CODE-MIXING USAGE IN FATHIA IZZATI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL VIDEO

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Abstract

Sociolinguistics considers code mixing as an important area of study, particularly as a sign of bilingualism, where individuals use more than one language. Code-mixing transpires when individuals integrate different languages in their speech or sentences. The objective of this investigation is to recognize the varieties and motivations behind code-mixing as evidenced in a YouTube video by Fathia Izzati. The study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to showcase the findings derived from the analysis of the data. In order to classify the forms of code-mixing, specifically intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and those involving a shift in pronunciation, the researchers utilize Hoffman's theory. The subject data consists of Fathia Izzati's utterances in a video titled "Realistically set & reach your goals" on her YouTube channel. The researchers discovered that the most frequently used type of code-mixing was inter-sentential code-mixing, accounting for 96% of the instances, and discussing a specific topic was the most common reason, representing 44% of the occurrences in the video. The implications of this study are presented in the form of an article, aiming to contribute new insights into the types and reasons for code-mixing usage.

Keywords: *code-mixing; sociolinguistics; qualitative design*

INTRODUCTION

Language functions as a means of communication within societies, where diverse language varieties or codes are observed. One way to leverage this linguistic diversity is through the incorporation of multiple languages (Thara & Poornachandran, 2018). In the contemporary era of globalization and technological progress, the impact of these language varieties has grown increasingly significant.. Consequently, it has become an inevitable and common phenomenon in our daily lives. Typically, this phenomenon arises when individuals who speak multiple languages employ these language varieties to convey a sense of prestige or to preserve their linguistic identity. Such individuals form a part of the sociolinguistic landscape, characterized by the use of multiple languages (Astri & Fian, 2020)

Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between languages and the societies that utilize them (Holmes, 2013)**.** The significance of various contact phenomena studied within sociolinguistics is considered to be attributed to the presence of multiple languages or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 2011). Sociolinguistics plays a crucial role in exploring the language-society dynamic. It is observed that bilingual individuals engage in conversations using two or more languages when communicating with others (Nababan, 1984). Bilingualism refers to the proficiency in both a person's first language and second language, and the use of these languages in interactions. Bilingualism occurs when individuals who have expertise in two or

more languages apply them in their communication, either as bilingual speakers or members of a multilingual society (Faraj, 2018). Hence, the focus of this research centers around the phenomenon known as code-mixing, which is a part of sociolinguistics that investigates the consequences of contact between speakers of multiple languages.

People often incorporate elements of one language into another within their utterances or written expressions, even when using the same language (Richards, 2002). This phenomenon, known as code mixing, allows for the exploration of various topics without altering the fundamental structure of the languages involved. The study of code mixing provides insights into the intricate processes of language use within societies. It highlights the connections between language and the cultural values that shape individuals' linguistic strategies within sociocultural contexts (Muysken, 2000). In bilingual speech community there are three types of code mixing which consist of intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation code mixing. In French English was found inter sentential utterance "I started going like this. *Y luego decla.*" The sentence means look at the smoke coming out my fingers (Hoffmann, 2014). "*Estaba* training *para pelar*" The sentence means he was training to fight. As for Intra-Lexical code mixing in boundary of word. In Panjabi *Shoppã* as the example. In Swahili *Kuenjoy* as the example which consist prefix *ku*. The third is Involving a change of pronunciation, found in phonological level. In Indonesia '*Strawberry*' became '*stroberi*' in pronunciate it as the example (Wardhaugh, 2011).

Code-mixing involves seven reasons, as follows: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity (Istiara et al., 2022). When discussing a specific topic, individuals tend to communicate in a particular language to express their thoughts and emotions comfortably. Quoting somebody else involves using words and expressions from popular figures. Being emphatic refers to speakers swiftly emphasizing a point by using a second language, intentionally or unintentionally mixing their languages. Interjection occurs when speakers of multiple languages use code-mixing to insert and connect their speech. Repetition used for clarification is employed when individuals who use more than one language clarify their speech to ensure better understanding by the receiver. The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor is when speakers, using multiple languages, communicate with each other to be clearly understood. Expressing group identity is another reason for code-mixing and switching, where individuals proficient in multiple languages display their group identity through their speech. (Hoffmann, 2014).

Researchers have selected code-mixing as the focus of their study due to their interest in this prevalent sociolinguistic phenomenon commonly employed by individuals. In today's era, researchers utilize platforms like YouTube, which have become widely popular and widely used by the majority of the population. Social media, including YouTube, has become an essential source of information for people, offering convenient access to a vast array of content. While initially intended as an entertainment platform, YouTube has witnessed an evolution over time, with an increasing production, storage, and dissemination of audiovisual resources related to learning and teaching. Thus, the researchers recognize the significance of studying code-mixing within the context of YouTube and social media as part of the changing landscape of information consumption and educational resources (Dughera, 2020). This perspective is grounded in behaviorism, which assumes a simple linear and causal relationship: an increase in information leads to an increase in knowledge. YouTube is an application that offers audio-visual content for information and entertainment purposes. In this study, Fathia Izzati, an Indonesian YouTuber known for frequently employing code-mixing between English and Indonesian in her videos, is chosen as the subject. The phenomenon of code-mixing is observed in Fathia Izzati's utterances in her YouTube videos, which primarily focus on providing motivation and self-reflection for viewers as individuals. These videos are beneficial to viewers and contribute to educational aspects, particularly in the field of language. The researchers have selected one of her videos,

titled "*Realistically set & reach your goals*!", as the object of their research due to its educational nature and the presence of code-mixing in her utterances. The researchers aim to investigate the types, frequency of use, and reasons for code-mixing in this particular YouTube video.

Several previous studies have explored the topic of code-mixing, focusing on different contexts and sources. One such study examines the types of code-mixing observed in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube videos (Astri & Fian, 2020). They employ code-mixing types based on Hoffmann's (2014) framework for data analysis and utilize the Sudijono formula to calculate the occurrence of each type. Their findings indicate the presence of 52 instances of code-mixing, excluding changes in pronunciation (Hoffmann, 2014). Another research conducted by Wibowo et al. (2017) titled "Code Mixing Usage in Imperfect: Karier, Cinta & Timbangan Movie Directed by Ernest Prakarsa" investigates code-mixing in the movie Imperfect. The study explores the types, factors, and functions of code-mixing in the movie (Wibowo et al., 2017). The researchers apply Hoffman's types and Suandi's theory (2014) to analyze the data. The results reveal that inter-sentential code-mixing is the most frequently observed type, and factors such as domicile and conversation time influence its usage. Additionally, the most common reason for code-mixing in the movie is repetition. They applied Hoffman's type theory (2014) whose research showed high frequency used was inter-sentential code mixing and the factors consist of domicile and conversationtime. The high frequency reason use is repetition code mixing.

Another relevant study is conducted by Putri et al. (2022) titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing Found in The Shallow Stuff's Utterance"(Putri et al., 2022). The researchers aimed to categorize the types and functions of code-switching and code-mixing in Indonesian-English utterances by Shallow Stuff, a YouTuber, across three videos on her channel. They employed (Muysken, 2000) theory to analyze code mixing types and (Marasigan, 1983) to analyze code switching and code mixing functions. The findings revealed that intra-sentential switching was the most frequently observed type of code-switching, while insertion was the most frequently used type of code-mixing by Shallow Stuff. Next relevant study by Hutabarat and Khalisa (2020) titled "Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Facebook" analyzes code-mixing types in the Facebook statuses of teenagers (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). The researchers employed Hoffman's (1991) theory to analyze the types of code-mixing. The study revealed that teenagers used three types of code-mixing in their Facebook statuses from May 1st to July 31st, 2019. These studies provide additional insights into the usage of code-switching and code-mixing in various contexts, further contributing to the understanding of these linguistic phenomena. Fifth relevant study conducted by Girsang (2015) titled "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement" examines code-switching and code-mixing in television advertisements on ANTV (Girsang, 2015). The researcher analyzes the types and reasons for code-switching and code-mixing using the framework proposed by (Meechan & Poplack, 1995) and the theory by (Hoffmann, 2014). The findings reveal that inter-sentential code-switching is the dominant type observed in ANTV television advertisements. Additionally, the researcher identifies the reason of "Quoting somebody else" for code-switching in the advertisements.

The main distinction of this study from the previous ones is its specific focus on analyzing the types and reasons for code-mixing used in one particular video by Fathia Izzati titled "Realistically set & reach your goals!". The researchers apply the theories proposed by (Hoffmann, 2014) to examine the code-mixing phenomenon in this video. The objective of this study is to contribute knowledge about the specific code-mixing types and reasons utilized by Fathia Izzati in her YouTube video. The content of the video revolves around positive impacts on goals, aspirations, self-motivation, and coping with failures when striving to achieve something. The videos are beneficial for building enthusiasm among individuals who are aiming to learn and speak English fluently. Therefore, this research aimed to identify the types and reasons for code-mixing observed in a video by Fathia Izzati on YouTube.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative design, which is commonly used to provide a detailed description of the research data. The aim of this research design is to explain the study through descriptive language and words. The objective of this study is to describe the phenomena or data observed during the research process. The researchers utilized a purposive sampling technique, which is commonly employed in qualitative research, to select a video that offered advantages and relevant content for the study. The data for this research was directly collected from one video from Fathia Izzati's YouTube Channel using the method of direct observation. Data collection techniques involved transcription and note-taking, and the analysis of the data was conducted using qualitative methods. This study used (Hoffmann, 2014) theories to analyze collected data consist of code-mixing types and reasons.

The focus of this research is Fathia Izzati's utterances in one specific video on her YouTube channel. The interest of the researchers lied in studying her ability to speak multiple languages simultaneously, and her video was chosen as it presented valuable data for analysis. The inclusion of Fathia Izzati's video served two primary objectives: firstly, the video provided educational material that prompted introspection among its audience, and secondly, it showcased instances of code mixing in her speech. These aspects made Fathia Izzati's video a suitable subject for the research. Data from the video's utterances were collected and utilized by the researchers to analyze code mixing. The video was watched, the utterance transcript was obtained, and the video was carefully reviewed multiple times to ensure the accuracy of the transcript. The next step involved categorizing the utterances based on the types and reasons of code-mixing, as outlined by (Hoffmann, 2014). The various types of code mixing and their associated reasons identified in the study were thoroughly studied by the researchers. The objective of the research was to analyze the different types of code mixing and the underlying factors that contributed to their presence in the video.

The researchers analyzed the collected data on the types and reasons of code mixing using the theoretical framework by (Hoffmann, 2014). The researchers conducted an iterative and ongoing data analysis process. They categorized each collected utterance from the video into the appropriate code mixing types and identified the reasons behind each instance of code mixing. Finally, the code mixing data was quantitatively analyzed to determine the most frequently occurring types and reasons in Fathia Izzati's video.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the researchers have obtained the following results:

Table 1. Data of Code-Mixing in The Video

No	Type of Code Mixing	On YouTube video Fathia Izzati
1	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*Apa sih?* **I know**
2	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*We always give so much weight to new beginnings new year's* **resolutions. New year, new me in reality***. You can start anytime, ini sebuah pembelaan karena gua akan mencoba untuk membuat again, 31 days of Chia.*
3	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*And gua sempet mikir* **What** *kind of you know youtuber do I want to be. Apakah gua pengen menjadi youtuber yang mengupload dengan sesuka hati, mau menjadi Youtuber at all.*
4	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	***Oh my gosh!*** *I really missed those days where I would just upload gua baru nonton 31 days of Chia yang gua bikin tahun 2018 dimana gw upload setiap hari di bulan desember dan seru banget nontonnya.*
5	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*Tapi,* **It give you perspective that you know you grow as a human being** *.dimana ditahun 2018 mungkin gw masih menjadi butiran* **Jasjus** *tapi sekarang gua masih jadi butiran jasjus, tapi yang lebih gede.*
6	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*You know* **how** *you love* **what** *looking at* **like fitness goals** *atau body* **goals** *and before and after ini.. ini rasanya gw nonton video yang lama kaya gitu.*
7	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	*Oh iya, kita baru aja ngeluarin sabun cuci muka yang aman banget*

8	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	untuk semua tipe kulit mau kulit lo **sensitive**, intinya **go check it out.** **Honey, I dew and I've think I've been too busy like trying to categorize myself.** Karena emng setiap, setiap interview mereka pasti ditanya oh Fathia… kamu lebih memilih youtube atau music dan terus langsung mikir kek I always choose music, buut to be honest sebagai manusia kita bisa memilih banyak hal
9	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	What is very very importan walau dimasa – masa seperti ini, dimasa masa pandemic seperti ini, **the world keeps moving climate change is still happening if we don't act on it.**
10	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	**This is so easy and so good** ini buah naga sama **banana and yougurt and it's really healthy and you can just make it really quickly.**
11	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Ternyata dua liter itu masih kurang untuk 1 hari. Ini gede banget **by the way**, kalau mau lihat ini perbandingannya **my whole head.**
12	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	**And I swear it's took Ages have you ever sat down for four hours straight like you didn't even get up.** and just sat down here for hours and it wasn't really a comfy position to be sitting in. So that's what I just went through. nah topik yang mau gua omongin hari Hari ini adalah **goals** atau cita-cita. kata-katanya bisa lain bahkan **news**, **resolutions** inti nya adalah sesuatu yang ingin kita raih.
13	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	**I love goals, I love setting up goals for myself, but make sure** dari pada kita stres mikirin **goal** yang kita sendiri bahkan gak PD kita bisa meraih itu mendingan kita **set reasonable goals**, apalagi di masa masa pandemi seperti sekarang ini.
14	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Sebenernya kalau kita mau dan kita yakin kita bisa meraih **goal** itu hal yang paling penting adalah **don't forget your why** ? Kenapa kamu ingin meraih itu ?
15	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Gua ada **goal** dulu untuk bisa bahasa spanyol tadi nya gua pikir 2020 adalah tahun dimana gua fasih banget ngomong bahasa spanyol.
16	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	**I even set up an account on bussu**, waktu itu sempat setiap hari gua kerjain habis itu **by mid 2020** sampe akhir **2020** gua ga ngerjain sama sekali.
17	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Because I forgot my why ? Dulu **why** gua adalah gua pengen bisa bahasa spanyol karna gua ingin pergi ke **mexico** dan ke **columbia** sendiri jalan jalan . Itu **why** gua yang paling utama.
18	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Tapi karena pandemi tahun ini **why** gua itu menurun dan bahkan hilang karena, ya ngapain juga gua jalan jalan di masa-masa pandemi kayak gini.
19	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Nah, **I don't want this happened to you guys.** Dan kalau kalian punya cita cita yang kok sekarang udah gak kalian coba raih lagi ya?
20	Intra-Lexical Code Mixing	Mungkin kalian harus tulis ulang **why-nya** itu untuk apa?
21	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Karena kita lagi di masa-masa pandemi **it's totally okay** kalau misalnya **goals** kalian ada yang ketunda dan belum tercapai.
22	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	**It's totally okay**, kalau misalnya **goals** kalian ada yang ketunda dan belum tecapai**, totally okay**, **and remember this is not a race.**
23	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Ini aku baca di inc.com dan kalian bisa cek artikel-artikel disitu itu **very-very enlightening** semuanya.
24	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Kita tu harus nya lebih fokus kepada proses, dan bukan terhadap hasil . Karna ketika kita punya **goal** yang terlalu tinggi dan kita engga mencapai **goal** situ kadang itu malah bikin kita **insecure** dan malah bikin kita gak PD sama diri sendiri.
25	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	Dari pada **goal** nya adalah **"by the end of next month"** berat gua harus segini gitu. Dari pada kayak gitu mending "aku akan olahraga selama 30 menit sehari, 4 kali seminggu".

Table 2. The Code-Mixing percentage on Fathia's Video

No	Types of Code-Mixing	Percentages
1	Intra-sentential	96%
2	Intra-lexical	4%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	0%
	Total	100%

Table 3. The reasons of Code-Mixing percentage on Fathia's Video

No	Reasons of Code-Mixing	Percentages
1	Talking about particular topic	44%
2	Quoting somebody else	0%
3	Being emphatic about something	4%
4	Interjection	20%
5	Repetition used for clarification	20%
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	12%
7	Expressing group identity	0%
	Total	100%

Based on the analysis of the data, which focused on the video of Fathia Izzati, the researchers categorized the code mixing types based on the theory proposed by (Hoffmann, 2014). The identified code mixing types include intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. The researchers thoroughly analyzed the data using the theoretical framework, and the results are presented as follows:

The first data, "***Apa sih?*** I know," is categorized as Intra-sentential Code Mixing. This type of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary. In this case, it refers to the instance when an Indonesian-English bilingual says "*Apa sih*? I know." The reason for this code mixing is to express her curiosity about something. This type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati aligns with the theory proposed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which suggests that speakers who use more than one language tend to use their dominant language and mix it with another language (Wibowo et al., 2017).

The second data, "*We always give so much weight to new beginnings new year's resolutions. New year, new me in reality. You can start anytime, **ini sebuah pembelaan karena gua akan mencoba untuk membuat again**, 31 days of Chia,*" consists of Intra-Sentential Code-Mixing. In this utterance, the word "resolutions" is in English and occurs within an Indonesian sentence. It means "*suatu keputusan/resolusi*" and is used to refer to the topic being discussed previously. This is an interjection in the sentence, intentionally used to remark on the topic. Another example of intra-sentential code mixing is "New year, new me in reality," which is used for repetition and clarification, emphasizing the concept of a "New year." The reason for this code mixing aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another. Additionally, the type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory stated by Putri et al. (2022), which suggests that the speaker switches from English to Indonesian (Putri et al., 2022).

The third data, "*And gua sempet mikir **What** kind of you know youtuber do I want to be. Apakah gua pengen menjadi youtuber yang mengupload dengan sesuka hati, mau menjadi Youtuber at all*," is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing. In this utterance, the code mixing occurs as a connector in the sentence and can be considered an interjection. The reason for code mixing used by Fathia Izzati aligns with the theory stated by (Girsang, 2015), which suggests that code mixing is used to insert strong expressions to capture the hearer's attention. Additionally, the type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that people sometimes combine two different languages within the same conversation without changing the topic, and the meaning can still be understood.

The fourth data, "*Oh my gosh! I really missed those days where I would just upload gua baru nonton 31 days of Chia yang gua bikin tahun 2018 dimana gw upload setiap hari di bulan desember dan seru banget nontonnya*," consists of intra-sentential code mixing. In this utterance, the phrase "Oh my gosh" is an example of code mixing within the sentence. It is used to express her explosive expression about her content. The reason for code mixing used by Fathia Izzati aligns with the theory stated by Girsang (2015), which suggests that code mixing is used to insert strong expressions to convey her feelings. Additionally, the type of code mixing used by Fathia

Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by Putri et al. (2022), which states that speakers often switch from their first language to another language during conversation (Putri et al., 2022).

The fifth data, "*Tapi, **It give you perspective that you know you grow as a human being**. dimana ditahun 2018 mungkin gw masih menjadi butiran **Jasjus** tapi sekarang gua masih jadi butiran jasjus, tapi yang lebih gede,*" consists of intra-sentential code mixing. In this utterance, the term "***jasjus***" is code mixed, which means "dust" in English. It is a term in Indonesian that refers to a fine powder or dust-like substance. The phrase "*It give you perspective that you know you grow as a human being*" is also an example of code mixing within the sentence. It signifies that the speaker focuses on her content to ensure her viewers that they can grow as human beings, just like other people. The reason for code mixing used by Fathia Izzati aligns with the theory stated by Girsang (2015), which suggests that code mixing is used to quote someone else. Additionally, the type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by Putri et al. (2022), which states that code mixing occurs among Indonesian-English utterances.

In the sixth data, "*You know **how** you love **what** looking at **like fitness goals** atau body **goals** and before and after ini.. ini rasanya gw nonton video yang lama kaya gitu,*" the words "how," "what," and "goals" are categorized as intra-sentential code mixing. They are used as connectors within the sentence and serve as interjections. The term "goals" is code mixed to emphasize the concept of aiming for something, particularly in terms of fitness or body goals. It is intended to motivate the viewers of the content. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati aligns with the theory stated by Wibowo et al. (2017), which suggests that speakers who are proficient in multiple languages often use their first language as the dominant language and then mix it with another language. The reason for code mixing also aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that individuals may prefer to discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another. Additionally, people tend to feel more comfortable expressing their expressions and feelings in certain languages.

In the seventh data, "*Oh iya, kita baru aja ngeluarin sabun cuci muka yang aman banget untuk semua tipe kulit mau kulit lo **sensitive**, intinya **go check it out**,*" the phrase "go check it out" is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. It occurs at the sentence boundary and serves as a call to action, urging the viewers to quickly buy her product. The term "sensitive" is used to emphasize that the product is suitable for all skin types, including sensitive skin. The reason for code mixing in this utterance aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that code mixing can be used for clarification or emphasis. In this case, the speaker is clarifying that the product is safe and suitable for all skin types, and she emphasizes this point by using the term "sensitive."

In the eighth data, "*Honey**, I dew and I've think I've been too busy like trying to categorize myself**. Karena emng setiap, setiap interview mereka pasti ditanya oh Fathia… kamu lebih memilih youtube atau music dan terus langsung mikir kek I always choose music, buut to be honest sebagai manusia kita bisa memilih banyak hal,*" the phrase "I dew and I've think I've been too busy like trying to categorize myself" is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. It occurs at the sentence boundary and conveys the speaker's reflection on how she has been busy categorizing herself. The speaker wants to educate the viewers that there are many options and choices available to individuals. The reason for code mixing used by Fathia Izzati in this utterance aligns with the theory stated by Girsang (2015), which suggests that code mixing can be used to convey emotions and show empathy. In this case, the speaker expresses her thoughts and emotions about categorizing oneself and emphasizes the idea that as human beings, we have the ability to choose from many options. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Putri et al. (2022), which states that speakers often switch from their first language to another language. By switching between languages, the speaker adds nuance and emphasis to her statements.

In the ninth data, "*What is very very important walau dimasa – masa seperti ini, dimasa masa pandemic seperti ini, **the world keeps moving climate change is still happening if we don't***

act on it, " the phrase "What is very very important" is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. It occurs within the sentence and emphasizes the importance of the message being conveyed. The speaker employs code mixing in her speech to reach a wider audience and amplify her message. Code mixing can be utilized to express emotions and demonstrate empathy. A sense of urgency and alarm regarding the ongoing climate change crisis is effectively communicated by Fathia Izzati through the use of code mixing.. Her aim is to evoke an emotional response from her audience and emphasize the importance of taking immediate action. The type of code mixing utilized by Izzati in this context aligns with the theory proposed by Putri et al. (2022), which suggests that Indonesian-English utterances can serve multiple functions while remaining intelligible to the listener.

In the tenth data, "***This is so easy and so good*** *ini buah naga sama **banana** and yougurt and it's really healthy and you can just make it really quickly*," there are multiple instances of intra-sentential code mixing. The phrase "ini buah naga sama banana and yogurt" are the examples of code mixing. The speaker utilizes code mixing to review and describe a dish, highlighting its simplicity, taste, and health advantages. The phrase "you can just make it really quickly" also incorporates intra-sentential code mixing, combining languages to emphasize that the dish can be prepared in a short time. The speaker aimed to engage the audience and motivate them to try making the dish themselves using code mixing. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that people can combine two different languages in a conversation without changing the overall topic or meaning. By seamlessly incorporating both Indonesian and English, the speaker ensures that her message is understood by a wider audience and that the hearers can grasp the content and instructions.

In the eleventh data, "*Ternyata dua liter itu masih kurang untuk 1 hari. Ini gede banget by the way, kalau mau lihat ini perbandingannya **my whole head***" (Turns out, two liters are still not enough for one day. This is really big, by the way. If you want to see the comparison, my whole head), there are several instances of intra-sentential code mixing. The phrase "by the way" is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. It is used to transition or introduce a new point or topic in the conversation. In this case, the speaker utilizes code mixing to smoothly transition to a new aspect or detail regarding the subject being discussed. The phrase "my whole head" is also a part of intra-sentential code mixing. It combines English and Indonesian to describe the comparison being made. By incorporating code mixing, the speaker effectively conveys the meaning and emphasizes the size or magnitude of the subject being referred to. The reason for code mixing used by Fathia Izzati in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which states that code mixing can be employed to clarify the meaning for the hearer. In this case, the speaker uses code mixing to provide further explanation or clarification about the subject being discussed, whether it is the size of the object or the introduction of a new point. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati in this data aligns with the theory stated by Putri et al. (2022), which suggests that speakers may switch between languages, using their first language followed by switching to another language. By incorporating code mixing, the speaker effectively conveys the intended meaning and engages with a broader audience.

In the twelfth data, " ***And I swear it's took Ages have you ever sat down for four hours straight like you didn't even get up.*** *and just sat down here for hours and it wasn't really a comfy position to be sitting in. So that's what I just went through. nah topik yang mau gua omongin hari Hari ini adalah **goals** atau cita-cita. kata-katanya bisa lain bahkan **new, resolutions** inti nya adalah sesuatu yang ingin kita raih.*," there are several instances of intra-sentential code mixing. The phrase "And I swear it's took Ages have you ever sat down for four hours straight like you didn't even get up" is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. It combines English and Indonesian to express the speaker's experience or situation. By incorporating code mixing, the speaker conveys a sense of emphasis and engages the viewers by inviting them to imagine or relate to the situation being described. The primary focus of the content is the word "Goals," which is mentioned in English. This constitutes an example of intra-sentential code mixing, where the

speaker switches between languages while discussing the topic of goals. The utilization of code mixing in this instance might aim to capture the viewers' attention or add a stylistic element to the presentation. Additionally, code mixing can be employed to clarify the speech content and make it more relatable to a broader audience. The words "New" and "resolutions" also exemplify intra-sentential code mixing, occurring at the phrase boundary. These words are used to introduce additional topics related to goals or ideals. By incorporating code mixing, the speaker can convey the meaning effectively and engage the viewers with different aspects of the topic. The reason for code mixing in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which suggests that people may prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another. In this case, the speaker may use code mixing to switch between languages and express the topic of goals or ideals more effectively or to connect with a broader audience.

In the thirteenth data, the speaker expresses their love for goals and setting goals for themselves. The phrase " ***I love goals, I love setting up goals for myself, but make sure** dari pada kita stres mikirin **goal** yang kita sendiri bahkan gak PD kita bisa meraih itu mendingan kita **set reasonable goals**, apalagi di masa masa pandemi seperti sekarang ini* " contains intra-sentential code mixing. The speaker alternates between English and Indonesian within the phrase to convey their excitement and emphasize the topic of goals. This type of code mixing occurs within the boundaries of a phrase, clause, and sentence. By using code mixing, the speaker adds a stylistic element to their speech and engages the viewers by alternating languages. The reason for using intra-sentential code mixing in this case is in line with the theory expressed by Wibowo et al. (2017), which suggests that people sometimes combine two different languages without changing the topic of conversation itself. The speaker may prefer to express their excitement and passion for goals by alternating between English and Indonesian, while still conveying a clear and understandable message. Additionally, the use of code mixing in the phrase "mendingan kita set reasonable goals, apalagi di masa masa pandemi seperti sekarang ini" serves the purpose of clarifying the speech content. By using Indonesian, the speaker ensures that the intended meaning is conveyed effectively, especially when discussing the importance of setting reasonable goals, particularly during the current pandemic situation. The type of code mixing employed by Fathia Izzati in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Girsang (2015), which states that people may prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another. In this case, the speaker expresses their enthusiasm and advice about goal-setting by using a combination of English and Indonesian, catering to a diverse audience.

In the fourteenth data, "*Sebenernya kalau kita mau dan kita yakin kita bisa meraih **goal** itu hal yang paling penting adalah **don't forget your why** ? Kenapa kamu ingin meraih itu*?" contains intra-sentential code mixing. The word "goal" is borrowed from English and inserted within an Indonesian sentence. The code mixing in this sentence effectively addresses the topic at hand and occurs within the sentence boundaries. It acts as an interjection, highlighting the importance of goals in the sentence. Additionally, the phrase "Don't forget your why? Kenapa kamu ingin meraih itu?" demonstrates intra-sentential code mixing, which serves to emphasize the significance of understanding one's motivation ("why"). The use of code mixing strengthens the message and draws attention to the underlying motivation behind the goal. This type of code mixing aligns with Wibowo et al.'s (2017) theory, which suggests that proficient multilingual speakers tend to combine their dominant language with another language.

In the fifteenth data, "*Banyak banget alesan yang sebener nya alesan itu adalah personal banget ke masing masing orang, gua ada **goal** dulu untuk bisa bahasa spanyol tadi nya gua pikir 2020 adalah tahun dimana gua fasih banget ngomong bahasa spanyol",* the speaker's use of intra-sentential code mixing is evident in the inclusion of the English word "goal" within an Indonesian sentence. This form of code mixing occurs within the boundaries of the sentence and serves as an interjection to emphasize the speaker's personal goal.. This type of code mixing aligns with the theory proposed by Astri and Fian (2020), which describes code mixing occurring within a phrase, clause, or sentence structure, known as intra-sentential code mixing. The speaker effectively

utilized code mixing to express their thoughts and goals, in line with Girsang's theory (2015), which suggests that code mixing is employed to emphasize and attract attention.

In the sixteenth data, "*I even set up an account on busuu, waktu itu sempat setiap hari gua kerjain habis itu by mid 2020 sampe akhir 2020 gua ga ngerjain sama sekali.*" contains intra-sentential code mixing. The word "goal" is borrowed from English and inserted within an Indonesian sentence. This code mixing occurs within the boundaries of the sentence and serves as an interjection to emphasize the speaker's personal goal. It highlights the topic of having a goal and signifies the speaker's intention to discuss their aspirations. The type of code mixing used in this data aligns with the theory stated by Astri and Fian (2020), which suggests that code mixing occurs within a phrase, clause, or sentence structure and is referred to as intra-sentential code mixing. The reason for using code mixing in this data aligns with the theory expressed by Girsang (2015), which states that code mixing is employed to emphasize and gain attention. By incorporating English words and phrases, the speaker highlights the significance of their personal goals and captures the listener's attention.

Seventeenth data, "*Because I forgot my why ? Dulu why gua adalah gua pengen bisa bahasa spanyol karna gua ingin pergi ke mexico dan ke columbia sendiri jalan jalan . Itu why gua yang paling utama*". (Because I forgot my why? Back then my why was because I wanted to travel to Mexico and Colombia all by myself. That was my main reason). In the given data, the phrases "why," "Mexico," and "Colombia" are not used as interjection connectors. Instead, they are mentioned as specific elements within the speaker's utterance. The phrase "why" refers to the speaker's motivation, while "Mexico" and "Colombia" represent the desired travel destinations. Regarding the type of code mixing used, it is consistent with the theory stated by Putri et al. (2022) that speakers switch between languages during their utterances. The speaker initially uses Indonesian and then switches to English to express their thoughts and motivations. Furthermore, the reason for using code mixing aligns with Girsang's (2015) findings, as speakers recognize the value of mixing languages to effectively convey their intended meaning and personal experiences.

Eighteenth data, "*Tapi karena pandemi tahun ini why gua itu menurun dan bahkan hilang karena, ya ngapain juga gua jalan jalan di masa-masa pandemi kayak gini*". (But because of this pandemic my why decreased and became non-existent. Because why would I travel during a pandemic?). *Why* is it categorized as intra-sentential and used as a connector in a sentence, and why is it called an interjection? The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by (Wibowo et al., 2017), which states that speakers use code mixing without realizing it and that it can be seen in various mediums. The reason for the code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by (Wibowo et al., 2017), which states that code mixing is used to insert their expression.

Nineteenth data, "*Nah, I don't want this happened to you guys. Dan kalau kalian punya cita cita yang kok sekarang udah gak kalian coba raih lagi ya? Mungkin kalian harus tulis ulang why-nya itu untuk apa?*" (Now, I don't want this happened to you guys. If you have a goal that you don't seem to strive for anymore. Maybe you just need to rewrite your why). I don't want this to happen to you guys" occurs at a sentence boundary as an intra-sentential type. The reason for using this is to be emphatic to other people, expressing her strong desire for this not to happen to them. "Why-**nya**" is a part of intra-lexical code mixing as it occurs at the word boundary, and in Indonesian, the suffix "-**nya**" is used to declare something as a part, emphasize, or indicate possession. The intention behind using "why-**nya**" is to provide clarification and help the hearer understand the reason even better. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory stated by (Wibowo et al., 2017), where code mixing occurs by using suffixes or prefixes within the word boundary. The reason for the code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by (Girsang, 2015), which states that when a person speaks more than one language, there will be a lot of code mixing occurring to ensure that the content of their speech can be understood by the hearer.

Twentieth data, "*Mungkin kalian harus tulis ulang why-nya itu untuk apa?* (Maybe you

just need to rewrite your why") "**Why-nya**" is a part of intra-lexical code mixing as it occurs at the word boundary. In Indonesian, the suffix "-**nya**" is used to declare something as a part, emphasize, and indicate possession of "why". This is intended to clarify the reason so that the hearer can have a better understanding. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory stated by (Wibowo et al., 2017), which states that code mixing occurs by using suffixes or prefixes within the word boundary. The reason for the code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory stated by (Girsang, 2015), which states that when bilingual or multilingual people talk to each other, there will be a lot of code mixing that occurs in order to make the content of their speech understandable to the hearer.

Twenty-first data, "*Karena kita lagi di masa-masa pandemi* **it's totally okay** *kalau misalnya* **goals** *kalian ada yang ketunda dan belum tercapai"*. (Because we're in a pandemic, It's totally okay if your goals are postponed and haven't been accepted). "It's totally okay" and "goals" are parts of inter-sentential code mixing, occurring at phrase and sentence boundaries. "It's totally okay" is used to emphatically express to other people that it is not a problem for them to postpone or not yet reach their goals. "Goals" is used as an insertion or interjection to connect the sentence. The type of code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by (Wibowo et al., 2017), which states that speakers of more than one language use their first language as the dominant language and then mix it with other languages. The reason for the code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory stated by (Girsang, 2015), which states that speakers use code mixing to convey emotions and empathize with others, regardless of whether it is intentional or unintentional.

Twenty-second data, "***It's totally okay***, *kalau misalnya* **goals** *kalian ada yang ketunda dan belum tecapai***, totally okay, and remember this is not a race"***. (it's totally okay, if your goals have been delayed and have not been achieved, it's totally okay, and remember this is not a race) It's totally okay" and "goals" are parts of inter-sentential code mixing, occurring at phrase and sentence boundaries. The utterance is used to emphatically express to other people that it is not a problem to postpone or not yet reach their goals. "Goals" is used as an interjection or injection to connect the sentence intra-sententially, and the phrase "and remember, this is not a race" is repeated for clarification and emphasis. Wibowo et al (2017) states that speakers of more than one language use their first language as the dominant language and then mix it with other languages. Additionally, (Putri et al., 2022) discusses the functions of Indonesian-English utterances.

Twenty-third data, "*Ini aku baca di inc.com dan kalian bisa cek artikel-artikel disitu itu* ***very-very enlightening*** *semuanya"*. (I read this on inc.com and you can check the articles there, they are all very very informative.) Thus, utterances are categorized as intra-sentential code mixing because they occur within a phrase, clause, or sentence boundary. The reason for using this type is to discuss a particular topic, and the speaker feels very enlightened while doing so. Wibowo et al. (2017) states that speakers who speak more than one language use their first language as the dominant language and then mix it with another language.

Twenty-fourth data, "*Kita tu harus nya lebih fokus kepada proses, dan bukan terhadap hasil . Karna ketika kita punya* **goal** *yang terlalu tinggi dan kita engga mencapai* **goal** *situ kadang itu malah bikin kita* **insecure** *dan malah bikin kita gak PD sama diri sendiri"*. "We should focus more on the process and not on the results because when we have goals that are too high and we don't reach those goals, sometimes it actually makes us insecure and even undermines our confidence." The utterances consist of intra-sentential code mixing, as the word "goal" is an English word occurring within an Indonesian sentence. It means "tujuan" and is addressed to the topic we are discussing, which was mentioned before. It serves as an injection in the sentence, intentionally highlighting the topic. "Intra-sentential insecure" is repeated for clarification. The reason for the code mixing used by Fathia Izzati is in line with the theory expressed by (Wibowo et al., 2017), which states that code mixing is used to insert expressions. Additionally, (Girsang, 2015) states that when bilingual people talk to each other, they often use code mixing to ensure the content of their speech can be understood.

Twenty-fifth data, *Dari pada **goal** nya adalah **"by the end of next month"** berat gua harus segini gitu. Dari pada kayak gitu mending "aku akan olahraga selama 30 menit sehari, 4 kali seminggu".* (Instead of the goal being 'by the end of next month,' it's better to say 'I will exercise for 30 minutes a day, 4 times a week). The utterances consist of intra-sentential code mixing, as the word "goal" is an English word occurring within an Indonesian sentence. It means "tujuan" and is addressed to the topic we are discussing, which was mentioned before. It serves as an injection in the sentence, intentionally highlighting the topic. "Intra-sentential" is repeated in the phrase "by the end of next month" for clarification. The reason for the code mixing used in Fathia Izzati's YouTube video is in line with a previous study by (Girsang, 2015), which states that speakers use code mixing as they recognize the value of using and mixing languages.

Based on related research conducted by Astri & Fian (2020), which studied the usage of code-mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube videos, it was found that there were 52 instances of code-mixing. Among these, 88.46% were inter-sentential code mixing, and 11.54% were inter-lexical code mixing. This research is in line with the previous study, and it also identified 25 instances of code-mixing in Fathia Izzati's utterances. These code-mixing instances were categorized into two types: inter-sentential and inter-lexical. The most frequently used type was inter-sentential with 24 instances, while inter-lexical was used only once. No changes in pronunciation were found in the data. The reason for the code mixing used by Gita Savitri is in line with the theory stated by Girsang (2015), which suggests that code mixing is used to insert strong expressions to capture the attention of the hearer.

The study identified four reasons for code-mixing: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The results showed that the most frequently used reason was talking about a particular topic. This finding contrasts with a related study conducted on code-mixing used in Television Advertisement, which showed that quoting somebody else was the most frequent usage (Girsang, 2015). (Wibowo et al., 2017) states that speakers who speak more than one language tend to use their first language as the dominant language and mix it with another language.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on video analysis, researchers identified instances of code-mixing in one of Fathia Izzati's YouTube videos. The study analyzed and classified the types and reasons for code-mixing using the theory proposed by Hoffmann (2014). From the analyzed data, researchers found a total of 25 instances of code-mixing. The highest type of code-mixing observed in Fathia Izzati's YouTube video was intra-sentential. Additionally, the researchers found one instance of intra-lexical code-mixing. The analysis did not reveal any instances of code-mixing involving changes in pronunciation. Specifically, the data consisted of 24 instances of inter-sentential code-mixing and one instance of intra-lexical code-mixing.

Using Hoffman's theory, the researchers analyzed the reasons for using code-mixing based on the data. From the analysis, four main reasons were identified: talking about a particular topic, interjection or insertion, repetition for clarification, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The results showed that talking about a particular topic accounted for 44% of the instances, with 11 data points. Being emphatic about something represented 4% with 1 data point, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors) accounted for 20% with 5 data points, repetition for clarification accounted for 20% with 5 data points, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor accounted for 12% with 3 data points. Based on the data, the highest reason for code-mixing was talking about a particular topic. Drawing conclusions from the analyzed data, the researchers found that the highest usage of code-mixing in Fathia Izzati's video on her YouTube Channel was intra-sentential code-mixing while talking about a particular topic.

There are research limitations in this study, namely the researcher only analyzed one video

so that the data obtained was limited and the researcher only researched code mixing. There are some suggestions for future research. Firstly, it is expected that readers and other researchers who are interested in this subject promote and deepen their understanding of the varieties of languages that they are learning, as it is commonly used in this era. Secondly, the researchers hope that individuals who use multiple languages can appreciate and maintain both their first language and second language simultaneously.

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