or it could be a major identity identifier for a group of speakers who must work in various languages.

According to Sunadi (2022) code switching is one aspect of language interdependence in bilingual or

multilingual societies bilingual or multilingual society. According to him, code-switching is a shift in language use from one language to another, or from one variety to another. It should be challenging to discuss sociolinguistics difficulties if we are running for the cause of the code, with who is speaking the language, to whom it was preferred, and for what reason. Based Hoffman's 1991 theory (in Dias Astuti Cakrawati 2019) code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality.

Language ruthlessness is the result of such common factors as (1) speakers or speakers, (2) listener or argument, (3) changing scenarios to his third person provided nature, (4) changes from formal to casual, and (5) altering the topic of talks.

## 1. Types of code switching

There are a variety of distinct modes of code-switching, according to Hoffman's theory. These are (Three types of code-switching are distinguished: a) intersentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching.

### a. Tag-switching

When a multilingual person inserts a quick phrase (tag) from another language, the tag code switches. If a speech isn't entirely in another language, tag switching entails slipping in a few short phrases or tags from that language. Where specific words and phrases from another language are incorporated into regular conversation the opposite. Because tags often have little syntactic restrictions and do not violate syntactic rules when added into sentences supplied in the L1, this form of code switching happens the most frequently (Hamers & Blanc, 2000).



### **b. Intra-sentential switching**

Sentences are those where the speaker changes languages within the same sentence. As a result, the sentence will be in two languages. If a sentence, phrase, or word from a sentence written in the base language contains a foreign word or phrase, it is known as an intra-sentential displacement. Since a larger section the statement must include here compliance with the grammar of both languages, intra-sentential changes code might be conceived as being necessary more Tag switching is preferable to fluency in both languages. One of example Intra sentential code switching based on (Mei Lyna Girsang in 2018) :

*“I going started like this“  
“look at the smoke pouring out my fingertips”*

### **c. Inter-sentential switching**

Every phrase or clause was either in one language or the other, and language shift took place at the sentence level. When a speaker shifts between

distinct sentences, they are said to be inter-sententially switching. This suggests that if a speaker were to be broken down into two sentences, one would be in the speaker's native tongue, and the other would be in a completely different language. This form of code switching, according to Poplack (1980), is the most difficult since it requires the speaker to simultaneously govern two language systems.

The example of Inter-sentential code switching :

*I accompanied my sister on her shopping trip last week. That's why "aku sedang tidak dirumah". The classic example comes from Poplack's article title: "I will start a sentence in English, sometimes."*

Benefits of code-mixing and code-switching in the English learning process are divided into two functions: Repetitive function where a teacher uses code-switching to transfer important knowledge to students to clarify something. Important knowledge to students to

clarify something that is conveyed. To clarify the meaning of instructions, for example, the teacher code switches from the target language to the native language. In this way, he emphasizes the importance of foreign language content for efficient comprehension. However, the tendency to repeat instructions in the native language can lead to negative tendencies.

Affective Function where teachers use code-switching and code-mixing to express their emotions. Code-switching and code-mixing are used to build solidarity and rapport with students. This type of code-switching and code-mixing contributes to teachers' ability to create a supportive language environment in the classroom language learning.

## **2. The Reason of Using Code Mixing and Code Switching**

As Hoffman's idea would have it, the author

examines the justifications for employing code switching and mixing (1991 in Mei Lyna Girang 2015). Use of modifying one's speech in order to blend in discourse has variety benefits. Following reasons are analyzed :

**a. Talking About Particular Topic**

Sometimes people would rather speak about a specific topic in a single language than another. Speaking in a language in addition his or her native tongue might occasionally feel more liberating and at ease for the speaker.

**b. Quoting Somebody Else**

Only the words claimed by the speaker are quoted. Individual stated are switched and mixed.

The transition and the mixture resemble a series of quotes. Because the writer was using someone else's words when conducting this investigation, code mixing and code switching were not discovered.

Making a Strong Case for Something (Express Solidarity) As is customary, when a speaker of



language that is not one of his mother tongues one would want express the emphatically, It will either do so on purpose or unintentionally. mistakenly mix or transition transfer from his secondary to his primary language native tongue to contrast he may have found it more convenient to express himself emphatically in his second language rather than his first.

**c. Being Emphatic**

When someone speaking in a language not his native tongue, suddenly wants to be forceful about something, he will switch purposefully or unintentionally.

From his second tongue to his first. On the other hand, someone may transition from his second to his first language since it is more convenient for him to be forceful in his second language rather than his first one.

#### **d. Interjection**

Word or expression it called interjection used to break up the flow of a sentence term is complete a statement under instructions to convey shock, a powerful emotion, and catch interest on the part of the listener. It takes the form of a brief exclamation, such as Dam, Hey, Well, Look, etc. Despite the fact that they have no grammatical significance, speakers frequently utilize they are usually more so when speaking rather than when writing. That might occur accidentally.

#### **e. Repetition Used for Clarification**

When a bilingual or multilingual individual wishes to clarify his speech so that the audience may understand it better, he can occasionally utilize both languages (codes) that he knows to communicate the same message. A message in one code is frequently literally repeated in the other code. Repetition is used to explain what is being said and

to accentuate or highlight a message.

**f. Intention to Clarifying**

There will be a lot of code-switching and code-mixing when one bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual person. It implies ensuring that the audience can understand the topic of his discourse. A message in one code is slightly modified and repeated in the other code.

**g. Expressing Group Identity**

Group identification can also be expressed by code switching and code mixing. Academics' communication styles in their disciplinary groups are distinct from those of other groups. In other words, how one community communicates differs from how people outside the community communicate.

**C. Youtube**

Youtube is a social media that is most in demand by society today. The increasing popularity of Youtube is

driven by the increased value for the video sharing platform on the site for its users. Youtube is a video portal site that is often accessed by internet users which has a video sharing feature so that anyone who clicks on the video can see it.

According to Budiargo (in Asyrofi Aziz 2021), youtube is an online video and the main use of this site is as a medium for searching, viewing and sharing original videos to and from all corners of the world through a web. The presence of Youtube has a good influence on people who have passion or enthusiasm in the field of making videos, ranging from short films, documentaries, to videos for daily activities, who do not have the land to publish their works, can publish them on Youtube. People who are still amateurs in making videos can also freely upload their video content to be published on Youtube.

According to Dr. Rulli Nasrullah (2019) youtube is internet-based social media with video content. Youtube can be used by educational institutions as a teaching medium that is preferred by students. It cannot be denied that the public,



especially students, find it easier to understand information in the form of knowledge through media related to information technology such as Youtube compared to conventional delivery in class. For example, the transmission of knowledge that only comes from books. Based on Nafisatuzzahro, youtube exists as an important medium for sharing videos between users and activists on social media, which symbolizes a digital culture without distance and time limits. By using Youtube, students will be more interested in understanding a theory or knowledge.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that YouTube is a place for unlimited interaction through videos that are uploaded or shared. of course because of this learning which tends to be boring becomes more interesting

#### **D. Maudy Ayunda**

Maudy Ayunda in her talent in the world of entertainment, also known as a proud young activist. He has helped build education in Indonesia, and has experience as a reliable and proud young speaker. He is also active in

creating content on his YouTube channel. The content that she creates also varies, ranging from reviewing books, answering questions and answers from netizens about her studies, her life while in America, opinions on something high in, and her love story with her husband. In every video, Maudy Ayunda always mixes the language or changes the language from Indonesian-English to English-Indonesian.

Maudy Ayunda music channel was created on January 16, 2011. This channel has more than five hundred eighty five thousand subscribers. The purpose of this channel is to invite Maudy Ayunda to think critically about something.

Maudy Ayunda combines or mixes two languages at once, namely Indonesia-English, English - Indonesia to make the audience interested in learning English.

#### **E. Related Previous Study**

The researcher also seen from from fifth previous study. First. research about The Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Radio Broadcasters in Request Time Programe Office Hourse of J-Radio 91,7

FM Banjarmasin by Farimah Sarah. The following questions were used to formulate the research's problems: (1) What kinds of code mixing and codeswitching are there in J-Radio Banjarmasin's Request time program "Office Hours"? (2) Which kinds of code mixing and code switching are present in this program the most frequently? Two J-Radio Banjarmasin broadcasters are the focus of this study.

The announcer who mixes and switches codes during the Office Hours program on J-radio 91,7 FM Banjarmasin is the subject of this study. This study uses descriptive methodologies and is qualitative in nature. Data is gathered via recording techniques, and the writer subsequently writes down the transcription.

The study accomplishes this by capturing a radio announcer's five-day Office Hours Program broadcast on J-Radio Banjarmasin. The findings of this study show that 74 codes are mixed into the inner code and 83 codes are mixed into the outer code, 13 codes are switched to the external code, but none are switched inside. In the Request Time

Program "Office Hours" broadcast on j-radio Banjarmasin, outer code mixing and code switching happen the most frequently.

Second, research about An Analysis of code mixing used by Native speaker in Teaching EFL Students through Guruku MR.D Youtube Channel by Reza Juanda ( Reza, 2022). The reason for conducting this research is to learn what kind of code-mixing Mr.YouTube D's channel uses. The target of this researcher were to pinpoint the specific kind of mixing codes that Mr. D's YouTube video exhibits in accordance with Suwito's theory, as well as to outline Hoffman's theory's explanay such code mixing occurs there.

This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology, and its primarytool was human research. A great resource for learning English fluency is the video "Rahasia Untuk Lancar Bahasa Inggris" on Guruku Mr.YouTube D's channel served as the study's main data source. The researcher uncovered 44 data according to A theory proposed by Suwito in the form regarding the mixing of codes on the video. as a



consequence. According to the data, word insertion is one of a highly common kind of mixing codes in the movie, accounting for around 47,7% of all instances. Clause insertion of code mixing comes in second with a percentage of roughly 34,1%. Repetition insertion of code mixing comes in at 2,3%, whereas phrase insertion of code mixing comes in at roughly 15,9%. There are 44 data outcome of the mixing code in the video. On of Hoffman's idea, the researcher then discovered 5 data regarding the causes of code mixing.

Third, research about An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One by Suardani Silaban and Trisna Intan Marpaung (Silaban, S., & Marpaung, T. I, 2020) This research aims to find out kinds of code-mixing and code-switching, the dominant kinds of code-mixing and code-switching and the factors code- mixing and code-switching used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One. To analyze the data, the researchers used theory sociolinguistics by Sumarsono's (2011:11). The date of the research was

episode, Corona: Simalakama Bangsa Kita, Aired on 24th march 2020, with the durations of video 72 minutes. Code-mixing and code-switching occur in a communication process, it happens in the one of the phenomenon and become trend style language in program TV Indonesia.

The objective of this research was to find out the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching that appear on Talk Sow Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One channel. This research was descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the kinds of codemixing and code-switching which defined by Suwito.

Then, the result of kinds of code-mixing and code-switching were counted by using Ardhana's formula. The result after analyzing the video, there were 42 data in the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching. In the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching, the mostly kinds used was

outer of code-mixing 31/42 data and the lowest kinds used was Inner of code-mixing 2/42 data.

Fourth, research about Code Mixing and Code Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show by Yulius Nahak and Barli Bram (Nahak, Y., & Bram, B,2022) This paper aimed to examine the types and the functions of code-mixing and codeswitching uttered by Cinta Laura Kiehl in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show on 23/06/2020, entitled "Ada Apa Dengan Cinta Laura Kiehl dan Aero" (What happened to Cinta Laura Kiehl and Aero).

The design of this study used a qualitative descriptive method. Data were gathered from the talk show in written data. An explanatory sample was used to analyze the collected data. The findings revealed 27 data of code-mixing used by Cinta Laura Kiehl: 19 were intra-sentential code-mixing, and eight were intra-lexical code-mixing. Besides, 19 data of code-switching were identified: 10 were intra-Intra inter inter sentential switchimgimging, eight were inter-Intra inter inter sentential switchimgimging, and one was

emblematic code-switching. Furthermore, the most dominant function of code-mixing was incompetence, with 15 data, and the most dominant function of code-switching was covering the ability to speak a specific language, with 25 data. The study results are expected to contribute to students and lecturers of English and researchers engaging in sociolinguistic research to explore further the purpose of using code-mixing and code-switching in conversation.

Fiveth, research about Machine Learning Techniques for Sentiment Analysis of Code-Mixed and Switched indian Social Media Text Corpus : A comprehensive review by Ahmad, G. I., Singla, J., Anis, A., Reshi, A. A., & Salameh, A. A,2022) A comprehensive review of sentiment analysis for code-mixed and switched text corpus of Indian social media using machine learning (ML) approaches, based on recent research studies has been presented in this paper.

Code-mixing and switching are linguistic behavior shown by the bilingual/multilingual population, primarily in



spoken but also in written communication, especially on social media. Code-mixing involves combining lower linguistic units like words and phrases of a language into the sentences of other language (the base language) and code-switching involves switching to another language, for the length of one sentence or more.

In code-mixing and switching, a bilingual person takes one or more words or phrases from one language and introduces them into another language while communicating in that language in spoken or written mode. People nowadays express their views and opinions on several issues on social media. In multilingual countries, people express their views using English as well as their native languages.

Several reasons can be attributed to code-mixing. Lack of knowledge in one language on a particular subject, being empathetic, interjection and clarification are some to name. Sentiment analysis of monolingual social media content has been carried out for the last two decades. However, during recent years, Natural Language Processing

(NLP) research focus has also shifted towards the exploration of code-mixed data, thereby, making code mixed sentiment analysis an evolving field of research. Systems have been developed using ML techniques to predict the polarity of code-mixed text corpus and to fine tune the existing models to improve their performance.

#### **F. The Conceptual Framework**

This research focuses in reference to the implementation of code mixing and code switching on Maudy Ayunda video youtube channel. Answering the question from citizen on Maudy Ayunda Instagram. There are six analyzing point. (1) Code-mixing,(2) code switching,(3) The types of code mixing used on Maudy Ayunda youtube channel and (4)The types of code switching used on the channel owned by Maudy Ayunda on YouTube (5)

Used code mixing and switching of Maudy Aunda youtube channel as thereason:

