INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING BY "KUY-ENTERTAINMENT" YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting one language element into another language element in one sentence. This research used descriptive qualitative research to aimed the types and reasons for code-mixing that were realized in the "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube video. The method of collecting data from this qualitative research is observational. And the technique of analyzing data is descriptive. This research used theory from Muysken (2000) to analyzed about the types of code-mixing, and for the reason used theory from (Hoffman, 1991). The researchers found 15 data of types and reasons of code-mixing. Those were 3 types in the utterances, 12 data of insertion, 2 data of alternation, and 1 data of congruent lexicalization. And for the reason, the researchers found 4 reasons of code-mixing, those were 9 data of talking about particular topic, 2 data of quoting somebody else, 3 data of being emphatic about something, and 1 data of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Keywords: code-mixing, inserting, language

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who really need each other. One of the things they often do is communicate to help facilitate all their activities. To communicate, humans used language as a medium. And they can use a variety of languages that exist in this world. However, English is the most widely known language and is an international language. It causes people to learn the language and make it bilingual. What is meant by bilingual is a person who can understand two languages (Wardhaugh, 2006). That way, this bilingual ability can be used by the community to communicate with other people using the two languages they master.

Whereas, communication is considered an important thing in this world because humans use it to discuss, and express their opinions, thoughts, and feelings using language through that communication. In this era of globalization, there are many problems that arise when humans communicate with each other. For example, in this communication, there is a misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. And these misunderstandings can occur when the speaker and listener cannot communicate in the same language. This causes the intent and purpose of the speaker to be not conveyed properly to the listener.

Actually, not everyone can use English, even though English is a global language. Instead, they mix English with their own language. Even if you mix the local language with English, this will not continue to run normally and well, because there may be misunderstandings between the meaning of the speaker and the listener. Usually, they mix the two languages because they do not know the appropriate language and diction to replace the word or sentence, they want to say with the English language. And it could

also be because they are too nervous in using English when communicating. When people mix two languages together while they are communicating, it is called code-mixing.

Wardhaugh (2006) said that Code-mixing is a mixing from one language to another that is done when communication, this code mixing occurs when in one utterance there are two different languages that are deliberately spoken by the speaker. This code mixing usually arises because the people who use it are capable of being able to use more than one language. And this code mixing appears with certain motives in everyday life when they use it in communicating. Code-mixing is also like a tradition when these people speak, they will mix two different languages in one sentence that they want to convey.

However, the use of code-mixing also occurs in social media. Social media is a tool used by most people today. In social media, it is very possible for the general public to be involved in exchanging ideas, and to obtain information virtually. But of course, social media has face-to-face communication between two or more people, and then the impressions of the conversation can be uploaded through the platforms available on social media. Code mixing is generally used by people who have the ability to use more than one language, starting from their mother tongue to the other language to be spoken. one of the examples in Indonesian-English is available on social media on the YouTube Channel. And one of these platforms is YouTube, where people nowadays often use YouTube as a place to share whatever they want to spread. Regarding code-mixing itself, it can be found in everyday conversations and researchers can find it on YouTube videos. One common phenomenon where there is code-mixing is from the YouTube channel Boy William.

Boy (00:55): "Ada papan **store** di sini **man**."

("There's a store board here, man.")

This conversation is a common phenomenon that occurs in one of the videos on Boy William's YouTube channel. In this phenomenon Boy William mixes two languages, namely English-Indonesian. And the mixing of these languages is included in the Alternation type because the structure of the two languages alternates unclearly both at the grammatical and lexical level (Muysken, 2000).

The social media that the researchers used is taking from one of the YouTube videos on the "Kuy-Entertainment" channel. In one of the videos there is a conversation of more than one person which contains a lot of code-mixing phenomena. And one example of this phenomenon is as follows.

Hesti (00:20): "Senang banget kita udah ada di **This or That** kan yang **literally** ini acara yang kalo gak salah **number one** deh diantara keluarga gue."

("I'm so happy that we're already on This or That, which is literally the number one event in my family if I'm not mistaken.")

This conversation is a specific phenomenon that the researchers found in one of the videos on "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel. According to Muysken (2000), in this phenomenon, Hesti added an English insertion when speaking in Indonesian. And mixing these languages is included in code-mixing. According to Hoffman (1991), the reason for using code-mixing in this phenomenon is included in the reason of talking about a particular topic because Hesti talks about 1 topic that uses language that is not commonly used in everyday life to express her pleasure in attending This or That event.

This code-mixing is occurred on sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh & Fuller (1987), sociolinguistics is a study that discusses the daily life that we usually do, such as ordinary conversation, carrying out norms, policies, and laws from a place that is usually done by society and of course has something to do with language. By studying

sociolinguistics in our society, the researcher also finds out more about what language is. It is in the sociology of language that we can try to discover how social structures can be better understood by the study of language. In other words, sociology can be considered as a study that discusses people's lives, and linguistics is a study that discusses language, so these two things are called sociolinguistics.

Wardhaugh (2006) said that sociolinguistics is a study in which language variations are studied and the purpose of these language variations is to find out what variations tell us about a language and the knowledge of speakers of that language. From this explanation, it means that the language that exists and is used in communicating varies, not just one. The variations of language that occur when communicating are the result of the speaker's own thoughts and knowledge. The use of various languages is normal and is widely practiced in this era. A person can use variations of the language according to their individual needs, desires, and knowledge.

Also, from to the other expert explain that code-mixing is a use of two or more languages by inserting one language element into another language element in one sentence (Tej & Ritchie, 2006). Code-mixing is an activity of mixing two codes or can be referred to as mixing two languages without changing the topic and also the meaning of the conversation. Usually, speakers mix languages because there is no choice of diction that speakers can use in that language. Apart from the fact that speakers cannot find diction from the previous language, it can also be because according to the speaker, using diction from the target language is more comfortable and suitable for use. Mixing the code can make some variations in a conversation by speakers both in speech and in ordinary conversations that occur in people's lives.

In this research, the researchers use the theory from Muysken (2000) which states that there are 3 types of code-mixing. And the three types are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. For the first type is insertion, it means that insertion of material which is done by changing the lexical items of the material or it can also change the entire main element of one language into the structure of another language. Then, for the second type of code-mixing is alternation, this alternation process often occurs in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but it also happens a lot in other communities. Alternation is changing from one language into another language involves grammar and lexicon. And for the last is congruent lexicalization, this type can be interpreted as a group of migrants from the second generation. The dialects of the languages spoken are roughly the same and there is no tradition of clear or overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where there are two languages whose grammatical structure can be divided and can be filled lexically by using elements of their language.

Meanwhile from the reason of code-mixing, the researchers used theory from Hoffman (1991) which states that there are seven reasons of code-mixing. And the seven reasons are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. For the first reason is talking about particular topic it means that sometimes a person prefers to talk about a certain topic using one language compared to another. But sometimes when someone is communicating, especially for speakers, they feel free and also feel more comfortable to express what they want to say, such as pleasure, sadness, emotion, or even anger by using language that is not derived from their everyday language. The second reason is quoting somebody else, it means that when someone wants to convey a message or news, usually that person will

change the code by quoting from someone else. In the quoting process, it is not necessary to use the exact same words and sentences from the source. Because the purpose of citing a source from someone is to give the impression that the content may or may not be accurate.

For the next reason is being emphatic about something, in this case when someone who is expressing an opinion or speaking in a language other than the native language, suddenly feels the need to empathize with something, either intentionally or unintentionally, a speaker will switch from a second language to a first language or native language. After that, there is interjection, interjection is a word that connects sentences. When a speaker doing code-mixing to express between bilingual people it can sometimes indicate a sentence link or interjection. This interjection has no grammatical value, but even so we can find some interjections that are used when communicating such as (Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc.). Next reason is repetition use for clarification, in the communication process, sometimes someone can repeat what has been said before. The repetition can be done by using another code, or in other words by using another language. This does not mean that the repetition that has been done by the speaker can make the listener's understanding better but only serves as repetition. And can also be used as emphasis and the style of language that will be used for the repetition.

For the next reason of code-mixing is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, in this reason means that when a bilingual is communicating with another bilingual, it will produce code-mixing in the communication process. This is so that the utterances conveyed can be understood by the listeners well. And for the last reason is expressing group identity, this reason is to express group identity, you can use code-switching and code-mixing. When compared to the way of communication carried out by none communication of none community, it is different from the way of people who are outside the community.

Research in this code-mixing has been previously studied by several previous researchers. For the first the researchers taken the research from (Handayani & Satria, 2018). This study analyzed about the types of content words in insertional code-mixing used by English department student in Putera Batam University by using the theory from (Muysken, 2000). And for the result of this study there are some constituents that not translated by students into English, from thus the sound in effectives and not sufficient. And the students mostly use different kind of content words in the insertional code-mixing. And for the second the researchers taken from from Andrean, Daud & Kismullah (2019), the researchers analyzed about code-mixing in Cek Toko Sebeleah movie. The researchers concern to investigated the types of code-mixing using theory from (Muysken, 2000). In this study the researchers found 51 data of code-mixing, and the type is insertion and alternation. Actually, from the expert there are three types, but the researchers not found congruent lexicalization type from the movie.

The third research is taken from Hutabarat & Khalisa (2020) that determined about the types of code-mixing used by "Teenagers in Facebook". The data was taken by the researchers are all utterances from teenagers in Facebook which contain code-mixing. In analyzing the data, the researchers used Hoffman (1991) theory to find out the types of code-mixing. And the results of their research in the types intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving change of pronunciation. And for the last, the researchers taken from (Nabila & Idayani, 2022). In this study, the researchers analyzed about forms of code-mixing used in social media. To found the forms of code-mixing, the researchers used theory from (Suwito, 1985). The researchers found six forms on social

media, there are insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of word reduplication, insertion of idiom, and insertion of clause. And the most dominant is insertion of word.

And from the explanation above, the researchers discuss and analyze the use of code-mixing in everyday life, especially in one of "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube videos. In the video they mix two languages, namely English-Indonesian. And the researchers are interested in analyzing the use of code-mixing because code-mixing phenomenon become a style of speaking in society, this research will be concern in types and reason of code-mixing by using the theory from Muysken (2000) and (Hoffman, 1991).

2. METHOD

There are so many phenomena that occur around the environment. One of the phenomena that attracts researchers in research is code-mixing which found on "Kuy-Entertainmen" YouTube channel. The phenomenon in the video occurs when they talk to each other. Based on the phenomena described above, then the researchers will use descriptive qualitative research methods to discuss this. The qualitative research that occurs in this study is in accordance with social phenomena. According to Creswell (2013), this qualitative research is carried out with the aim of exploring a phenomenon or can be referred to as a population problem that occurs in society. And the purpose of this qualitative research is as a detailed understanding of both the basic understanding to reach a more detailed understanding (Creswell, 2013). The method of collecting data from this qualitative research is through interviews, observations, documents, and also behavioral investigations.

However, this study used observational for the method of collecting the data. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the observational method is refers to demonstrates that need to collect the data by observing the data source. Because in this study the researchers used observational techniques, in the research process the researchers were not directly involved or referred to as non-participants. According to Sudaryanto (2015), this non-participant technique means that a researcher will only collect the data and does not require the participation of the researcher in the communication process which is the data source. Therefore, the researchers made observations by watching shows from the "Kuy-Entertainment" channel. There are several steps taken by researchers in collecting data, such as:
1. First, the researchers watched the video repeatedly.
2. Second, the researchers listened and recorded the speech transcript containing the code mixing in the video.
3. Third, the researchers identified the speech in the video.
4. Fourth, researchers make groups from the data that has been identified.
5. The last, the researchers classified the speech data based on the type and reasons for using code-mixing in the speech.

Data analysis from this qualitative research consists of preparing and also organizing data, the data is in the form of text or images to be analyzed, then the analysis will represent the data in the form of images, tables, or in the form of discussions (Creswell, 2013). There are several steps taken in conducting process analysis in this data study is as follows:
1. Classify the data that has been collected into types and reason code-mixing.
2. Analyze the types and reasons of the data that have been classified previously.

In this study, researchers used informal methods to present the results of the study. And according to Sudaryanto (2015), the informal method is a method in which the presentation is in the form of words, or it can be said as a presentation in descriptive form because it is in the form of words.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of this study was conducted to further analyze the findings that have been carried out previously. In the analysis of this research, of course, there are wo questions regarding the types and reactions code mixing in the YouTube video "Kuy-Entertainment". And in analyzing this type of code-mixing, the researchers used Muysken (2000) theory. Meanwhile, to analyze the reasoning behind code-mixing, the researchers used the theory from (Hoffman, 1991). The analysis of the two questions contained in the YouTube video "Kuy-Entertainment" is presented in the form below:

3.1.Types of Code-mixing

In communication between speakers and listeners sometimes they use code-mixing in their speech. Code-mixing has several types. As stated by Muysken (2000), that code-mixing has three types, namely, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. And the following is an analysis of the types of code-mixing that have been found in the "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube video.

3.1.1 Insertion

After collecting transcript data from the "Kuy-Entertainment" video, the researchers grouped the data based on the types of code-mixing. And the data below is data that is in accordance with the insertion code mixing theory. The researchers group the data based on the characteristics of insertion, namely in one sentence there is the insertion of lexical elements of the material, or if it is simplified then in one sentence there is the insertion of a foreign language, either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end. However, the insertion is still in one sentence from the mother tongue used. There are following data that include in the insertion:

Enzy (00:32) : "Ini tu lagi jadi banyak banget orang-oranag suka ngomong-ngomongin gitu lo jadi kek **common things** banget gitu."
("This is why so many people like to talk about it like that, it's like a very common thing.")

In this utterance, it can be seen that Enzy used two languages to convey sentences to the other person. The sentence starts in Indonesian where the language plays a more dominant role, which is then added in the middle of the sentence with a word from English **"common things"**. This phenomenon indicates that the utterance delivered by Enzy contains code-mixing with insertion type. The utterance is included in the insertion type because **"common things"** inserted by Enzy into Indonesian is still in the same sentence and the inserted word acts as an addition to convey the same information in one sentence.

Hesti (00:36) : "Itu kayak **best choice** banget untuk sekarang."
("It's like the best choice for now.")

This utterance, it can be seen that Hesti used two languages to convey sentences to the other person. The sentence starts in Indonesian where the language plays a more dominant role, which is then added in the middle of the sentence with a word from English **"best choice"**. This phenomenon indicates that the utterance delivered by Hesti contains

code-mixing with insertion type. The utterance is included in the insertion type because **"best choice"** inserted by Hesti into Indonesian is still in the same sentence and the inserted word acts as an addition to convey the same information in one sentence.

Enzy (00:54) : "Apalagi kalo kalian juga lagi **staycation** kalian bisa nonton **This or That**."

("Especially if you are also on a staycation you can watch This or That.")

In the utterance that delivered by Enzy, it can be seen that Enzy used two languages to convey sentences to the other person. The sentence starts in Indonesian where the language plays a more dominant role, which is then added in the middle and in the end of the sentence with a word from English **"staycation and This or That"**. This phenomenon indicates that the utterance delivered by Enzy contains code-mixing with insertion type. The utterance is included in the insertion type because **"staycation and This or That"** inserted by Enzy into Indonesian is still in the same sentence and the inserted word acts as an addition to convey the same information in one sentence.

Enzy (01:03) : "Kalian benar benar punya waktu untuk **quality time** sambil nonton **This or That**."

("You guys really have time for quality time while watching This or That.")

In the utterance that delivered by Enzy, it can be seen that Enzy used two languages to convey sentences to the other person. The sentence starts in Indonesian where the language plays a more dominant role, which is then added in the middle and in the end of the sentence with a word from English **"quality time and This or That"**. This phenomenon indicates that the utterance delivered by Enzy contains code-mixing with insertion type. The utterance is included in the insertion type because **"quality time and This or That"** inserted by Enzy into Indonesian is still in the same sentence and the inserted word acts as an addition to convey the same information in one sentence.

Enzy (05:34) : "Yang tau **podcast** lo ya cuma kita-kita ini doang."

("The only ones who know about your podcast are us.")

This utterance, it can be seen that Enzy used two languages to convey sentences to the other person. The sentence starts in Indonesian where the language plays a more dominant role, which is then added in the middle of the sentence with a word from English **"podcast"**. This phenomenon indicates that the utterance delivered by Enzy contains code-mixing with insertion type. The utterance is included in the insertion type because **"podcast"** inserted by Enzy into Indonesian is still in the same sentence and the inserted word acts as an addition to convey the same information in one sentence.

3.1.2 Alternation

This type is process often occurs in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but it also happens a lot in other communities. Alternation is changing from one language into another language involves grammar and lexicon. The are following data that include the alternation type:

Hesti (10:10) : "**Invention of privacy**, gak boleh kayak gitu ya!"

("Invention of privacy, it can be like that!")

In the utterance conveyed by Hesti, there are two different languages, which are mixed into one sentence. So, in this utterance, Hesti, who initially used English switched to

Indonesian, but in the process of changing the language, there was a pause between English and Indonesian. The use of code-mixing is included in the type of alternation. And in this type of alternation, it cannot be determined which language is more dominant between the two languages that are mixed. So, in the speech delivered by Hesti, it is also clear that there is no significant or dominant difference between Indonesian and English.

Oza (34:44)   : "Gua tuh kayaknya punya moto, **say no to cutting say yes to cuddling**"
           ("I think I have a motto, say no to cutting say yes to cuddling.")

In the utterance conveyed by Oza, there are two different languages, which are mixed into one sentence. In this utterance, Oza, who initially used Indonesian switched to English, but in the process of changing the language, there was a pause between Indonesian and English. The use of code-mixing is included in the type of alternation. And in this type of alternation, it cannot be determined which language is more dominant between the two languages that are mixed. So, in the speech delivered by Oza, it is also clear that there is no significant or dominant difference between Indonesian and English.

3.1.3   Congruent Lexicalization

The dialects of the languages spoken are roughly the same and there is no tradition of clear or overt language separation. This type refers to a situation where there are two languages whose grammatical structure can be divided and can be filled lexically by using elements of their language. The following data that include the alternation type:

Hesti (00:52) : "**Moment zonenya** juga dapet banget."
           ("The moment of the zone is also very good")

Hesti's utterance is also an example of the code-mixing phenomenon. In this speech, Hesti mixed two languages, namely English and Indonesian. And the utterance is included in code-mixing with congruent lexicalization type because the dialect of the language spoken by Hesti is approximately the same and there is no clear or overt language separation tradition between the two languages. And the word **"Moment zone"** is used to describe a situation where there are two languages whose grammatical structure can be divided and can be filled lexically by using the elements of that language. In this example the use of English **"Moment zone"** can trigger Indonesian, the words are quite close to the meaning of **"Momen zonanya"** in Indonesian.

3.2.Reasons of Code-mixing

In communication between speakers and listeners sometimes they use code-mixing in their speech. Code-mixing has several reasons for why it used when the speaker talks to the other. As stated by Hoffman (1991), that code-mixing has seven types, namely, are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. And the following is an analysis of the reasons of code-mixing that have been found in the "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube video.

3.2.1   Talking About Particular Topic

This reason means that sometimes a person prefers to talk about a certain topic using one language compared to another. And the following data that include this reason are:

Hesti (00:52) : "**Moment zonenya** juga dapet banget."
           ("The moment of the zone is also very good")

In this utterance, Hesti's used of code-mixing is included in the reason for talking about a particular topic. This is because people prefer to talk about a certain topic by using language that is not everyday language to express emotions, joy, or anger. And in that

utterance, Hesti used English **"zone"** to express her feelings and feels more comfortable using the English language.

Enzy (00:54) : "Apalagi kalo kalian juga lagi **staycation** kalian bisa nonton **This or That**."
　　　　　　　　("Especially if you are also on a staycation you can watch This or That.")

In the utterance, Enzy's used of code-mixing is included in the reason for talking about a particular topic. This is because people prefer to talk about a certain topic by using language that is not everyday language to express emotions, joy, or anger. And in that utterance, Enzy used English **"staycation and This or That"** to express her feelings and feels more comfortable using the English language.

3.2.2　Quoting Somebody Else

This reason means that when someone wants to convey a message or news, usually that person will change the code by quoting from someone else. And the following data that include this reason is:
Hesti (10:10) : "**Invention of privacy**, gak boleh kayak gitu ya!"
　　　　　　　　("Invention of privacy, it can be like that!")

In the utterance, it is included in the reason for Quoting Somebody Else. This is because Hesti wants to convey a message by quoting from someone, and the message lies in the words **"invention of privacy"**. In the utterance, the use of quotations does not have to be exactly the same as the original, because the context only makes it clear what the speaker wants to convey.

3.2.3　Being Emphatic About Something

This reason means that when someone who is expressing an opinion or speaking in a language other than the native language, suddenly feels the need to empathize with something, either intentionally or unintentionally, a speaker will switch from a second language to a first language or native language. And the data from this reason is:
Enzy (00:32) : "Ini tu lagi jadi banyak banget orang-oranag suka ngomong-ngomongin gitu lo jadi kek **common things** banget gitu."
　　　　　　　　("This is why so many people like to talk about it like that, it's like a very common thing.")

In this utterance, Enzy entered the word **"common things"** because she wants to emphasize something or give assertiveness by using a language that is not his mother tongue. This is classified as the reason for code-mixing as Being Emphatic About Something.

3.2.4　Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

This reason means that, when a bilingual is communicating with another bilingual, it will produce code-mixing in the communication process. This is so that the utterances conveyed can be understood by the listeners well.
Enzy (01:03) : "Kalian benar benar punya waktu untuk **quality time** sambil nonton **This or That**."
　　　　　　　　("You guys really have time for quality time while watching This or That.")

In the utterance the reason for the speech delivered by Enzy is included in the reason for the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. This is because

Enzy's interlocutor is also bilingual, while the word **"podcast"** used by Enzy is like a word that other people can understand and it seems as if there is no code-mixing element in the utterance. So, it causes the conversation to connect with each other and can be understood clearly.

The data that has been found is presented in the Table 1. This table shows about the types of code-mixing that found in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel. And Table 2. Shows about the reasons of code-mixing that found in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel.

Table 1. Types of code-mixing

No	Types of code-mixing in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel.	
	Types of code-mixing	*Frequency*
1.	Insertion	12
2.	Alternation	2
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	1

Table 2. Reasons of code-mixing

No	Reasons of code-mixing in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel.	
	Reasons of code-mixing	*Frequency*
1.	Talking About Particular Topic	9
2.	Quoting Somebody Else	2
3.	Being Emphatic About Something	3
4.	Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor	1

4. CONCLUSION

The analysis of types and reasons of code-mixing that found in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel had been conducted by the researchers. Base on the result of this research, the researchers can conclude that there are three types and four reasons of code-mixing that found in "Kuy-Entertainment" YouTube channel. For the types the researchers used theory from (Muysken, 2000). Thus, there are insertion type with 12 data, then alternation with 2 data, and the last type is congruent lexicalization with 1 data. For the reasons as explained before, the researchers used theory from Hoffman (1991) that stated there are seven reason of code-mixing, in the other hand, this research only found four reasons of code-mixing, thus the reason are talking about particular topic with 9 data, then the reason about quoting somebody else with 2 data, for the next reason is being emphatic about something with 3 data, and for the last is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 1 data.

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