

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this global era, many people learn foreign language to enable communication with other people around the world. People who can or understand more than one language are called as bilingual. It means that they have more codes to choose when speaking. When someone can understand two languages speaks, it is possible for them to choose, even mix their code in a single utterance. This mixing phenomenon is called as code-mixing. Code-mixing is a language phenomenon that can be found in bilingual society or among people who understand more than one language. It can occur in an everyday life but since the internet becomes a massive thing these days, there is a big possibility for code-mixing to occur.

From the analysis that the writer has done, it is known that code-mixing on the internet is found among 5 Indonesian beauty *vloggers* in their own video. Those Indonesian beauty *vloggers* are Kiara Leswara on *Easy New Year's Eve Makeup Tutorial*, Sarah Ayu on *Maybelline Pop Of Color - Neon Ombre Lips*, Linda Kayhz on *Dandan Natural Buat Ke Kampus*, Stefany Talita on *Quick Glam Makeup Tutorial*, and Abel Cantika on *Chic & Glowing Neutral Makeup Tutorial*. The analysis has been analyzed by using two theories; Muysken (2000) theory and Kolln & Funk (2012) English word classes.

Muysken categorizes the code-mixing into three types; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In this analysis, insertion found as the most used types of code-mixing. There are 41 data (51,25%) of insertion type which is inserted into Indonesian utterance uttered by Indonesian beauty *vloggers*. The second most used type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization. Based on the analysis, there are found 35 data (43,75 %) which occurs when the beauty *vloggers* insert several English vocabularies into the matrix language without changing the grammatical structure of both languages. The last is the less used type of code-mixing, alternation. There are 4 data (5%) of alternation found in the analysis. Alternation occurs in one sentence when the speakers mix one clause from matrix language with one clause from another language. It is not a code-switching because it occurs in a single utterance.

Furthermore, Kolln and Funk (2012) proposed 4 major English word classes; noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The phrases and clauses then are expanded from Kolln and Funk (2012) English word classes. The most dominant form of code-mixing found in Indonesian beauty *vloggers*' utterances from 134 English codes is words. Code-mixing in the form of Words occur about 92 times (69,2%) with noun (54,3%) as the dominant word. The second most dominant form of code-mixing is a phrase which is found as much as 37 phrases (27,8%) with noun phrase (56,8%) as the dominant phrase. The least dominant form is a clause that only occur about 4 times (3%) with dependent and independent clauses appear in the same amount.

Based on the analysis, code-mixing that Indonesian beauty *vloggers* mostly do is in the form of simple words. Among these five beauty *vloggers*, there are number of the same English words that are mixed into their utterances. The English words that are found more than twice usually occur in the name of makeup tools, the makeup products and action words. In addition, Indonesian beauty *vloggers* often change the function of an English word by adding Indonesian affixes and/or suffixes. For example, the use of Indonesian affix *meng-* to a word *contour* (noun) is changing the function of *contour* as a noun to be an action word, a verb

In conclusion, Indonesian beauty *vloggers* tend to do the code-mixing in insertion type. They generally insert English words related to makeup into their utterances. Probably, the existing words in Indonesian language cannot truly describe or express the intention of the speaker.

