

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN ANALISA'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the levels and the factors of code mixing that appear on Analisa's video YouTube channel. A qualitative method was used in this research by employing a document analysis which focused on analyzing the levels of code mixing defined by Suwito (1988) and the factors of code mixing argued by Suandi (2014). The data were collected from 5 session videos in Analisa's video YouTube channel. Through data analysis, the results show that there are some levels of code mixing appear on Analisa's video YouTube channel. They are word level, phrase level, clause level, baster level, and repetition word level. Then, there are some factors of code mixing appear on Analisa's video YouTube channel. They are popular term factor, the speaker and speaker character factor, function and aim factor, main topic factor, and prestigious factor. It is hoped that the result of this study is useful to everyone who wants to conduct the study about code mixing.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Analisa, YouTube.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics discussed about language and society. Means that it was learned about relationship between language and society. One of sociolinguistics phenomena which occur was bilingual or multilingual in society. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages. Sociolinguistics scientists call it with code mixing. The phenomena can occur when people communicate with other people. In a society or a group there will be a communication, in other words is the existence of communication it will create different language variations from each individual, because communication is part of the community. Communication is a part of social interaction as a means of exchanging information between one person and another, or between one group and another through language.

According to Wallace and Purdy (2013) "Communication is something which makes connections". Connections can occur when communicating talk face to face, or using media. Communication is a tool to convey information. In this modern era, almost everyone has social media such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Telegram, and Twitter which is very influential in spreading information very quickly. There is a language to interact with others. Language is the most important communication tool in society; with language humans can express feelings or ideas. Language and society cannot be separated because they are interrelated, language occurs because of the communication relationship between the people. Trudgill (2000) stated that language is not only a means of communicating information about the weather or other subjects, but also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with others. The definition above shows that language has important

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role in human life to carry out activities. Indonesian people often use more than one language in communication. They mix several languages, usually Indonesian and Regional or Indonesian and English. In Bilingual or Multilingual societies, they communicate using code because they understand more than one language because they can communicate better and fluently when using a code. In a conversation the speakers can choose a particular code whether to change it to another code or mix it.

According to Muysken (1995) many bilinguals will produce mix sentences in ordinary conversations. Speakers will produce some codes in a long or short conversation. Code mixing is mixing of two codes or languages without changing of topic. Code mixing can occur in sentences, phrases or words. Wardaugh (1987) in Rohati, T. D., and Hidayat, D. (2019) stated that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that the change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means that the conversant just change from the elements in their utterance. In relation to the language and society, code mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Mixing languages can be called a common phenomenon. The example is from phenomena of Code Mixing on channel YouTube "*Analisa Channel*".

Social media an online media that is created as an alternative communication tool for the community, with its users called netizen. YouTube is a video sharing website. YouTube allows users to be able to upload, watch and share videos. According to Smith (1993) YouTube is unique from most other forms of media because it allows people using the service to both view content or create it and only requires an account and video file to upload. In this modern era, people are more often looking for information or watching something via YouTube rather than television. You tuber is a person who has their own YouTube Channel by making videos. The type of video on YouTube is various. There are about daily life, education, prank, mukbang, makeup tutorial, music, gaming videos and many more. Having social media makes it easier for people to get information, because social media can be used by people to share information, activities, opinions or feelings. In Indonesia, there are many famous You Tubers, one of whom is Channel YouTube *Analisa Channel*. It starts the video in 2011, and has 373 thousand subscribers. This channel is created by the best alumnus from *Gadjah Mada University*. The reason she named her youtube channel with *Analisa*, because her name is *Analisa Widyaningrum*.

She is a young psychologist and famous motivator in Indonesia. He has a bachelor's degree in clinical psychology *Gadjah Mada University* and has many proud achievements. Two years ago *Analisa Widyaningrum* has also built a private school and she named *Analisa Personality Development Center*.

In this phenomenon of code mixing is easy to find in daily life. This phenomenon does not only happen in daily conversations but also happens in social media that is YouTube. Based on the explanation above, researcher feels interested to analyse the code mixing in this youtube channel and wants to conduct this research

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Code mixing

Wardhaugh (1986: 103) explains that "code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages at the same time to show that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance". And Nababan (1991: 32) says that it is a mixing of two or more language or language variation in speech act or discourse without something in using language situation which demands the speaker, it is only because of informal and speaker habitual. Suandi (2014: 139) also states that code mixing is language changing by multilingual society,

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and it is caused by situation changing. The use of two languages or more does not deal with the change of situation, topic, and participant. It can be meant from the definition that code mixing is code variation which other language insertion in one utterance when speaking, use two languages, caused by informal situation, and habitual of multilingual society.

2.2 Level of code mixing

According to Suwito (1988: 92-94) levels of code mixing are :

a. Word Level

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme.

b. Phrase Level

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit.

c. Clause Level

Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are independent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

d. Baster Level

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation.

e. Repetition Word or Reduplication

Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.

f. Idiom Level

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

2.3 Factor of code mixing

Code mixing will happen if there are some factors in it. According to (Suandi, 2014: 143) the factors of used code mixing are :

a. Code Usage Limitation

Limitation factors happen if the speaker uses code mixing because of the speaker does not understand about word, phrase, and clause parable in basic language which used.

b. Popular Term

This factor causes in social life, there are certain vocabularies which has most popular parable.

c. Speaker and Speaker Character

Speaker uses code mixing to the hearer because she or he has certain purposes. There are some purposes in doing code mixing because of the speaker want to change conversation situation from formal to informal. Besides, the speaker uses code mixing because of habit and informal situation.

d. Conversation Partner

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Conversation can be individual addressee or group. In bilingual society, the speaker who usually uses one language can use code mixing if their addressee from same background but uses other language.

e. Conversation Modus

Conversation modus is a tool to communicate. It can be spoken modus (face to face, by phone or audio visual), and written modus (letter, newspaper and scientific book).

f. Function and Aim

Language function is used in communication based on the aim of communication. Language function related to certain purpose, like asking, offering, and announcing. Speaker uses language based on the function they expected in context and situation.

g. Types and language speech level

Choosing types and language speech level based on partner consideration. The consideration shows based on the topic or relevance with certain situation.

h. Third Speaker

The factor is caused by third speaker who has different background. It can be meant for appreciating the third speaker.

i. Main Topic

Main topic is a dominant factor in causing code mixing, because it caused by formal and informal topic.

j. Humor

Code mixing is usually used by speaker to show a humor in serious meeting, and used by comedian to entertain the audiences.

k. Prestigious

Prestigious means that the speaker used code mixing because of situation factor, addressee, topic, and other social situational factors does not allow the speaker to use code mixing or in other term the contextual function and relevance function are rising.

3. METHODOLOGY

A research design is a strategy or plan arranged by the researcher such as how to collect, analyse and interpret the data to succeed in the research (Creswell, 2017). The researcher has to determine the proper design in conducting the research.

Qualitative research concerns on understanding social phenomena of human and providing rich verbal description of settings, situations, and participants (Ary, 2010). The descriptive qualitative method was used in conducting this research. The researcher intended to describe the code mixing used in Analisa's YouTube channel. A qualitative approach was proper to explain the code mixing. The object of this research is the YouTube channel by *Analisa Widyaningrum*. The researcher take 5 sessions from 85 videos which uploaded in 2020. The reason why the researcher take these sessions, because these sessions are longer, have more interesting topic and also often use code mixing than the other session.

4. RESULT**4.1 The Levels and Factors of Code Mixing**

Researcher classified the data about the levels and factors of code mixing. In the levels of code mixing, the researcher used Suwito's theory which are divided into 6 levels, they are: word, phrase, clause, baster, repetition word and idiom.

Meanwhile, to classify the data in the factors of code mixing, the researcher employed Suandi's theory which is divided into six levels such code usage limitation, popular term,

speaker and speaker character, conversation partner, conversation modus, function and aim, types and language speech level, third speaker, main topic, humor, and the last is prestigious.

4.1.2 Levels of Code Mixing

From the result of the analyzing by using Suwito's theory in classifying the level of code mixing, the researcher concludes that the most dominant levels of code mixing which happens in the video is word level with 59 words, the second position is phrase level with 43 phrases, the third position is clause level with 5 clauses, the fourth position is baster level with 4 basters and the last position is repetition word level with 1 repetition word.

1. Word Level

Based on the data finding in the *Analisa's* video, the researcher found 59 words in the word level. Here, the researcher took 5 words which are analysed:

Table 1. Word Level of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Dan next episode aku bakalan share tentang bagaimana teman-teman dealing dengan kondisi tersebut.</i> (And next episode I will share about how to dealing with this condition)
2.	<i>Apa sih bedanya kamu sebagai complainer dan juga kamu sebagai creator.</i> (What is the difference if you be a complainer and you be a creator)
3.	<i>Sebenarnya Mary ini entrepreneur, tapi background nya lebih ke bisnis.</i> (Actually Mary is an entrepreneur, but her background more to business)
4.	<i>Ketika aku harus jadi public speaker atau trainer.</i> (When I have to be a public speaker and trainer)
5.	<i>Nah, style yang kedua cenderung demanding dan memberikan target tapi gak pernah support.</i> (The second style is mostly demanding and give the goal, but not give the support)

From the first statement, it can be seen there are 3 words which are identified as the word level of code mixing such as **next**, **share**, and **dealing**. Those words was appear on Analisa's utterance at 7:15 minutes. According to the theory about word level of code mixing, Analisa did code mixing in word level of code mixing, because she mixed her language in word sentence.

The second statement, it can be seen there are 2 words which are identified as the word level of code mixing such as **complainer** and **creator**. Those words was appear on Analisa's utterance at 5:46 minutes. According to the theory of Suwito, the code mixing that made by Analisa in the sentence is included in the word level of code mixing.

The third statement, it can be seen there are 2 words which are identified as the word level of code mixing such as **entrepreneur**, and **background**. Those words was appear on Analisa's utterance at 3:16 minutes. According to the theory about word level of code mixing, Analisa did code mixing in word level of code mixing, because she mixed her language in word sentence.

The fourth statement, it can be seen there are 2 words which are identified as the word level of code mixing such as **public speaker**, and **trainer**. Those words was appear on

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Analisa’s utterance at 6:21 minutes. According to the theory of Suwito, the code mixing that made by Analisa in the sentence is included in the word level of code mixing.

The last statement, it can be seen there are 2 words which are identified as the word level of code mixing such as **public speaker**, and **trainer**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 2:25 minutes. According to the theory about word level of code mixing, Analisa did code mixing in word level of code mixing, because she mixed her language in word sentence.

2. Phrase Level

In the phrase level, the researcher found 43 phrases which are indicated as phrase level. Here, the researcher took 5 clauses that are analysed :

Table 2. Phrase Level of Code Mixing

No	Statement
1.	<i>Sayang nya saat kita sedang berada dalam posisi losing something dalam hidup kita.</i> (Unfortunately when we are in the position of losing something in our life)
2.	<i>Jadi kalau teman-teman tidak memiliki kapasitas berbicara dibidang yang memang bukan kompetensi kita, stop it. Fokus sama apa yang bisa kita lakukan.</i> (So, if you not have the speak capacity in this field which not our competence, stop it. Focus with what we can do)
3.	<i>Jadi, most of the time dia selalu merasa feeling down dan tidak pernah merasa berharga atas dirinya sendiri.</i> (So, most of the time she always feeling down and never be worth for her self)
4.	<i>Tapi to be honest ini dari lubuk hati yang paling dalam.</i> (But, to be honest this is from my deepest heart)
5.	<i>Gimana caranya get the attention.</i> (How the way to get the attention)

From the first statement, it can be seen there are 1 phrase which are identified as the phrase level of code mixing such as **losing something**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 2:53 minutes. The second statement, it can be seen there are 1 phrase which are identified as the phrase level of code mixing such as **stop it**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 8:18 minutes. The third statement, it can be seen there are 1 phrase which are identified as the phrase level of code mixing such as **most of the time**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 4:38 minutes. The fourth statement, it can be seen there are 1 phrase which are identified as the phrase level of code mixing such as **to be honest**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 0:48 minutes. The last statement, it can be seen there are 1 phrase which are identified as the phrase level of code mixing such as **get the attention**. Those words was appear on Analisa’s utterance at 6:26 minutes.

3. Clause Level

In clause level, the researcher found 5 clauses, but here the researcher will to analyse 3 clauses from 5 clauses.

Table 3. Clause Level of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Pasti semua orang kayak every body knows him.</i>

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	(Certain every body like every body knows him)
2.	<i>Orang tua ku sedang membandingkan. It is toxic parenting but it is not me.</i> (My parents are comparing . It is toxic parenting but it is not me)
3.	<i>Intinya You`re not alone.</i> (Concluding, you`re not alone)

The first statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 3:59 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She inserted "*every body knows him*" in her utterance. In the levels of code mixing, the mixing that Analisa did is included in the clause level, because the mixing of the language can be classified as independent clause.

The second statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 6:24 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She inserted "*It is toxic parenting but it is not me.*" in her utterance. In the levels of code mixing, the mixing that Analisa did is included in the clause level, because the mixing of the language can be classified as independent clause.

The last statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 8:43 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She inserted "*You`re not alone*" in her utterance. In the levels of code mixing, the mixing that Analisa did is included in the clause level.

4. Baster Level

In classification of the data in the levels of code mixing, the researcher found 4 basters which are indicated as baster level. Here, the researcher will to discuss 2 basters of the baster level.

Table 4. Baster Level of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1	<i>Gimana cara nya nge-grab semua kondisi.</i> (How the way to graping every conditions)
2	<i>Kalau kalian pengen aku nge-review mungkin 6 film atau series.</i> (If you guys want me to review 6 films or series maybe)

The levels of code mixing in the baster level, based on the utterance above it can be seen that Analisa gave the Indonesian affixation "*nge*" on the word of "*grab*". It is included into baster affixation Indonesian prefix. The structure is "*nge* as prefix and *grab* as word" it becomes baster *nge-grab*. The word of *nge-grab* is indicated as baster level it appeared on Analisa's utterance at 6:26 minutes.

The next levels of code mixing in the baster level, based on the utterance above it can be seen that Analisa gave the Indonesian affixation "*nge*" on the word of "*review*". It is included into baster affixation Indonesian prefix. The structure is "*nge* as prefix and *review* as word" it becomes baster *nge- review*. The word of *nge- review* is indicated as baster level it appeared on Analisa's utterance at 9:14 minutes.

5. Repetition Word or Reduplication

In classification of the data in the levels of code mixing, the researcher only found 1 repetition word which are indicated as repetition word level. Here, the researcher will to discuss 1 repetition word of the repetition word level.

Table 5. Repetition Word Level of Code Mixing

No	Statements
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1.	<i>Follow-follow instagram APDC Indonesia</i>
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The statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 6:51 minutes. Analisa repeats "**follow**" twice.

6. Idiom Level

In the research finding, there is no finding in the idiom level.

4.1.3 Factors of Code Mixing

After analyzing the data and classifying the data in the factors of code mixing by using Suandi's theory, it can be seen that popular term is the most dominant factor than other factors with 52 popular term factor. In the second position is the speaker and speaker character with 23 speaker and speaker character factor by following main topic with 17 main topic factor, function and aim with 18 function and aim factor and the lowest position is the prestigious factor with 4 prestigious factor. Based on the data classification in the factors of code mixing in the table 1, it can be discussed:

1. Code Usage Limitation

In the research finding, there is no finding in the code usage limitation factor.

2. Popular Term

In classification of the data in the factors of code mixing, the researcher found 52 which are indicated as popular term factor. Here, the researcher will to discuss 5 findings of the popular term factor.

Table 6. Popular Term Factor of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Ada yang kehilangan orang yang di sayang ditengah keadaan pandemic covid nineteen kali ini.</i> (There is someone who lost the beloved people in this pandemic covid nineteen era)
2.	<i>Mereka akan belajar untuk move on, mereka akan memilih untuk membuat harapan baru.</i> (They would like to study to move on, they would like to choose to make the new hope)
3.	<i>Udah istirahat panjang, banyak tidur, refreshing, tapi kenapa ya rasanya masih mengalami sebuah kelelahan yang gak henti-henti.</i> (Already long rest, sleep a lot, but why still feel tired that never stop)
4.	<i>Well, teman-teman kalau kamu merasa ada 7 tanda terkait dengan apa yang aku sebutin tadi</i> (Well, guys if you feel there are 7 signals that related with what I mention before)
5.	<i>Orang-orang yang complain akan menghabiskan waktunya dengan mengeluh.</i> (The complainant people will to spend their time for complain)

The first statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 2:03 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses "**pandemic covid nineteen**" in her utterance. Because this term is too popular as the pandemic in 2020. The second statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 6:46 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with

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English language. She uses “**pandemic covid nineteen**” in her utterance. Because this term is too popular as the pandemic in 2020. The third statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 0:32 seconds. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**refreshing**” in her utterance. It usually use by the people who feel tired with a lot of activities and problems and need the refreshing.

The fourth statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 5:30 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**well**” in her utterance. Because she wants to explains about 7 signals that she said before. The last statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 5:52 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**complain**” in her utterance. It often use than the basic language that is “**menyeluh**” in the utterance because in English language it more popular.

3. Speaker and Speaker Character

In classification of the data in the factors of code mixing, the researcher found 23 which are indicated as the speaker and speaker character factor. Here, the researcher will to analyse 5 findings of the speaker and speaker character factor.

Table 7. Speaker and Speaker Character Factor of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Sayang nya saat kita sedang berada dalam posisi losing something dalam hidup kita</i> (Unfortunately when we are in the position of losing something in our life)
2.	<i>Kita kalau udah istirahat, udah melakukan beberapa self-care itu rasanya masih lelah.</i> (If we’ve been resting, we’ve done some self care. It still feels tired)
3.	<i>Jadi, most of the time dia selalu merasa jatuh dan tidak pernah merasa berharga atas dirinya sendiri</i> (So, most of the time she always feeling down and never be worth for her self)
4.	<i>Meskipun kita tidak meng-duplicate persis</i> (Although we do not duplicate completely)
5.	<i>Wajar gak sih manusia mengalami emotionally burn out?</i> (Is it suitable, if the human feel emotionally burn out ?)

The first statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 2:53 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She inserted “**losing something**” in her utterance. Because she wants to changes the situation in her discussion. The second statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 3:22 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**self-care**” in her utterance. Because she usually mixes the language in each utterance.

The third statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 4:38 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**most of the time**” in her utterance. Because her character is usually mixes the language in each utterance. The fourth statement came out in Analisa’s utterance in her video at 4:38 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses “**duplicate**” in her utterance. Because her character is usually mixes the language in each utterance.

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The last statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 1:38 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She uses "***emotionally burn out***" in her utterance. Because she wants to explain the more relax discussion.

4. Conversation Partner

In the research finding, there is no data in the conversation partner factor.

5. Conversation Modus

In the research finding, there is no finding in the conversation modus factor.

6. Function and Aim

In classification of the data in the factors of code mixing, the researcher found 18 which are indicated as function and aim factor. Here, the researcher will to analyse 5 findings of function and aim factor.

Table 8. Function and Aim Factor of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Kalau kita lihat dari The American Institute of Stress disitu disebutkan.</i> (If we look at from The American Institute of Stress that mention)
2.	<i>Ibarat kata sebuah qoute yang sering kita dengar " There is the light at the end of tunnel "</i> (Like a qoute which we often hear " There is the light at the end of tunnel ")
3.	<i>Aku ingin kalian pahami dulu, emotionally burn out itu apa ?</i> (Firstly I want you know, what is <i>emotionally burn out</i> ?)
4.	<i>Percaya aja antara the want and the will itu kadang-kadang selalu gak berbarengan</i> (Believe, sometimes between the want and the will are not always similar)
5.	<i>Apa sih bedanya kamu sebagai complainer dan juga kamu sebagai creator?</i> (What is the difference if you be a complainer and you be a creator?)

The first statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 0:50 seconds. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She inserts "***The American Institute of Stress***" in her utterance. Because she wants to explain the theory from ***The American Institute of Stress***. The second statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 2:23 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. She says one of the famous qoute in her utterance. It is "***There is the light at the end of tunnel***". Because she wants to gives one of qoute to burn spirit.

The third statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 1:45 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. The aim is to start her topic that will be discussed.

The fourth statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 1:26 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. The aim is to explain that sometimes our expectation it not always similar with the fact. The last statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 5:46 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. The aim is to explain the difference between complainer and creator.

7. Types and language speech level

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In the research finding, there is no finding in types and language speech factor.

8. Third Speaker

In the research finding, there is no finding third speaker factor. Because there is no third speaker in the video only Analisa as the speaker.

9. Main Topic

In classification of the data in the factors of code mixing, the researcher found 17 which are indicated as main topic factor. Here, the researcher will to analyse 5 findings of function and aim factor.

Table 9. Main Topic Factor of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Yuk kenali 7 tanda-tanda orang yang mengalami emotionally burn out</i> (Lets know 7 characteristic of emotionally burn out)
2.	<i>Mbak, bahas dong tentang toxic parenting</i> (Sis Ana, please you discuss about toxic parenting)
3.	<i>Pasti gak ada niat untuk menjadi toxic bagi anak nya</i> (It certain there no planning to be toxic for their child)
4.	<i>Jadi dia cenderung undemanding but supportive</i> (So, he/she mostly undemanding but supportive)
5.	<i>Jadi kayak undemanding and unsupportive gitu</i> So, like undemanding and unsupportive

The first statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 3:05 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language and the main topic which Analisa discuss is about *emotionally burn out*. The second until the last statements came out in Analisa's utterance in her video. Analisa mixed her language with English language and the main topic which Analisa discuss is about *toxic parenting*.

10. Humor

In the research finding, there is no finding in the humor factor.

11. Prestigious

Here, the researcher will to analyse only of prestigious.

Table 10. Prestigious Factor of Code Mixing

No	Statements
1.	<i>Aku punya beberapa cara yang bisa kalian coba untuk belajar mindful</i> (I know some ways which you can do to learn mindful)
2.	<i>Suatu hari kita harus juggling dengan beberapa jumlah ribu pikiran</i> (One day we have to juggling with several thousand opinions)

The first statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 3:14 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language. **Mindful** is a word which near in psychology area because the speaker is a psychologist.

The second statement came out in Analisa's utterance in her video at 3:48 minutes. Analisa mixed her language with English language because she has good basic in English.

5. CONCLUSION

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After analyzing and getting the result, the researcher found several codes mixing on Analisa's video YouTube channel. The data were classified into levels and factors of code mixing, based on the theory of Suwito and Suandi. In the levels of code mixing, the researcher analyzed the data by using Suwito's theory, and the levels of code mixing are which are divided into 6 levels, they are: word, phrase, clause, baster, repetition word and idiom.

Meanwhile, the factors of code mixing, the researcher employed Suandi's theory which is divided into six levels such code usage limitation, popular term, speaker and speaker character, conversation partner, conversation modus, function and aim, types and language speech level, third speaker, main topic, humor, and the last is prestigious.

As the result Indonesian-English code mixings that are found by the researcher in the video of *Analisa's Youtube* channel there are 112 code mixings for the levels of code mixing. The data showed that word level of code mixing is the most dominant level of code mixing in the first until fifth video, and it is about 59 words. In the bellow of word level of code mixing, there is phrase level of code mixing with 43 phrases, the third position is clause level with 5 clauses, the fourth position is baster level with 4 basters and the last position is repetition word level with 1 repetition word. While idiom level has no finding.

Then, the result in the factors of code mixing on the video, there are 114 code mixings. The data showed that popular term is the most dominant factor than other factors with 52 popular term factor. In the second position is the speaker and speaker character with 23 the speaker and speaker character factor by following function and aim with 18 function and aim factor, main topic with 17 main topic factor, and the lowest position is the prestigious factor with 4 prestigious factor. While code usage limitation, conversation partner, conversation modus, types and language speech level, third speaker and humor has no finding.

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