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An Analysis of Code-Mixing Found In Boy William's "Nebeng Boy"

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the code choices chosen by the participants of YouTube content "Nebeng Boy" and the reasons why the participants choose the different codes. This research was a case study of sociolinguistics which employed a descriptive qualitative method. Nebeng Boy is one of the most popular YouTube content created by Indonesian YouTuber and an ex-Video Jockey from MTV, Boy William. The participants in this YouTube content are divided into two; the Host and the Guests. In collecting the data, the researcher has done a few techniques namely taking notes from observing the conversation, transcribing the dialogues between participants, and classifying the data. The researcher used total sampling technique and took the whole part of dialogue from six videos of "Nebeng Boy". The results of this research show that the code choices employed by the participants of Nebeng Boy are informal variety from Bahasa Indonesia and English which resembles of high social class or high social status. Each participant has different way in using the codes and also has different reason behind it. The Host of the program uses informal code choices to show solidarity, express emotions, show intimacy, changing topics, and including another person to the conversation. Meanwhile, the factors that the guests use the code choices are the background of the person, the profession, function of the conversation, topics, the situation of conversation, and to include another person.

Keywords: Code-Mixing, Boy William, Nebeng Boy

I INTRODUCTION

Human as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. Language is a tool of humans to interact with other social creatures, it is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, and intention. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 3) stated that speaking is two or more people in

communicate with each other, we can call the system they use a code.

In the multilingual society, language change arises because their communities have or master more than one different language so that people can use the choice of language in communicating and other social interactions. Muysken (2000:1) mentioned that the term code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code-mixing can occur in all circles of society or social status. Someone cannot prevent the code-mixing.

In the reason for choosing the subject of analysis, Boy William is a well-known male artist and Community Leader in Indonesia who has led many TV shows. William tends to use a mixture of words in almost every TV program such as Breakout (NET TV), VJ MTV, Rising Star Indonesia and Boy William also started his YouTube on October 15, 2016, till now with 4.39 Million subscribers. Boy William has a special program on his channel called Nebeng Boy. In this segment, he will pick up Indonesian community leaders and he will take community leaders around Jakarta in his car while chatting casually and singing. Together Based on data quoted from Social Media in 2019, YouTube is the most used social media by Indonesian internet users. YouTube is the most active social media the percentage reaches 88% above Facebook, Instagram, and other social media, Helianthusonfri (2020: 4).

The researcher interested in discussing the code mixing used by Boy William in his youtube with resource persons. This research has goal to make better identify the mixing of languages used by Boy William. The listeners why can learn English in the form of words, phrases or sentences. The researcher interested with this research because it is as a recent phenomenon in the social media networking especially YouTube. Nowadays, code-mixing is becoming a language phenomenon. First, code-mixing can be applied in social interactions in bilingual community communication. Second, many people including artists also use code-mixing. Today, many people mix languages in speaking it is something that usually happens because of following trends to be accepted in social groups. Humans have the abilities to accept more than one language one of the factors is the environment. Therefore someone can speak several languages.

The researcher selected some of Boy William *nebengboy* episodes in his YouTube channel. The researcher presents the examples of code-mixing as follow**:**

Speaker 1 : *gw biasanya jemput orang dirumahnya, ini malahan digedungnya*
Speaker 2 : *bukanlah, **my father is owner***
Speaker 1 : *nyanyi **in the car** jadi bikin kangen kita diluar negri gak sih?*
Speaker 2 : *iya sih bener*
Speaker 1 : *dulu lu kuliah di SF pakai mobil apa **walking on the street**?*
Speaker 2 : *gw dijemput sama temen gw yang pakai mobil*
Speaker 1 : *lukan masak?*
Speaker 2 : ***I cook** dengan temen-temen gw*
Speaker 1 : *lu gak mau belajar **drive car** lagi*
Speaker 2 : *pingin sih,nanti gw akan belajar*
Speaker 1 : *emang gw dapet **present** dari diri gw ya gak papa*
Speaker 2 : *Iya iya*
Speaker 1 : *Tapi **again**, emang gw terlahir dari orang tua gw dan gw punya **privilage**, punya **opportunity** lebih dari banyak orang*
Speaker 2 : *iya dong*

From the examples above, the underline words refer to code- mixing, because code-mixing the words is located between two different languages (Indonesian-English) but still in one utterance. It indicates the existence of language mixing, because the speaker master two languages, those are Indonesian and English. When they have mastered both languages, they easily turn the languages. The researcher analyzes code-mixing used by Boy William YouTube channel.

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II RESEARCH METHODS

The data are taken from Boy William YouTube channel from December 26th 2020 - January 10th 2021. The researcher focuses on analyzed types, reason of using code-mixing, and factors code- mixing. This YouTube channel character uses dominant two languages, namely Indonesian and English. The researcher focused on code-mixing in English

Then, the researcher chooses the descriptive qualitative method because the researcher provided descriptive data in the form of written data through Boy William's nebeng boy.

"*Metodologi kualitatif merupakan prosedur yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa data tulisan atau punlisan di masyarakat. Metode penelitian deskriptif cenderung digunakan dalam penelitian kualitatif, terutama dalam mengumpulkan data, serta menggambarkan data secara ilmiah. Metode kajian dapat digunakan beragam tergantung pada pendekatan teori yang akan digunakan untuk mendiskripsikan data secara akurat, serta menghasilkan kaidah-kaidah kebahasaan secara lingustik*" (Djajasudarma, 2006: 9).

Qualitative methodology is a procedure that produces descriptive qualitative in the form of written or oral data in the community. Descriptive research methods tend to be used in qualitative research, especially in collecting data and describing data scientifically. Various study methods can be used depending on the theoretical approach that will be used to describe data accurately and produce linguistic rules linguistically.

1. Method of Collecting the Data

In this research, the researcher used observation method. According to Creswell (2013:190) data collection procedures qualitative research, including types of strategies, namely: observation, interviews, documents, and audio and visual material.The researcher chooses the audio and visual material because the researcher analyzed from Boy William's nebeng boy. Researcher listened while watching the video, Researcher observe language changes that occur

when Boy and his guest stars speak. Based on Creswell, Qualitative audio and visual materials, this data may take the form of photographs, art objects, videotapes, website main pages, e-mails, text messages, social media text, or any forms of sound.

2. Method of Analyzing the Data

In this research, the reearcher used inductive method because this research observesdata from Boy William's nebeng boy which contains code-mixing.

"*Teori dasar dengan menggunakan kajian induktif mengacu pada pencarian data atau pengumpulan data, tidak dimaksudkan untuk membuktikan hipotesis yang telah dirumuskan sebelum penelitian dilaksanakan. Metodeinduktif di dalam penelitian pada umumnya dilaksanankan melalui langkah berikut,* Djajasudarma, (2000: 15)

1. *Pengamatan data, pada langkah ini peneliti mengumpulkan data bahasa dan menguraikannya berdasarkan pernyataan yang di pahami oleh peneliti lain.*
2. *Wawasan atas struktur data, pada langkah ini peneliti berusaha untuk mencari keteraturan dalam bahasa yang terkumpul atau mencari kaidah-kaidah dalambahasa yang diteliti*
3. *Perumusan hipotesis, pada langkah ini kaidah-kaidah yang diperoleh pada langkah sebelumnya dirumuskan secara akurat (eksak)*
4. *Pengujian hipotesis, pada langkah ini rumusan diuji dengan data lain*".

Basic theory by using inductive research refers to data search or data collection, not intended to prove the hypothesis that has been formulated before the research is carried out. The inductive method in research is generally carried out through the following steps: Observation of data, in this step the researcher collects language data and describes it based on statements understood by other researcher.

1. Insights into data structures, in this step the researcher tries to look for regularities in

the collected language or look for rules in the language under study

2. Formulation of hypotheses, in this step the rules obtained in the previous step are formulated accurately (exact)
3. Hypothesis testing, in this step the formula is tested with other data.
4. From the steps above, the researcher conclude that observation.

The researcher concluded that the researcher choose observations of the data to collect data, after being collected, the researcher will compare how much data was collected based on the problems that the researcher had previously created.

3. Techniques of Collecting the Data

In this research, documentation method is used to collect the data by Sugiyono, (2013: 204) Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. There are three types in documentation method such as written document (including diary, life history, biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).

This research employed documentation method because the data source which is take from Boy William's YouTube channel. The video is used to take from Boy William's utterance and the other people video which contains as code-mixing.

In collecting the data, there are several things that researcher will do, as follow:

1. The researcher repeated the video in many times if the researcher feels that the speaker unclear conveyed.
2. The researcher writes the language change that occurred while the video on progress based on the types of code-mixing
3. The researcher writes the language change that occurred the video on progress based on reasons of using code-mixing

4. The researcher writes the language change that occurred the video on progress based on factors influencing of code-mixing.
5. The researcher classified the data based on the form the types code-mixing based on age.

4. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In the technique of data analysis, Theresearcher apply content analysis because, the researcher is not only collecting the data but also analyzed the data to get the result. According to Leedy and Ormrod, (2015: 275) that a content analysis could be an elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. Content analysis is usually performed on styles of human communication, as well as books, newspapers, personal journals, official document, film, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, transcript of voice communication, and net journal and bulletin board entries. Therefore, the researcher used content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the researcher analyzed the video and write language change that occur in his nebeng boy.

In this research, there are some steps the researcher will be analyzed of code-mixing the data, as follows:

1. The researcher will be analyzed the types of code-mixing. In the types of code-mixing the researcher used Pieter Muysken's theory such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.
2. The researcher will make the table to be classified every types.
3. The researcher will make the table for the reason using code- mixing and factors influencing of code-mixing.
4. The researcher will be concluded the highest types based on teenager, until adult.

The researcher will explain about the types of code-mixing which appear on video.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are two varieties of English found by the researcher from the dialogues on YouTube content *Nebeng Boy*. The first variety is Standard English. This variety is marked by standardized grammatical sentence and standardized words which avoids non-standard slangs and swear

words. Standard English is associated with the prestige of the speakers within a language group (such as people in Britain) and is learnt by foreigners, and used in formal occasion, business, political situations, and mostly in mass media. Standard English may be used in daily spoken language however, the use may still depend on to whom the speaker talks to, time, place and situation of occurrence.

Meanwhile, the Non-standard English often found does not really pay attention to the standardized grammatical and the use of slang words or phrases. Non-standard English may have grammatical incorrect or incomplete, and it may consist of slangs and improvised personal opinions. People may use Non- standard English to colleagues, co-workers, siblings, and friends rather than to talk to people with higher social status or people who are older than the speaker.

In this finding, code mixing happens because majority of the participants are Indonesian and speak Bahasa Indonesia as their main language. However, there are data that shows that the participants are also mixing their Bahasa Indonesia with English in their conversation with Boy William in *Nebeng Boy*. The reason why Boy William used Code Mixing because even tough was born in Indonesia, Boy William finished his study in America and New Zealand. That is the way Boy William always used code mixing in daily.

1. Types of Code-Mixing

By using Suwito's category of code mixing (1988) in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition word, idiom and clause, the following table shows the result of code-mixing levels in the data:

1.1. Word Level
Boy: "*Hi guys*, apa kabar kalian semua?
Data Analysis: The use of word "hi" that is derived from the English word into Indonesian sentence shows that Boy William use code mixing in his utterance.

1.2. Phrase Level
Boy: "kali ini gua *pake bay fresh hang n go variant orange pulpy, mood* gua ini jadi semakin *fresh and fun*."
Data Analysis: Boy William uses phrases from English language such as: "fresh and fun"

replace the utterance of segar dab nyaman.

1.3. Clause Level
Boy: "*I got Nana Shihab in my car. Hallo* ka Nana, *you know? It's challenging getting you in the car.* Lo tau ga? Banyak orang yang bilang 'lu bakal ditolak', 'dia ga akan mau masuk mobil lu'
Data Analysis: Boy William uses a whole clause of English language into his Indonesian utterance, "I got Nana Shihab in my car. Hallo ka Nana, you know? It's challenging getting you in the car," it shows that he knows his partner of speech has full understanding about English language.

1.4. Baster Level
Nana: "Aduh, justru pas Boy pertama kali *WA (Whatsapp)* gua langsung yes, let's do this gitu kan
Data Analysis: Boy William the baster level of code mixing by using the abbreviation of English word Whatsapp into the baster of WA, an expression that is understood by Indonesian youth community.

1.5. Repetition Level
Rossa: "*I don't know seriously I don't know*"
Data Analysis: Boy William repeat the phrase of I don't know two time, he use the same code mixing two times in his Indonesian utterance.

1.6. Idiom Level
Boy: "Bro banyak banget orang yang awalnya baik tiba-tiba melejit jadi sombong, *star syndrome*"
Data Analysis: Boy William uses English idiom of star syndrome to express the people that becomes arrogant when they have become success.

From the description, it can be seen that all levels of code mixing were used in Boy William's Nebeng Boy vlog opening such as word level, phrase level, clause level, baster level, repetition level, and idiom level.

2. Functions of Code-Mixing

2.1. Referential Function
Mixing can serve a referential function

because it often involves a lack of knowledge of one language or lack of facility in that language on a certain subject. This type of mixing is the one that bilingual speakers are most conscious of. When asked why they switch they tend to say that it is because they do not know the word for it in the other language, or because the language chosen is more fit for talking about a given subject. (Muysken:2005)

Sandra Dewi: "Gua gak bisa nge*judge* karena gua gak ada di posisi mereka."

Data Analysis: The phrase above is classified as a referential function when Sandra Dewi explains that she cannot criticize people and just being neutral. Suddenly, in the middle of her explanation, she changed the language by saying the word "judge" which this word actually has the meaning "menghakimi" in Indonesian. Mostly, Indonesian people use the word "judge" instead of "menghakimi" when they express their opinions or criticism because some people think by saying "judge" already explain more specific and simpler to say. From the topic above, it shows the referential function that occurred and Sandra Dewi uses the word "judge" because it is easier and more fit for talking.

2.2. Directive Function

A directive function usually involves the hearer directly. It can be heard directly from many forms. One is to exclude certain persons present from a portion of the conversation. The opposite is to include a person more by their languages. A person may have joined the participants in an interaction. The example of directive function can be taken from parents who do not want their children to know what they say and try to speak a foreign language. If many parents do this often, the children will automatically learn the second language as well. (Muysken:2005)

Boy William: "Orang-Orang beda-beda mereka punya alasan tersendiri cara jalan suksesnya tersendiri, *and if it works for them it's okay.*"

Data Analysis: The sentence above is classified as a directive function. It shows when Boy William switches the other sentence using English, the first sentence can be seen that Boy William says in Indonesian "orang-

orang beda-beda mereka punya alasan tersendiri cara jalan suksesnya tersendiri," then he continues his opinion in English by saying "and if it works for them it's okay." Boy William switches into English when he tries to explain about people who want to show off their wealth on social media. Therefore, he changes the language to deliver his opinion in English. The sentence above can be concluded as a directive sentence.

2.3. Expressive Function

According to Poplack in Muysken (2005:119), Expressive function is when speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse. The expressive function is used when the person conveys their feelings or what is in their minds.

Boy William: "Tapi *everybody loves you* ha!"

Data Analysis: The sentence above is categorized as an expressive function when Boy William says "Everybody loves you." He admits that Sandra Dewi is one of the inspirational actresses who never has bad issues as well as having a gentle and cheerful character that makes everybody loves her.

2.4. Phatic Function

The phatic function indicates a change in the tone of the conversations. The stand-up comedian tells the whole joke in a standard variety but brings the punch line in a vernacular type of speech, e.g. an urban dialect. (Muysken:2005)

Boy William: "Wow! Kalau Sandra yang dulu pasti ngamuk tuh?" "*Wow! If you were before you must be angry?*"

Data Analysis: The word "wow" at the beginning of the sentence above is classified as a phatic function. A change of tone happens when Boy says "wow" she is kind of surprised and amazed by her thoughtful attitude. As Sandra Dewi explains that her husband advises her to not make it a big problem if they could still fix it and not blame the driver because he helps them work. It can be seen the sentence above concludes as a phatic function because of the change in tone which indicates he feels amazed.

2.5. Poetic Function

The poetic function uses the bilingual utterance involving mixed puns, jokes, etc. To pay homage to the twentieth-century poet who has perhaps been the most accomplished code mixed. (Appel & Muysken:2005) Poetic function is the same as the way to convey the message or quote in other languages.

Maudy Ayunda: "Hahahaha, gak ada lah! *We mean do not bring each other down, we support each other."*

Data Analysis: The utterance above is categorized as a poetic function of code-mixing because the response has a positive message. Maudy Ayunda responds to the question of whether there is a feeling of jealousy if other women become more famous than her. In the conversation above, Maudy Ayunda conveys her thoughtful message that says "we mean do not bring each other down, we support each other."

3. Reasons of Code-Mixing

Code mixing can occur by some reasons. This study focuses on code mixing reason and code mixing by Hoffman (1991). They are seven reasons that are explained by Hoffman. They are (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) express solidarity, (4) interjection, (5) repetition to clarify the statement. (6) Intention to clarify the speech content, (7) expressing the group identity.

3.1. Talking About a Particular Topic

A bilingual person like Boy William is often easier to switch from one language or code into another language, like Indonesian to English or English to Indonesian. Talking about a particular topic means there is a special topic in the utterance that is discussed by the speakers and Boy feels free or more convenient to use another language in discussing particular topic like his job in entertainment industry. On the other case, this reason usually occurs when the speakers discuss about technology, computer, social media and entertainment. In this study, talking about a particular topic is the most frequently reason which is used by Boy William and his guests. For example: My mom is a breast cancer survival. So… jadi bener-bener aku bersyukur banget,

3.2. Quoting Somebody Else.

When people want to share something or have a discussion, they often switch their languages by quoting someone statement. It does not mean that the quotation must be same exactly with the original one. Hoffman (1991) stated that sometimes, people like to quote a famous expression of famous people. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give impressions or emphasize the words. This reason usually occurs in social media when the speakers make status in Facebook or caption in Instagram. They switch code to quote a famous expression, proverb from the well-known figures. For example: Dia ngomong kayak gitu, some people when they got cancer, they complain to God and they ask to God, why me? And for me I thank him. Thank you for giving me a cancer that is a gift.

3.3. Express Solidarity

Express solidarity means being emphatic about something. Boy William uses another language to express solidarity or being emphatic because they feel free and often uses the words or phrases. For example: And first I just wanna congratulate you on your all your success, gila. In this utterance, Boy mixed the language from Indonesian into English. The word "congratulation" is used to give compliment to his guests. Boy uses English rather than in Indonesia because he feels more convenient and familiar to express in English rather than saying in Indonesia.

3.4. Interjection

Interjection means inserting sentence filler or sentence connector that is frequently used by the people naturally, like by the way, bravo, anyway, many more. Interjection is word or expression, which are inserted into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection does not have grammatical value. It is more often found in oral language than written language. For example: Oh my God… sampe sekarang. From this data, Boy chooses to insert the sentence "oh my God" as a sentence to gain attention of his guest. The use of word "cheers" in video 2 to gain surprise for welcoming his guest in his talk show.

3.5. Repetition

Repetition means the user wants to clarify his statement by repeating the statement in other language. Repetition serves to repeat a message from one code to another code. The purpose is to make it more understandable by the viewers. Repetition reason often occurs in spoken language. For instance, when parents warn their children not to buy candy in the shop, they usually say "no, tidak boleh." It is used to stress the words that the children are not allowed to buy that candy. This reason also occurs at school when the English teacher explains in English and then translates it in Indonesian. For example: That's why… jadi emang we have to raise awareness to the younger generation. what makes you sad? Apa yang buat elo sedih sebenernya, yang orang gak tau? In this data, the speakers repeats their utterances in other language to emphasize the meaning of their statements.

3.6. Intention of Clarify the Speech Content for Interlocutor

Intention of clarifying the speech content means the speaker wants to clarify or explain the meaning of her utterance. The purpose is to make the content run smoothly and can be understood easily by the reader and does not make other perception from the statement. This reason often occurs in spoken language such as in delivering speech, in a talk show, in debate to make the listeners more understand and in line with the speaker's perception. For example: I'm really happy, maksudnya kayak aku bisa bener-bener berkarya gitu ya, maksudnya bisa tetep main film trus kaya bener-bener peranin karakter yang benar- benar aku suka gitu lo… kaya dari Diana, mbak Merry Riana, trus pas di Rudy Habibie juga jadi Ilona, dari bener-bener dari berbagai karakter itu justru aku seneng banget karena nggak cuma bisa belajar acting, tapi juga bisa belajar jadi atlit lahh.. maksudnya dari berbagai karakter itu aku bisa… I can learn become somebody else gitu loh… From this data, the speaker chooses to explain their statements in Indonesia to make the viewer understood well about the topic or the statement.

3.7. Expressing Group Identity

People also switch their language or code to express their group identity. The way of communication and the words or phrases used different from the other groups. It can say that only that group can understand the words or phrase. This reason can occur in every situation. When two people talk about particular topic, they usually show their group identity. For instance, the group of entertainers often use the term in entertainment industry like shooting, script, action, so on. For example: Of course, like everybody has problem in our life right, but one thing is that, I feel setelah masuk di industri ini gitu ya, industry film atau apa, kaya we don't have any privacy anymore. Kamu pasti juga sih… pasti./ Lo mau minum apa? Whisky? Sour? In this data, the speaker talks about film industry. Only entertainers can understand about this topic. The next data that the speaker talks about alcohol beverages. Only people who know about the name of the beverage can understand the meaning.

IV CONCLUSION

This analysis investigates the type, factors, and functions of code mixing in Boy William's YouTube channel. The data show that Boy William on *Nebeng Boy* channel on his YouTube channel utilizes all levels of the code mixing like word level, phrase, word, baster, repetition and idiom. In addition, the factors and reasons causing code mixing by Boy William on Nebeng Boy channel are various.

Two types of code-mixing are found in the YouTube channel, they are word mixing and phrase mixing. Meanwhile, six functions are used in the data based on Musyken's theory, namely: six functions, namely: referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function.

Suggestions

From the result of the research, there are a lot of possibilities for future research concerning to code-mixing topic. Due to the fact this research only examines the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories.

Therefore, the researcher suggests for the future researcher who's interested in this subject matter will analyze with some other data source.

There are numerous possibilities to analyze code-mixing not only from Television, novel, or movies but also from every other media which includes youtube, podcast, radio, advertisement, social media, even the community, and much greater. For that reason, there could be some versions of code-mixing research in the future

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