CODE MIXING LANGUAGE INDONESIAN ENGLISH IN VIDEOS OF YUVI PHAN'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Ni Putu Sri Widi Adnyani Karang
sriwidiadnyanik@gmail.com
English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
Denpasar, Bali

ABSTRACT

Code mixing is the process of mix two or more languages into one discourse or utterance in a particular situation. This study discussrs code mixing of Indonesian and English language in videos of Yuvi Phan Youtube Channel, which aims to identify the types of code-mixing and describe the reasons for the usage of code-mixing that Yuvi Phan uses in her videos. The data were taken from two videos of Yuvi Phan Youtube Channel entitled *"konspirasi teori penyebab déjà vu"* and *"mantul tips styling natural curls gampang"*. Those data were collected using the documentation method by applying the note-taking technique. The theories used for the analysis are the theory of types of code-mixing by Muysken and reasons for using code-mixing by Hoffman. The findings of this study indicate that all types of code-mixing are used in the videos. Those are 70 code-mixing for Insertion, 26 code-mixing for Alternation, and 50 for Congruent Lexicalization. In this artcile, all of the reasons also appear in the code-mixing.

Keywords: Code mixing, types of code mixing, Bilingual, Yuvi Phan.

ABSTRAK

Pencampuran kode adalah proses mencampur dua atau lebih bahasa menjadi satu wacana atau ucapan dalam situasi tertentu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan menjelaskan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode yang digunakan Yuvi Phan dalam videonya. Data tersebut diambil dari dua video Channel Youtube Yuvi Phan berjudul "konspirasi teori penyebab deja vu" dan "mantul tips styling natural curls gampang". Data tersebut dikumpulkan menggunakan metode dokumentasi dengan menerapkan teknik pencatatan. Teori yang digunakan untuk analisis adalah teori jenis pencampuran kode oleh Muysken dan alasan untuk menggunakan pencampuran kode oleh Hoffman. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis pencampuran kode digunakan dalam video. Itu adalah 70 pencampuran kode untuk Penyisipan, 26 pencampuran kode untuk Alternation, dan 50 untuk Leksikalisasi Kongruen. Di sini termasuk semua alasan juga muncul dalam pencampuran kode.

Kata kunci: Pencampuran kode, jenis pencampuran kode, Bilingual, Yuvi Phan

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the way of human communication, which is spoken or written by using words in a structured and conventional way. It impacts the daily lives of humans in any race, creed, and region of the world and helps express feelings, desires, and queries to the world around us. However, in every region around the world, people have their language to interact with. Nowadays, people tend to improve their ability to use and comprehend their language in other languages to communicate broadly. Sometimes, people switch or mix the language code in a communication process. It usually happens to people who are capable of language more than one kind; usually, it is called Bilingualism.

The bilinguals use their language capabilities to express their feelings, thoughts and shaped their identity. This condition also helps them satisfy their individual and social needs in the different contexts of the language used. Many people worldwide use two or more languages in their daily lives, e.g., English becomes the third language for Indonesian, because they usually use their mother tongue or native language to communicate to their family and society. These phenomena are called code-mixing, which is mixing the mother tongue with another language, usually found in informal interactions. According to Kachru in Nusjam (2004) defines code-mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language to another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. On the other hand, according to Wardaugh (2015:132), he explains that code-mixing occurs when a conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the others in the course of a single utterance. Moreover, according to Chaer (2004:114), code-

mixing uses two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a speech community.

Nowadays, code-switching and code-mixing phenomenon have become trendy as the way to speak in society, especially in Indonesia, for example, *Jaksel* style (South Jakarta style). This trend or phenomenon is also studied in sociolinguistics, which is studying language works in society. This phenomenon affects several platforms in social media, including YouTube Platform, which gives free-to-use service and an ideal space for teens to discover things they like.

For many young people, YouTube is used to watch music videos, comedy shows, how-to guides, recipes, hacks, and more. For some, YouTube can be used as a source for learning language (Kusuma, Darmawan, & Susanto, 2020). Many young people also use the video-sharing service to follow their favorite vloggers (video bloggers), subscribe to other YouTubers and celebrities they are interested in. Yuvi Phan is one of the famous YouTubers and got almost 400k Subscribers on her YouTube channel. She delivers her utterance to the subscribers by mixing two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. She brings some information and exciting stories, like mystery, and beauty & fashion tips from Western or even from Indonesia. Thus, her channel is entertaining yet educational. These videos could also help to improve English skills.

Due to these phenomena, the researcher wants to analyze the types and reasons usage of code-mixing found on videos of Yuvi Phan's YouTube channel. In analyzing those videos, the researcher looked for code-mixing from the Indonesian language to English. The data were collected only from videos of Yuvi Phan on the YouTube channel.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method covers data source, method and technique of

collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting analysis. Relating to the statements mention before, the researcher decided to use the method of the research as follows:

The data source of this study was taken from YouTube channel by Yuvi Phan, namely 'Mantul Tips Styling Natural Curls Gampang' and 'Konspirasi Teori Penyebab Déjà Vu' as the primary data. Those videos are chosen as the data source because she is one of the famous bilingual YouTubers in Indonesia. Besides that, those videos have a lot of data containing code-mixing. In order to know the method and technique of collecting data in this study used the documentation method. The data was collected by downloading the movie from the Internet. And the technique of collecting data in this study were: Firstly, the videos were downloaded from the internet. Secondly, watching and listening intensively to the speaker on the videos. Thirdly, taking note of the data to find out of code-mixing uttered by Yuvi Phan as the speaker of her videos.

The method and technique of analyzing data used the descriptive qualitative method. Because this study aims at analyzing data in the form of utterances, this study is based on the theory of Muysken (2000) about code-mixing. There are several procedures to analyze the data: First, utterances contained as code-mixing were collected and classified into types of code-mixing. Second, all the data was analyzed and described to determine why the speaker used code-mixing influenced by the context of the situation. And after that, the result of the analysis is written in the form of paragraphs.

The method and technique of presenting data in this study used formal-informal methods and descriptive techniques. The informal method is applied since the findings were presented using a descriptive qualitative method. It means the data were presented descriptively based on theory by explaining and describing in words of sentences through a step. Further, the formal method is applied using the table to make the result easier to create and interpret.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Types of code mixing

TABLE 1	Video: 1 Title: Kospirasi Teori Penyebab Déjà vu	
Host: Yuvi Phan		
Data	"Jadi di *research* ini, dokternya bilang kata tempat tidur, bantal, dan malam hari."	
Types of Code Mixing		
Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
√		

Based on Muysken (2000) theory, the type of utterance made by Yuvi Phan above is Insertion type because she has

mixed her languages by inserting an English word "*research*" into her

utterance, which is the Indonesian language as the dominant language.

TABLE 2	Video: 2 Title: Mantul Tips Styling Natural Curls Gampang	
Host: Yuvi Phan		
Data	"Kamu bisa pake karet apa aja, *it's up to you*"	
Types of Code Mixing		
Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
	√	

Based on Muysken (2000) theory, the type of utterance made by Yuvi Phan above is the Alternation type because she has alternately mixed the Indonesian language with English in one utterance.

Yuvi started her utterance in the Indonesian language, "Kamu bisa pake karet apa aja," and continued with English, "*it's up to you.*"

TABLE 3	Video: 2 Title: Mantul Tips Styling Natural Curls Gampang	
Host: Yuvi Phan		
Data	"Hari ini aku mau tujukkin ke kalian gimana cara aku *nge-style* rambut aku"	
Types of Code Mixing		
Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
		√

Based on the theory of Muysken (2000), the type of utterance made by Yuvi Phan above is Congruent Lexicalization type because she shared grammatical structure from English and Indonesian by mixed the prefix "nge–" from the Indonesian language with the word "style" from English.

3.2 Reason of Using Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991) theory about the reasons in code-mixing, Yuvi Phan, in her two videos, namely *'konspirasi teori penyebab déjà vu'* as the first video and *'mantul tips styling natural curls gampang'* as the second video, has applied 10 of 10 reasons on theory from Hoffman in her utterance in those two videos. Here the analysis with the explanation below.

Talking about a particular topic

In those videos, Yuvi has applied this reason 26 times in the first data and 37 times in the second data. For example, in the second data, Yuvi said "Makanya aku selalu set di 155". She said the word "*set*" in her utterance because she talked

about a particular topic: how to curl hair in a natural look. Another example is when she said, "Aku memilih heat yang 155 Celsius", the word "Celsius" in her utterance is addressed into the word before, "heat", which is still related to how to curl hair.

Quoting somebody else

Yuvi only applied this reason in the first data 3 times. For example, she said, "Jadi menurut research dari University of Sines Andrews, …", and she quoting the theory of déjà vu research from the University of Sines Andrews in England.

Being emphatetic about something

From two videos, there are nine times she applied this reason, three times in the first data and six times in the second data. For example, Yuvi said, "Make sure kamu thumbs up". In this sentence, she unintentionally changes her language from English to the Indonesian language, which is comfortable to be emphatic in this situation.

Interjection

As the host of her video, Yuvi applied this reason 13 times in both data. For example, she said "Anyway, apa sih déjà vu?" in the first data, or "By the way, tips lain adalah usahain ambil rambut jangan terlalu tipis" in the second data. By those words, she tries to get attention about what she wants to say after it.

Repetition for clarification

From both data, Yuvi applied only twice for this reason. She said "ini tuh bagus banget, dan kualitasnya super high quality" and "Jadi teori pertama adalah teori parallel universe ataupun dunia yang mirip dengan kita." that she tries to say the message in good way and emphasize it, in order to make the audience understood.

Intention of clarifying the speech content

Yuvi only applied this reason once in the first data. She said "Teori kedua adalah déjà vu disebabkan oleh temporal lobe seizure atau kejang lobus temporal, yang tidak kita ketahui." She tries to make the content of her speech better by the listener because, as a bilingual people, she often used code-mixing in her videos.

Expressing group identity

From both data, Yuvi as the host of her video, applied this reason eight times. For example, she said "Jangan lupa turn notification on, biar kamu jadi orang pertama yang tahu pas video aku di upload." From this sentence, we directly know her occupation is doing a job on the YouTube platform just by her tagline.

To soften or strengthen requests or commands

Yuvi applied this reason 13 times from both data. For example, she said "Kalo misalnya kamu suka mickey mouse, you have to get this", and "Buat kamu yang ujung rambutnya kering banget, I really recommend this one". Since she is the host of her video, she can command her audience to soften or strengthen requests or commands.

Real lexical need

Yuvi usually mixes her language to communicate with her audience on YouTube to avoid inequivalent lexicon in her utterance. She applied this reason 28 times. For example, she said "aku gak suka pakai hairspray banyak-banyak untuk keseharian aku", or "Kalau kamu tertarik dengan warna lipstick apa yang aku pakai hari ini".

To exclude other people when a comment is intended for limited audience

Based on Hoffman's theory, Yuvi applied this reason six times in her two

videos. For example, she said "Jika kamu mau lebih banyak liat video beauty and fashion, make sure kamu komen di bawah" and "I'll do more, karena aku ngerasa di tahun 2020 ini aku upload video tentang women things". She mixes the language by inserting the English words "beauty and fashion", and "women things" into Indonesian as the dominant language because only certain people, especially women, will be interest in what she said and only intended for women to understand it.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study observed the utterance made by Yuvi Phan on her two videos entitled *"konspirasi teori penyebab déjà vu"* and *"mantul tips styling natural curls gampang"* that contains code-mixing language. There are two topic discussions in this study: firstly, at identifying the types of code-mixing, and secondly, at describing the reasons for the usage of code-mixing applied by Yuvi Phan. Based on the analysis of types of code-mixing by applying Muysken theory and reasons for code mixing using Hoffman theory, the researcher will present the conclusions of the research.

Firstly, there are 146 total code-mixing made by Yuvi Phan on two videos

of her Youtube Channel. For the first type, Insertion, she used it the most in her utterances which are 70 data. The other types are Alternation code-mixing which appears 26 times, and Congruent Lexicalization code-mixing, which appears 50 times.

Secondly, from those 146 data of code-mixing in two videos, Yuvi as the host uses all of the reasons but in different frequency. It could be concluded that the most frequent reasons that Yuvi used in her videos are talking about a particular topic, which appeared 63 times. The second reason is that when she tries to avoid the lack of communicating, she uses real lexical needs 28 times. For interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors) and soften or strengthen request or command, both occur 13 times. The other reasons, such as being empathic about something occurs for nine times, expressing group identity eight times, excluding other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience six times, quoting somebody else three times, repetition used for clarification for twice, and the last reason is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor appears for once.

REFERENCES

Chaer, A & Leonie A. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Hoffmann, C. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Tailor and Francis.

Kusuma, IMP., Darmawan, INI. & Susanto, PC. 2020. The role of the interactive English YouTube channel in improving English language skill. *Seminar Ilmiah Nasional Teknologi, Sains, dan Sosial Humaniora* (SINTESA), Vol. 3., pp. 11-16. https://jurnal.undhirabali.ac.id/index.php/sintesa/article/view/1228.

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

Nursjam, 2004. *Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Tourism Context*. Hasanuddin University.

Richards, J. 2003. *Longman: Dictionary Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. UK: Longman Group.

Spolsky, B. 1998. *Sociolinguistics. Oxford*: Oxford University Press.

Wardhaugh R., Fuller M. J. 2015. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. WILEY Blackwell.