



## **An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching on Livy Renata’s Vlogs on the Youtube Channel**

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**abstrak** – Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan menjelaskan banyak aspek dari fenomena linguistically mixed code dan alihcode yang berkaitan dengan vlog YouTube Livy Renata. Livy Renata adalah seorang content creator yang menguasai bahasa Inggris, Indonesia, Mandarin, dan Jepang. Penelitian ini menganalisis fenomena campur kode dan alih kode berdasarkan teori Hoffman dan Poplack. Tiga kategori campur kode diidentifikasi: intra-sentensial, intra-leksikal, dan melibatkan perubahan pelafalan. Peralihan kode intra-sentensial, peralihan kode, dan peralihan kode antar-sentensial adalah tiga jenis utama peralihan kode. Data dari dua vlog oleh Livy Renata dianalisis, dan menunjukkan frekuensi campur kode yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan alih kode. Pada vlog pertama, 84,85% data dikategorikan sebagai campur kode, sedangkan 15,15% adalah alih kode. Dalam hal jenis campur kode, campur kode intra-sentensial adalah yang paling sering digunakan, yaitu 84,65% dari data yang dianalisis. Sebaliknya, pada vlog kedua, data yang dikategorikan sebagai campur kode sebanyak 61,90% adalah campur kode, dan 38,10% dikategorikan sebagai jenis alih kode. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan yang berharga tentang perilaku linguistik yang diamati dalam vlog Livy Renata, Ini menjelaskan kerumitan membalik kode dan pencampuran kode dalam pidato multibahasa.

**Kata kunci** – campur kode, alih kode, vlog, Livy Renata

**abstract** – The purpose of this research is to identify and characterize the several forms of code-switching and sociolinguistic code-mixing that appear in Livy Renata's YouTube vlogs. Fluent in English, Mandarin Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian, Livy Renata is a content producer. The phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching were examined in this study using hypotheses put out by Hoffman and Poplack. inside sentences, inside words, and when the pronunciation changes were the three types of code mixing that were found. Inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching were the three main categories of code-switching. Results showed that code-mixing was more common than code-switching in two of Livy's vlogs. The majority of the data in the first vlog (84.8%) was code-mixing, with a small percentage (15.15%) classified as code-switching. Of the many forms of code-mixing that were examined, intra-sentential code-mixing accounted for the vast majority (84.65%). Alternatively, in the second video, code-mixing was defined as 61.90% code-nixing and code-switching as 38.10%. The study sheds light on the difficulties of code-mixing and code-switching in multilingual communication, offering useful insights into the linguistic tendencies found in Livy Renata's vlogs.

**Keywords** – code-mixing, code-switching, vlog, Livy Renata

## INTRODUCTION

Language is inextricably linked to social life. It is the main tool used by humans to interact with others. In every part of the world, people use their language to express their feelings (Tirtanawati & Salsabila, 2021). According to Silaban & Marpaung (2020), language is the most effective medium in the communication process. Therefore, language has a high position to establish connections between one another, and language mastery enables humans to access diverse information sources, acquire knowledge, and engage in intellectual discourse (Umami & Ghasani, 2021). Sometimes, the bilingual and multilingual people often exhibit code-mixing and code-switching behavior, whereby they fluidly alternate two or more languages during communication to obtain a better discussion.

Indonesia is a unitary state comprised of many races, tribes, and cultures, making it a multicultural country. Consequently, Indonesians acquire the ability to communicate in multiple languages, thus becoming bilingual or multilingual individuals. Nowadays, many people are trying to learn and develop foreign language, especially English skills to communicate globally (Primasari et al., n.d.). However, Code-mixing and code-switching can occur in talks for a variety of reasons, including being bilingual or multilingual. The term "code-mixing" refers to the practice of speaking two or more languages simultaneously (Murtadho et al., 2023). The term "code-switching" refers to the occurrence in language use where speakers move between several languages while conversing (Pareza & Rosita, 2022). As previously explained, code-switching is a bilingualism and multilingualism phenomenon whereby speakers switch between languages due to the influence of different situations. In contrast, mixed coding systems use more than one language, often with the language of its own speakers playing a Supporting Role and the language of the community taking center stage. When people acquire the ability to communicate in two or more languages, it opens up a whole new world of expression and self-expression. As an added bonus, it opens doors for people to meet their social and personal needs in Settings different from ours. For many people, especially younger ones, the practice of mixing and switching between Indonesian and English has become commonplace. Sociolinguistics is also interested in this approach. These phenomena also have an impact on lifestyle and social media, particularly YouTube. YouTube has become the world's leading platform for sharing content. Many individuals create personal channels to earn commissions based on the number of views and subscribers they receive. In Indonesia, people have started sharing interesting content ideas, from tips to life experiences. It is common for them to use English terms or speak in full English during their videos. An example of such a channel is Livy Renata, who is multilingual and can speak Indonesian, Mandarin, English and Japanese. Her daily vlogs are a mix of Indonesian and English, and occasionally include Japanese. However, she primarily uses Indonesian and English to communicate and interact to others.

As a result, the researcher has aimed at this topic since Indonesian people are accustomed to communicating in multiple languages. The purpose of this study is to identify and categorize the many forms of code-switching and code-mixing that appear in Livy Renata's video blog. The content is not only amusing, but it also has the ability to improve English language abilities and increase knowledge. An Analysis

of Code-mixing and Code-switching in Livy Renata's Vlogs on the YouTube Channel was the title of the paper that the researchers wrote in response to this issue.

The purpose of this research is to determine the specific code-switching and code-mixing techniques utilized by Livy Renata in her vlog, as well as the context in which she employed them.

## RESEARCH METHODE

### A. Research Approach

Data processing in this study did not rely on numerical counts (statistics), but rather on code-mixing and code-switching as they appear in Livy Renata's vlogs. In qualitative research, events are described, categorized, and linked using the researcher's own ideas. Providing a detailed description of the phenomenon being studied is an essential first step (Katz, 2015).

The researcher is the central instrument in qualitative research, which is based on post-positivist philosophy and used to study the state of natural objects (rather than in experimental settings). Data is collected using triangulation (combined) techniques, and the results are inductive and qualitative.

### B. Research Design

The purpose of descriptive study is to outline the features and characteristics of a phenomenon. The 'what, 'not the' how 'or' why, ' is the central question in this sort of study (Nassaji, 2015). Almost every empirical article and report includes a descriptive analysis, whether the goal is to find and describe population trends and variations, to create new metrics for important phenomena, or to simply describe samples in research to find causal effects (Loeb et al., 2017). In addition, Descriptive analysis can serve as a stand-alone research product, for example, when it identifies previously unrecognized phenomena or patterns in data.

### C. Data and Research Data Sources

The data was taken from Livy Renata's YouTube channel, entitled "*First date in Japan with TOMO WASEDA BOYS JP*", and entitled "*新宿 Japan vlog JP: jadi sugarbaby Boy William for one day*". The vlogs consist of content featuring various guest stars. This data is necessary to help researchers analyze the codes that are frequently used by the host to interact with the interlocutors.

### D. Data Collection Technique

The researchers gathered data from Livy Renata's YouTube vlogs to examine code-mixing and code-switching in this study. Data collection necessitated the use of both reference materials and systematic note-taking methods. The sequential steps for gathering data as the following:

- a. The researcher downloads the vlogs from Livy Renata's YouTube channel.
- b. The researcher watches the vlogs.
- c. The researcher rewinds the videos to note the script of each vlog.
- d. The researcher classifies the data collection based on the types of the codes using the checklist form.

## F. Data Validation Technique

The validity of the data is established through an explanation of the researcher's validation process. The researcher uses the triangulation method to collect data, which involves combining various data collection techniques and sources. The term "triangulation" describes the practice of using multiple research approaches to examine a single, related topic (Jonsen & Jehn, 2015). In addition, it is a navigation technique that involves using multiple reference points to determine the precise location of an object. The concept of operationalism is used to enhance the validity of a study. This is achieved through reflexive triangulation.

The term triangulation is also used to describe the process of verifying data through a variety of the sources, techniques, and periods of time (Alfansyur & Mariyani, 2020).

### 1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation can be achieved by examining data obtained from disparate sources. To assess the reliability of data from these various sources, data cannot be recorded but can be described, categorized, and analyzed to identify commonalities, differences, and specific attributes. The analyzed data can then be corroborated with the data source to reach a consensus (member check).

### 2. Triangulation of Techniques

The triangulation of techniques can be achieved by cross-referencing data from disparate sources, employing distinct methodologies to ascertain the veracity of the information.

### 3. Triangulation of Time

The triangulation of time can be accomplished by reexamining the data at the source while employing the same methodology but with varying temporal parameters or contextual circumstances. Data obtained from sources such as documentation, photographs, and other forms of evidence can be subjected to this process.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher calculated based on Hoffman's theory as cited in Nuraeni, (2022), overall, code mixing falls into three different forms: code mixing in sentences, code mixing in words, and code mixing that includes sound changes. With regard to code-switching, researchers have classified the data collected in accordance with Poplack's theory as cited in Octavita, (2017) which differs from tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching in its classification of code-switching.

Data from two of Livy Renata's YouTube vlogs form the basis of this descriptive investigation of code-switching and code-mixing methods. Various forms of code-switching and code-mixing are exposed by the data offered in this study. The analysis is laid out in a way that describes the two vlogs that were given as instances of the occurrences that were noticed.

The following section provides a detailed examination of the aforementioned issues, which will be discussed in greater depth in subsequent sections.

**Tabel 1.** The Percentage of the 1<sup>st</sup> Vlog

No.	Types of Code	Total	%
1	Code-Mixing	28	84.85%
2	Code-Switching	5	15.15%
Total		33	100%

According to Hoffman's theory in as cited in Nuraeni, (2022) Code-mixing and code-switching were examined in the initial vlog transcripts, and a total of 39 utterances were categorized into these two categories.

According to Table 1, Livy Renata's first vlog heavily used code-mixing, accounting for a total of 28 instances 84.85% across the data set analyzed. In contrast, code-switching was observed in only 5 instances 15.15%, representing a smaller proportion of the overall phenomenon.

No.	Types of Code	Total	%
1	Code-Mixing	13	61.90%
2	Code-Switching	8	38.10%
Total		21	100%

Table 2 shows that code mixing is often used in Livy Renata's second vlog, which constitutes 61.90 percent of the evaluated data, which amounts to 13 times. In contrast, code-switching was observed in only 8 instances 38.10% of the data categorized as code for switching.

The Hoffman hypothesis, as described in Nuraeni, (2022) He distinguishes between three forms of code-mixing: sentences within sentences, words within words, and words that need a change in pronunciation. In order to determine what causes codemixing, the researchers also used Eunhee's idea. The researcher described the data expressions of the first vlog as follow:

1. Intra-Sentential Mixing

Any part of a word, clause, phrase, or sentence can undergo mixing.

Data 1: "Jadi, today I'm gonna be meeting with Tomo from Waseda boys for the first time"

(So, today I am going to be meeting Tomo from Waseda Boys for the first time)

The utterance indicates that the speaker mixed English and Indonesian word in the first place. It is also contained of individual factor that was the underlying cause of the occurrence of code-mixing.

Data 2: "And kali ini nggak ketemu with Jerome or anyone"

(And this time, I won't meet with Jerome or anyone)

The utterance above indicates intra-sentential mixing as mixed of Indonesian sentence in the first place and following the English sentence in the end of utterance. Concurrently, the factors that influenced of this type of code is the individual factors. It is inclusion of skills, abilities and language proficiency.

Data 3: "In fact, kalian suka banget that I collab with Yusuke"

(In fact, you guys are like it when I collab with Yusuke)

The utterance contained of mixing the English phrase in the first place, then mix to Indonesian sentence, after that followed by English sentence. Factor that influenced this type of code-mixing is individual factors. Such as the language mastery and the characteristic that exist in the speaker.

Data 4: "But anyways, hari ini the plan is to go to Shinjuku, and we wanna try like Indonesian food first video, and for my video kita bakal try out like animal café because I like animal personally"

(But anyways, today the plan is to go to Shinjuku, and we want to try like Indonesian food first video and or my video we will try out like animal café because I like animal personally)

Based on the utterances above, it was contained of English-Indonesian mixing used by Livy to talk with the guest star. She used English but mixed of two Indonesian clauses. The factor of this code-mixing is the individual factors that owned by the speaker. It includes the skill and ability of language mastery.

Data 5: "I wanna see capybara and I told Tomo about it, tapi dia kayak, I'm not sure that there's capybara café around here"

(I wanna see capybara and I told Tomo about it, but he was like, I'm not sure that there's capybara café around here)

These utterances indicated of using mix code of English in the whole sentences and only mix one of Indonesian phrase. This kind of types occurred because of the individual factors.

Data 6: "So, we just gonna look for capybara café, and sebelum itu kita bakal jalan-jalan. So, I'm just gonna take you guys with me, buat kalian yang belum pernah ke Shinjuku"

(So, we just going to look for capybara café, and before that we are going to walk around. So, I'm just going to take you guys with me, for whom has not visited Shinjuku yet)

The utterances contained of English in the first place, and mixed of Indonesian clause and phrase in the middle and in the end of the utterances. The factor that influenced the speaker is individual factors.

Data 7: "So, yeah! I'm gonna do my makeup first, and masih nggak tau sih mau ganti baju apa"

(So, yeah! I am going to do my makeup first, and still don't know what to wear)

The utterances contained of mixing English in the first place, and then Indonesian in the following words. It also contained of individual factors that influenced the speaker of saying the words.

Data 8: "Before I meet Tomo, I mau makan dulu"

(Before I meet Tomo, I am going to eat first)

The utterances contained of English words in the first place then followed by Indonesian verb phrase. The factor caused of this type of code-mixing is individual factors. It is based on the speaker's ability of language mastery and characteristic.

Data 9: "Ini termasuk Indonesian cuisine lah ya"

(It is classified as Indonesian cuisine, isn't it)

The utterances contained an English noun phrase between Indonesian words. The situation that impacted the speaker is individual factor.

Data 10: "Guys, so this is so funny. Prior to this Tomo probably doesn't know who I am, and he was like texting one of our mutual friends, liat deh"

(Guys, so this is so funny. Prior to this, Tomo probably doesn't know who I am, and he was like texting one of our mutual friends, look at this)

The speaker uses an Indonesian term at the end of each sentence, as seen in the previous statement. It is these specific elements that cause code mixing. It all depends on the taste and skill level of the speaker himself. It is important to recognize that each individual has unique characteristics and attributes

Data 11: "Wait, guys. Tadinya I mau jalan, but look! Do you hear that? (sounds of thunder). That's wild"

(Wait, guys. I was about to walk, but look! Do you hear that? (sounds of thunder). That's wild)

The utterances contained of Indonesian words. The sentences up there make it clear. The speaker's unique personality influences this form of code-mixing.

Data 12: "I don't know how's feel about it. It's like mid. Biasa aja"

(I don't how's feel about it. It's like mid)

Based on the utterances above, the speaker mixing the Indonesian word that also the translation of the term "mid". It is caused because the participant factors. The speaker also used the body gesture while saying these sentences.

Data 13: "It's just like gross, guys kalo makan, like you makan langsung. There's like eyeball and stuff"

(It's just gross, guys if you eat them directly. There's like eyeball and stuff)

These utterances contained of two Indonesian phrases in the middle of English in the first place and the end of sentences. The factor that influenced the speaker is their own individual factors.

Data 14: "I don't like healthy food. I'm just kidding. I just don't like the amis food"  
(I don't like healthy food. I'm just kidding. I just don't like the fishy food)

From these statements, we may deduce that the speaker is blending English and Indonesian words. It is caused of individual factors that belongs to the speaker.

Data 15: "So, next I'm gonna be eating ini dessert yang kemaren I masukin ke my stories. It's just like so good. It's a cookies tapi tengahnya there's like some cheese ya. Mi? tuh, these all cheese, guys"

(So, next I'm gonna be eating this dessert that I posted to my stories. It's just like so good. It's a cookie but in the inside there's like some cheese, isn't it. Mi? look, these all cheese, guys)

These utterances contained of some Indonesian words and phrase. Individual factor is the factors of Intra sentential code's occurrence.

Data 16: "I disini kayaknya bakal makin gendut deh, tapi fortunately I don't eat that much. Hehe"

(It looks like I'm going to get fat in here, but fortunately, I don't eat that much. Hehe)

Based on the utterances above, it's contained English words in the first place then followed by Indonesian verb phrase. The factor causing this kind of code-mixing is individual factors. Because it is based on the speaker's ability and characteristic.

Data 17: "It's currently 03:08 pm, and I janjian with Tomo at 4 in Shinjuku. It's mean I have to go"

(It's currently 03:08 pm, and I have appointment with Tomo at 4 in Shinjuku. It's mean I have to go)

These utterances indicated the use of mix code of English in the whole sentences and only mix one of Indonesian phrase. This kind of types occurred because of the individual factors.

Data 18: "Cause this, I think it's too like it's said it's too tipis. I'm gonna die of cold"  
(Cause this, I think it's too thin. I'm gonna die of cold)

Based on the above utterances, it can be seen that the speaker is mixing the Indonesian phrase at the end of the sentence. It is these specific elements that cause code mixing. It all depends on the taste and skill level of the speaker himself. It is important to realize that each individual has unique characteristics and attributes.

Data 19: "So I'm just about done with dressing up for my date with Tomo. This is how I dressing up just like right now. Semuanya pink"

(So, I'm just about done with dressing up for my date with Tomo. This is how I dressing up just like right now. All in pink)

These utterances indicated the use of mix code of English in the whole sentences and only mix one of Indonesian phrase. This kind of types occurred because of the individual factors.



Data 20: "So, I mau catok my hair again karna takutnya lost. Especially like the wind and stuff"

(So, I'm going to get my hair dyed again because fear of lost. Especially like the wind and stuff)

In these utterances the speaker used the mix code to speak based on individual factors that belongs to the speaker.

Data 21: "And then I mau pake perfume"

(And then I want to use perfume)

The utterances above contained the used of mix code with as cited in the data 20 that the speaker used English and mix with Indonesian phrase as the individual factors.

Data 22: "I ngomong kan, while like the perfume spray, you know, like still there. It just caught in my mouth"

(I was talking, while like the perfume spray, you know, like still there. It just caught in my mouth)

The above-mentioned statements suggest that the incorporation of Indonesian word phrases into English sentences falls under the category of intra-sentence code-mixing, the effectiveness of which depends on the speaker's unique abilities.

Data 23: "So, I dikasih little crab"

(So, I was given a little crab)

In these utterances, the speaker employed a code-mixing strategy, utilizing individual factors specific to the speaker in order to convey a particular message. This strategy involved the speaker's use of language that combined elements of two or more languages or dialects, which they used to express a specific meaning.

Data 24: "First of all, I bawa scrunchie, sunglasses, and then I'm gonna bring ini, but touch-up, sama lipstick as always"

(First of all, I'll bring a hair tie, sunglasses, and then I'll bring this, for touch-up, and lipstick as always)

As evidenced by the aforementioned utterances, the integration of Indonesian word phrases within an English sentence is classified as an intra-sentential code-mixing phenomenon, influenced by the speaker's individual linguistic abilities.

Data 25: "Kok lucu banget, sih your accent"

(Your accent is really cute)

From the data 22, the speaker employed a code-mixing strategy of intra-sentential type, utilizing individual factors specific to the speaker in order to convey a particular message.

Data 26: "Mau nunggu I?"

(Want to wait for me?)

The speaker use of the Indonesian phrase at the end of the sentence is indicative of code-mixing, which can be attributed to individual factors. The speaker's preference and skill level play a role in determining the type of code-mixing employed. It is

essential to recognize that each individual possesses unique characteristics and attributes.

## 2. Intra-Lexical Mixing

The researcher only found one of this type of code-mixing in the Livy Renata's vlog Data 1: "in fact kalian suka banget that I collab with Yusuke. Banyak banget yang nge-ship. Everyone's like, you guys secretly dating or something? No! we're just friends!" According to the utterances above, the speaker used the Indonesian prefix "nge-" which refers to the statement of doing something. So, it can be of the word nge-ship is shipping. These utterances also contained individual factors of the speaker.

In describing the data expressions of the second vlog, the researcher provided the following account:

### 1. Intra-Lexical Mixing

Data 1: "Hi, guys! Welcome back to my channel. Jadi, I already in Shinjuku lagi otw jemput Boy William at his hotel"

(Hi, guys. Welcome back to my channel. I already in Shinjuku on my way to pick Boy William up at his hotel)

Based on data 1, the utterances contained the use of mix-code and as cited that the speaker used Indonesian adverb and phrase in the beginning and in the middle of the second sentence. These utterances are also identified as individual factors belongs to the speaker.

Data 2: "I meet koh Boy!"

(I meet Boy!)

The utterances contained the used of an Indonesian word "koh" which is Indonesian word for "brother". This word is commonly used as a Chinese nickname. The researcher also identifies this phenomenon as individual factor belongs to speakers.

Data 3: "Jadi, what are you planning to do? Ini kenceng banget by the way"

(So, what are you planning to do? This is too loud by the way)

These utterances indicate the use of Indonesian adverbs, specifically in the first sentence and at the beginning of the second. The researcher identified the underlying factor as an individual characteristic of the speakers.

Data 4: "It's a doggy area kalo malem, guys. Kalo malem banyak orang yang kayak invites you to go Izakaya"

(It's a doggy area in the night. When night comes many people like invites you to go Izakaya)

The utterances contained of mixing the English and Indonesian sentences during the conversation. The researcher identified the factor of these phenomena as a topical factor that impacted the speaker use English and Indonesian to discuss about specific factor.

Data 5: "Kita shopping, guys. This is second hand shop. This is my first time go to second hand shop"

(We are shopping, guys. This is second hand shop. This is my first time go to second hand shop)

Based on the data 5, the speaker mixed an Indonesian word in the first place. Which also identified as a individual factor own by speakers.

Data 6: "Sugar daddy banget. I'll by the whole store"

(Such a sugar daddy. I'll buy the whole store)

In accordance with the data set 6, the speaker incorporated an Indonesian word at the outset, which is also recognized as an intrinsic quality exclusive to individual speakers.

Data 7: "You suka Pokemon juga,ya? I also love Pokemon"

(Do you like Pokemon, don't you? I also love Pokemon)

The speaker use of the Indonesian phrase in the utterances that indicated of code-mixing, which can be attributed to individual factors. The speaker's preference and skill level play a role in determining the type of code-mixing employed. It is essential to recognize that each individual possesses unique characteristics and attributes, which influence their linguistic preferences and abilities.

Data 8: "That was my favorite one, cuman itu very very common"

(That was my favorite one, but that is very very common)

The researcher found that the utterances contained of mix-code in the middle of the sentence. The speaker mixed English with an Indonesian word. This is also influenced by the speakers' ability of language preference.

Data 9: "Homeless di Shinjuku"

(Homeless in Shinjuku)

The utterances above contained of English and Indonesian word mixing in the middle of the sentence. This linguistic behavior occurred because of the individual factors belongs to the speaker.

Data 10: "Liat deh, that advertisement is very famous"

(Look! That advertisement is very famous)

The aforementioned utterances illustrate a phenomenon of code-mixing behavior. The speaker initially utilized an Indonesian phrase, subsequently transitioning to an English sentence. The researcher discerned that the utterances were shaped by the speaker's distinctive linguistic proclivities and proficiency.

Data 11: "It's raining right now. So, I have to be careful down stairs. Takut jatuh then hit my head"

(It's raining right now. So, I have to be careful down stairs. Fear of falling, then hit my head)

As evidenced by the data, 11 utterances exhibited the use of mix-code. The application of this linguistic phenomenon is contingent upon the speaker's individual proficiency and distinctive characteristics.

## 2. Involving Change of Pronunciation

Data 1: "So, ini lagi nyari hotel dia dulu"

(So, I'm looking for his hotel first)

The utterances exhibited a mixing of the code through the alteration of pronunciation. The speaker utilized Indonesian pronunciation to articulate the word "hotel." The researcher discerned this linguistic phenomenon as an outcome of the individual's capacity.

According to Poplack's theory, as cited in Arrizki et al., (2020), He distinguishes between three forms of code-mixing: sentences within sentences, words within words, and words that need a change in pronunciation. The researchers also used Suwito's theory to examine the code-mixing incidence factor. After taking all of that into account, the researcher delivers the results of the first vlog study as follows:

### 1. Tag-Switching

Data 1: "Eh, dia random banget,guys. Kayak "what's your favorite food?""

(Ey, He's so radom, guys. Like "what's your favorite food?"")

The utterances in question were translated from Indonesian to English by switching the utterances. This phenomenon occurred based on the interlocutor's shared background.

Data 2: "Jadi, my friends are like, "kalo misalnya mau belajar Bahasa, kenapa nggak nyari cowok Jepang aja gitu?"

(So, my friend is like, if you want to learn a language, why don't you find a Japanese guy?).

The utterances are enclosed by means of a switch in the tag. The speaker who effected the switch was translated from English to Indonesian. This phenomenon occurred as a result of the shared background of the interlocutor.

### 2. Inter-Sentential Switching

Data 1: "Kepengen ketemu capybara sih, guys. Like, you know Jerome Polin, it's reminded me of him"

(I wanted to meet a capybara anyway, like, you know Jerome Polin, it's reminded me of him).

The utterances contained of switching Indonesian sentences to English within the different primer language. The researcher identified that it is occurred based on the interlocutor.

Data 2: "Apparently, the weather outside is like 19 degrees. Which is as like my AC cold. Jadi harus pake baju yang lebih tertutup daripada ini"

(Apparently, the weather outside is like 19 degrees. Which is as like my AC cold. So, I have to wear clothes that are more covered than these)

The data revealed that switching Indonesian sentences to English in different contexts. The researcher identified this linguistic behavior depending on the interlocutor

Data 3: "This is okay, but that's better. Enak banget. Eh, ini harganya berapa?"

(This is okay, but that's better. Delicious. How much is this price?)

The utterances contained of switching English sentence in the first place to Indonesian in the following sentences within primer language. The researcher identified that it is occurred based on the interlocutor.

In consideration of the aforementioned factors, the researcher presents the findings of the study of the second vlog as follows:

#### 1. Inter-Sentential Switching

Data 1: "Koh Boy is doing usual content. He baru aja bikin konten for his intstagram reels. Jadi, dia mau nyoba makan onigiri. Seven Eleven specifically"

(Boy is doing usual content. He just made a content for is Instagram reels. So, he wants to try onigiri. Seven eleven specifically)

Based on the utterances above, it can be known that the speaker switched one sentence to another language in each different sentence. The researcher also identified he factor of the phenomenon as based on the interlocutor.

Data 2: "Terus abis itu tadinya kan mau makan makanan restaurant. I was thinking pengen morotin koh Boy, kan. Kepengen makan yakiniku."

(After that, I wanted to eat restaurant food. I was thinking that I wanted to rob Boy, right. I wanted to eat yakiniku)

The aforementioned utterances indicate that the speaker alternated between different languages in each sentence. Additionally, the researcher determined that the phenomenon was influenced by the interlocutor.

Data 3: "Ini kayaknya nggak bisa dipisah. But you can have one. It's basically just egg terus dikasih kayak some sauce".

(This seems inseparable, but you can have one. It's basically just egg and then given like some sauce)

The aforementioned utterances indicate that the speaker alternated between different languages in each sentence, thereby demonstrating a lack of consistency in linguistic choice. Furthermore, the researcher concluded that the phenomenon was subject to influence from the interlocutor.

Data 4: "So, I was close to, I dideketin cowok and like, his actually want to kill me. Karena mereka baru putus dan dia langsung deketin I gitu kan".

(So, I was close to, I was approached by a guy. his actually want to kill me. Because they just broke up and he immediately approached me).

The data shown that the aforementioned utterances indicate that the speaker alternated between different languages in each sentence, thereby demonstrating a lack of consistency in linguistic choice. Moreover, the researcher concluded that the phenomenon was susceptible to influence from the interlocutor.

Data 5: "I pernah bikin konten sama satu cowok in my YouTube. Namanya Tora dia datang sama cowo itu to the dog cafe. People are assume that this guy is my ex. Not that ex, sih. sempet deketin".

(I once made a content with one guy on my YouTube. His name was Tora and he came with that guy to the dog cafe. People assumed that this guy was my ex. He's not my ex, though. He was just approached).

The data for the aforementioned utterances demonstrate that the speaker varied between various languages in each phrase, suggesting a lack of consistency in linguistic choice. Furthermore, the study determined that the occurrence was subject to influence by the interlocutor.

Data 6: "Basically, Tora sama satu temennya punya mantan yang sangat gila literally salah satu was diagnose with savior mental illness".

(Basically, Tora and one of his friends had an ex who was so crazy that literally one of them was diagnosed with mental illness).

Based on the utterances above, it can be known that the speaker switched one sentence to another language in each different sentence. The researcher also identified the factor of the phenomenon as based on the interlocutor.

Data 7: "Oke Guys, baru pindah sama koh Boy because he's going to Ginza and I meet up with Riho"

(Okay, guys, just moved in with Boy because he was going to Ginza and I met Riho).

The data for the aforementioned utterances demonstrate that the speaker varied between various languages in each phrase, suggesting a lack of consistency in linguistic choice. Furthermore, the study determined that the occurrence was subject to influence by the interlocutor.

Data 8: "I'm not vlogging much kali ini, tapi kayak kasih lihat ke kalian scenes of my day hari ini".

(I'm not vlogging much this time, but I wanted to give you a look at the scenes of my day today).

The data for the aforementioned utterances demonstrate that the speaker varied between various languages in each phrase, indicating a lack of consistency in linguistic choice. Furthermore, the study determined that the occurrence was subject to influence by the interlocutor.

## CONCLUSION

The phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching were examined in this study using hypotheses put out by Hoffman and Poplack. Inside sentences, inside words, and when the pronunciation changes were the three types of code mixing that were found. Inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching were the three main categories of code-switching.

Results showed that code-mixing was more common than code-switching in two of Livy's vlogs. The majority of the data in the first vlog (84.8%) was code-mixing, with a small percentage (15.15%) classified as code-switching. Of the many forms of code-mixing that were examined, intra-sentential code-mixing accounted for the vast majority (84.65%). Alternatively, in the second video, code-mixing was defined as 61.90% code-mixing and code-switching as 38.10%. The study sheds light on the difficulties of code-mixing and code-switching in multilingual communication, offering useful insights into the linguistic tendencies found in Livy Renata's vlogs.

In addition, by incorporating expert theories into the study, the researchers were able to determine the components that provide the groundwork for speakers' code-mixing or code-switching behaviors.

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