

Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge's Video

YouTube Channel

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirements for the degree of Sarjana



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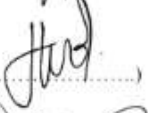

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DEDICATION

The thesis is especially dedicated to:

1. My beloved Parents
2. Mrs. Maria Wulandari, M. Pd as my advisor
3. My dearest Sisters
4. My all hanging out friends and people around who have been helping,
praying and giving encouragement
5. My beloved Generasi Platinum friends
6. My beloved classmates (2018 PBI G)
7. My almamater Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta

MOTTO

“I sustain myself with the love of parents”

“Never regret a day in your life, good days bring you happiness and bad days give
you experience”

“If you don’t go after what you want, you’ll never have it. and if you don’t ask,
the answer is always no. also if you don’t step forward, you’re always in the same
place.”

-Nora Roberts-

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge's Video YouTube Channel" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Sukoharjo, April 17th 2023

Stated by,



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Alhamdulillah, all praises to be Allah SWT, the only power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgement, for all blessing and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled “Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge’s Video YouTube Channel”. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and the good inspiration of world revolution.

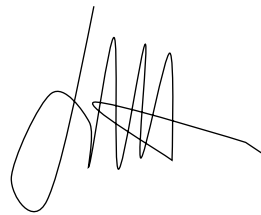
The researcher is sure that this thesis cannot be completed without the helps, support, and suggestion from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, support, and suggested him during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudhofir, S. Ag., M.Pd., as the Rector of the Raden Mas Said State Islamic University Surakarta.
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6. Everyone who has not yet been mentioned for the help given to the researcher to carry out the research and accomplish this thesis.

The researcher realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general

Sukoharjo, April 17th 2023

The Researcher

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'A' followed by several vertical, wavy lines and a horizontal stroke at the end.

Aprilia Kurniawati

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ABSTRACT

Aprilia Kurniawati. 2023. Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge's Video YouTube Channel. Thesis. English Language Education Study Program The Faculty of Cultures And Languages.

YouTube is one of the social media platforms to upload, watch, and share videos. Nessie Judge is a well-known YouTuber in Indonesia who frequently mixing Indonesian and English in her videos. As a result, this research focuses on the analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing in one of the English learning videos from Nessie Judge YouTube channel. The objective of this study was to identify the various types and levels of code mixing found on Nessie Judge's video YouTube channel. The researcher applied sociolinguistic theory, specifically Muysken's theories on types of code mixing and Suwito's theories on levels of code mixing.

The research was a descriptive qualitative research. The objects that observed were Indonesian-English code mixing spoken by Nessie Judge in YouTube channel video. The subject of the reserach is Nessie Judge. The researcher collected data by used documentation. The techniques of analyzing data were data reduction, data display and conclusion. Trustworthiness of the data used expert validation for the data validity.

The result after analyzing the video, there were one hundred and six data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the highest type was insertion of code mixing and the lowest type was alternation of code mixing. While, in the levels of code mixing, the dominant level was word level and the lowest level was idiom level.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, code mixing, youtube, nessie judge

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Indonesian people use Bahasa Indonesia as their national language. This means, Indonesian is used as a language that is understood to communicate between Indonesian people from various tribes and cultures. Beside Indonesian as the national language, there are various regional languages used by Indonesian people in their daily life. Regional language is the language spoken by people in a certain area. Unlike the national language, which can be used by people with different ethnic backgrounds, regional languages are generally only spoken between people with the same ethnic groups. Some examples of regional languages with the most speakers in Indonesia include: Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, Betawinese, etc. Not only national and regional languages, Indonesian people also learn and use foreign languages such as English, Arabic, Korean, and various other languages in their social life.

According to Hidayati (2011) Indonesian people who master several languages tend to use several varieties of language in communicating and this indirectly causes language variations. In the realm of sociolinguistics which studies language and its correlation to society, it

is known as bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is a person who can speak two languages and multilingualism is a person who can speak more than two languages or many languages (Sukrisna 2019). One of the sociolinguistic phenomena that occurs in a bilingual or multilingual society is code mixing. Fasold in (Chaer, 2004) states that someone who uses one word or phrase from a different language then it is called code mixing. The process of speaking two or more languages into one speech with a specific purpose is called code mixing.

Nowadays, the phenomenon of Indonesian-English code mixing has become a trend or style of speaking for Indonesian people, especially among young generations. Many of them are accustomed to using mixed Indonesian-English codes to interact in social life, it is often found on social media. Today's technological sophistication has given rise to various social media to make it easier for people to communicate and interact. There are many social media that provide information in the form of videos, one of the most popular digital platforms in Indonesia is YouTube and YouTube content creators are known as YouTubers.

The phenomenon of Indonesian-English code mixing is also found on one of the leading YouTube channel in Indonesia, named Nessie Judge. Nessie Judge is an Indonesian YouTube channel fronted by a girl of Central Java descent whose full name is Nasreen Anisputri Judge. Nessie

Judge channel name is taken from Nasreen's nickname, and her last name Judge. There are various kinds of interesting content presented on Nessie Judge YouTube channel, such as conspiracy theory, mystery, funny videos, lessons, and many other things. Most of the content on the Nessie

Judge channel contains Nessie herself brings various themes with some illustrations needed as a complement, so that viewers can more easily imagine what Nessie is trying to say. When delivering those contents, Nessie often uses two languages interchangeably, the languages are Indonesian and English. Nessie sounds very fluent in English, this is supported by the facts that she used to study at international school. In the process of using the two languages interchangeably, there is a phenomenon called code mixing, in this case it means between Indonesian and English.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting further analysis of the Indonesian-English code mixing applied by Nessie. As a limitation in this study, the researcher will only analyze the Indonesian-English code mixing in the video uploaded on May 21, 2020 entitled **“Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge”** on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel. According to the title, the video contains tips for viewers who are interested in Learning English. Nessie gives perspective to people that learning not only got from school or other educational institutions.

As an illustration, the researcher shows some examples of code mixing by Nessie on her YouTube channel named "Nessie Judge." Here are some examples:

- 1.) “Yang udah lama subscribe ke channel aku pasti udah tau”

It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing

- 2.) “Sampai hari ini especially akhir-akhir ini”.

It is an insertion at word level of code mixing

- 3.) Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini it's so good.

It is an alternation at clause level of code mixing

With regard to this study, the researcher took several relevant studies that had been investigated. The first researcher is Ivana (2018) who conducted a research entitled "*An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by English Teachers in Teaching Learning Process at MAS PAB 2 Helvetia*". In this research, she aimed to analyse the types of teacher code mixing in the teaching process at MAS PAB 2 Helvetia. She used theory of Hoffman (1991) to find the types of code mixing and the results showed that there were 170 intra-sentential codes mixing, 12 intra-lexical code mixing and 14 involving a change of pronunciation. The researcher also explained the reasons why teachers use code mixing in the learning process using theory of Nababan (1993). Based on the interviews results, the researcher found that the reason why teachers use code mixing in the teaching and learning process is the class situation and students' lack of vocabulary.

The second researcher is Sukrisna (2019) who conducted a research entitled *"An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel"*. In this research, he aimed to analyze the types of code mixing in Atta Halilintar videos using the theory of Hoffman (1991) and analyze the levels based on the theory of Suwito (1983). Based on the analyzed data, the researcher found the type of intra-sentential code mixing with a percentage of 93.75%, intra-lexical code mixing 6.25% but the researcher did not find any data that showed involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, based on the level, the researcher found 56.25% word, 25% phrase, 12.5% clause, 6.25% baster and 0% word repetition.

The last researcher is Palampanga (2021) who conducted a research entitled *"Identifying Code Mixing Used By English Education Students In Teaching Process Through Video"*. In this thesis, the researcher identified the most dominant level of code mixing in the learning process through video using the theory of Suwito (1983). Based on the identification, the most dominant code mixing level is word level which is 46.15%, then phrase level 42.30%, clause level 7.69%, baster level 3.84%, idiom and repetition word 0%.

In this study, the researcher looks for code mixing on Nessie Judge's YouTube video channel, precisely on the types of code mixing and the functions of code mixing. In fact, there are similarities between previous studies and this study. However, so that this study is different from previous research, the researcher looks for the types of code mixing proposed by

Muysken (2000) and the researcher also looks for code mixing functions using theory of Hoffman (1991). The relevance of this research to English Education lies in the use of bilingualism that cannot be avoided in the implementation of English learning process in Indonesia. The high frequency of bilingualism using in the process of "Educating the nation's life" really helps students understand English. So based on the explanation above, the researcher conducted research on code mixing from Indonesian-English used on Nessie Judge's YouTube video channel. Researcher are very motivated to conduct a research entitled "**Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge's Video YouTube Channel**"

B. Identification of the Problems

From the background of study above, the researcher identified some problems such as:

1. YouTube is one of the most popular social media in Indonesia
2. Nessie Judge uses two languages in her video
3. Code mixing has various types and levels

C. Limitation of the Problems

Based on the identification of the problems, the researcher wants to focus on analyzing the types of code mixing and the levels of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube channel. Researcher took one video related to learning English with the title "**Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge**". This is the second video or the second part on the theme of

tips learning English in Nessie Judge video YouTube channel. In analyzing the video, the researcher looks for types of code mixing from Indonesian to English by using Muysken (2000) theory and looks for code mixing levels using Suwito (1983) theory. The data collected only from "Nessie Judge" video YouTube channel.

D. Formulations of the Problems

Based on the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem that is revealed in this study can be stated, as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing performed on Nessie Judge's video YouTube channel?
2. What are the levels of the usage by Nessie Judge in her YouTube video?

E. Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the types of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube videos
2. To describe the levels of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube videos

F. Benefits of the Study

Hopefully, the result of the research will bring some benefits to the theoretical and practical use of language.

1. Theoretically, the result of this research be able to enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially about code mixing.
2. Practically, the research findings are expected to be useful for:

a) For English teachers

Teachers can use this paper to enrich their knowledge of language in bilingualism especially code mixing, because sometimes teachers also mix Indonesian and English language in the English teaching and learning process.

b) For the Student

The students be able to deeply understand about sociolinguistic knowledge especially code mixing, and directly can apply into their daily basis live.

c) For other researcher

The result of this study can increase the knowledge about code mixing and code switching and also, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research

G. Definition of Key Terms

Based on the title above, the researcher gives definitions as follows:

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics can be interpreted as a term consisting of two words, namely socio and linguistics which have each meaning, Socio is "society" and linguistics is "the study of language". So that sociolinguistics can be defined as the study of language that is related to the conditions experienced in social life.

2. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a language condition where people mix two (or more) languages or various languages in a speech act.

3. YouTube

YouTube is a social media platform to sharing videos created by three former PayPal employees in February 2005. This social media allows users to upload, watch, and share videos.

4. Nessie Judge

Nessie Judge is a YouTuber and Instagram celebrity who was born on October 30, 1993, Surakarta, Central Java. This woman of Dutch, Yemeni, Pakistani, Chinese, and Javanese descent began to pursue the world of YouTube since 2012.

CHAPTER II

LITERATUR REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Sociolinguistics

Sali (2012) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language, culture, and society. Depending on the focus, almost all language studies involve social relations because language would not exist without this human component. This language is related to the interaction between language and culture, language and social phenomena. Yasemin (2013) also stated that sociolinguistics is a science that investigates the purpose and function of language in society. This tries to explain how the language is different from one context to another across geographical boundaries and how people in one context communicate with people in other contexts (for example, nonnative-nonnative speakers; nonnative-native speakers and etc).

In accordance with the explanation above, it is clear that sociolinguistics is a discipline that studies the relationship between sociology and linguistics. This is a branch of sociology and as a concept, it is related to how the use of language is a determinant of the certificate's community linguistic requirements. Sociolinguistics shows how groups in certain societies are separated by certain social variables such as ethnicity, religion, status, gender, age, level of education, and

how compliance with these variables is used to categorize individuals in social classes (Hudson 1996).

Studying sociolinguistics can increase our perspective on language through this phenomenon. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language varies and is always changing. As a result, the language is not uniform or constant. Conversely, this varies and is inconsistent for individual users and within and between speakers who use the same language. Therefore, the phenomenon of sociolinguistics cannot be separated when discussing language teaching because when we want to know more about language, we learn it with all its problems, including the style of relationship, users, time, and socioculture.

2. Bilingualism

Based on the sociolinguistic concept, Indonesian society is a bilingual society. There are several researchers or linguists give the definition of bilingualism in some perspectives:

- Bloomfield in (Chaer, 2004) says that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. The meaning of this Bloomfield is that someone is called bilingual if can use the first language (B1) and the second language (B2) with the same degree.
- Robert Lado in (Chaer 2004) says that bilingualism is the ability to use language by someone as well or almost as well, which technically refers to knowledge of two languages regardless of level.

- Mackey in (Chaer 2004) firmly says that bilingualism is the practice of using language alternately, from one language to another, by a speaker. The point is that the use of two languages requires mastery of both languages to the same level
- Nababan in (Suandi 2014) bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interaction with other people.
- Weinrich in (Suandi 2014) calls bilingualism "*The practice of alternately using two languages*", namely the habit of using two or more languages interchangeably. When looking at Weinrich's understanding, in the use of two or more languages, speakers are not required to master both the language is equally fluent, meaning that B2 or the second language is not mastered fluently as well as mastery of B1 or the first language.

From the term literally it can be understood what is meant by bilingualism, namely with regard to the use of two languages or two language codes. In sociolinguistics, in general, bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his interactions with other people in turn. To be able to use two languages, one must of course be able to master both languages. The first language is his own mother tongue or first language (abbreviated B1), and the second language is another language that becomes his second language (abbreviated B2).

3. Code

According to Poedjomarmo (Rahardi 2001) code can be defined as a speech system whose application of language elements has characteristics according to the speaker's background, the speaker's relationship with the interlocutor and the existing speech situation. Codes are usually in the form of language variants that are actually used to communicate members of the language community. Meanwhile, according to Wardhaugh in (Rahardi 2001), revealed that the code has a neutral nature. It is said to be neutral because the code does not have a tendency of interpretation that evokes emotion. Furthermore, he also said that the code is a kind of system used by two or more people to communicate.

Poedjosoedarmono in (Rahardi 2001), explains that the code is included in the language variant. Language variants will basically include dialect, undha-ususk, and variety. Dialects can be further divided into geographic, social, age, gender, ethnic, and possibly ethnic dialects.

There are many opinions of sociolinguists regarding code, but the code will not occur if it is not understood by the speaker and the interlocutor. This is also expressed by Pateda (1987) when a person speaks, both parties send their respective codes to the interlocutor. Coding occurs through a process that occurs both in the speaker, the voiceless, and the interlocutor. The code that occurs must be understood by both parties. If the interlocutor understands the code given by the

speaker, then the interlocutor will make decisions and act according to what he understands. Such actions, for example cutting off the conversation or repeating a statement.

a. Code Switching

When two or more language exists in a community, speakers frequently switch from one language to another, this phenomenon known as code switching. Code switching is described as the skill of bilingual speakers. Code switching is a term in linguistics that refers to the use of more than one language or variations in conversation. Sometimes bilingual speakers have difficulty when talking to other bilinguals, so they change their language from code to code in sentence construction to make listeners understand, sometimes they do it with the same language background and can be many times. Code switching is one of the alternative ways to be bilingual from two or more languages in the same conversation.

Holmes (1992) stated that code switching happens when a speaker switches from one language to another. Code switching is switching essentially between sentences. It means bilingual speakers change their utterances into another language when they speak. This language change can take a number of different forms, including sentence changes, phrases from the two languages that replace each other and shift in long narratives.

Romaine (1992) stated that code switching is defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by the speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations. It means switching the code occurs when there is more than one language in communication. Depending on the occasion and the addressee, the speaker employs his or her ability in another language, style, dialect, or anything else.

b. Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of one language in another language, the mixing of two or more languages or a variety of languages in an utterance. Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual communities or societies and the functions (meanings) of these languages cannot be clearly separated. There are several researchers or linguists who give the definition of code mixing in some perspectives:

- Muysken (2000) stated that Code-mixing means lexical items and grammatical features of two languages that are in the same sentence. Code mixing is a natural and normal thing in the use of bilingual and multilingual languages. Code mixing is a term used in the field of bilingualism.

- In (Siregar 2016) Code mixing refers to the linguistic behavior of a bilingual speaker who imports words or phrases from one language into another.
- Wardhaugh (2006) states that code mixing occurs when speakers use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in one utterance. That is, speakers only change some elements in their language. saying. Code mixing takes place without changing the topic and can involve different levels of language, such as morphology and lexical items. The concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact which may include code switching cases and other forms of contact that emphasize lexical items.

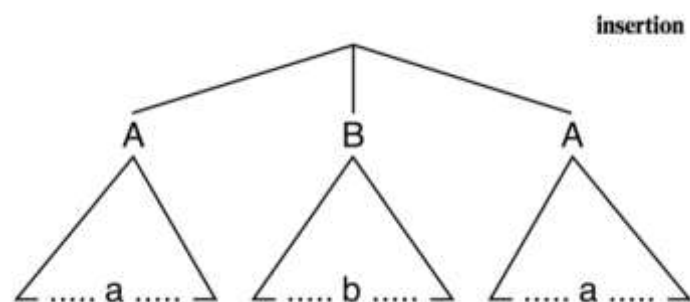
c. Type of Code Mixing

Types of code mixing, according to (Muysken 2000) divided into three main types :

1) Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language (Muysken 2000) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to

borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g., noun versus noun phrase. Muysken also states that the structural characteristics of insertions, they are usually single content words (such as nouns and adjectives) which are morphologically integrated.



In this situation, a single constituent B (with words b from the same language) is inserted into a structure defined by language A, with words a from that language.

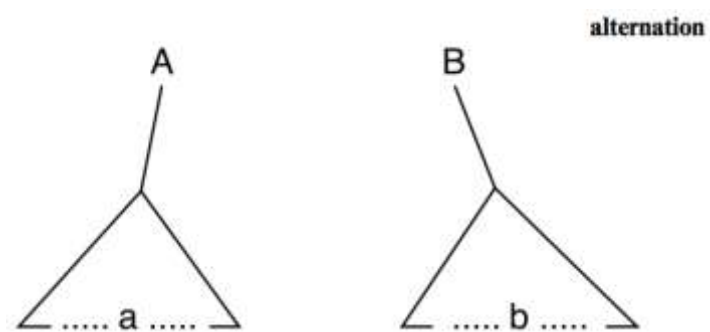
Example of insertion (Indonesian / English):

*Nanti siang jadi **meeting** di mana?*

2) Alternation

Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion. In addition, alternation is observed to display a non-nested A...B...A structure, which means

that the elements before and after the "switched string" are not "structurally related." Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominant and language B is unspecified. Alternation occurs frequently within clauses as well.



In this situation, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by a constituent from language B (with words from that language). The language of the constituent dominating A and B is unspecified.

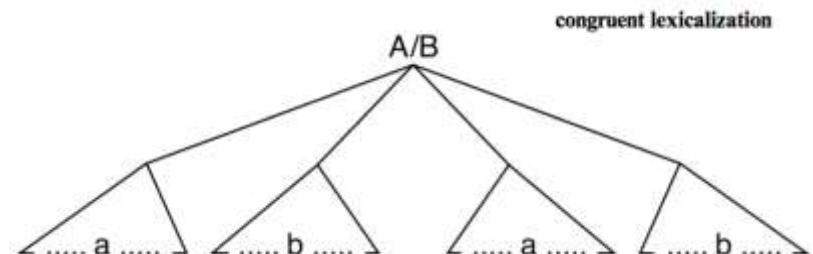
Example of insertion (Indonesian / English) :

“I can't sleep karena banyak nyamuk”

3) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present

mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.



The grammatical structures are shared by languages A and B, and words from both language a and b are inserted more or less randomly.

Example of insertion (Indonesian / English) :

*“Software lu buat **convert file mp4 jadi mp3** udah expired”*

d. Levels of code mixing

There are some levels to code mixing as well and Suwito (1983) distinguishes various levels of code mixing as words, phrases, basters, repetition words, idioms, and clauses.

1. Word level

The smallest unit of language is the word, which comprises of one or more morphemes such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, and conjunction. When a morpheme or a collection of morphemes is inserted into a speech act, it is a form code mixing. For example:

- **Thanks** atas kerjasamanya

- **Please** kasih tau dong

2. Phrase level

In grammatical analysis, a phrase is a single element of structure that usually contains more than one word and lacks the subject and predicate structure found in clauses. When a phrase is inserted into a speech act, it is a form code mixing. For example:

- **My pleasure** kawan
- **And of course**, ga masalah

3. Clause level

A clause is a grammatical organization unit with a subject and predicate that is smaller than a sentence but bigger than phrases, words, or morphemes. Some clauses are dependent, so they can function as full sentences on their own or as part of a longer sentence. When a clause is inserted into a speech act, it is a form code mixing. For example:

- **I don't know** yang mana yang benar
- **this is for you** yaa

4. Baster level

Baster is a word that is created by mixing two components from various languages to form a one meaning. When a baster is inserted into a speech act, it is a form of code mixing. For example:

- Kalau ga sibuk, aku biasanya *nge-make up* pin adikku dirumah
- eh hh ada yang *nge-add* aku kemarin, kenal ga?

5. Repetition word

A repetition word is a word that is created as a result of reduplication. It is a level of code mixing that occurs when a repetition word is inserted into a speech act. For example:

- Soalnya *easy easy* kok
- Kenapa kamu *smiling smiling* ke aku

6. Idiom level

Idiom are collections of terms with a meaning that differs from the meaning of each word alone. It implies that idiom generates new meaning that is distinct from each word's actual meaning. When a construction of a few components with a meaning is inserted into a speech act, it is a degree of code mixing. For example:

- Udahlah, *move on* dong
- Yuk semangat, *never give up* begitu mudah kawan

4. Youtube

With the development of technology, many people share videos on their social media, one of which is YouTube. According to Cayari (2011) YouTube is a site that allows many people to not only consume, but also create. What this means is that it has become a powerful space that provides new ways to consume, create and share videos. Is a website that facilitates users to share videos that they have or are enjoying videos uploaded by various people. There are various kinds of videos that can be uploaded to this youtube site, such as short films, television films, music video clips from musicians, motivational videos, movie trailers, various video tutorials, video blog activities ov vlogger, and many other videos.

Uploading videos to YouTube is a quick and easy process and works the same way on other video sharing sites (Jones, 2017). This means that videos on YouTube that can provide benefits to viewers, including education, are proposed. Students can access YouTube in an easy way, they only need a cellphone or computer to access YouTube. In YouTube videos, students can get a lot of knowledge and they can get new inspiration from watching YouTube.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that YouTube is the largest and most popular online video sharing media website on the internet. Currently, YouTube users are spread all over the world from various ages, from the level of children to adults. YouTube users can upload videos, search for videos, watch videos, discuss or ask

about videos. Every day there are millions of people who access YouTube, so it is not wrong if YouTube has the potential to be used as a learning medium.

5. Nessie Judge

“Nessie Judge” is one of the most popular youtube channels in Indonesia. The channel has been created since June 24, 2012 by Nasreen Anisputri Judge or better known as Nessie/Nessie Judge in social media and at the same time as her stage name. Nessie Judge was born in Surakarta, October 30, 1993. Nessie's father, Anis Judge, is an Indonesian citizen of Pakistani and Chinese descent. While her mother named Bebbie Panwar is a woman of Pakistani and Dutch descent.

Nessie started her YouTube account in 2012 and uses it to share videos that she stars in herself. The contents are in the form of complaints, or discussions of things that interesting. As is known, her name began to skyrocket after he uploaded an English learning video. Here are some video titles about learning English on the Nessie judge YouTube channel:

1. **TIPS BELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS!| NESSIE JUDGE**

Uploaded on 21 May 2020

2. **APA KAMU TAHU ?! Kata2 MUDAH Bahasa INGGRIS**

!! Uploaded on 12 May 2020

3. **Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris (Nessie Judge)** Uploaded on 18 April 2018
4. **Cara GAMPANG LANCAR Bahasa Inggris** Uploaded on 07 June 2017
5. **CARA BERBAHASA INGGRIS LANCAR ft Fathia Izzati** Uploaded on 04 August 2016

But in recent years, she made a scary segment called horror which he called “NERROR” (Nessie Horror). Through this segment, her name has skyrocketed. Nessie Judge's consistency in uploading content makes her YouTube account attract the attention of many viewers. Now, the 29-year-old woman has also managed to reach 9.88 million subscribers on her YouTube. She also has 1.3 million followers on her instagram.

Nessie can speak Indonesian fluently because her mother tongue is Indonesian. However, she is also fluent in English because she has attended an international school since junior high school and has lived in Finland for her Masters degree in Udenia Business School with the major of Master of Business Administration (MBA). Therefore, in her daily life, including making YouTube video content, she often mixes Indonesian-English codes. So that it can influence the audience in speaking and through their video channel called "Nessie Judge". Therefore, researchers are interested in further analysis in order to prove the truth of the indications. Furthermore, this research can be used to

provide information on the study of code mixing in the field of sociolinguistics. Nessie gives a view to the public that learning is not only obtained from schools or other educational institutions but can also be through anything, including through YouTube videos.

B. Previous Related Studies.

Table 1
Previous Related Studies

Title and Name	Similarities	Differences
<p><i>“An Analysis Of Code Mixing Used By English Teachers In Teaching Learning Process At Mas Pab 2 Helvetia”</i></p> <p>By: Dea Ivana (2018)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on code-mixing research 2. Using qualitative descriptive research design 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using theories from different experts to find types of code mixing 2. Explaining the types and function of using code-mixing, while my research explains its types and levels of code mixing. 3. The subject is teacher, while my research subject is a YouTuber
<p><i>“An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar’s Video Youtube Channel”</i></p> <p>By: Agung Sukrisna (2019)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on code-mixing research 2. The subject is a YouTuber 3. Using qualitative descriptive research design 	<p>Using theories from different experts to find types of code mixing</p>
<p><i>“Identifying Code Mixing Used By English Education Students In</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on code-mixing research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explaining only the level of use of code mixing, while my

<p><i>Teaching Process Through Video”</i></p> <p>By: Samsufiqar M. Palampanga (2021)</p>	<p>2. Using qualitative descriptive research design</p>	<p>research explains its types and levels of code mixing.</p> <p>2. The subject is an English student, while the subject of my research is a YouTuber</p>
<p><i>Descriptive Study of Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Nessie Judge Video YouTube Channel</i></p> <p>By: Eko Budi Wijayanto (2020)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on code-mixing research 2. The subject is a YouTuber 3. Using qualitative descriptive research design 	<p>Explaining only the level of use of code mixing, while my research explains its types and levels of code mixing.</p>

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research design. According to Lambert (2012) qualitative descriptive research is a theory of all qualitative approaches to research and the purpose of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summary, in everyday terms, of a particular event experienced by an individual or group of individuals.

In this study, the researcher describes the types of code mixing as spoken by Nessie Judge in her YouTube video channel based on Muysken (2000) theory. Then, explain the code-mixing function based on Hoffman (1991) theory. This method aims to describe events or phenomena that occur in the research process and what results are obtained after observing the research subject.

B. Research Setting

1) Setting of Place

Researcher used the YouTube channel "Nessie judge" to conduct the research. The selected video is entitled "**Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Judge Nessie**".

2) Setting of Time

The researcher conduct the research from november 2022 until april 2023. Here is the schedule for this research:

Table 2
Research Schedule

Process	November (2022)	December (2022)	January (2023)	February (2023)	March (2023)	April (2023)
Pre- Research						
Research Proposal						
Conducting Research						
Data Analysis						
Research Report						

C. Research Subject

The subject of this research is Nessie Judge, in her youtube channel video entitled “**Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge**”. Nessie uses and mixes two languages in her video, namely English and Indonesian.

D. Data and source of the data

Data is a raw material that needs to be processed to produce information, both qualitative and quantitative data that shows facts. On the other hand, data is material information about the object of study about something. Data obtained by means of observation, interviews, documentation, etc.

In this study, research data were obtained from Nessie Judge's YouTube video channel. The researcher looks for the types and levels of code mixing that appear in Nessie's speech. There is a video of the researcher being analyzed to find the types and levels of code mixing. The researcher used table and descriptive text as the data. The researcher uses table and descriptive text as data because after finding the data, the researcher explains it.

E. Research instrument

In conducting this research, the first instrument is the researcher herself who collect data, reduce data, analyze data with the thoughts of Bodgan and Biklen quoted by Sugiyono (2016) that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is the researcher as the key instrument. The second is assisted by tables, which means that researcher need tables to create code mixing groups based on Muysken (2000) theory for types of code mixing and Suwito (1983) theory for code mixing levels.

F. Techniques of Collecting the data

In this study, the documentation method was used to collect data. Documentation method is the recording of events that have occurred in the past. Through the interpretation of the documentation method, it can be concluded that the documentation method is taking data from written documents, image documents, and artwork documents. Each datum is taken using the documentation method in a different way. This study uses the documentation method because the source of the data is taken from the YouTube video of Nessie Judge's channel. The video is used to take Nessie's speech in a video containing code mixing.

In collecting data, there are several steps that have been taken by researchers, as follows:

1. Watch the video many times
2. Typing the transcript of the speech on the video
3. Identify code-mixing by reading the transcript
4. Classify the data according to the type and function of code mixing
5. Analyze the data according to the type and function of code mixing

G. Trustworthiness of the data

Trustworthiness is an important part of research. There are four characteristics of trustworthiness, namely: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. In this study, we will focus on credibility and dependability. According to Djarn (2017) "Credibility is" the size of

the collected truth data, which describes the suitability of the researcher's concept with the research results. That is, credibility or truth value concerns how researchers build trust in findings based on research design, participants (research subjects) and context (observations and interviews). In this study, researcher need expert validation to become validator in analyzing this research based on the type and levels of code mixing. The validator criteria in this research as follows:

1. A lecturer in English education or English literature
2. Expert or competent in the field of sociolinguistics

H. Techniques of Analyzing the Data

Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono 2016), state that there are three types of data analysis. The three types of data analysis can be described as follows:

1. Data Reduction

In this case the researcher tries to compile the data, put it into categories and classifications according to the aspect of focus. From this process, researchers can determine which data are appropriate or not. Appropriate data are arranged systematically while unsuitable data are separated. So that it aims to ensure that there is no data that is inappropriate or irrelevant.

2. Data Display

In this step, the researcher identifies the data from Nessie Judge's utterance, puts it into the appropriate category as determined and then displays it in tabular form as the table below:

Table 3
Example of the Finding Data Table

NO	UTTERANCES	TIME

3. Drawing Conclusions or verification

After making the data displayed in table form, the researcher can then make conclusions/verification based on the research focus. This means that after the researcher gets the data from the data displayed in the table, the next step the researcher draws conclusions / verification based on research focus.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

In this session, the researcher classified the data based on the type and level of code mixing. The data was obtained from one video with the title “**Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge**” on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel. The researcher identified code mixing in several of its various types and levels.

1. The Types of Code Mixing

The researcher applies Muysken's (2000) theory, which divides code mixing into three types: insertion code mixing, alternation code mixing, and congruent lexicalization code mixing. Insertion displays the structure (A..B..A) where language B is inserted into language A or nested. Meanwhile, alternation displays the structure (A..B) where language A is followed by language B or is not nested and then congruent lexicalization displays the structure (A..B..A..B) is not nested and languages A and B are inserted randomly.

Table 4

The Finding of Code Mixing’s Types By Nessie

No	Types of Code Mixing	Numbers
1.	Insertion of Code Mixing	41
2.	Alternation of Code Mixing	29
3.	Congruent Lexicalization of Code Mixing	36
Total		106

According to the results of the analysis using Muysken's by using Muysken's theory in classifying the types of code mixing and after counting the numbers, the Researcher concludes that the most types of code mixing happens in the video is insertion of code mixing, the second types is congruent lexicalization of code mixing and the last is alternation. The classification of the data below shows the mixing of each category of data:

a) Insertion of code mixing

Insertion of code mixing displays the structure (A..B..A) where language B is inserted into language A or nested. Through the finding data in the video, the researcher found 41 data which indicated as insertion of code mixing. Here, the Researcher took one samples that are to describe:

Original utterance:

*"Kalian harus **download** terus kasih lima bintang tanda sayang dari kita semua "*

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 02:50 minutes. The dominant language that Nessie uses is Indonesian and she inserts the English language "**download**" in her speech. In Indonesian "**download**" means "**unduh**". Based on the theory of code mixing from muysken (2000) Nessie has done insertion type code mixing.

Table 4.1

The classification of the data in insertion type of code mixing

NO	UTTERANCES	TIME
1.	Beberapa tahun yang lalu memang banyak banget dari kalian yang kenal sama aku, mulai nonton video-video aku dari video <u><i>tips</i></u> belajar bahasa inggris yang aku buat.	00:18 seconds
2.	Sampai hari ini <u><i>especially</i></u> akhir-akhir ini	00:22 seconds
3.	Banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> bahasa inggris	00:26 seconds
4.	Aku ngasih kalian <u><i>tips</i></u> atau sedikit pengetahuanku tentang bahasa inggris	00:34 seconds
5.	Kalau membantu <u><i>at least</i></u> sepuluh orang dari kalian aja aku sudah senang	00:38 seconds
6.	Nah tapi sebelum kita masuk ke <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> nya aku juga mau ngingetin ke kalian sama salah satu aplikasi yang aku selalu rekomendasikan ke kalian yang lagi belajar bahasa inggris	01:00 minutes
7.	Yang pertama ada fitur <u><i>magic translate</i></u> atau terjemahan ajaib	01:30 minutes
8.	Ini namanya <u><i>camera translate</i></u> atau terjemahan kamera	02:28 minutes
9.	Kalian harus <u><i>download</i></u> terus kasih lima bintang tanda sayang dari kita semua	02:50 minutes
10.	Kita akan masuk ke <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> personal dari aku dari kehidupan ku untuk belajar PD berbahasa inggris	02:57 minutes
11.	Lagu-lagu <u><i>favorite</i></u> kita yang bahasa inggris bukan cuma dengan menikmati mereka tapi menggunakannya sebagai guru bahasa inggris kita	03:15 minutes

12.	Sekarang <u>shift</u> ketika kalian lagi pengen nyanyi atau lagi pengen denger lagu	03:27 minutes
13.	Pilihlah lagu-lagu yang membantu pembelajaran bahasa inggris kalian <u>let's say</u> seperti lagu-lagu bahasa inggris	03:34 minutes
14.	Catet aja lirik yang kalian denger nggak harus <u>perfect</u> nggak harus sempurna bener semua tulis aja dulu	03:52 minutes
15.	Bukan berarti kalian jadi <u>stop</u> nonton neror	04:49 minutes
16.	Kalian bisa menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris, jadi kalian nggak harus mengerti semua kata-katanya karena kadang mereka ngomongnya sangat cepat kan	04:56 minutes
17.	Tapi <u>at some point please</u> kalian matikan	05:17 minutes
18.	Matikan <u>subtitle-nya</u> dan lihat apakah kalian mengerti apa yang mereka katakan	05:19 minutes
19.	Aku biasanya naruh <u>post-it</u> dibarang-barang yang terdekat sama aku jadi aku inget gitu loh	05:45 minutes
20.	Semua <u>setting-an</u> kayak di sosmed kalian di hp kalian dengan bahasa inggris	05:56 minutes
21.	Atau bahkan <u>influencer</u> yang bilang	05:51 minutes
22.	Padahal kata <u>endorse</u> merujuk kepada sebuah tindakan	06:57 minutes
23.	Dimana kita <u>men-support</u> atau mendukung sesuatu	07:00 minutes
24.	Jadi <u>yes, endorse</u> sendiri adalah dimana orang dibayar	07:02 minutes
25.	Jadi <u>di-endorse</u> bukan di kasih produk untuk gratisan	07:11 minutes
26.	Tapi <u>endorse</u> itu lebih kayak	07:13 minutes

27.	Rihana dibayar oleh puma untuk <u>meng-endorse</u> produk mereka	07:24 minutes
28.	Aku menyarankan kalian untuk menonton <u>channel-nya</u> Nessie	07:39 minutes
29.	Di 2020 ini kalau kalian mau tau bisa di <u>request</u> di bawah.	08:53 minutes
30.	Tapi yang <u>general</u> itu	08:55 minutes
31.	Kalian <u>google</u> untuk tau maknanya dan apa yang masih digunakan sampai hari ini	09:06 minutes
32.	Tapi biasanya orang setelah ngomong itu bilang gausah peduliin <u>grammar which i think you shouldn't do</u> jangan dilakukan, kenapa	09:20 minutes
33.	PD dulu nggak papa tapi bukan berarti <u>grammar</u> itu nggak penting.	09:28 minutes
34.	Walaupun ini adalah kalimat-kalimat <u>simple</u> yang mungkin lebih mudah untuk di mengerti tapi kalian bisa lihat itu aja udah beda artinya	09:54 minutes
35.	Ini juga masuk ke <u>point</u> kita setelahnya	10:13 minutes
36.	Suatu hari nanti <u>you will be so good</u> kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri.	11:01 minutes
37.	Bikin <u>goal</u> kalian adalah suatu hari nanti saya jago banget sampai orang-orang itu bakal kayak kagum sama kalian	11:06 minutes
38.	Coba dong kalau ada yang punya ide <u>comment</u> di bawah!	11:22 minutes
39.	Kalau kalian mau <u>tips-tips</u> lainnya atau mungkin kalau misalkan kalian punya tema yang spesifik kayak untuk membedakan kata-kata yang terdengar mirip	11:26 minutes
40.	<u>Dan comment</u> di bawah !	11:55 minutes

41.	Biar kalian tau kalau misalkan kalau aku <u>upload</u> video baru	12:08 minutes
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b) Alternation of code mixing

Alternation of Code Mixing displays the structure (A..B) where language A is followed by language B or is not nested. Through the finding data in the video, the researcher found 29 data which indicated as alternation of code mixing. Here, the researcher took one samples that are to discribed:

Original utterance:

"Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini it's so good"

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 01:18 minutes. The dominant language that Nessie uses is Indonesian and she switches to English language "*it's so good*" in her speech. In Indonesian "*it's so good*" means "*sangat bagus*". Based on the theory of code mixing from muysken (2000) Nessie has done alternation type code mixing.

Table 4.2

The classification of the data in alternation type of code mixing

NO	UTTERANCES	TIME
1.	<u><i>So I excited, sure! why not?</i></u> nggak ada salahnya	00:31 seconds
2.	Aplikasi ini adalah U-dictionary, <u><i>yes my favorite!</i></u>	01:16 minutes
3.	Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini <u><i>it's so good</i></u>	01:18 minutes

4.	Kalau kalian belum <u>download U-dictionary</u>	02:46 minutes
5.	<u>Let's say</u> kalian suka banget menyanyi atau mendengar lagu	03:22 minutes
6.	Atau sama sekali nggak nonton YouTuber indonesia, <u>please do not do that!</u>	04:53 minutes
7.	Biasanya kalau kalian konsisten melakukan ini lama-lama kalian nggak sadar loh kok saya ngerti sih dia ngomong apa <u>and that's really.</u>	05:28 minutes
8.	<u>So, I'm suggest you guys</u> untuk merubah semua	05:53 minutes
9.	Di indonesia <u>somehow</u>	06:40 minutes
10.	<u>Endorse-an</u> atau itu apa?	06:41 minutes
11.	Mungkin kalian nggak asing dengan kayak “uh itu mah dia <u>di-endorse</u> ”	06:49 minutes
12.	Bahwa “ini aku <u>di-endorse</u> ”	06:55 minutes
13.	<u>So, endorse</u> itu lebih kayak mendukung sesuatu	07:26 minutes
14.	Karena videonya bagus-bagus, <u>that's endorsing</u>	07:41 minutes
15.	Buat orang-orang kayak gitu diemin aja, <u>you said dumb!</u>	07:54 minutes
16.	<u>See,</u> aku juga tetep belajar setiap hari untuk memperbaiki inggris ku	08:07 minutes
17.	<u>Slang words – slang words</u> ini bisa	09:04 minutes
18.	Tapi bukan berarti kalian tidak belajar <u>grammar-nya</u>	10:12 minutes
19.	<u>Next</u> yang merupakan terakhir pada hari ini adalah salah dan di koreksi itu nggak papa!	11:15 minutes
20.	<u>Please request</u> di bawah!	11:24 minutes

21.	Mungkin kalian mau tau kata-kata <i>slang</i>	11:35 minutes
22.	<i>Comment</i> aja dibawah!	11:39 minutes
23.	Dan untuk kalian yang belum <i>download U-Dictionary</i>	11:42 minutes
24.	Ada fitur-fitur lainnya yang seru di dalam aplikasi itu yang bisa banget membantu kalian belajar bahasa inggris, jadi <i>please do downloaded!</i>	11:53 minutes
25.	<i>As always guys</i> ide-ide buat video-video selanjutnya	11:56 minutes
26.	Kalau kalian suka videonya klik <i>like-nya</i>	12:01 minutes
27.	<i>Follow</i> aku di instagram dan twitter gampang banget @NESSIEJUDGE aja	12:02 minutes
28.	Dan nyalain lonceng <i>notification-nya</i>	12:06 minutes
29.	Karena aku nggak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi, <i>bye bye!</i>	12:12 minutes

c) Congruent Lexicalization of Code Mixing

Congruent lexicalization displays the structure (A..B..A..B) is not nested and languages A and B are inserted randomly. Through the finding data in the video, the researcher found 36 data which indicated as congruent lexicalization of code mixing. Here, the researcher took one samples that are to discussed:

Original utterance:

” Kalian bisa tulis pake bahasa indonesia terus kalian ***slide*** dan kalian tahu versi bahasa inggris nya kayak apa, beuh ***amazing!***”

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 02:18 and 02:23 minutes. The dominant language that Nessie uses is Indonesian and she inserts the English language "*slide*" and "*amazing*" randomly in her speech. In Indonesian "*slide*" and "*amazing*" means "*geser*" and "*luar biasa*". Based on the theory of code mixing from muysken (2000) Nessie has done congruent lexicalization type code mixing.

Table 4.3

The classification the data in congruent lexicalization type of code mixing

NO	UTTERANCES	TIME
1.	Yang udah lama <u><i>subscribe</i></u> ke <u><i>channel</i></u> aku pasti udah tau	01:10 minutes
2.	Fitur ini bisa menerjemahkan teks atau kalimat di <u><i>web</i></u> , aplikasi <u><i>chatting</i></u> dan lain-lain	01:37 01:38 minutes
3.	Caranya gampang banget kalian cari <u><i>U-dictionary</i></u> terus <u><i>download</i></u> habis itu kalian pilih <u><i>icon</i></u> profil yang ada di kanan bawah	01:41 01:44 minutes
4.	Pilih pengaturan atau <u><i>setting</i></u> , pilih terjemahan bebas, terus aja mengizinkan terjemahan bebas terus secara ajaib muncul ada <u><i>icon</i></u> merah	01:46 01:52 minutes
5.	Nah kalian bisa tes coba untuk arahkan <u><i>icon</i></u> itu ke salah satu teks, jadi kalian bisa menerjemahkan teks cuma dengan menyeret jari kalian <u><i>guys</i></u> .	01:55 02:01 minutes
6.	Bayangin <u><i>guys</i></u> segampang apa kalian sekarang kalau <u><i>chat</i></u> sama orang-orang luar negeri	02:08 02:10 minutes

7.	Kalian bisa tulis pake bahasa indonesia terus kalian <u>slide</u> dan kalian tahu versi bahasa inggris nya kayak apa, beuh <u>amazing!</u>	02:28 02:23 minutes
8.	<u>Anyways</u> , <u>U-dictionary</u> adalah salah satu <u>tips</u> tapi sekarang	02:54 02:56 minutes
9.	<u>Tips</u> yang pertama adalah memanfaatkan penyanyi atau lagu-lagu <u>favorite</u> kalian	03:06 03:10 minutes
10.	Aku tau pastinya kebanyakan dari kita suka <u>music</u> , nah kita bisa menggunakan musik-musik <u>favorite</u> kita	03:13 03:14 minutes
11.	Kalian <u>google</u> lirik aslinya, makna dari lagunya, terus bandingkan sama catatan kalian, ini menurut aku akan melatih <u>understanding</u> kalian tentang bahasa inggris.	04:27 04:35 minutes
12.	<u>Tips</u> kedua adalah dengan menonton film yang berbahasa inggris atau video-video di YouTube yang juga datang dari <u>kreator</u> yang berbahasa inggris	04:40 04:45 minutes
13.	Menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris kalian jadi bisa membaca apa yang mereka katakan dan lama-lama matikan <u>subtitle</u> itu	05:02 05:06 minutes
14.	<u>Next</u> , adalah dengan <u>set</u> semua <u>gadget</u> kalian pakai bahasa inggris	05:28 05:30 05:31 minutes
15.	Dari pengaturan nanti kalian taunya <u>setting</u> dari unduh jadi <u>download</u> dari mengunggah jadi <u>upload</u> .	06:06 06:07 06:10 minutes
16.	<u>Next</u> adalah sering cek kamus atau <u>googling</u> , jadi ketika kalian ketemu satu kata yang kalian tidak mengerti	06:14 06:20 minutes
17.	Langsung cek di <u>google</u> atau di <u>U-dictionary</u> tanpa kalian tunda-tunda	06:21 06:22 minutes
18.	Salah satu contohnya aku <u>share</u> baru-baru ini di instagram adalah <u>endorse</u>	06:36 06:39 minutes

19.	Itu barang <u>endorse</u> , orang menggunakan kata <u>endorse</u> terbalik dari apa artinya	06:44 06:45 minutes
20.	Untuk <u>meng-endorse</u> produk bukan mereka yang <u>di-endorse</u> produk	07:06 07:08 minutes
21.	Aku bisa <u>meng-endorse</u> apa aja, aku bisa <u>meng-endorse</u> nih	07:15 07:16 minutes
22.	<u>Handsanitaizer</u> ini dari mykonos, aku nggak dibayar untuk ngomong ini, aku <u>endorse</u> karena aku suka produknya	07:17 07:21 minutes
23.	Kalian bisa <u>endorse</u> Nessie Judge kalau kalian berfikir bahwa <u>channel</u> aku memiliki konten yang bagus-bagus	07:28 07:31 minutes
24.	Nah setelah kalian <u>google</u> dan <u>translate</u> dan tau artinya jangan lupa kalian gunakan dalam sehari hari	08:02 08:04 08:06 minutes
25.	Ternyata <u>slang</u> itu udah <u>plural</u> jadi nggak harus pake <u>slangs</u>	08:12 08:14 minutes
26.	Nah tiap bahasa pastinya punya <u>slang words</u> , mengetahui dan menggunakan <u>slang words</u> itu juga bisa membantu kalian untuk berkomunikasi sama orang.	08:46 08:55 minutes
27.	Nah, <u>slang words</u> ini pasti berubah dari tahun ketahun, mungkin aku bisa bikin video terpisah tentang <u>slang words</u>	08:46 08:55 minutes
28.	<u>Next</u> adalah mempelajari <u>grammar</u> dasar, <u>yes</u> aku setuju seribu persen bahwa ketika kalian mencoba bahasa inggris ya ngomong aja dulu	09:10 09:12 minutes
29.	<u>Grammar</u> itu disusun karena ada fungsinya jadi tetep penting karena tanpa <u>grammar</u> kadang sulit untuk mengetahui konteks dari kata-kata kalian	09:29 09:34 minutes
30.	Contohnya kalo misalkan kalian nggak bisa bedain kapan harus menggunakan <u>pass tense</u> atau kata-kata lampau atau <u>present tense</u> .	09:41 09:43 minutes

31.	Tapi apakah ketika kalian belum menguasai <u>grammar</u> , kalian harus tidak berbahasa inggris? <u>No!</u> mulai aja dulu.	10:05 minutes
32.	Ini adalah <u>problem</u> terbesar banyak orang karena gengsi, karena takut di benerin sama orang, takut di koreksi, takut malu, akhirnya <u>progress</u> kita tidak di mulai-mulai.	10:32 10:39 minutes
33.	<u>So</u> , sebenarnya aku masih punya banyak banget <u>tips</u> kalau kalian pingin ada video Nessie nge <u>list</u> lagi	11:14 11:16 11:18 minutes
34.	Atau gimana mempelajari <u>grammar</u> bisa <u>coment</u> dibawah!	11:33 11:34 minutes
35.	Aku bakal taruh <u>link-nya</u> di bawah biar kalian gampang <u>download-nya</u> .	11:43 11:46 minutes
36.	Dan <u>subscribe</u> ke <u>channel</u> ini	12:05 minutes

2. The Levels of Code Mixing

To categorize the data in terms of code mixing levels, the researcher used Suwito's (1986) theory, which is split into six levels: word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word, idiom level, and clause level.

Table 5

The Finding of Code Mixing's Levels By Nessie

No	Levels of Code Mixing	Numbers
1.	Word level of code mixing	62
2.	Phrase level of code mixing	14
3.	Baster level of code mixing	15

4.	Repetition word level of code mixing	6
5.	Idiom level of code mixing	1
6.	Clause level of code mixing	8
Total		106

After classifying the data in the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory, it can be seen from the result of the numbers in the levels of code mixing that the word level is the most dominant than other levels. In the second position are the baster level and then phrase level, followed by the clause level and then repetition word level. The last one is the lowest an idiom level. The classification of the data below shows the mixing of each category of data:

a) Word Level of Code Mixing

The smallest unit of language is the word, which comprises of one or more morphemes. The researcher found 62 data through the classification of the data at the word level. The researcher took one data, which is discussed here:

Original utterance:

*“Sekarang **shift** ketika kalian lagi pengen nyanyi atau lagi pengen denger lagu”*

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 03:27 minutes. Based on the data above, it can be seen there are one word which are identified as the levels of code mixing that is “*shift*” and “*shift*”. In Indonesian means “*beralih*”.

Table 5.1

The Classification of the Data in Word Levels Of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	Beberapa tahun yang lalu memang banyak banget dari kalian yang kenal sama aku, mulai nonton video-video aku dari video <u><i>tips</i></u> belajar bahasa inggris yang aku buat.
2.	Sampai hari ini <u><i>especially</i></u> akhir-akhir ini
3.	Aku ngasih kalian <u><i>tips</i></u> atau sedikit pengetahuanku tentang bahasa inggris
4.	Kalau membantu <u><i>at least</i></u> sepuluh orang dari kalian aja aku sudah senang
5.	Yang udah lama <u><i>subscribe</i></u> ke <u><i>channel</i></u> aku pasti udah tau
6.	Fitur ini bisa menerjemahkan teks atau kalimat di <u><i>web</i></u> , aplikasi <u><i>chatting</i></u> dan lain-lain
7.	Caranya gampang banget kalian cari <u><i>U-dictionary</i></u> terus <u><i>download</i></u> habis itu kalian pilih <u><i>icon</i></u> profil yang ada di kanan bawah
8.	Pilih pengaturan atau <u><i>setting</i></u> , pilih terjemahan bebas, terus aja mengizinkan terjemahan bebas terus secara ajaib muncul ada <u><i>icon</i></u> merah
9.	Pilih pengaturan atau <u><i>setting</i></u> , pilih terjemahan bebas, terus aja mengizinkan terjemahan bebas terus secara ajaib muncul ada <u><i>icon</i></u> merah
10.	Nah kalian bisa tes coba untuk arahkan <u><i>icon</i></u> itu ke salah satu teks, jadi kalian bisa menerjemahkan teks cuma dengan menyeret jari kalian <u><i>guys</i></u> .
11	Bayangin <u><i>guys</i></u> segampang apa kalian sekarang kalau <u><i>chat</i></u> sama orang-orang luar negeri

12	Kalian bisa tulis pake bahasa indonesia terus kalian <u>slide</u> dan kalian tahu versi bahasa inggris nya kayak apa, beuh <u>amazing!</u>
13	Kalian harus <u>download</u> terus kasih lima bintang tanda sayang dari kita semua
14	<u>Anyways, U-dictionary</u> adalah salah satu <u>tips</u> tapi sekarang
15	<u>Tips</u> yang pertama adalah memanfaatkan penyanyi atau lagu-lagu <u>favorite</u> kalian
16	Aku tau pastinya kebanyakan dari kita suka <u>music</u> , nah kita bisa menggunakan musik-musik <u>favorite</u> kita
17	Lagu-lagu <u>favorite</u> kita yang bahasa inggris bukan cuma dengan menikmati mereka tapi menggunakannya sebagai guru bahasa inggris kita
18	Sekarang <u>shift</u> ketika kalian lagi pengen nyanyi atau lagi pengen denger lagu
19	Catet aja lirik yang kalian denger nggak harus <u>perfect</u> nggak harus sempurna bener semua tulis aja dulu
20	Kalian <u>google</u> lirik aslinya, makna dari lagunya, terus bandingkan sama catatan kalian, ini menurut aku akan melatih <u>understanding</u> kalian tentang bahasa inggris
21.	<u>Tips</u> kedua adalah dengan menonton film yang berbahasa inggris atau video-video di YouTube yang juga datang dari <u>kreator</u> yang berbahasa inggris
22.	Bukan berarti kalian jadi <u>stop</u> nonton neror
23.	Kalian bisa menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris, jadi kalian nggak harus mengerti semua kata-katanya karena kadang mereka ngomongnya sangat cepat kan
24.	Menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris kalian jadi bisa membaca apa yang mereka katakan dan lama-lama matikan <u>subtitle</u> itu

25.	<u>Next</u> , adalah dengan <u>set</u> semua <u>gadget</u> kalian pakai bahasa inggris
26.	Aku biasanya naruh <u>post-it</u> dibarang-barang yang terdekat sama aku jadi aku inget gitu loh
27.	Dari pengaturan nanti kalian taunya <u>setting</u> dari unduh jadi <u>download</u> dari mengunggah jadi <u>upload</u> .
28.	<u>Next</u> adalah sering cek kamus atau <u>googling</u> , jadi ketika kalian ketemu satu kata yang kalian tidak mengerti
29.	Langsung cek di <u>google</u> atau di <u>U-dictionary</u> tanpa kalian tunda-tunda
30.	Salah satu contohnya aku <u>share</u> baru-baru ini di instagram adalah <u>endorse</u>
31.	Di indonesia <u>somehow</u>
32.	Itu barang <u>endorse</u> , orang menggunakan kata <u>endorse</u> terbalik dari apa artinya
33.	Atau bahkan <u>influencer</u> yang bilang
34.	Padahal kata <u>endorse</u> merujuk kepada sebuah tindakan
35.	Jadi <u>yes</u> , <u>endorse</u> sendiri adalah dimana orang dibayar
36.	Tapi <u>endorse</u> itu lebih kayak
37.	<u>Handsanitaizer</u> ini dari mykonos, aku nggak dibayar untuk ngomong ini, aku <u>endorse</u> karena aku suka produknya
38.	<u>So</u> , <u>endorse</u> itu lebih kayak mendukung sesuatu
39.	Kalian bisa <u>endorse</u> Nessie Judge kalau kalian berfikir bahwa <u>channel</u> aku memiliki konten yang bagus-bagus

40.	Nah setelah kalian <u>google</u> dan <u>translate</u> dan tau artinya jangan lupa kalian gunakan dalam sehari-hari
41.	Ternyata <u>slang</u> itu udah <u>plural</u> jadi nggak harus pake <u>slangs</u>
42.	<u>See</u> , aku juga tetep belajar setiap hari untuk memperbaiki inggris ku
43.	Di 2020 ini kalau kalian mau tau bisa di <u>request</u> di bawah.
44.	Tapi yang <u>general</u> itu
45.	Kalian <u>google</u> untuk tau maknanya dan apa yang masih digunakan sampai hari ini
46.	<u>Next</u> adalah mempelajari <u>grammar</u> dasar, <u>yes</u> aku setuju seribu persen bahwa ketika kalian mencoba bahasa inggris ya ngomong aja dulu
47.	PD dulu nggak papa tapi bukan berarti <u>grammar</u> itu nggak penting.
48.	<u>Grammar</u> itu disusun karena ada fungsinya jadi tetep penting karena tanpa <u>grammar</u> kadang sulit untuk mengetahui konteks dari kata-kata kalian
49.	Walaupun ini adalah kalimat-kalimat <u>simple</u> yang mungkin lebih mudah untuk di mengerti tapi kalian bisa lihat itu aja udah beda artinya.
50.	Tapi apakah ketika kalian belum menguasai <u>grammar</u> , kalian harus tidak berbahasa inggris? <u>No!</u> mulai aja dulu
51.	Ini juga masuk ke <u>point</u> kita setelahnya
52.	<u>Next</u> yang merupakan terakhir pada hari ini adalah salah dan di koreksi itu nggak papa!
53.	Ini adalah <u>problem</u> terbesar banyak orang karena gengsi, karena takut di benerin sama orang, takut di koreksi, takut malu, akhirnya <u>progress</u> kita tidak di mulai-mulai.

54.	Bikin <u>goal</u> kalian adalah suatu hari nanti saya jago banget sampai orang-orang itu bakal kayak kagum sama kalian
55.	<u>So</u> , sebenarnya aku masih punya banyak banget <u>tips</u> kalau kalian pingin ada video Nessie <u>list</u> lagi
56.	Coba dong kalau ada yang punya ide <u>comment</u> di bawah!
57.	Mungkin kalian mau tau kata-kata <u>slang</u>
58.	<u>Comment</u> aja dibawah!
59.	<u>Dan comment</u> di bawah !
60.	<u>Follow</u> aku di instagram dan twitter gampang banget @NESSIEJUDGE aja
61.	Dan <u>subscribe</u> ke <u>channel</u> ini
62.	Biar kalian tau kalau misalkan kalau aku <u>upload</u> video baru

b) Phrase Level of Code Mixing

Phrase is a single element of structure that usually contains more than one word and lacks the subject and predicate structure found in clauses. The researcher found 15 data through the classification of the data at the phrase level. The researcher took one data, which is discussed here:

Original utterance:

“Aplikasi ini adalah U-dictionary, **yes my favorite!**”

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 01:16 minutes. Based on the data above, it can be seen there are one

phrase which are identified as the levels of code mixing such as “*yes my favorite*”. In Indonesian “*yes my favorite*” means “*iya kesukaanku*”.

Table 5.2

The Classification of the Data in Phrase Levels of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	Aplikasi ini adalah U-dictionary, <u><i>yes my favorite!</i></u>
2.	Yang pertama ada fitur <u><i>magic translate</i></u> atau terjemahan ajaib
3.	Ini namanya <u><i>camera translate</i></u> atau terjemahan kamera
4.	<u>K</u> alau kalian belum <u><i>download U-dictionary</i></u>
5.	<u><i>Let's say</i></u> kalian suka banget menyanyi atau mendengar lagu
6.	Pilihlah lagu-lagu yang membantu pembelajaran bahasa Inggris kalian <u><i>let's say</i></u> seperti lagu-lagu bahasa Inggris
7.	Atau sama sekali nggak nonton YouTuber Indonesia, <u><i>please do not do that!</i></u>
8.	Nah tiap bahasa pastinya punya <u><i>slang words</i></u> , mengetahui dan menggunakan <u><i>slang words</i></u> itu juga bisa membantu kalian untuk berkomunikasi sama orang.
9.	Nah, <u><i>slang words</i></u> ini pasti berubah dari tahun ketahun, mungkin aku bisa bikin video terpisah tentang <u><i>slang words</i></u>
10.	Contohnya kalo misalkan kalian nggak bisa bedain kapan harus menggunakan <u><i>pass tense</i></u> atau kata-kata lampau atau <u><i>present tense</i></u> .

11.	<u>Please request</u> di bawah!
12.	Dan untuk kalian yang belum <u>download U-Dictionary</u>
13.	Ada fitur-fitur lainnya yang seru di dalam aplikasi itu yang bisa banget membantu kalian belajar bahasa inggris, jadi <u>please do downloaded!</u>
14.	<u>As always guys</u> ide-ide buat video-video selanjutnya

c) Baster level of Code Mixing

Baster is a word that is created by mixing two components from various languages to form a one meaning. The researcher found 15 data through the classification of the data at the baster level. The researcher took one data, which is discussed here:

Original utterance:

*“Untuk **meng-endorse** produk bukan mereka yang **di-endorse** produk”*

The above utterance can be found in Nessie's video at 07:06-07:08 minutes. Based on the utterance above, the levels of code mixing in the baster level show that Nessie added the Indonesian affixation "**meng-**" and "**di-**" to the word "**endorse**". It is part of the baster affixation Indonesian word. With "**meng-**" and "**di-**" as a prefix and "**endorse**" as a word," it becomes baster "**meng-endorse**". "**meng-endorse**" and "**di-endorse**" in Indonesian means "**mendukung**" and "**di dukung**"

Table 5.3

The Classification of the Data in Baster Levels of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	Matikan <u>subtitle-nya</u> dan lihat apakah kalian mengerti apa yang mereka katakan
2.	Semua <u>setting-an</u> kayak di sosmed kalian di hp kalian dengan bahasa inggris
3.	<u>Endorse-an</u> atau itu apa?
4.	Mungkin kalian nggak asing dengan kayak “uh itu mah dia <u>di-endorse</u> ”
5.	Bahwa “ini aku <u>di-endorse</u> ”
6.	Dimana kita <u>men-support</u> atau mendukung sesuatu
7.	Untuk <u>meng-endorse</u> produk bukan mereka yang <u>di-endorse</u> produk
8.	Jadi <u>di-endorse</u> bukan di kasih produk untuk gratisan
9.	Aku bisa <u>meng-endorse</u> apa aja, aku bisa <u>meng-endorse</u> nih
10.	Rihana dibayar oleh puma untuk <u>meng-endorse</u> produk mereka
11.	Aku menyarankan kalian untuk menonton <u>channel-nya</u> Nessie
12.	Tapi bukan berarti kalian tidak belajar <u>grammar-nya</u>
13.	Aku bakal taruh <u>link-nya</u> di bawah biar kalian gampang <u>download-nya</u> .
14.	Kalau kalian suka videonya klik <u>like-nya</u>
15.	Dan nyalain lonceng <u>notification-nya</u>

d) Repetition Word Level of Code Mixing

A repetition word is a word that is created as a result of reduplication. The researcher found 6 data through the classification of the data at the repetition word level. The researcher took one data, which is discussed here:

Original utterance:

*“Nah sebelum kita masuk ke **tips-tips** nya aku juga mau ngingetin kalian sama satu aplikasi yang aku selalu rekomendasikan ke kalian yang lagi belajar bahasa inggris.”*

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 01:00 minutes. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word "*tips*" is repeated so that it becomes "*tips-tips*", then it is identified as the level of repetition word of code mixing. In Indonesian "*tips-tips*" means "*langkah-langkah*".

Table 5.4

The Classification of the Data in Repetition word Levels of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	Banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> bahasa inggris
2.	Nah tapi sebelum kita masuk ke <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> nya aku juga mau ngingetin ke kalian sama salah satu
3.	Kita akan masuk ke <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> personal dari aku dari kehidupan ku untuk belajar PD berbahasa inggris.
4.	<u><i>Slang words – slang words</i></u> ini bisa

5.	Kalau kalian mau <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> lainya atau mungkin kalau misalkan kalian punya tema yang spesifik kayak untuk membedakan kata-kata yang terdengar mirip
6.	Karena aku nggak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi, <u><i>bye</i></u> <u><i>bye!</i></u>

e) Idiom Level of Code Mixing

Idiom are collections of terms with a meaning that differs from the meaning of each word alone. It implies that idiom generates new meaning that is distinct from each word's actual meaning. The researcher did not find any Nessie's utterances in the video that indicate an idiom level.

Original utterance:

“Tapi *at some point please* kalian matikan”

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 05:57 minutes.

Based on the data above, The meaning of “*at some point*” is an unspecified time in the future, later, someday, sooner or later.

Table 5.5

The Classification of the Data in Idiom Levels of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	Tapi <u><i>at some point please</i></u> kalian matikan

f) Clause Level of Code Mixing

A clause is a grammatical organization unit with a subject and predicate that is smaller than a sentence but bigger than phrases, words, or morphemes. The researcher found 8 data through the classification of the data at the clause level. The researcher took one data, which is discussed here:

Original utterance:

*“Suatu hari nanti **you will be so good** kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri.*

The above utterance appears in Nessie's video at 11:01 minutes. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word *"you will be so good "* is a clause. *"you"* as a subject and *"will be"* as a predicate. In Indonesian "you will be so good" means "kamu akan menjadi sangat bagus". Nessie encouraged us in her speech that if we don't worry about people who insult our English and want to keep learning, our English will improve and those who insult us will be impressed one day.

Table 5.6

The Classification of the Data in Clause Levels of Code Mixing

NO	UTTERANCES
1.	<u><i>So I excited, sure! why not?</i></u> _nggak ada salahnya

2.	Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini <u><i>it's so good</i></u>
3.	Biasanya kalau kalian konsisten melakukan ini lama-lama kalian nggak sadar loh kok saya ngerti sih dia ngomong apa <u><i>and that's really.</i></u>
4.	<u><i>So, I'm suggest you guys</i></u> untuk merubah semua
5.	Karena videonya bagus-bagus, <u><i>that's endorsing</i></u>
6.	Buat orang-orang kayak gitu diemin aja, <u><i>you said dumb!</i></u>
7.	Tapi biasanya orang setelah ngomong itu bilang gausah peduliin <u><i>grammar which i think you shouldn't do</i></u> jangan dilakukan, kenapa?
8.	Suatu hari nanti <u><i>you will be so good</i></u> kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri.

B. Discussion

The researcher has analyzed and classified the data about the types and levels of code mixing. After that, in this discussion section intends to discuss the findings that have been investigated. Based on the research findings, it is proven that Nessie's utterances on YouTube channel "Nessie Judge" indicate the types and levels of code mixing. The result of this research, the researcher found that there were 106 utterances of the types and levels of code mixing used by Nessie on her YouTube video entitled "Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris | Nessie Judge".

There are three types of code mixing proposed by Muyksen (2000) that found in Nessie's utterances, there are insertion of code mixing,

alternation of code mixing and congruent lexicalization of code mixing. There are six levels of code mixing proposed by Suwito (1983) that found in Nessie's utterances namely word levels of code mixing, phrase level of code mixing, baster level of code mixing, repetition word level of code mixing, idiom level of code mixing and clause level of code mixing.

Based on research findings, the highest of number code mixing types on this research is code mixing in the type of insertion which has 41 data. The second position of code mixing that found in this research is code mixing in the type of congruent lexicalization which has 36 data. The third position of code mixing types is code mixing in the type of alternation which has 29 data. Furthermore, the highest of number code mixing levels on this research is code mixing in the level of insertion which has 62 data. Then, the second position is code mixing in the levels of baster which has 15 data. The third position is code mixing in the level of phrase which has 14 data. Next, the fourth position is code mixing in the levels of clause which has 8 data. Followed by code mixing in the levels of repetition word and the last position is code mixing in the levels of idiom which has only 1 data.

In this discussion session, the researcher will also reveal an interesting fact about the data findings. Based on the data findings, Nessie has uttered the word "Tips-Tips" at the level of repetition. The repetition word level of "Tips-Tips" is found four data in the video.

- “Banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat *tips-tips* bahasa inggris” at 00:26 seconds

- “Nah tapi sebelum kita masuk ke *tips-tips* nya aku juga mau ngingetin ke kalian sama salah satu” at 01:00 minutes
- “Kita akan masuk ke *tips-tips* personal dari aku dari kehidupan ku untuk belajar PD berbahasa inggris” at 02:57 minutes
- “Kalau kalian mau *tips-tips* lainnya atau mungkin kalau misalkan kalian punya tema yang spesifik kayak untuk membedakan kata-kata yang terdengar mirip” at 11:26 minutes.

Actually, that is incorrect English grammar because the word "Tips" only needs to be said once and does not need to be repeated twice like "Tips-tips". "Tips" is a word from the English language, which means advice or advice to do something (this word is not in the KBBI, this word is from the English language). A closer meaning is something that provides direction or advice for making decisions or actions. As Indonesians, often the word "tips" is heard in everyday conversation or even in writing in several media, it's no wonder that this word is very familiar to Indonesians and is often spontaneously spoken.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This research is focused in analysis with the main focus is on types of code mixing and levels of code mixing used by Nessie in Nessie Judge video

YouTube Channel which entitiled “**Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge**”. In line with the objectives of the research which were to find the types of code mixing and levels of code mixing used by Nessie. The researcher presents the conclusion as follows:

1. There were three types of code mixing from Muysken's theory namely, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicaliation used by Nessie in Nessie Judge video YouTube Channel. Nessie said the dominant utterance in the insertion code mixing, there are 41 data in insertion, 29 data in alternation and 36 data in congruent lexicalization of Code Mixing
2. There were six levels of code switching from Suwito's theory namely word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word level, idiom level and then clause level. The result of this research shows that Nessie in Nessie Judge video YouTube channel mostly used word level. There are 62 data in word level, 15 data in baster level, 14 data in phrase level, 6 data in repetition word level, 8 data in clause level and only 1 data in idiom level.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion of the study, the researcher would like to give some suggestion as follow:

1. This research only a small part of the subjects related to sociolinguistics. This research's main focus is analyzing the types of code mixing and levels of code mixing. There are still many cases

on the sociolinguistics study. It is expected that this research can be a reference for the other researcher. In addition, the researcher expects further study into the code mixing discussion in the future. It is preferable for the other researcher to conduct study using other media.

2. Furthermore, students can use this study as a reference to improve their knowledge of sociolinguistics studies.

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APPENDICES

VIDEO SOURCE

TIPS BELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS! | NESSIE JUDGE



TIPS BELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS! | NESSIE JUDGE

Nessie Judge · 484 rb x ditonton · 2 tahun yang lalu

Deskripsi

TIPS BELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS! | NESSIE JUDGE

43 rb

Suka

484.332

Penayangan

2020

21 Mei

TRANSCRIPTION DATA OF "NESSIE JUDGE" YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Hai...

Hi guys, it's Nessie and how are you guys? Gimana kabarnya semoga masih semangat untuk menjalani minggu ini.

Nah, beberapa tahun yang lalu memang banyak banget dari kalian yang kenal sama aku mulai nonton video-video aku, dari video-video tips belajar bahasa inggris yang aku buat dan sampai hari ini especially akhir-akhir ini banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat tips-tips bahasa inggris karena katanya video-video ku yang sebelumnya itu sangat membantu kalian.

So I excited, sure.. why not ? nggak ada salahnya aku ngasih kalian tips atau sedikit pengetahuanku tentang bahasa inggris. Kalau membantu at least sepuluh orang dari kalian aja aku sudah senang.

Nah di video kali ini kita akan membahas caranya untuk percaya diri ngomong menggunakan bahasa inggris. Ini pasti dilema untuk banyak orang karena mungkin mereka suka sama bahasa inggris dan pingin banget bisa cas cis cus bahasa inggris tapi tidak tersalurkan karena begitu mau ngomong kayak ada rasa takut atau rasa nggak PD, jadi kesukaan mereka tidak tersalurkan.

Nah tapi sebelum kita masuk ke tips-tipsnya, aku juga mau ngingetin kalian sama satu aplikasi yang aku selalu rekomendasikan ke kalian yang lagi belajar bahasa inggris atau mencoba berkomunikasi dengan bahasa-bahasa lainnya dan yang udah lama subscribe ke channel aku pasti udah tau bahwa aplikasi ini adalah u-dictionary, yes.. my favorite !!

Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini it's so good.. bahkan bukan Cuma buat bahasa inggris. Ketika aku keluar negeri aku juga menggunakan fitur-fiturnya karena sangat-sangat membantu.

Nah kebetulan banget, mereka punya dua fitur baru yang super becchhh...yang pertama ada fitur magic translate atau terjemahan ajaib, fitur ini bisa menerjemahkan teks atau kalimat di web, aplikasi, chatting dan lain-lain. Caranya gampang banget kalian cari u-dictionary terus download habis itu kalian pilih icon profil yang ada di kanan bawah, pilih pengaturan atau setting, pilih terjemahan bebas, terus aja mengijinkan terjemahan bebas terus secara ajaib muncul ada icon merah nah kalian bisa tes coba untuk arahkan icon itu ke salah satu teks. Jadi kalian bisa menerjemahkan teks cuma dengan menyeret jari kalian guys.. Dan udah gitu saja kalian bisa menerjemahkan teks apapun yang muncul dilayar hp kalian. Bayangin guys segampang apa kalian sekarang kalau chat sama orang-orang luar negeri. Jika kalian mau ngomong sama orang itu tau mereka ngomong apa ni tapi balesnya gimana, kalian bisa tulis pake bahasa indonesia terus kalian slide dan kalian tahu versi bahasa inggris nya kayak apa.. bechhh amazing... tapi ada satu fitur lagi yang sangat-sangat-sangat-sangat membantu ketika kalian ke luar negeri ini namanya camera translate atau terjemahan kamera. Fitur ini wow banget dapat menerjemahkan teks atau kalimat tanpa harus

mengetiknya kembali, tinggal kalian arahkan kamera ke kata atau kalimat yang ingin terjemahkan dan hasil terjemahannya akan keluar bechhh...

So.. kalau kalian belum download U-dictionary I don't know why you doing.. it is my favorite apps. Kalian harus download terus kasih lima bintang tanda sayang dari kita semua muach. Anyway, U-dictionary adalah salah satu tips tapi sekarang kita akan masuk ke tips-tips personal dari aku dari kehidupan ku untuk belajar PD berbahasa inggris

So without any further ado let's get to the list..

Tips yang pertama adalah memanfaatkan penyanyi atau lagu-lagu favorit kalian. Aku tau pastinya kebanyakan dari kita suka music. Nah,kita bisa menggunakan musik-musik favorit kita, lagu-lagu favorit kita yang bahasa inggris bukan cuma dengan menikmati mereka tapi menggunakannya sebagai guru bahasa inggris kita. Let's say kalian suka banget menyanyi atau mendengar lagu. Sekarang shift_ketika kalian lagi pengen nyanyi atau lagi pengen denger lagu pilihlah lagu-lagu yang membantu pembelajaran bahasa inggris kalian. Let's say seperti lagu-lagu inggris.

Nah, bukan berarti kalian nggak boleh dengerin lagu indonesia tapi ketika kalian mendengar lagu bahasa inggris, kalian dengarkan liriknya apakah kalian mengerti apa yang dikatakan. Salah satu cara yang bisa kalian lakukan adalah ketika kalian mendengarkan lagu bahasa inggris kalian coba tulis liriknya, catet aja lirik yang kalian denger nggak harus perfect nggak harus sempurna bener semua, tulis aja dulu. Nah, dari lirik yang kalian catat tadi coba kalian baca dan kalian fikir ini lagunya tentang apa misalkan kalian mendengarkan love yourself dari justin beiber terus kalian baca liriknya

My mama don't like you and she likes everyone

And I never like to admit that I was wrong

And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going on

But niw I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

Yachh.. dari lirik yang kalian denger dan catat kalian coba pikirkan lagu ini tentang apa terus kalian tulis. Setelah itu kalian google lirik aslinya, makna dari lagunya terus bandingkan sama catatan kalian. Ini menurut aku akan melatih understanding kalian tentang bahasa inggris. Bukan hanya dari kata perkata tapi juga dari makna.

Tipa kedua adalah dengan menonton film yang berbahasa inggris atau video-video di youtube yang juga datang dari kreator yang berbahasa

inggris. Bukan berarti kalian jadi stop nonton neror atau sama sekali nggak nonton youtuber indonesia please do not do that.. jika kalian tidak mengerti, kalian bisa menggunakan subtitle bahasa inggris jadi kalian nggak harus mengeeri semua kata-katanya karena kadang mereka ngomong sangat cepat kan ? tapi menggunakan subtitle bahasa inggris kalian jadi bisa baca apa yang mereka katakan dan lama-lama matikan subtitle itu dan coba aja dengerin apa yang mereka katakan itu akan membiasakan kalian dengan tutur kata mereka kayak pilihan-pilihan kata yang mereka gunakan, dalam konteks apa, kecepatanya dan bahasan-bahasanya.

Tapi at some point please kalian matikan subtitlenya dan lihat apakah kalian mengerti apa yang kalian katakan. Biasanya kalau kalian konsisten melakukan ini lama-lama kalian nggak sadar loh kok saya ngerti sih dia ngomong apa... and that's really..

Next adalah dengan set semua gadget kalian pake bahasa inggris, untuk membiasakan diri kita dengan suatu bahasa kita harus memulai dengan hal-hal yang paling dekat dengan kita. Kayaknya disalah satu videoku aku juga pernah jelasin bahwa aku biasanya naruh posted dibarang-barang yang terdekat sama aku jadi aku inget gitu loh. Oh ini bahasa inggris nya ini..oh ini ternyata kata-katanya ini dan apa hal yang paling deket dengan kalian sekarang, aku tahu itu adalah hp kalian. So I'm suggest you guys untuk merubah semua settingan kayak di sosmed kalian, di hp kalian dengan bahasa inggris untuk membiasakan kalian melihat kata-kata itu dari pengaturan nanti kalian taunya settings dari unduh jadi download dari mengunggah jadi upload dan di hp kita, kita bisa belajar banyak banget kata-kata yang bisa kita pake sehari-hari.

Next.. next adalah sering cek kamus atau googling. Jadi ketika kalian ketemu satu kata yang kalian tidak mengerti langsung cek di google atau di U-dictionary apa artinya tanpa kalian tunda-tunda dan akhirnya lupa. Apalagi ya sekarang-sekarang nih dimana bahasa inggris sepotong-potong masuk kedalam bahasa sehari-hari kita. Tapi nggak sedikit juga orang yang tidak paham arti kata tersebut. Salah satu contohnya aku share baru-baru ini di instagram adalah endorse. Di indonesia somehow endorse-an itu apa itu barang endorse. Orang menggunakan kata endorse terbalik dari apa artinya. Mungkin kalian nggak asing dengan kayak "uh itu mah dia di endorse" atau bahkan influencer yang bilang bahwa "ini aku di endorse" padahal kata endorse merujuk kepada sebuah tindakan dimana kita men-support atau mendukung sesuatu. Jadi yes.. endorse sendiri adalah dimana orang dibayar untuk meng-endorse product bukan mereka yang di endorse product, ngerti nggak? Jadi di endorse bukan di kasih product untuk gratisan tapi endorse itu lebih kayak aku bisa meng-endorse apa aja, aku bisa meng-endorse nih

handsanitaizer ini dari mykonos aku nggak dibayar untuk ngomong ini, aku endorse karena aku suka product nya atau rihana dibayar oleh puma untuk meng-endorse product mereka. So, endorse itu lebih kayak mendukung sesuatu. Kalian bisa endorse nessie judge kalau kalian berfikir bahwa channel aku memiliki konten yang bagus-bagus. I'm endorsing nessie's videos because she make videos, aku menyarankan kalian untuk menonton channelnya nessie karena videonya bagus-bagus that's endorsing..

Nah setelah kalian google dan translate dan tau artinya jangan lupa kalian gunakan dalam sehari-hari. Nggak papa kok kalau ada yang bilang "ih..loee kok pake kata-kata itu terus sih, baru tahu yah?" So orang kayak gitu diemin aja

Next.. next ada keep up with slang words bukan slangs I learned sasha thank you very much. Ternyata slang itu udah plural jadi nggak harus pake slangs. See.. aku juga tetep belajar setiap hari untuk memperbaiki inggris ku. Nah tiap bahasa pastinya punya slang words, mengetahui dan menggunakan slang words itu juga bisa membantu kalian untuk berkomunikasi sama orang dan bikin kalian lebih PD ketika kalian ngomong sama orang, loh kenapa? Contohnya kayak di bahasa indonesia deh, ketika ada orang yang datang ke kalian berbahasa sangat formal mungkin kalian nggak akan terlalu nyaman ngobrol panjang lebar sama mereka karena kerasanya kayak "oh dia formal banget" gitu kan? kalau ada yang datang kalian kayak "apakah saya boleh menggunakan kamar mandinya?" "apakah saya boleh tau dimana letaknya?" beda sama ketika ada orang yang kayak "hai.. permisi.. saya lagi kebelet nih..boleh tau nggak kamar mandinya dimana?" pasti cara kalian membalas juga sangat beda.

Nah, slang words ini pasti berubah dari tahun ketahun, mungkin aku bisa bikin video terpisah tentang slang words di 2020 ini kalau kalian mau tau bisa di request di bawah. Tapi yang general itu kayak (what's up?, what are u up to?, dunno, what's happenin?, LOL, LMAO, LMFAO, Straight up, dan lain-lain. Slang words – slang words ini bisa kalian google untuk tau maknanya dan apa yang masih digunakan sampai hari ini.

Next.. next adalah mempelajari grammar dasar! Yes.. aku setuju seribu persen bahwa ketika kalian mau mencoba bahasa inggris ya ngomong aja dulu. Tapi biasanya orang setelah ngomong itu bilang gausah peduliin grammar.. which I think you shouldn't do jangan dlakukan.. kenapa? PD dulu nggak papa, tapi bukan berarti grammar itu nggak penting. Grammar itu disusun karena ada fungsinya jadi tetep penting karena tanpa grammar kadang sulit untuk mengetahui konteks dari kata-kata kalian contohnya kalo

misalkan kalian nggak bisa bedain kapan harus menggunakan pass tense atau kata-kata lampau atau present tense. Ketika kalian ngomong I'm going to your house yang berarti kan aku sekarangkan pergi kerumah mu. Tapi kalian bilang I go to your house `yang berarti kan aku sering kerumah mu walaupun ini adalah kalimat-kalimat simple yang mungkin lebih mudah untuk di mengerti tapi kalian bisa lihat itu aja udah beda artinya, apalagi kalimat-kalimat yang lebih kompleks yang artinya bisa sangat- sangat berbeda. Tapi apakah ketika kalian belum menguasai grammar, kalian harus tidak berbahasa inggris? No..! Mulai aja dulu tapi buka berarti kalian tidak belajar grammarnya ini juga masuk ke point kita setelahnya.

Next.. next yang merupakan terakhir pada hari ini adalah SALAH DAN DI KOREKSI ITU GAPAPA ! kayak tadi yang aku bilang walaupun kalian belum menguasai bahasa inggris 100%, mulai aja! Dan ketika kalian mulai pastinya kalian akan dikoreksi oleh orang-orang yang lebih mengerti. Nah ini adalah problem terbesar banyak orang karena GENGGSI karena TAKUT `di benerin sama orang TAKUT DI KOREKSI, TAKUT MALU, akhirnya progress kita tidak di mulai-mulai. Kalian tau nggak? Di semua hal yang kita bisa lakukan hari ini awalnya kita nggak bisa lakukan. Membaca waktu kita kecil juga perlu dibenerin ratusan kali sama ibu kalian sebelum akhirnya kalian bisa dan percayalah ketika kalian membuat komitmen ini, kalian mau belajar, kalian nggak peduli orang-orang yang cuma bisa ngomongin kesalahan orang lain. Suatu hari nanti you will be so good kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri. Bikin goal kalian adalah suatu hari nanti saya jago banget sampai orang-orang itu bakal kayak kagum sama kalian..

So.. sebenarnya aku masih punya banyak banget tips kalau kalian pingin ada video nessesie ngelist lagi. Kok nggak ada nama yang lebih baik apa yah ? coba dong kalau ada yang punya ide komen di bawah, please request di bawah ! kalau kalian mau tips-tips lainnya atau mungkin kalau misalkan kalian punya tema yang spesifik kayak untuk membedakan kata-kata yang terdengar mirip atau gimana mempelajari grammar bisa komen dibawah! Mungkin kalian mau tau kata-kata slang...slangs.. komen aja dibawah ! dan untuk kalian yang belum download U-Dictionary aku bakal taruh link nya di bawah biar kalian gampang downloadnya dan selain fitur-fitur yang tadi aku jelasin ada fitur-fitur lainnya di dalam aplikasi itu yang bisa banget membantu kalian belajar bahasa inggris. Jadi please do downloaded dan komen di bawah as always guys ide-ide buat video-video selanjutnya and I hope you enjoy in this video, kalau kalian suka videna klik likenya. Follow

aku di instagram dan twitter gampang banget @NESSIEJUDGE aja dan subscribe ke channel ini dan nyalain lonceng notification nya biar kalian tau kalau misalkan kalau aku upload video baru karena aku nggak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi. Bye bye.. !!

VALIDATOR SHEET

Validator Sheet

After checking the data by the expert, it is stated that the thesis of :

Name : Aprilia Kurniawati

Nim : 183221260

Faculty : Cultures and Language Faculty

Study Program : Indonesian-English Code Mixing Performed in Nessie Judge's
Video YouTube Channel

DATA VALIDATION

1. Code in the types of code mixing based on Muysken's theory

IN : Insertion of Code Mixing

AL : Alternation of Code Mixing

CL : Congruent Lexicalization of Code Mixing

2. Code levels of code mixing based on Suwito's theory

W : Word Level of Code Mixing

P : Phrase Level of Code Mixing

R : Repetition Word Level of Code Mixing

B : Baster Level of Code Mixing

I : Idiom Level of Code Mixing

C : Clause level of Code Mixing

Finding the data in the Types and Levels of Code Mixing

“Tips Belajar Bahasa Inggris! | Nessie Judge”

No	Finding	Time	Types of Code Mixing			Levels of Code Mixing						Context	
			IN	AL	CL	W	P	B	R	I	C		
1.	Beberapa tahun yang lalu memang banyak banget dari kalian yang kenal sama aku, mulai nonton video-video aku dari video <u><i>tips</i></u> belajar bahasa inggris yang aku buat.	00:18 seconds	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
2.	Sampai hari ini <u><i>especially</i></u> akhir-akhir ini	00:22 seconds	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
3.	Banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> bahasa inggris	00:26 seconds	√						√				It is an insertion at repetition word level of code mixing
4.	<u><i>So I excited, sure! why not?</i></u> nggak ada salahnya	00:31 seconds		√								√	It is an alternation at clause level of code mixing
5.	Aku ngasih kalian <u><i>tips</i></u> atau sedikit pengetahuanku tentang bahasa inggris	00:34 seconds	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing

6.	Kalau membantu <u>at least</u> sepuluh orang dari kalian aja aku sudah senang	00:38 seconds	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
7.	Nah tapi sebelum kita masuk ke <u>tips-tips</u> nya aku juga mau ngingetin ke kalian sama salah satu aplikasi yang aku selalu rekomendasikan ke kalian yang lagi belajar bahasa inggris	01:00 minutes	√						√			It is an insertion at repetition word level of code mixing
8.	Yang udah lama <u>subscribe</u> ke <u>channel</u> aku pasti udah tau	01:10 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
9.	Aplikasi ini adalah U-dictionary, <u>yes my favorite!</u>	01:16 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level
10.	Buat kalian yang nggak tau, aplikasi ini <u>it's so good</u>	01:18 minutes		√							√	It is an alternation at clause level
11.	Yang pertama ada fitur <u>magic translate</u> atau terjemahan ajaib	01:30 minutes	√				√					It is an insertion at phrase level of code mixing
12.	Fitur ini bisa menerjemahkan teks atau kalimat di <u>web</u> , aplikasi <u>chatting</u> dan lain-lain	01:37 01:38 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
13.	Caranya gampang banget kalian cari <u>U-dictionary</u> terus <u>download</u> habis itu kalian pilih <u>icon</u> profil yang ada di kanan bawah	01:41 01:44 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at

20.	Kalian harus <u>download</u> terus kasih lima bintang tanda sayang dari kita semua	02:50 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
21.	<u>Anyways, U-dictionary</u> adalah salah satu <u>tips</u> tapi sekarang	02:54 02:56 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
22.	Kita akan masuk ke <u>tips-tips</u> personal dari aku dari kehidupan ku untuk belajar PD berbahasa inggris.	02:57 minutes	√						√			It is an insertion at repetition word level of code mixing
23.	<u>Tips</u> yang pertama adalah memanfaatkan penyanyi atau lagu-lagu <u>favorite</u> kalian	03:06 03:10 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
24.	Aku tau pastinya kebanyakan dari kita suka <u>music</u> , nah kita bisa menggunakan musik-musik <u>favorite</u> kita	03:13 03:14 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
25.	Lagu-lagu <u>favorite</u> kita yang bahasa inggris bukan cuma dengan menikmati mereka tapi menggunakannya sebagai guru bahasa inggris kita	03:15 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
26.	<u>Let's say</u> kalian suka banget menyanyi atau mendengar lagu	03:22 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing

27.	Sekarang <i>shift</i> ketika kalian lagi pengen nyanyi atau lagi pengen denger lagu	03:27 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
28.	Pilihlah lagu-lagu yang membantu pembelajaran bahasa inggris kalian <i>let's say</i> seperti lagu-lagu bahasa inggris	03:34 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing
29.	Catet aja lirik yang kalian denger nggak harus <i>perfect</i> nggak harus sempurna bener semua tulis aja dulu	03:52 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
30.	Kalian <i>google</i> lirik aslinya, makna dari lagunya, terus bandingkan sama catatan kalian, ini menurut aku akan melatih <i>understanding</i> kalian tentang bahasa inggris.	04:27 04:35 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
31.	<i>Tips</i> kedua adalah dengan menonton film yang berbahasa inggris atau video-video di YouTube yang juga datang dari <i>kreator</i> yang berbahasa inggris	04:40 04:45 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
32.	Bukan berarti kalian jadi <i>stop</i> nonton neror	04:49 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
33.	Atau sama sekali nggak nonton YouTuber indonesia, <i>please do not do that!</i>	04:53 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing

34.	Kalian bisa menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris, jadi kalian nggak harus mengerti semua kata-katanya karena kadang mereka ngomongnya sangat cepat kan	04:56 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
35.	Menggunakan <u>subtitle</u> bahasa inggris kalian jadi bisa membaca apa yang mereka katakan dan lama-lama matikan <u>subtitle</u> itu	05:02 05:06 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
36.	Tapi <u>at some point please</u> kalian matikan	05:17 minutes	√				√					It is an insertion at phrase level of code mixing
37.	Matikan <u>subtitle-nya</u> dan lihat apakah kalian mengerti apa yang mereka katakan	05:19 minutes	√					√				It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
38.	Biasanya kalau kalian konsisten melakukan ini lama-lama kalian nggak sadar loh kok saya ngerti sih dia ngomong apa <u>and that's really.</u>	05:28 minutes		√							√	It is an alternation at clause level of code mixing
39.	<u>Next</u> , adalah dengan <u>set</u> semua <u>gadget</u> kalian pakai bahasa inggris	05:28 05:30 05:31 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
40.	Aku biasanya naruh <u>post-it</u> dibarang-barang yang terdekat sama aku jadi aku inget gitu loh	05:43 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
41.	<u>So, I'm suggest you guys</u> untuk merubah semua	05:53 minutes		√							√	It is an alternation at

												clause level of code mixing
42.	Semua <u>setting-an</u> kayak di sosmed kalian di hp kalian dengan bahasa inggris	05:56 minutes	√					√				It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
43.	Dari pengaturan nanti kalian taunya <u>setting</u> dari unduh jadi <u>download</u> dari mengunggah jadi <u>upload</u> .	06:06 06:07 06:10 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
44.	<u>Next</u> adalah sering cek kamus atau <u>googling</u> , jadi ketika kalian ketemu satu kata yang kalian tidak mengerti	06:14 06:26 minutes		√		√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
45.	Langsung cek di <u>google</u> atau di <u>U-dictionary</u> tanpa kalian tunda-tunda	06:21 06:22 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
46.	Salah satu contohnya aku <u>share</u> baru-baru ini di instagram adalah <u>endorse</u>	06:36 06:39 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
47.	Di indonesia <u>somehow</u>	06:40 minutes		√		√						It is an alternation at word level of code mixing
48.	<u>Endorse-an</u> atau itu apa?	06:41 minutes		√				√				It is an alternation at

56.	Untuk <u><i>meng-endorse</i></u> produk bukan mereka yang <u><i>di-endorse</i></u> produk	07:06 07:08 minutes			√			√			It is a congruent lexicalization at baster level of code mixing
57.	Jadi <u><i>di-endorse</i></u> bukan di kasih produk untuk gratisan	07:11 minutes	√					√			It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
58.	Tapi <u><i>endorse</i></u> itu lebih kayak	07:13 minutes	√			√					It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
59.	Aku bisa <u><i>meng-endorse</i></u> apa aja, aku bisa <u><i>meng-endorse</i></u> nih	07:15 07:16 minutes			√			√			It is a congruent lexicalization at baster level of code mixing
60.	<u><i>Handsanitaizer</i></u> ini dari mykonos, aku nggak dibayar untuk ngomong ini, aku <u><i>endorse</i></u> karena aku suka produknya	07:17 07:21 minutes			√	√					It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
61.	Rihana dibayar oleh puma untuk <u><i>meng-endorse</i></u> produk mereka	07:24 minutes	√					√			It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
62.	<u><i>So, endorse</i></u> itu lebih kayak mendukung sesuatu	07:26 minutes	√			√					It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
63.	Kalian bisa <u><i>endorse</i></u> Nessie Judge kalau kalian berfikir bahwa <u><i>channel</i></u> aku memiliki konten yang bagus-bagus	07:28 07:31 minutes			√	√					It is a congruent lexicalization at

												word level of code mixing
64.	Aku menyarankan kalian untuk menonton <u>channel-nya</u> Nessie	07:39 minutes	√					√				It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
65.	Karena videonya bagus-bagus, <u>that's endorsing</u>	07:41 minutes		√							√	It is an alternation at clause level of code mixing
66.	Nah setelah kalian <i>google</i> dan <u>translate</u> dan tau artinya jangan lupa kalian gunakan dalam sehari hari	07:43 07:44 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
67.	Buat orang-orang kayak gitu diemin aja, <u>you said dumb!</u>	07:54 minutes		√							√	It is an alternation at clause level of code mixing
68.	Ternyata <u>slang</u> itu udah <u>plural</u> jadi nggak harus pake <u>slangs</u>	08:02 08:04 08:06 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
69.	<u>See</u> , aku juga tetep belajar setiap hari untuk memperbaiki inggris ku	08:07 minutes		√		√						It is an alternation at word level
70.	Nah tiap bahasa pastinya punya <u>slang words</u> , mengetahui dan menggunakan <u>slang words</u> itu juga bisa membantu kalian untuk berkomunikasi sama orang.	08:12 08:14 minutes			√		√					It is a congruent lexicalization at phrase level of code mixing

71.	Nah, <u>slang words</u> ini pasti berubah dari tahun ketahun, mungkin aku bisa bikin video terpisah tentang <u>slang words</u>	08:46 08:55 minutes			√		√						It is a congruent lexicalization at phrase level of code mixing
72.	Di 2020 ini kalau kalian mau tau bisa di <u>request</u> di bawah.	08:53 minutes	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
73.	Tapi yang <u>general</u> itu	08:55 minutes	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
74.	<u>Slang words – slang words</u> ini bisa	09:04 minutes		√						√			It is an alternation at repetition word level of code mixing
75.	Kalian <u>google</u> untuk tau maknanya dan apa yang masih digunakan sampai hari ini.	09:06 minutes	√			√							It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
76.	<u>Next</u> adalah mempelajari <u>grammar</u> dasar, <u>yes</u> aku setuju seribu persen bahwa ketika kalian mencoba bahasa inggris ya ngomong aja dulu,	09:10 09:12 minutes			√	√							It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
77.	Tapi biasanya orang setelah ngomong itu bilang gausah peduliin <u>grammar which i think you shouldn't do</u> jangan dilakukan, kenapa?	09:20 minutes	√									√	It is an insertion at clause level of code mixing

78.	PD dulu nggak papa tapi bukan berarti <u>grammar</u> itu nggak penting.	09:28 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
79.	<u>Grammar</u> itu disusun karena ada fungsinya jadi tetep penting karena tanpa <u>grammar</u> kadang sulit untuk mengetahui konteks dari kata-kata kalian	09:29 09:34 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
80.	Contohnya kalo misalkan kalian nggak bisa bedain kapan harus menggunakan <u>pass tense</u> atau kata-kata lampau atau <u>present tense.</u>	09:41 09:43 minutes			√		√					It is a congruent lexicalization at phrase level of code mixing
81.	Walaupun ini adalah kalimat-kalimat <u>simple</u> yang mungkin lebih mudah untuk di mengerti tapi kalian bisa lihat itu aja udah beda artinya.	09:54 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
82.	Tapi apakah ketika kalian belum menguasai <u>grammar</u> , kalian harus tidak berbahasa inggris? <u>No!</u> mulai aja dulu.	10:05 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
83.	Tapi bukan berarti kalian tidak belajar <u>grammar-nya</u>	10:12 minutes		√				√				It is an insertion at baster level of code mixing
84.	Ini juga masuk ke <u>point</u> kita setelahnya	10:13 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing

85.	<u>Next</u> yang merupakan terakhir pada hari ini adalah salah dan di koreksi itu nggak papa!	10:15 minutes		√		√						It is an alternation at word level
86.	Ini adalah <u>problem</u> terbesar banyak orang karena gengsi, karena takut di benerin sama orang, takut di koreksi, takut malu, akhirnya <u>progress</u> kita tidak di mulai-mulai.	10:32 10:39 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
87.	Suatu hari nanti <u>you will be so good</u> kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri.	11:01 minutes	√								√	It is an insertion at clause level of code mixing
88.	Bikin <u>goal</u> kalian adalah suatu hari nanti saya jago banget sampai orang-orang itu bakal kayak kagum sama kalian.	11:06 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
89.	<u>So</u> , sebenarnya aku masih punya banyak banget <u>tips</u> kalau kalian pingin ada video Nessie <u>list</u> lagi	11:14 11:16 11:18 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level and baster level of code mixing
90.	Coba dong kalau ada yang punya ide <u>comment</u> di bawah!	11:22 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
91.	<u>Please request</u> di bawah!	11:24 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing

92.	Kalau kalian mau <u><i>tips-tips</i></u> lainya atau mungkin kalau misalkan kalian punya tema yang spesifik kayak untuk membedakan kata-kata yang terdengar mirip	11:26 minutes	√					√				It is an insertion at word repetition level of code mixing
93.	Atau gimana mempelajari <u><i>grammar</i></u> bisa <u><i>coment</i></u> dibawah!	11:33 11:34 minutes			√							It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
94.	Mungkin kalian mau tau kata-kata <u><i>slang</i></u>	11:35 minutes		√		√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
95.	<u><i>Comment</i></u> aja dibawah!	11:39 minutes		√		√						It is an alternation at word level of code mixing
96.	Dan untuk kalian yang belum <u><i>download U-Dictionary</i></u>	11:42 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing
97.	Aku bakal taruh <u><i>link-nya</i></u> di bawah biar kalian gampang <u><i>download-nya.</i></u>	11:43 11:46 minutes			√			√				It is a congruent lexicalization at baster level and word level of code mixing
98.	Ada fitur-fitur lainya yang seru di dalam aplikasi itu yang bisa banget membantu kalian belajar bahasa inggris, jadi <u><i>please do downloaded!</i></u>	11:53 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at

												phrase level of code mixing
99.	<u>Dan comment</u> di bawah !	11:55 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing
100.	<u>As always guys</u> ide-ide buat video-video selanjutnya	11:56 minutes		√			√					It is an alternation at phrase level of code mixing
101.	Kalau kalian suka videonya klik <u>like-nya</u>	12:01 minutes		√				√				It is an alternation at baster level of code mixing
102.	<u>Follow</u> aku di instagram dan twitter gampang banget @NESSIEJUDGE aja	12:02 minutes		√		√						It is an alternation at word level of code mixing
103.	Dan <u>subscribe</u> ke <u>channel</u> ini	12:05 minutes			√	√						It is a congruent lexicalization at word level of code mixing
104.	Dan nyalain lonceng <u>notification-nya</u>	12:06 minutes		√				√				It is an alternation at baster level of code mixing
105.	Biar kalian tau kalau misalkan kalau aku <u>upload</u> video baru	12:08 minutes	√			√						It is an insertion at word level of code mixing

106.	Karena aku nggak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi, <u><i>bye bye!</i></u>	12:12 minutes		√					√		It is an alternation at repetition word level of code mixing
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