Linguistic Code Mixing: A Study of an Australian YouTuber

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ABSTRACT

Mixing one language to another languages in sociolinguistics is called code mixing. It happens in one of the Australian Youtuber, Damian Hoo, who currently living in Indonesia. Therefore, this research discussed about the types and functions of code mixing produced by Australian Youtuber, Damian Hoo, based on Hoffman's (1991) theory. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. In collecting the data, the researchers applied documentation method. The result of the research revealed that there are two types produced by Damian Hoo in his YouTube channel, namely intra-sentential code mixing with 55 data and involving a change of pronunciation with only 2 data. For the functions of code mixing, there are six functions of code mixing which are used by Damian Hoo, such as talking about a particular topic as the highest number for function with 25 data, being emphatic about something with 10 data, interjection with 3 data, repetition used for clarification with 6 data, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor with 12 data, and the last expressing group identity with only 1 data which makes this function is the less used function of code mixing. And the researchers did not find any data of the intra-lexical code mixing and function for quoting somebody else.

1. Introduction

Language is already ingrained in human daily basis, people need to interact to get information or to express feeling or thought with other people. We as humans need a bridge to establish communication so that people can more easily convey ideas, feelings, opinions and so on. In this case the bridge in question is language. As believed by Henry Sweet in Sutrisno & Ariesta (2019), that language is the verbal expression of thoughts in speech combined into sentences, and that combination answers the ideas of thought. Hence, language has very important role in society because without language it will be difficult to convey messages and information in a piece of communication. It means that language and society are influenced by each other.

Language as a primary tool to communicate in society is studied in one of linguistics branch called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics as the study of language related to society (Hudson, 2001). People are able to be more understand the language used by society in communication because of sociolinguistics. As reported by Kamariah & Ambalegin (2019) sociolinguistics very effective in human life activity, especially in communication and language. Therefore, looking at some of the sociolinguistics experts, the researcher defines sociolinguistics as the study that explains the relation of language and society, which is very useful for communication.

Moreover, in sociolinguistics speakers use a term called "code" to point out a speaking style. The code here directs to the variety of human languages used in the community, for example, code mixing. Code mixing occurs in situations where the speakers using multiple languages to express their thoughts, instructions, messages, or experiences so that the reader or the listener can understand what the speaker said. This have been influenced by each cultural background, habits, education, and the native language of the speakers so that they intentionally or unintentionally say words using various languages. As believed by Wardhaugh (1998) when a speaker uses two languages simultaneously, as much as they change from one language to the other during a single utterance in communicating, code mixing occurs. From some of the comments above, it can be concluded that code mixing occurs when the speaker is using two or more languages while communicating but is still carrying on one conversation.

Nowadays, many people communicate using many different languages which we are able to see clearly in our daily life, on social media, or on television. This occurred due to the fact people are fluent in more than one language and that ability in sociolinguistics is referred to as bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingual is a person who fluent in two languages are actively used in their everyday communication (Mokibelo, 2015) while the multilingual is described as a person who can speak more fluently and use more than one of languages (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). In bilingual or multilingual societies, they communicate using code due to the fact they understand more than one language. As a result, they are able to communicate better and more fluently when they use a code and choose whether or not to change it into another code or mix it.

In this modern era, the phenomenon of using more than one language has become widespread in society, there are many people using a variety of languages when communicating. Therefore, code mixing has turned into a very interesting global phenomenon to study and analyze. As mentioned earlier, code mixing can be found on social media such as YouTube. YouTube is one of the world's leading sites for uploading and sharing videos, creating personal channels, and providing live broadcasts for organizations (Ensour, 2015). Young people regularly visit YouTube because this media social is still a familiar thing for those who have a great curiosity. YouTube's existence itself makes it easier to look for and share videos, and it offers a way to express yourself through video content.

The researchers chose YouTube as the object of this study because, as explained above, examples of code mixing phenomena are found not only in face-to-face communication but also can be found in communication through videos on YouTube. The code mixing that will be analyzed in this research is the code mixing that is used to one of the new YouTubers from Australia, Damian Hoo, who is currently living in Indonesia. His YouTube channel "Hoointheworld" was created in 2021 with the hope to be able to accompany and entertain the viewers who have gone through a difficult period in 2020 through the content of his videos. He was viral because one of his funny videos contained his defense of Indonesia, more specifically Bali, which was unkindly criticized by an Australian politician. There are many videos content uploaded on his channel, such as travel, culinary, learning with local, sports, short videos, and various entertainment content which makes his YouTube channel now has 135.000 subscribers. His content has a lot of code mixing because he often used English but sometimes mixed it with Indonesian to share about his life which is often culinary and traveling

The purpose of this study is to identify both the types and functions of code mixing used by Australian YouTubers using the theory of Hoffman (1991) so that the reader can understand and communicate with other bilingual or multilingual people. Here the researchers would like to point the Hoffman's theory (1991) to distinguish the types and functions of code mixing:

1.1. Type of Code Mixing

This present study employed Hoffman's theory to identify the code mixing types. According to Hoffman (1991), the bilingual speech community exhibits three types of code mixing, namely, intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

1) Intra-sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing is a type of code mixing language that happens inside the word, expression, clause, or sentence boundary in both spoken and written speech. This type is employed when the communicator mixes more than one type of language or code in a single sentence without changing the meaning. This form of code mixing is frequently utilized when the communicators wants to convey the exact meaning but they only understand the meaning of the words, but lacks fluency in communicating in the second language.

For example:

"I'm gonna be the most *gendut* guy in Bogor."

Based on the example above, the person employs English as the primary language and mixes it by adding the word 'gendut' within the sentence without altering its meaning. Thus, it may be concluded that intra-sentential code mixing occurs in the utterance, as the Indonesian language is inserted within the utterance in words form.

2) Intra-lexical Code Mixing

This type occurs if there is an English word added with an Indonesian affix. Affixes can be found in the beginning or end position of a word.

Example:

"this batik is best seller*nya di sini*"

This code mixing is included in the type of intra-lexical since the fact speaker mixed the term 'bestseller' including the Indonesian affix *-nya*. This is a mix of English vocabulary with the Indonesian affix, specifically the suffix.

3) Involving a Change of Pronunciation

Involving a change of pronunciation occurs when someone mixes languages on a phonology level, for instance when Indonesian people pronounce foreign words, sometimes the words they produce orally are modified by the Indonesian phonological structure and vice versa. This means that it occurs when a speaker adapts the pronunciation of a foreign word to their mother tongue's accent.

An example in sentences:

"jadi, what is the secret *resep?*"

Based on the examples above, the speakers mixed the Indonesian language and English in their utterances. Those code mixing are included as involving a change of pronunciation because from the two examples above, English word "recipe" was changed to "resep" because the speaker said it the way it was pronounced in Indonesian.

1.2. Function of Code Mixing

As stated by Hoffman in his book, he said bilingual or multilingual people have seven functions for changing or mixing their languages, which are:

1) Talking About Particular Topic

People often change their code when speaking alone or with others. Multi-language people will use this function when there are other topics to discuss. Sometimes individuals may choose to speak about certain topics in a language other than their native tongue, as they feel at ease and more capable of expressing messages such as emotions, excitement, and even frustration.

See the example below:

"And guys, this is literally 10 *ribu rupiah*."

From the instance above, the person indicates a food price by employing several Indonesian words '10 ribu rupiah'. The person talks about a specific topic and possibly prefers to express his message using Indonesian rather than English.

2) Quoting Somebody Else

Hoffman (1991) proposes that sometimes a person may want to quote well-known expressions, sayings, and phrases from a view of famous people. Therefore, code mixing can occur if the speaker quotes a celebrity's words, well-known expressions, proverbs, and sayings from several famous figures. The famous expression or saying can be quoted in its entirety in the original language.

Example:

"it's time to say *sempurna.*"

The example above shows the famous quote 'sempurna' by Demian, a magician from Indonesia.

3) Being Emphatic About Something

By mixing foreign languages into messages, we can express our feelings of empathy for someone. Normally, when an individual communicating in a non-native tongue all of a sudden has the desire to emphasize something, the speaker either purposely or unintentionally, will change from their second language to their first language (Hoffman, 1991). In other words, those who are proficient in a foreign language often find it easier to convey emphasis in the foreign language than in their primary language, and vice versa.

For example:

"oh Nuri, I *kangen banget*"

In that example, the speaker uses some English and then changes the language to Indonesian to express his empathic feelings towards someone. Therefore, the speaker may feel more comfortable expressing his feelings in Indonesian than in English.

4) Interjection

Interjections are words or phrases inserted into a sentence to express strong emotion or surprise or to gain the listener's attention. It does not serve any grammatical purpose.

Example:

"Oh my God! *Enak banget*! You're a hit!"

In the illustration above, the person conveys his surprise through code mixing which begins with the English word and then mixes it with Indonesian.

5) Repetition Used For Clarification

In the opinion of Hoffman (1991), if a person who speaks multiple languages wants to clarify that their speech is comprehensible to the listener, they may repeat the same utterance in both languages that they are proficient in. This kind of function is employed by the speaker to clarify their message, thus resulting a better comprehension by the listener.

Example:

"I just got no t-shirt, *tidak kaos*"

In the instance mentioned above, the talker said "I just got no t-shirt" subsequently, the talker repeated the identical statement in Indonesian "tidak kaos". Therefore, the talker may want to clarify their utterances.

6) Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content For Intelocutor

This function means that code mixing intends to ensure that the speaker's message flows seamlessly and is comprehensible to the audience.

Example:

"Hey! We're *bercanda hahaha*, thank you."

In the example above, the definition of the term 'bercanda' can be translated as 'joking' in English. From the person's utterance, his intention was to clarify that his actions earlier were meant to be joked about. With the utilization of the Indonesian word 'bercanda', the person anticipates that he will be understood by the listeners about what he was doing earlier.

7) Expressing Group Identity

As emphasized by Hoffman, (1991) that the mode of communication may vary between different communities, and code switching and code mixing may serve as tools for expressing group identities. The mode of educated people communicating in their specialized groups obviously differs from that of other groups.

Example:

"A day in the life of a Bule with an Indonesian girlfriend"

In the case above, the speaker employs both English-Indonesian within the speech. The speaker used Indonesian language 'bule' because he wants to state his identity which is a foreigner. Accordingly, the speaker utilizes code mixing for informing the listener.

2. Methodology

In this study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative is a way to explore and understand the meaning behind individuals or groups ascribed to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2018). The type of analysis that applied in qualitative research is descriptive analysis because the data was described by looking at reality as it occurs in the form of spoken words. The researcher used this method to analyze based on Hoffman's (1991)

theory to describe the types and functions of code mixing employed by Damian Hoo in several videos on his YouTube channel.

The data source that the researcher used in this study is a video from Damian Hoo's YouTube channel called 'Hoointheworld'. Data collection can be done using primary and secondary sources. The primary data for this research were obtained from 5 videos by Damian Hoo, such as *Sabang* – Not What We Expected!, What I Really Thought of The Transjakarta?!, Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!], *Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?* and *Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun*, that contain the language phenomenon of code mixing on his YouTube playlist entitled Indonesian Street Vlogs. And the secondary data used were books, journals, or articles related to this research to obtain detailed information about code mixing.

The research instrument is the tool that will be used for gathering both information and data. Therefore, instruments play an important role in research to get accurate data. The researchers serve as the main data collection instrument (Gay et al., 2012). This is the reasons why in this qualitative research, the researchers act as both an instrument as well as a data collector.

Qualitative research uses a variety of techniques to collect data. The researchers who use qualitative methods collect their own data by examining documents, observing behavior, or conducting interviews with participants (Creswell, 2018). In accordance with that statement, the researchers employed documentation in collecting data. Document is a record of events that have already happened in the past (Sugiyono, 2013). He classified documents into three categories based on their form, namely 1) written documents (e.g. diaries, life history, biographies), 2) picture documents (e.g. pictures, sketches, moving pictures (video), etc), and 3) artworks document (e.g. photographs, statues, films, etc.).

From the explanation above, it can be inferred that the documents technique obtains information from written documents, picture documents, and artwork documents. Therefore, this research used the documents technique since the data available in this research is presented in video form sourced from Damian Hoo's YouTube playlist. Those videos used to observe Damian Hoo's utterances.

There were four steps taken by the researcher in collecting data, which are as follows: 1) The researcher watched and listened to the videos that have been downloaded from "Hoointheworld" YouTube channel in many times. 2) The researcher wrote down the words of Damian Hoo by applying the note-taking. 3) The researcher identified data that contained code mixing in the video. 4) Then, the researcher classified the data based on the type and functions of code mixing by applying the Hoffman's (1991) theory.

In conducting the analysis, the researchers used these following procedure based on Berg (2001) data analysis technique can be categorized into three concurrents of actions, such as:

Data Reduction

This meant the selection process. The researchers focused in identifying utterances that contain code mixing. This was done to find out data is relevant and in accordance with the focus of the research.

Data Display

The data were analyzed to determine the types and functions of code mixing used by Damian Hoo in his YouTube videos. The data were classified and separated by researchers into certain tables, then it confirmed using Hoffman's theory.

Verification

In verification, the researchers summarized the research results based on the problems and research objectives using Hoffman's theory.

3. Result and Discussion

The researchers classified the data based on the types and function of code mixing. According to Hoffman (1991), there are three types of code mixing, such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile for the function of code mixing, such as talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

In this study there are 5 videos from Damian Hoo YouTube channel that are used to analyze the code mixing. The first video entitled *Sabang* – Not What We Expected! was carried out on November 9, 2021 with approximately 10 minutes airing time. The second video entitled What I Really Thought Of The *Transjakarta?!* was published on November 16, 2021 with 10 minutes duration. Next, the video entitled Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!] was published on December 3, 2021 with the duration 17 minutes 13 seconds. Then the video entitled *Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?* was published on January 24, 2022 with 9 minutes and 56 seconds durations. Last video *Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun* was published on July 28, 2022 with 8 minutes durations. The selected videos contain entertainment about how Australian Youtuber visited several places in Indonesia for the first time in the form of video blogs or vlogs. The researchers collected data using the documentation method, by writing transcripts and then analyzing the data by applying data reduction, data display and verification to obtain research results.

3.1. Type of Code Mixing

After the process of data reduction, the researchers found 57 data for the types of code mixing in the video of Damian Hoo in his YouTube channel. The number of each types of code mixing can be seen in the tables below:

Table 1. Intra-sentential Code Mixing

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	I don't know if **bule** have ever gone down the back streets of sabang, but we did!
		It's **enak** for me
		But **saya mau pesan satu** bowl
		Alright, **terima kasih!**
		It's amazing! **Mantap sekali!**
		He wants rice? **Tidak mau** mango?
		Alright **pak**, let's go eat!
		You enjoy your **makan** and I gotta bounce
		But we're going to finish off with something **sehat**, something healthy
2	**What I Really Thought Of The Transjakarta?!**	Let's check it out transjakarta. First time, **pertama kali**
		Terima kasih for the **ibu** here, **dia sangat baik**
		Okay, I'm on. **Maaf…maaf**
		Terima kasih transjakarta, I like this place
		I only had a little bit of oatmeal and some **pisang** this morning
		I'm little bit **lapar,** so I might get some food
		Let's try some **makan**
		Could be tasty, could be **enak**
3	**Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!]**	It's been so bosan, so **bosan banget**
		The guy drop me off in the **pasar** and it's very local, there is no **bule** at all
		Man, that's look **enak bett**
		Chocolate **susu** pancake, it's so **panas** in my hand

No	Video	Findings
		That is **enak banget**, an absolute sugar fest
		I haven't try this actually, **belum coba**
		An **ibu** seems to be selling a very interesting dish
		You **aduk** for me
		Oh my god! **bahaya** around here
		You handle, **kamu ada** gloves
		Ini not good, **tidak bagus**
		Kamu kasih saya bag for durian seed, plastick bag
4	**Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?**	Let's get some **makanan** around here
		Flavour **apa?**
		Not exactly **sehat** but who's watching?
		Makan dengan hands **ya?**
		Terima kasih bossman!
		That's **ayam**, that's definitely **ayam**
		I ask **pedas**, let's see what happens
		Take 20, tip **untuk kamu**
		Is it **panas ya?**
		Setiap bite **lebih enak**
		Hey, **jangan berisik!** Take off the **motor!**
		And any **ngabers** watching, I want you to unfollow me if you currently a **ngaber**
		I've tried few things, I have this really fatty **roti** thingy with the blueberry
5	**Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun**	**Sekitar 500 orang di sini** just main kites, they're skipping, there's muscles
		I count for you, ready **satu..dua, lebih cepat!**
		Big man! This guy got **otot besar**
		Okay, **terima kasih** boss, very good!
		You **dari penang?**
		I **coba** the jump rope
		Crisscross? Oh that is **sulit**
		This guy is a badminton player. Oh **bagus**, you **bagus!**
		I'll play with your **ibu**
		Goal **di mana? Di sini? Ini** the goal with the bicycles
		You get that! Whoah, **hati-hati!** Ballons **banyak**
		Sepuluh ribu guys, these prices are good around here

No	Video	Findings
		That's look **keren banget!**
	Total	55

Table 2. Involving a change of pronunciation

No	Video	Findings
1	**What I Really Thought Of The Transjakarta?!**	It's right next to these **angkots**, apparently they're called
		It's just me **makan makanan** with some **ibus**
	Total	2

From the existing data above, table 1 and 2 show that the type of code mixing from 5 videos that are classified to intra-sentential code mixing are 55 data and involving a change of pronunciation are 2 data. As a result, the researchers found that the most appears type of code mixing in Damian Hoo videos on his YouTube channel is intra-sentential code mixing. Next is involving a change of pronunciation as the less used type. Then, the researcher did not find the Intra-lexical code mixing used by Damian Hoo in 5 videos on his YouTube channel.

1) Intra-sentential code mixing

This type of code mixing occurred in a word, expression, clause, or sentence boundary in both spoken and written speech. From all the data, it was found total 55 data involved in intra-sentential code mixing, it showed that this type has the highest number for the types of code mixing compare to the other types.

Data (11) "Let's check it out transjakarta. First time, **pertama kali**"

The sentence above shows that Damian Hoo mixed two languages, which is from English to Indonesian. He repeated his words used Indonesian language '**pertama kali**' which have the same meaning with 'first time' in English. Therefore, the researcher categorized the utterance above as intra-sentential code mixing because the Indonesian language is in the form of phrase. It is relevant with the definition of intra-sentential code mixing based on Hoffman's (1991) theory who said that this type happens in a word or phrase both in spoken or written language.

Data (23) "Chocolate **susu** pancake, it's so **panas** in my hand"

In the previous utterance, the speaker inserted Indonesian words 'susu' and 'panas' in the middle of the sentence to tell viewers about the flavour and his feeling about the pancake that he bought from the crepes seller. The code mixing above involved in intra-sentential code mixing. This is supported by Hoffman (1991) in his book that someone does code mixing in the form of word, phrase and in the sentence boundary. It was similar with one of the previous study, Ismarini & Lia (2019) who also find this type in the teenagers facebook status.

Data (45) "**Sekitar 500 orang di sini** just **main** kites, they're skipping, there's muscles"

The utterance above was said by Damian Hoo in fifth video when he went to the public place in Bali. It showed that Damian Hoo mixed his utterance by using English and Indonesian language. '**Sekitar 500 orang di sini**' is a sentence mix with others English words. Based on the explanation, it can be categorized in the type intra-sentential code mixing since the utterance is in the form of sentence.

2) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing occurs when someone mixes languages on a phonology level, it deals with pronunciation. For instance when Indonesian people pronounce foreign words, sometimes the words they produce orally are modified by the Indonesian phonological structure and vice versa.

Data (10) "It's right next to these **angkots**, apparently they're called"

The Indonesian word '**angkot**' was said by Damian Hoo which appeared in the video at 1:02 minutes. This case occurred at the phonological level since he pronounce an Indonesian word **'angkot'** becomes /ˈæŋkot/. The speaker also add an 's' because there was a lot of public transportation **(angkot)**. And the Indonesian word was said in English

pronunciation. Therefore, based on Hoffman's (1991) theory, it can be stated that this code mixing included into type involving a change of pronunciation because the Indonesian word is said by using English pronunciation.

Data (18) "It's just me, *makan makanan* with some ***ibus***"

The data above was taken from Damian Hoo after he got off the Transjakarta bus. He said an Indonesian word '***ibu***' but it changed to '***ibus***' because in the video there were two women who selling foods at the roadside stall, instead of saying '***ibu-ibu***'. The way he said the Indonesian word '***ibu***' was pronounced the way people pronounce something plural in English. Therefore, the data above is categorized as involving a change of pronunciation. This can be proven by looking at the definition of this type according to Hoffman's (1991) theory. In addition, it was the same as Hutabarat & Khalisa (2020), they found this type among teenage boys and girls who used code mixing on facebook.

3.2. Function of Code Mixing

The researcher also found 57 data for the functions of code mixing. Here, the researcher displayed the number of data found of each functions.

1) Talking about particular topic

This function is usually use when there is certain topic to discuss, it because the speaker feels more free and comfortable of expressing messages such as emotions, excitement, and even frustration in a language other than their native tongue. From all the data, it was found total 25 data involved in talking about particular topic. It shows that this function has the highest number for the functions of code mixing compare to the other functions.

Table 3. Talking about particular topic

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	It's **enak** for me
2	**What I Really Thought Of The Transjakarta?!**	It's right next to these **angkots**, apparently they're called
		I only had a little bit of oatmeal and some **pisang** this morning
		Let's try some **makan**
		It's just me **makan makanan** with some **ibus**
		Could be tasty, could be **enak**
3	**Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!]**	The guy drop me off in the **pasar** and it's very local, there is no **bule** at all
		Man, that's look **enak bett**
		Chocolate **susu** pancake, it's so **panas** in my hand
		That is **enak bange**t, an absolute sugar fest
		An **ibu** seems to be selling a very interesting dish
4	**Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?**	Alright, let's get some **makanan** around here
		Flavour **apa?**
		Not exactly **sehat** but who's watching?
		That's **ayam**, that's definitely **ayam**
		I ask **pedas**, let's see what happens

		Is it **panas ya?**
		Setiap bite **lebih enak**
		And any **ngabers** watching, I want you to unfollow me if you currently a *ngaber*
		I've tried few things, I have this really fatty **roti** thingy with the blueberry
5	**Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun**	*Sekitar 500 orang di sini* just main kites, they're skipping, there's muscles
		Big man! This guy got **otot besar**
		Crisscross? Oh that is **sulit**
		Goal di mana? **Di sini?** Ini the goal with the bicycles
		Sepuluh ribu guys, these prices are good around here
	Total	25

Based on the table 3, here the researchers would like to describe more clearly some of the data that have been found based on Hoffman's theory (1991):

Data (10) "I only had a little bit of oatmeal and some **pisang** this morning"

Damian Hoo used code mixing in his utterance due to talk about particular topic. He said an Indonesian word '*pisang*' which means 'banana' to tell the viewers about something he ate for breakfast. Based on the Hoffman's (1991) theory about the functions of using code mixing, this case can be categorized as talking about a particular topic since Damian Hoo express a certain topic using Indonesian rather than English.

Data (21) "The guy drop me off in the **pasar** and it's very local, there is no **bule** at all"

The data above can be categorized as talking about a particular topic since Damian Hoo mixing his language by using Indonesian word '*pasar*'. He used code mixing to tell the viewers that he was dropped off by the Grab's driver in one of the local market in Bali since he did not see any foreigners come. Thus, based on the explanation, the mixing above is included in the function of talking about a particular topic. The previous study, Wayan et al (2020) also found this function used by the teacher and students in teaching process.

Data (43) "And any **ngabers** watching, I want you to unfollow me if you currently a **ngaber**"

The data above was taken from fourth video entitled *Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?* from Damian Hoo's Youtube channel. Damian Hoo was talking about '*ngabers*', a popular slang word among the motorcyclists in Indonesia which means 'brother'. He used code mixing to talk about the noisy motorcyclist that passing in front of him. Therefore, in accordance with the theory of Hoffman (1991), the researchers concluded that the data above is involved into the function of talking about particular topic because the speaker used Indonesian language to talk about certain topic rather than his native language.

2) Being emphatic about something

This function usually used by the bilingual or multilingual people when they want to be emphatic about something. As believed by Hoffman, when an individual communicating in a non-native tongue and suddenly has the desire to emphasize something, the speaker either purposely or unintentionally, will change from their second language to their first language. From all the data, it was found total 10 data involved in being emphatic about something, it shows that this function is the third most used for the functions of code mixing compare to the other functions.

Table 4. Being emphatic about something

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	Alright, ***terima kasih!***
2	**What I Really Thought Of The Transjakarta?!**	***Terima kasih*** for the ***ibu*** here, ***dia sangat baik***
		Okay, I'm on. ***Maaf...maaf***
		Terima kasih transjakarta, I like this place
		I'm little bit ***lapar***, so I might get some food
3	**Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!]**	Oh my god! ***bahaya*** around here
4	**Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?**	***Terima kasih*** bossman!
		Hey, jangan berisik! Take off the motor!
5	**Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun**	Okay, ***terima kasih*** boss, very good!
		You get that! Whoah, **hati-hati!** Ballons ***banyak***
	Total	**10**

Based on the table 4, here the researcher would like to describe more clearly some of the data that have been found based on Hoffman's theory (1991):

Data (12) "***Terima kasih*** for the ibu here, *dia sangat baik*"

Damian Hoo used code mixing in his utterance above to express his empathic feelings towards someone. Damian Hoo expressesd his gratitude after being helped by a kind woman who paid for the bus ride with her card so that Damian Hoo could experience riding the transjakarta bus. He may feel more comfortable to expressed his feelings in Indonesian language than in English. Following what has been believed by Hoffman (1991), this case can be categorized in the function of being emphatic about something.

Data (55) "You get that! Whoah, **hati-hati!** Ballons *banyak*"

The Indonesian word '*hati-hati*' used by the speaker in the last video entitled *Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun*. It involved into the function of being emphatic about something since he expressed his worry which means 'be carefull' in code mixing to tell the balloon seller and the child that standing near lots of balloons.

3) Interjection

Interjections are words or phrases inserted into a sentence to express strong emotion or surprise or to gain the listener's attention. It does not serve any grammatical purpose. The researchers found this function in the first video entitled Sabang – Not What We Expected! with just 1 data. Then in fifth video entitled *Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun*, there are 2 data involved interjection.

Table 5. Interjection

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	It's amazing! ***Mantap sekali!***
2	**Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun**	This guy is a badminton player. ***Oh bagus,*** you ***bagus!***
		That's look ***keren banget!***

Total	3

Data (5) "It's amazing! *Mantap sekali!*"

The code mixing above uttered by Damian Hoo to expressed his surprise by used the English words and then mixed it with Indonesian. He said those words to gain attention so that the viewers would know that the next food he was going to eat would be delicious. Therefore, based on the definition of this functions, the researchers concluded that the data above is involved into the function of code mixing interjection since the speaker used code mixing to gain someone attention.

Data (52) "This guy is a badminton player. Oh *bagus!* you *bagus*!"

In agree with Hoffman's (1991) theory about interjection, the researchers classified the data above in this function of code mixing due to the fact that Damian Hoo used code mixing to expressed his surprise and to gain someone attention. He was amazed when he saw a kid who was very good at playing badminton and he also wanted to tell the kid that he was very cool by mixed his language with Indonesian language '*bagus*' which means 'good' in English.

Data (57) "That's look *keren banget!*"

The data above is contained in the fourth video entitled *Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun*. It uttered by Damian Hoo when he got surprised after saw a balloon machine being played by a boy. As a result, the researchers feed the code mixing above into the interjection because the speaker used code mixing in expressing his surprise.

4) Repetition used for clarification

This function is usually used by the bilingual or multilingual people when they want to explain more or clarify their speech by saying the same utterance repeatedly so that the listener can understand what the speaker meant. From 5 videos, the researchers only found 5 data.

Table 6. Repetition used for clarification

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	But we're going to finish off with something *sehat*, something healthy
2	**What I Really Thought Of Transjakarta?!**	TheLet's check it out transjakarta. First time, *pertama kali*
3	**Indonesian Street Food In Bali [Worst Drink Ever!]**	TourIt's been so *bosan*, so *bosan banget*
		I haven't try this actually, *belum coba*
		Ini not good, *tidak bagus*
	Total	5

Based on the table 6, here the researchers would like to describe more clearly some of the data that have been found based on Hoffman's theory (1991):

Data (9) "But we're going to finish off with something *sehat*, something healthy"

The data above shows that Damian Hoo used code mixing in the middle of his utterance. The function of repeated his utterance is because he wanted to explain more to his friend who does not know Indonesian language, that they were going to find something healthy to eat to end the day. Relevant with the theory of Hoffman (1991), the data above can be categorized as repetition used for clarification. It was similar with Jaya, et al (2020), who found this kind of function in the teaching and learning process at YouTube videos.

Data (25) "I haven't try this actually, *belum coba*"

The data above was taken from the third video entitled Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!], spesifically when Damian Hoo wanted to eat an Indonesian dish called *batagor* for the first time. He said the English words first and

then repeat it to clarify with Indonesian words so that the viewers and the seller understand that he never try that dish before. Thus, this code mixing is including into the function of code mixing repetition used for clarification.

5) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

This function means that the bilingual or multilingual people use code mixing intends to ensure that the speaker's message flows seamlessly and it is comprehensible to the listener. From all the data, it was found total 13 data involved in intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, it shows that this function is the second most used for the functions of code mixing compare to the other functions.

Table 7. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	But *saya mau pesan satu* bowl
		Tidak mau mango?
		Alright *pak*, let's go eat!
		You enjoy your *makan* and I gotta bounce
2	**Indonesian Street Food In Bali Tour [Worst Drink Ever!]**	You *aduk* for me
		You handle, *kamu ada* gloves
		Kamu kasih saya bag for durian seed, plastick bag
3	**Bule Jalan-jalan Cari Jajan – Aku Jajan Apa Aja Ya?**	*Makan dengan* hands ya?
		Take 20, tip *untuk kamu*
4	**Bule Pertama Kali Nongkrong Di Alun-Alun**	I count for you, ready *satu..dua, lebih cepat!*
		You *dari penang?*
		I *coba* the jump rope
		I'll play with your *ibu*
	Total	**13**

Based on the table 7, the researcher would like to describe more clearly some of the data that have been found based on Hoffman's theory (1991):

Data (6) "He wants rice? *Tidak mau* mango?"

The data shows that the intention of using code mixing is to confirm something to a local who refused the mango given by Damian Hoo and told other people that he preferred to eat rice. As a result, Damian Hoo mixed his language with Indonesian language to clarify his message one more time to the listener. Supported by Hoffman's (1991) theory, this code mixing can be included in the function of code mixing intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor because the speaker used code mixing to clarify something to the listener.

Data (27) "You *aduk* for me"

The utterance above was spoken by Damian Hoo to the old women who sell cold drink called *cendol dawet*. He used Indonesian word '*aduk*' which mean 'mix' so that the seller understand what he meant because his left hand was holding a camera while his right hand holding a glass of ice *cendol*. Therefore, the code mixing above can be categorized as intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

6) Expressing group identity

This function means that code mixing can be used to express group identity. As emphasized by Hoffman, (1991) that the mode of communication may vary between different communities, and code switching and code mixing may serve as tools for expressing group identities. The way of educated people communicating in their specialized groups obviously differs from other groups. In other words, people may change their language to express group identification.

From all the videos, researchers only found 1 data in the first video entitled Sabang – Not What We Expected!, it is shows that this function is the less used function of code mixing.

Table 8. Expressing group identity

No	Video	Findings
1	**Sabang – Not What We Expected!**	I don't know if **bule** have ever gone down the back streets of sabang, but we did!
	Total	**1**

Based on the table 8, the researcher would like to describe more clearly some of the data that have been found based on Hoffman's theory (1991):

> **Data (1)** "I don't know if **bule** have ever gone down the back streets of Sabang, but we did!"

The sentence above was taken from Damian Hoo who mixed both English-Indonesian within his utterance. He inserted the Indonesian word *'bule'* in the middle of his utterance to express that he was not sure whether a 'foreigner' like him had ever been to the back streets of Sabang. Accordingly, the researcher concluded this code mixing is a part of the function expressing group identity as it was relevant with Hoffman theory (1991) that the speaker used code mixing to express his identity.

Table 3 until table 8 show that the biggest portion of function of code mixing from all of the Damian Hoo's videos is talking about particular topic, which has 25 frequency. Followed by intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 13 frequency. Then, being emphatic about something with 10 frequency. And there is expressing group identity as the less function of code mixing used by Damian Hoo, which has 1 frequency.

From all the data, it showed that intra-sentential code mixing was the most used type of code mixing and talking about particular topic was the biggest portion of the function of code mixing that found in 5 videos from Damian Hoo YouTube playlist entitled 'Indonesian Street Vlogs'. This condition is caused by the Indonesian language used by Damian Hoo when he carrying out code mixing is a simple words that are usually often used in daily activities, so he inserted certain words so that he can better understand in explaining the ideas and the intentions of what he is going to say or what is being said.

Apart from that, there is type and function of code mixing where the data cannot be obtained from 5 videos by Damian Hoo in his YouTube channel, namely intra-lexical code mixing and quoting somebody else. The reason behind this is because the speaker was only about two years in Indonesia and also had a lack of understanding about Indonesian language which influences the speaker do not use this type and function of code mixing. For example when Damian Hoo wanted to say something plural (ex: there are two women), he said "*ibus*" instead of "*ibu-ibu*". In this case, it is the same as explained by Hoffman (1991) regarding the definition of intra-lexical code mixing which requires another language affixes to be categorized in this type.

4. Conclusion

After watching and analyzing 5 videos from Damian Hoo YouTube channel, the researchers concluded that people used code mixing with different types and for some functions. Based on the data findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the researchers found two types of code mixing produced by Damian Hoo in his YouTube channel, namely intra-sentential code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation.

The researchers also found six functions of code mixing which are used by Damian Hoo, such as talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and the last expressing group identity. Furthermore, from all the data, the researchers could not find any data which indicate as the type intra-lexical code mixing and function quoting somebody else because

the speaker never used this type of code mixing. And since 5 of Damian Hoo videos on his YouTube channel were mostly about travelling and culinary, the Indonesian words that he mixed with English were the simple words that are commonly used in everyday activities which make him feel easier and comfortable to communicate with Indonesian people. Also, since the speaker had a lack of Indonesian language, he used code mixing when he speaks to improve his Indonesian vocabulary.

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