

An Analysis Code Mixing Of “Go Visit Daddy In Canberra” By The Connell Twins Youtube Channel

Rianty Dwi Yantris¹, Rony Arahta Sembiring², Jubilezer Sihite³

^{1,2,3}Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa Dan Seni, Universitas HKBP Nommensen

Email : riantydwiantris@gmail.com,
ronyarahtasembiring@uhn.ac.id, jubilezer.sihite@uhn.ac.id

Abstract

This study discusses the phenomenon of code mixing in everyday communication, which is increasingly important in multilingual societies. Although there are many studies on code mixing, none have reviewed specifically on the YouTube channel "The Connell Twins". The purpose of this study is to identify the types and functions of code mixing used in the video "Go Visit Daddy in Canberra". The method used includes qualitative analysis based on Charlotte Hoffman's theory. The main findings indicate that there are various types of code mixing, including intra-sentential and intra-lexical, as well as the social functions underlying their use. The results of the study showed that there were 37 cases of Intra-sentential code mixing, 2 cases of Intra-Lexical code mixing, and 1 case of Involving pronunciation changes. In conclusion, this study provides new insights into language use in social and cultural contexts, and improves understanding of the dynamics of bilingual communication among the younger generation. This study is expected to be a reference for further studies in the field of sociolinguistics.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Connel Twins, Youtube Channel.

INTRODUCTION

Language is primarily used as a communication tool among people by sounds during speaking. Language is one of the characteristics that distinguish humans from other living creatures. It is both the vehicle of oral interaction and written communication, making it intimately associated with nearly every part of human life. Language is a vehicle for expressing thoughts and feelings; it serves the purpose of communicating ideas and emotions in light of conducting any meaningful human interaction.

Sociolinguistics is widely viewed as the relationship between language and society; it is concerned with how social structure, cultural norms, and context can influence language behavior in a variety of sociolinguistic settings. Sociolinguistics The relationship between language and society. (Chaer and Agustina 2010), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary to the science of sociology, with the object of research the relationship between language and social factors in a speech society.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication, the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language and how certain linguistic features serve characterize particular social arrangements. (Wardhaugh 1992:13).

It relates to the individual's competence of using two or more languages and successfully mixing them in certain situations. Normally, bilinguals have more control over one language compared to the other. Haugen (1953) defined bilingualism as “the point where a speaker can first produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language. Appel and Muysken (2005:15) define bilingualism as a concept that has open-ended semantics since in this way the researcher can choose the one that best suits his or her purpose.

Based on Hoffmann's explanation, the kind of code mixing reported on may involve the insertion of a single element, or a partial or entire phrase, from one language into an utterance in another, and they can be of a phonological (in the shape of loan blends), morphological, syntactic, lexico-semantic, phrasal or pragmatic kind. (Hoffman 1991:105). Crystal (2008: 83), code-mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, and then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another.

According to Muysken (2000: 1), code mixing is a term used to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages usually without a change of topic. (Nababan, 1993: 32).

Code mixing has three types, they are intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation (Charlotte Hoffman, 1991:112). The writer writes that code-mixing is the general utilization of two or more languages in a communication way that mirrors what motions and as a result how close there might be a relationship between speakers by effort together to listen.

Previous research on the use of code mixing in vlogs shows that code mixing plays a very important role in reflecting cultural dynamics, facilitating cross-language communication, enriching expression, and creating emotional connections, especially in multilingual contexts or diverse societies.

(Selamat, Mogeia & Maru, 2021) "Analysis of Code Mixing by Agnez Mo. Data were collected from her interview in "Catatan Najwa," showing 73% intra-sentential mixing, 14% intra-lexical mixing, and 1% involving pronunciation changes. Agnez Mo's code mixing is driven by factors like topic specificity, enthusiasm, interjection, and group identity, with nouns being the most common speech part.

(Asrifan, Abdullah, Muthmainnah, Yunus & Patil, 2021) "Code Mixing in "From London to Bali". The study identified 115 instances of inner mixing and 46 of outer mixing. Levels of mixing included word (145 instances), phrase (10), clause (4), baster (1), repetition (3),

and idiom (0). The analysis highlights how mixing enhances dialogue style and audience engagement.

(Haryati & Praywana, 2020) "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Usage in WhatsApp Groups Conversation among Lecturers of Universitas Pamulang". This research applies Musyken's framework to analyze code mixing in WhatsApp group chats among lecturers. Types include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, with insertion being the most common. Motivating factors include bilingualism, vocabulary limitations, context, and prestige.

(Doko, Rafael, & Lawa, 2021) "An Analysis on Code Mixing Used by The Savunese Community in Fatufeto". This research analyzed code mixing in the Savunese community in Fatufeto, Kupang. It identified two types of code mixing—inner (dominant) and outer—using a qualitative method involving observations and interviews. Linguistic factors, language maintenance, and speaker background emerged as the primary causes. The study highlighted how bilingualism between Savunese and Indonesian languages shapes daily communication in both formal and informal contexts.

(Yusnida, Muliawati & Rezeki, 2022) "A Descriptive Analysis of Code Mixing Types Used by Youngsters in Online Communication". Based on Suwito's framework, code mixing is categorized into six levels: words, phrases, clauses, idioms, basters (hybrids), and repetition. The phrase level dominates (30%), while idioms are not found. Phonetic typing is the most common error, followed by word play and abbreviations. The driving factors include learning new vocabulary, clarifying messages, and following trends.

Research on code mixing above focuses on various contexts of code mixing use, such as films, social media, and novels, using the theoretical framework of Hoffmann, Suwito, and Musyken. Most of them discuss causal factors such as bilingualism, social context, and group identity. Meanwhile, the study "An Analysis Code Mixing Of 'Go Visit Daddy In Canberra'" explores code mixing in YouTube content, highlighting how digital media encourages language flexibility through English-Indonesian

mixing. The difference lies in the focus of the media, where YouTube research emphasizes the role of influencers and informal language patterns, while other studies highlight the influence of culture, situation, or formal communication.

Based on the background described, the problem statement that has been set during this study is: 1. What are the types of code mixing used in The Connell Twins video?, 2. What is the function of the type of code-mixing is found in The Connell Twins video?

METHODS

According to Moleong (2010: 6), a qualitative study is a study that has the goal of understanding the subject of the study in a descriptive way. Qualitative research is used because it creates the writer's interest in meaning, process, and understanding that has been collected with pictures or words. This research uses several journals related to the title. This research describes the interest in meaning, process, and understanding in The Connell Twins' YouTube channel. Qualitative research is defined as effective in obtaining information in the form of words, behavior, opinions, and certain social contexts. This means that the writer collects data in the form of speech, not numbers.

In general, it consists of studies that seek answers to questions to collect evidence that produces findings that are not to be determined to produce findings that apply beyond limits. In this study uses a qualitative descriptive method designed using a naturalistic design. This methodology is called the code-mixing analysis method. For example, code-mixing analysis on the Connell twins' YouTube channel.

Data can never be sidelined when it comes to research; without it, one cannot conduct research. Video "Go Visit Daddy in Canberra" by The Connell Twins, 23.01 minutes, <https://youtu.be/pQBFABjdpVE?si=psKZuMJrCijC2PLu>, argue for the needed video clip and observation notes as a form of data to conduct research. The writer identifies the code-mixing types and levels in the Connell twins' YouTube content that later, through this content, determines various types of code-mixing. The

writer uses descriptive text as the method for analyzing the research data.

In data collection, the writer took data from the YouTube channel The Connell Twins. The writer used the following steps:

1. Watching The Connell Twin's YouTube video,
2. Transcribing the YouTube video,
3. Identifying code-mixing by reading the transcript.

In collecting data, the writer will take the following steps to analyze the data: 1. Classifying data based on the form, type, and level of code-mixing, 2. Analyzing the data based on theory, 3. Finding the result, 4. Writing discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

From the data analysis, the writer found that the data of code mixing based on The Connell Twins vlog is the number and the percentage in each type of code mixing, they are. Table the Percentage of the types of Code Mixing.

Types	Total
Intra sentential code mixing	37
Intra lexical code mixing	2
Involving a change of pronunciation	1

Discussion

Code mixing has three types, they are intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation (Charlotte Hoffman, 1991:112).

Intra sentential code mixing

This occurs when elements from two or more languages are mixed within a single sentence or clause. It involves switching between languages at the level of phrases or words within the same syntactic structure.

Data 1

Sekarang kita lagi *visiting daddy* kita "Now we are visiting our daddy"

From the video, the sentence above appears in the speech of The Connell Twins at minute 00.45.

According to Charlotte Hoffmann, intra-sentential code mixing occurs when elements from two languages are used in one sentence or clause simultaneously, without separating the grammatical structure. In the sentence "Sekarang kita lagi visiting daddy kita ", there is a mixture of Indonesian "Sekarang kita lagi" and "kita" with English "visiting" and "daddy". This language mixing occurs within one complete syntactic structure. Hoffmann explains that this phenomenon often occurs in the context of bilingualism, where speakers mix languages for reasons such as self-expression, familiarity, or because certain terms are more appropriate or easier to pronounce in the second language. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Intra sentential code mixing.

Data 2

Lagi berantakan, karena kita baru *napping*

"It's a mess, because we just took a napping."

From the video, the sentence above appears in the speech of The Connell Twins at minute 01.07. According to Charlotte Hoffmann, Intra-sentential code mixing occurs when elements from two languages are mixed in one sentence or clause, without separating the grammatical structure. In the sentence "Lagi rusak, karena kita baru napping", Indonesian is used in "Lagi rusak, karena kita baru", while English is used in "napping". This mixture occurs in one complete sentence structure, so it is in accordance with Hoffmann's definition. This phenomenon reflects the dynamic use of bilingualism, where speakers often mix languages to express ideas, for the convenience of communicating, or when words in the second language are more accurate or commonly used. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Intra sentential code mixing.

Data 3

Dia *female* kucingnya

"She is a female cat."

From the video, the sentence above appears in the speech of The Connell Twins at minute 02.09. According to Charlotte Hoffmann, intra-sentential code mixing occurs when elements from two languages are combined in one

sentence or clause without separating the grammatical structure. In the sentence "Dia female kucingnya" there is a mixture of Indonesian "Dia" and "kucingnya" with English "female". This mixture occurs in one complete syntactic structure. Hoffmann explains that this phenomenon is often found in bilingual communities, where speakers mix languages for reasons such as self-expression, clarity of meaning, or habit. In this case, the word "female" is used because it may be considered more appropriate or natural by the speaker compared to its Indonesian equivalent. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Intra sentential code mixing.

Intra lexical Code Mixing

This involves mixing elements of different languages within a single word. It often includes the combination of a base from one language with affixes or morphemes from another.

Data 4

kita nggak sempet *nge-vlog* ya

"we didn't have time to vlog huh"

From the video, the sentence above appears in the speech of The Connell Twins at minute 01.07. The sentence "kita gak sempet nge-vlog ya" is called intra lexical code mixing according to Charlotte Hoffmann because there is a mixture of languages in one word or morpheme. In this sentence, the word "nge-vlog" is the result of combining the Indonesian morpheme "nge-", which indicates an informal verb form) with the English base word "vlog". According to Hoffmann, intra-lexical code mixing occurs when elements from two languages are combined in the formation of a new word, as in this case. This phenomenon often occurs in bilingualism situations, where speakers spontaneously mix language elements for reasons such as efficiency, familiarity, or because of the influence of popular culture. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Intra lexical code mixing.

Data 5

Ya all kita uda selesai *nge-gym*

“Yes, everyone, we've finished going to the gym.”

From the video, the sentence above appears in the speech of The Connell Twins at minute 08.22. The sentence "Ya all kita uda habis nge-gym" is called intra-lexical code mixing according to Charlotte Hoffmann because it mixes elements from two languages in one word or morpheme. In this case, the word "nge-gym" combines the informal Indonesian prefix "nge-" which forms a verb with the English root word "gym". According to Hoffmann, intra-lexical code mixing occurs when morphological elements from one language are combined with words or forms from another language. In this context, speakers use the mixture to create words that are more natural or in accordance with everyday speech styles, which are often found in bilingual communities. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Intra lexical code mixing.

Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type of code mixing occurs when speakers modify the pronunciation of words to conform to the phonological system of another language, reflecting a blend of linguistic systems.

Data 6

Kita mau ke gym

“We're going to the gym”

The sentence "We want to go to the gym" can be called involving change of pronunciation according to Charlotte Hoffmann if the word "gym" is pronounced with a pronunciation that is adapted to the phonological pattern of Indonesian. For example, a speaker might pronounce "gym" as /jim/, which is different from its original pronunciation in English /dʒɪm/. According to Hoffmann, involving change of pronunciation occurs when a word from another language is adapted in pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the speaker's primary language. This kind of adaptation often occurs in the context of bilingualism to make foreign words easier to pronounce or more familiar in everyday conversation. According to Charlotte Hoffman's theory, the mixing they do falls into the category of Involving change of pronunciation.

CONCLUSION

This study is conducted to identify the types of code mixing used in the video "Go Visit Daddy in Canberra" from The Connel Twins YouTube channel. Furthermore, this study also aims at determining the function of the code mixing based on Charlotte Hoffman's theory (1991:112).

The results of the analysis explain that there are three kinds of code mixing in the video of The Connel Twins, namely intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and code mixing involving the change of pronunciation. Out of a total of 40 data analyzed, intra-sentential code mixing is dominating with 37 cases, while intra-lexical code mixing 2 cases and Involving a change of pronunciation was found in 1 case.

This research only takes one video from the Connel Twins' YouTube channel, "Go Visit Daddy in Canberra". Data was gathered by transcription and qualitative analysis based on Charlotte Hoffman's theory. Therefore, the results cannot be generalized to all the videos on the channel or any other communication context.

The time of the study is also a limitation because the analysis was conducted in a certain period without considering the changes in the dynamics of language use by The Connel Twins at different times. Besides, the study only focused on conversations in the video and did not involve interviews or additional data collection from the research subjects.

These results add to the knowledge on the code-mixing phenomenon, especially in the case of a bilingual conversation in digital platforms. This research can be referred to by other studies in the area of sociolinguistics to understand how language is reflective of social and cultural identity among bilinguals. The practical implications may be in the development of language learning material that reflects language use in everyday life.

SUGGESTIONS

Further research is recommended to include more data by studying several other videos from The Connel Twins YouTube channel or other similar sources to give an overall picture of the code mixing phenomenon.

Moreover, data variations could be made in different aspects of communication contexts, such as direct interviews, social interactions, or other content produced by research subjects. By expanding the data scope, the results of future studies will be more representative, and their confidence can be increased by the readers. The writer can also employ mixed methods to dig deeper on quantitative and qualitative aspects.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adam Ismail & Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M. P. (2016). Journal of English Language Teaching Errors Made In Google Translate In The Indonesian To English Translations Of News Item Texts. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 5(2), 1–6.
- Allanto, Y. (2014). *Code mixing in fashion tips articles as seen in go girl! November 2013 edition*.
- Apridhayanti, R. (2019). *The Analysis of Code-Mixing Used By Junior High School*. 163306020141, 1–9.
- Asrifan, A., Abdullah, H., Muthmainnah, M., & Patil, A. (2021). An Analysis of Code Mixing in the MOVIE “From London to Bali.” *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 5(2), 317. <https://doi.org/10.29240/ef.v5i2.2619>
- Dewi, R. (2022). Prokem Language in Facebook Social Media: a Sociolinguistic Review. *Ethical Lingua*, 9(1), 329–335. <https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.377>
- Grant, A. (2008). Defining bilingualism. *Encyclopedia of Language and Literacy Development*, 1–7. <http://www.literacyencyclopedia.ca/pdfs/topic.php?topId=236>
- Handayani, D., & Sanjaya, R. E. (2021). An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by Boy William on Vlog #Dibalikpintu. *JEDU: Journal of English Education*, 1(2), 102–108. <https://doi.org/10.30998/jedu.v1i2.4543>
- Haryati, H., & Prayuana, R. (2020). An Analysis of Code-Mixing Usage in WhatsApp Groups Conversation among Lecturers of Universitas Pamulang. *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature*, 7(2), 236–250. <https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.180>
- Ikhsani, N. A. (2018). Code Mixing in the Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February, 2013 Edition. *Lexicon*, 1(3), 293–304. <https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v1i3.42087>
- Marzona, Y. (n.d.). *ADDRESS SS FORMS IN SIJUNJUNG SOCIET*. 29–32.
- Nasution, J. S., Rahmadeny, M., & Jazzawi, I. (2019). The Importance of Sociolinguistics in Foreign Language Education: A Review of Selected Paper. *International Journal for Educational and Vocational Studies*, 1(4), 299–303. <https://doi.org/10.29103/ijevs.v1i4.1415>
- Nurmaisya, & Arsyad, S. (2022). a Sociolinguistic Approach To Elt: Perspectives From English Teachers. *Journal of English for Specific Purposes in Indonesia*, 1(1), 37–42. <https://doi.org/10.33369/espindonesia.v1i1.23645>
- Poplack. (1980). an Analysis on Code Mixing Used By the Savunese Community in Fatufeto. *Lecture: Linguistics, Education, Culture, and Literature*, 1(1), 1–10. <http://ojs.cbn.ac.id/index.php/lecture>
- Salamat, E., Mogeia, T., & Maru, M. G. (2022). an Analysis of English Code Mixing Used By Agnez Mo. *SoCul: International Journal of Research in Social Cultural Issues*, 1(2), 93–102. <https://doi.org/10.53682/soculijrcsscli.v1i2.2595>
- Salla, H. M. (2010). *PROPONENTS AND OPPONENTS OF BILINGUALISM*.
- Sentana, A. (2022). Code-Mixing Analysis in the Novel a Very Yuppy Wedding. *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(05), 94–104.

<https://doi.org/10.56127/jukim.v1i05.487>

- Sukrisna, A. (2019). *An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel*. 1–23.
- Sutrisno, B., & Ariesta, Y. (2019). Beyond the use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 10(6), 143.
<https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.all.v.10n.6p.143>
- Swandani, A., Nababan, M. R., & Santosa, R. (2022). Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Translation Quality in Yowis Ben Film Structure. *IJELTAL (Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics)*, 6(2), 289.
<https://doi.org/10.21093/ijeltal.v6i2.1087>
- Yusnida, D., Muliawati, I., & Rezeki, H. S. (2022). A Descriptive Analysis of Code-Mixing Types Used By. *Journal of English Teaching and Linguistics*, 3(2), 98–108.