CODE MIXING ANALYSIS OF PUELLA ID'S GUEST STARS ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Rey Yuditha Aninda
Universitas Bangka Belitung, Kec. Merawang Kab. Bangka, reyyuditha89@gmail.com

Diana Anggraeni
Universitas Bangka Belitung, Kec. Merawang Kab. Bangka, dianaanggraeniubb@gmail.com

Nurvita Wijayanti
Universitas Bangka Belitung, Kec. Merawang Kab. Bangka, wijayavita88@gmail.com

Abstract

This study discusses the use of code-mixing by guest stars who are invited to appear and chat with the presenters on a YouTube Channel called Puella ID. This study discusses the types, functions and patterns of code-mixing spoken by the guest stars. In analyzing, this study uses the theory proposed by Muysken for the types and patterns used. As for functions, this study uses the theory proposed by Hoffman. To carry out the research, seven guest stars from different videos are used as the objects. This study uses the qualitative method. The result of this study indicate that there are 3 types and 4 functions of code-mixing from the data. The results of this study are expected to be used as a guide in understanding the varieties of types, functions and patterns of code-mixing spoken by speakers.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Types, Functions, Patterns, Varieties.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang penggunaan campur kode oleh para bintang tamu yang diundang untuk tampil dan berbincang bersama dengan pembawa acara di kanal YouTube bernama Puella ID. Penelitian ini membahas tentang tipe, fungsi dan pola dari campur kode yang diucapkan oleh para bintang tamu tersebut. Dalam menganalisa, penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Muysken untuk tipe dan pola yang digunakan. Sedangkan untuk fungsi, penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Hoffman. Untuk menjalankan penelitian, tujuh orang bintang tamu dari video yang berbeda digunakan sebagai objek penelitian. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 3 tipe dan 4 fungsi dari data yang mengandung campur kode. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan sebagai panduan dalam memahami keberagaman tipe, fungsi dan pola dari campur kode yang diucapkan oleh penutur.

Kata kunci: *Campur kode, Tipe, Fungsi, Pola, Keberagaman.*

A. Background of the Study

Language is the most important aspect in the life of all being because it can be uses to communicate to each other. Human cannot separated of language because the language is a system to communicate between human to other human. There are many kinds of language in this world, for example Korean, Japanese, Mandarin, and English. English is a global language that is used for communication device between nations of different language. Nowadays, people around the world speak by using English to utterance something. The knowledge of English language these days are fundamental for working, doing business, studying, accessing various content on the internet, travelling, communicating, under-standing and knowing cultures, individuals, and many other things. The growing effect of the English language causes English used in every sector, hence people are directly or indirectly compelled to use the English language. That is the reason why using two or more languages is a worldwide phenomenon.

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages in everyday life. Indonesia is one of the countries where people can speak more than two languages. Most Indonesians can speak and understand both their regional language and the national language called Indonesian Language. Not only regional and national languages, but also some Indonesians can master one or more foreign languages such as English, Japanese, Korean, and so on. Therefore, Indonesians can be used as data for in doing language changes research-the bilingual or multilingual communities in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community.

People use more than one language. They mix one language to the other one and causes phenomena

called code mixing, which are familiar with bilinguals and multilingual. Hoffman described that there are some reasons why bilingual and multilingual people mix their languages when they are communicating with others range from talking about a particular topic, quoting other persons, being emphatic about something, and inserting sentence connectors.[1] Bilingual or multilingual persons who use code-mixing uses two different languages at the same time. According to Wardhaugh, bilingual people are usually required to select one particular code when they speak.[2] Sometimes, they may also decide to mix one code to another codes, even sometimes within very short utterances and start to develop a new code. Muysken states that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.[3] A speaker sometimes inserts words from different languages when talking to someone in a formal and informal situation.

The phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in many aspects of our daily lives such as politics, parenting, teaching process. The phenomenon of code mixing can also be found throughout the world of culture, which is now taking people's attention. People may choose a particular code or variety because it makes easier for them to discuss a specific topic, wherever they are speaking. In Indonesia, code-mixing can be found in teenagers and young adults when they interact with each other. Social media is one of the domains where the user uses code-mixing. The language that most mixed

---

[1] Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (New York: Longman, 1991), p. 110.
[2] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic,* Fifth Edition (Malden: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 101.

[3] Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 1.

when Indonesians speak in English, which has grown significantly in Indonesia, and it is an international language that is widely used throughout the world. Many Indonesian people mix English and Indonesian at the same time in their utterances. In other words, this situation has become an ordinary phenomenon in everyday life in Indonesia itself.

When mixing languages, people have the total ability in mastering two or more languages. The ability to speak in two languages results in code-mixing. Not all bilinguals or multilingual mix their languages are fully proficient in two or more languages. In this case, code-mixing is considered a strategy of the host and the guest to get audience/subscriber's attention, although they have a different level of English proficiency. Therefore, the pattern or the type of code-mixing used by two people in the same frame are investigated and compared by its function of using code-mixing. Consequently, it is crucial to analyze this code-mixing phenomenon so that the readers can distinguish the type and the function of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel.

According to Muysken there are three types of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The first is insertion, which is when lexical items from one language are inserted into another language. Language lexical items are words (noun, adjectives, prepositions) or phrases.[4] The second is alternation, which is happens when the structure of two language present in the clause remain relatively separate. Alternation happened in one sentence.[5] The last is congruent lexicalization, which is when two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled

---

[4] *Ibid.,* p. 3.
[5] *Ibid.,* p. 96.

lexically with elements from either language.[6]

Related to this phenomenon, an example of code-mixing between English and Indonesian can be found and used by a guest star on other YouTube channels. The example is:

Indonesian: "eh Keanu, lo kalo misalnya bisa imagine 10 tahun kedepan lo udah berkeluarga."

In the example, the YouTuber tried to mix Indonesian as the first language and English with imagine. This phenomenon often happens used by Indonesian YouTubers where they mix another language in their activity on YouTube. This study is interested in studying code mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube channel. They are Awkarin, Boy William, Prilly Latuconsina, Febby Rastanty, Yuki Kato, Mrion Jola and Syifa Hadju. The study sees the use of code-mixing phenomena often found on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. However, the guest stars do not speak English as their first language. The guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel try to use code-mixing by combining Indonesian and English. It will give impact or will influence the channel's subscribers language in their daily life unconsciously. When they are influenced to use code-mixing in their everyday life, sometimes they use it to look cool and show that they can speak English well. When to be able to speak English well, they will be more easily accepted in certain communities. Most of them who use code-mixing are only able to know the certain vocabulary.

The purposed of this study is to identify and describes the types, the functions and the pattern of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. In Analyzing, this study used qualitative as the method. Qualitative method is used because this study explains and

---

[6] *Ibid.,* p. 122.

describes the phenomena based on code-mixing theory.

This study will analyze the types, functions, and the patterns of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. This study uses the theory from Muysken (2000) to analyze the types and the patterns of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel and Hoffman (1991) to analyze the function of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel.

Therefore, this study focused in analyzing code-mixing used by seven guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. The seven guest stars are public figures who are currently very well known by almost Indonesian people and they have great infuence on social media in any field. In this study there are several steps in collecting the data that are watching videos, taking notes, identifying by reading the note, and grouping the data that had been identified. There are three steps in analyzing the data. They are making the table to classifying every types and functions, analyzing the types, the functions and the pattern, then making the results.

B. Types and Functions of Code-Mixing

1. Insertion

Data 1 – Ice Breaker

Original Utterances

Indonesian: "*Buat* **ice breaker** *dulu ya?*"

The data above is taken from a video on Puella ID's YouTube Channel with title "*Cinta Laura dan Awkarin Bikin Cowok Takut?!*". In this utterance, the guest star starts her utterance in Indonesian. Then, she inserts an English word "**ice breaker**" in the middle of the utterance and ended the utterance in Indonesian again. Therefore, the type of code-

mixing used by the guest star in this utterance is Insertion.

The function of code-mixing used by the guest star from data 1 is Talking About Particular Topic. From the data above, the guest star inserted "**ice breaker**" in the middle of the utterance because word **ice breaker** is more specific. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, **ice breaker** means a thing you do or say, such a game or joke to make people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, part, etc. Therefore, the guest star is more comfortable using English word to deliver the utterance**.**

Data 9 – Capable

Original Utterance

Indoesian: "*Pejantan emang* **capable** *untuk cari makan.*"

From the data above, the guest star mixes her codes. First she used Indonesian language "*pejantan emang*" then she shifts to English

"**capable**" and back again into Indonesian "*untuk cari makan*". The word "**capable**" is an adjective. Therefore, the types of code-mixing used by the guest star in her utterance is Insertion.

The function of code-mixing used by the guest star base on the data 9 is Express Group Identity. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary **capable** means having the ability or qualities necessary for doing something. The word "**capable**" that used by the guest star is English because she wants to prove that she has ability to use and understand English well. That is because express group indentity is the way one community thinks the guest star is different from others.

2. Alternation

Data 27 – Remember This

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*aku inget banget kameranya mendekat ke mukanya,* **remember this?**"

From the data above, the guest star he used Indonesian language "*aku inget banget kameranya mendekat ke mukanya*" then shifted into English "**remember this**". Therefore, the type of code-mixing he use is alternation.

The function of the code-mixing is Repetition Used for Clarification. The guest star used English word **remember this** because he wants to clarify does the host still remember the moment when the camera move closer to her face. The guest star used English and mix it in the utterance to clarifying something. Therefore, the function of code-mixing is Repetition Used for Clarification.

Data 69 – After High School

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "**After high school** *gua dilema banget.*"

From the data above, the guest star inform that after high school she used to be dilemma. The code-mixing spoken by Yuki Kato was found in video with title "*Yuki Kato, Hidupku Gak Seperti Kalian Pikir!*" on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. In her utterance, she used English language then shifted into Indonesian. Therefore, the type of code-mixing she use is alternation.

The function of code-mixing used by the guest star is Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary **after** means later than something meanwhile **high school** means a school for young people between the age of 14 to 18. The guest star used English "**after high school**" in the beginning of her utterance because she wants to smooth the utterance so the subscribers able to understand.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Data 19 – Role Model & My Dad

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*kalau* **role model** *untuk gitu semua kayanya* **my dad.**"

Based on the utterance above, Karin explains that her role model is her own father. The utterance used Indonesian, then English is randomly inserted to describe "**role model**" and "**my dad**". As been in the utterance, the code-mixing happens where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with element from either language (Muysken, 2000). So, the type of this code-mixing is Congruent Lexicalization.

The function of the code-mixing used by the guest star is Talking about Particular Topic. The guest star use English word **role model** and **my dad** to explain that her role model is her own dad. The guest star using English when talking about particular topic because she is more confident and comfortable in English. Therefore, the function of the code-mixing is Talking about Particular Topic.

Data 8 – Financial & Less of Man

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*Istilahnya* **financial** *kita lebih bagus dari lo, itu gak membuat lo* **less of man.**"

From the data above, Awkarin tells that when woman has better financial than a man, it does not make a man less of man. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian and English language. However, she is inserting two English "**financial**" and "**less of man**" into her utterance. The type is Congruent Lexicalization.

The function of the code-mixing used by the guest star is Talking about Particular Topic. The guest star talking about **financial** and if it does not make **man less of man**. The function of this code-mixing is Talking about Particular Topic because the guest star feels free and more comfortable to express thought in English.
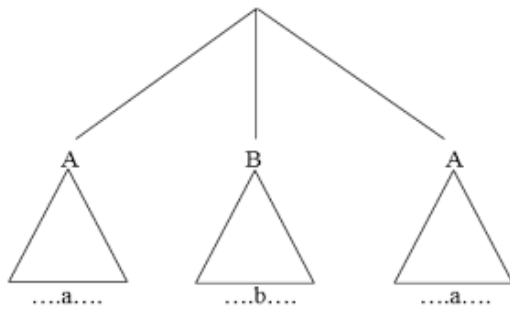
C. The Pattern of Code-Mixing

1. Insertion

Figure 1. The Pattern Of Insertion by Muysken

Based on the pattern above, A represents Indonesian "*buat*" and "*dulu ya*". Then, B represents the English word "**ice breaker**". The guest star used the English word "ice breaker" to show code-mixing in the utterance. The guest star mixed a word noun into the sentence and turn into Insertion type.

Data 1 – Ice Breaker

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*Buat* **ice breaker** *dulu ya?*"

The guest star inserted English word "**ice breaker**" in the middle of her utterance. The lexical item of the word "**ice breaker**" is a noun. Insertion occur when lexical items from one language are incorporate into another language.

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: Buat

B: **ice breaker**

A: *dulu ya*

Data 9 – Capable

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*Pejantan emang* **capable** *untuk cari makan.*"

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: *Pejantan emang*

B: **capable**

A: *untuk cari makan*

Based on the diagram above, A represents Indonesian "*pejantan emang*" and "*untuk cari makan*". Then, B represents the English "**capable**". Therefore, the types of this utterance is Insertion.
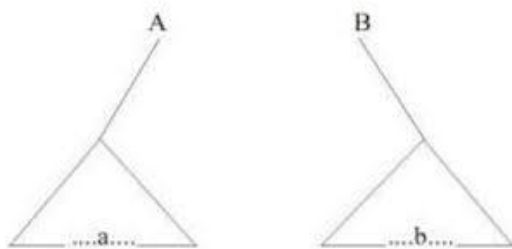
2. Alternation

Figure 2. The Pattern of Alternation by Muysken

Based on the pattern above, it shows that the utterance is started with Indonesian "*aku inget banget kameranya mendekat ke mukanya*" then shifted to English "**remember this**". "A" represent English language, and "B" represent Indonesian. She alternately mixed two languages into one sentence. This utterance is Alternation.

Data 27 – Remember This

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*aku inget banget kameranya mendekat ke mukanya,* **remember this?**"

Alternation happens when the structure of two languages present in the clause remain relatively separate.

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: *aku inget banget kameranya mendekat ke mukanya*

B: **remember this**

Data 69 – After High School

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "**After high school** *gua dilema banget.*"

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: **After high school**

B: *gua dilema banget*

Based on the pattern above, it show that the utterance is started with English language "**After high school**" then shifted to Indonesian

"*gua dilema banget*". "A" represent English language, and "B" represent Indonesian. Therefore the type of this code-mixing is Alternation.
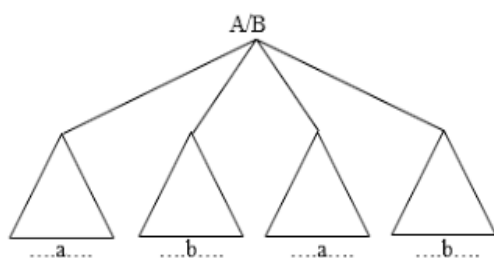
3. Congruent Lexicalization

Figure 3. The Pattern of Congruent Lexicalization by Muysken

Data 19 – Role Model & My Dad

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*kalau* **role model** *untuk gitu semua kayanya* **my dad.**"

Congruent lexicalization refers to when two languages share grammatical structures.

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: *Kalau*

B: **role model**

A: *untuk gitu semua kayanya*

B: **my dad**

Based on pattern above, in the beginning of her utterance used Indonesian "*kalau*". Then, she shifted to English "**role model**". Next, she used Indonesian again "*untuk gitu semua kayanya*" and then changed back into English "**my dad**". "A" represent Indonesian meanwhile "B" represent English. Therefore, the type of this sentence is Congruent Lexicalization.

Data 8 – Financial & Less of Man

Original Utterance

Indonesian: "*Istilahnya* **financial** *kita lebih bagus dari lo, itu gak membuat lo* **less of man.**"

A/B: Utterances contained code mixing

A: *Istilahnya*

B: **financial**

C: *kita lebih bagus dari lo, itu gak membuat lo*

D: **less of man**

Based on the pattern above, in the beginning of her utterance used

Indonesian "*istilahnya*". Then she shifted into English "**financial**". Next, she used Indonesian "*kita lebih bagus dari lo, itu gak membuat lo*" then shifted back into English "**less of man**". "A" represent Indonesian and "B" represent English. Therefore, the type of this sentence is Congruent Lexicalization because Indonesian and English sharing grammatical structure and the words from both languages are inserted randomly in one sentence.

D. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to identify the types and the functions of code-mixing used by the guest stars on Puella ID's YouTube Channel. The results of this study can be summarized as follow:

1. In analyzing the data, there are 3 types of code mixing used by guest stars. Meanwhile, from the 7 functions, there are only 4 functions of code-mixing used.

Namely, Talking about Particular Topic, Repetition Used for Clarification, Express Group Indentity, and Clarifying the Speech Content fot the Interlocutor.

2. The most functions of code-mixing used by the guest stars when utter the utterances is talking about particular topic. It is because they are cannot find appropiate word in Indonesian so they used word in English to deliver the utterances.

REFERENCES

Hoffman, Charlotte. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman, 1991. [https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315842035]

Muysken, Pieter. *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic,* Fifth Edition. Malden: Blackwell Publishing, 2006.