

CODE MIXING USED BY YUKI KATO IN BICARA CINTA ON PUELLA ID YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Ni Putu Cahya Anggelliya

English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
cahyaputu329@gmail.com

Ni Ketut Widhiarcani Matradewi

English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University

I Gusti Ayu Gde Sosiowati

English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University

ABSTRACT

Code-mixing gives an understanding of a mix of two languages or more by the multilingual. This study aims at defining the types and the factors causing the code-mixing used by Yuki Kato in a Youtube video. A mixed method was applied, with both qualitative and quantitative methods used in the study. The data is all of the words, phrases, or sentences that include the use of mixed codes in English and Indonesian Language, which was collected from one episode of Bicara Cinta on the PUELLA ID Youtube Channel. The code-mixing theory from Hoffman (1991) was used to analyze the data, including the types of code-mixing and the factors that caused the code-mixing. The analysis has identified 93 data on the use of code-mixing by Yuki Kato, including three types of code-mixing which are intra-sentential with 80 data found (86,02%), intra-lexical with 10 data found (10,75%), and involving a change of pronunciation with 3 data found (3,23%). Six out of seven factors were applied in the code-mixing by Yuki Kato. The code-mixing produced by Yuki Kato is caused by several factors, those are talking about particular topic with 46 data found (49,46%), being emphatic about something with 35 data found (37,63%), intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor with 7 data found (7,53%), repetition used for clarification with 2 data found (2,15%), interjection with 2 data found (2,15%), and quoting somebody else with only 1 data found (1,08%). There is no code-mixing caused by expressing a group identity.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Codes, Youtube Channel

INTRODUCTION

Code-mixing is defined as the parts of sociolinguistics. In sociolinguistics, when multilingual have a conversation, they can switch or mix their native language with another language which here is called code-switching or code-mixing. According to Holmes (2013), code-mixing is the process of borrowing words from another language into the first language to communicate ideas or describe objects. This explains that code-mixing is a way of lending the second language's codes to make it easier to express something in the first language, which means it happens in multilingual. This aligns with code-mixing as defined by Nababan (1993: 32) in Hutabarat and Khalisa (2020), which uses two or more languages in an informal interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor. Code-mixing

can occur in a conversation between people who speak two or more languages. Herliawan (2019) mentioned that two languages can have the same meaning but have different formations. Speakers may mix two languages in code-mixing by focusing on the intended meaning.

The implementation of code-mixing by an Indonesian actress, Yuki Kato discusses in this study. The topic critically attempts to show the Indonesian language mixed with English codes. The data is taken from one episode of *Bicara Cinta*, which is part of the youtube content in the form of a podcast by Cinta Laura on her Youtube channel, PUELLA ID. It is interesting because it explores, for the first time in analyzing the code-mixing used by Yuki Kato. This study provided a significant opportunity to advance the understanding of code-mixing types, particularly the factors of the object mixing the codes.

The studies by Astri and Fian (2020), Nuraeni (2022), and Girsang (2015) are closely related to the research that will be established because the three studies have similarities with the study conducted in analyzing and classifying the types of code-mixing. Astri and Fian (2020) focused on identifying the types of code-mixing. For that purpose, the authors collected the data from Gita Savitri's Youtube Video and analyzed it using a Qualitative descriptive method. They employ the Code-mixing theory from Hoffman (1991). The authors have identified where from the 52 data found in the analysis, the intra-sentential of code-mixing is the highest type used, and the author cannot see the change of pronunciation used in Gita Savitri's code-mixing. Nuraeni (2022) discussed the types of code-mixing and the dominant type used by the object. The data collected from selected three episodes from Boy William's Youtube channel titled "*Valencia Tanoesoedibjo: Punya 3 Gedung & Helipad Bebas Mau Kemana Aja!*", "*Lepas Hijab! Rachel Vennya Buka Suara Ke Boy William!*", and *Exclusive! BCL Buka Kronologi Kejadian Malam Itu!*" and analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method. This study applied the type of code-mixing theory from Hoffmann. The analysis gained the types of code-mixing, and the most used types of code-mixing by the objects are the Intra sentential type.

Girsang (2015) discussed the dominant types of code-switching and code-mixing and the reason for the code-mixing found in Indonesian television advertisements. For that purpose, the data was collected from ANTV, one of the most famous Indonesian television channels. The data was collected from 100 advertisements, and from all of that, the research was started from 1 to 10 March 2015. It applied the descriptive qualitative research method and collected the data using the documentary technique. A theory from Hoffman was applied in the research regarding code-mixing and code-switching. In the ANTV television advertisement, Intra-sentential is the most prominent use of mixing and switching codes. There are seven reasons for code-switching and mixing. Still, there are just found six reasons used in the ANTV advertisements except for quoting somebody else.

This study contributes to knowledge by analyzing Yuki Kato, a well-known actress in Indonesia, for acting in movies and television series. As seen in a video on Cinta Laura Kiehl's PUELLA ID YouTube channel, Yuki Kato frequently uses a mixture of Indonesian and English. This study discusses the problems of this study as follows, (1) What are the types and most used types of code-mixing by Yuki Kato in *Bicara Cinta* on the PUELLA ID Youtube Channel? and (2) What factors caused the code-mixing and most factor caused code-mixing by Yuki Kato in *Bicara Cinta*

on *PUELLA ID* Youtube Channel? These problems will gain the results of the data analysis in the form of analysis discussion also percentages. The theory from Hoffman (1991) used in this study includes the types also factors of code-mixing because the phenomena and problems are very appropriate to the topic.

DATA SOURCE

The data was collected from one episode of *Bicara Cinta* with the title of the video “*Yuki Kato, Hidupku Gak Seperti Kalian Pikir!! -Cinta Laura -Bicara Cinta*”. It was initially published on the *PUELLA ID* Youtube Channel on May 23, 2021. This study used all the utterance in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences produced by Yuki Kato that presents Indonesian and English mixing as the data analysis. Yuki Kato is a well-known actress in Indonesia and also a model, presenter, and singer. She has a significant effect on her audience and her fans, mainly through her use of language. Something interesting about her is that she has mixed Japanese blood from his father. In this video on the *PUELLA ID* YouTube channel, Yuki Kato frequently uses a mix of Indonesian and English.

METHODS

This research conducted the audiovisual information data, and video transcription was used to analyze the data more easily. This study applied a mixed method. Creswell (2014) stated that mixed methods research is a research method that mixes or emphasizes qualitative and quantitative forms that might take logical and theoretical concepts. A qualitative method was applied to gain a detailed understanding and obtain further in-depth information about the data, which are the types and the factors of code-mixing used by Yuki Kato. To identify the dominant types and factors of code-mixing by Yuki Kato, the data were calculated to generate the results in the form of percentages, and for that, this study applied a quantitative method.

There were several steps in collecting and analyzing the data, (1) Watching the video from the *PUELLA ID* youtube channel three times, (2) Observing the video and also the transcription with a note-taking technique, (3) Collected the data that presents code-mixing of Indonesian-English used by Yuki Kato, (4) After all the data had been collected, the data counted by pivot table and finding the percentages, (5) The data are grouped based on the types and the functions, (6) Concluding the results of the analysis.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The main theory applied in this study is about the types of code-mixing and the factors of code-mixing by Hoffmann (1991).

A. Types of Code-Mixing

There are three different kinds of code-mixing, intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation (Hoffmann 1991).

1) Intra-sentential Code-Mixing

This code-mixing occurs in phrase, clause, and sentence boundaries by someone during the conversation.

2) Intra-lexical Code-Mixing

The intra-lexical means that the code-mixing appears in the form of word boundaries. For example, in Indonesian-English, this code-mixing type can occur when someone mixes it with English codes and adds affixes to the mixed words.

3) Involving a change of pronunciation

This happens at the phonological level. For example, the English code has transferred into Indonesian and got a pronunciation change following the Indonesian style.

B. Factors of Code-Mixing

In mixing codes, of course, there are always reasons why people mix the language with other codes in expressing their utterances. According to Hoffman (1991) in Girsang (2015), several factors or reasons cause code-mixing.

1) Talking about a particular topic

Code-mixing can appear when people want to talk about one or more specific topics. So, code-mixing is used to talk about a particular topic.

2) Quoting somebody else

For this reason, code-mixing is applied to stating expressions or proverbs of someone famous or some well-known figures.

3) Being emphatic about something

Code-mixing can happen if someone is being emphatic about something and wants to express it. They can intentionally or unintentionally express it in other languages.

4) Interjection

Interjections are used to express someone's emotion, like when someone feels surprised, or to gain attention.

5) Repetition used for clarification

Used when someone multilingual has communicated by mixing their codes by repeating the codes in their mother language or vice versa to clarify what they said. In that case, their interlocutor can easily understand what they have uttered.

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors

When someone wants to clarify anything, they can repeat it in another language. However, it is repeated in this case with some modifications and an explanation.

7) Expressing group identity

If a group has a code that characterizes the group or just a code they usually use, others who are not in the group can't understand the code-mixing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the types and factors of code-mixing theory by Hoffmann (1991), below are the results and data analysis discussion. The presentation of the data below was randomly chosen.

A. Types of Code Mixing

There are three types of code-mixing which include intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation, according to Hoffmann (1991). The analysis of the types of code-mixing by Yuki Kato in the one episode of *Bicara Cinta* generates the results below.

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing Used by Yuki Kato

Types of Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentages
Intra-sentential	80	86,02%
Intra-lexical	10	10,75%
Involving a change of pronunciation	3	3,23%
Grand Total	93	100,00%

The data shows that the intra-sentential is the dominant type of code-mixing by Yuki Kato, where 86,02% of the data is intra-sentential, with 80 data found. And the least of the type used involves a change of pronunciation which counts only 3 code mixes in the range of 3,23% used.

1) Intra-sentential

In this research, Yuki Kato mixes the Indonesian language, her mother language, with English codes. Here are 3 of 80 data regarding the intra-sentential types of code-mixing.

Data 1

*“**Mother tongue** gue Indonesia, udah pasti, lancar parah bro.”*

(Minute 12:56)

Data 2

*“Karena, **he used to work in Indonesia** terus **got married with my mom,**”*

(Minute 5:00)

Data 3

*“Karena **I’ve done voice acting before,** terus habis itu dia bilang, “iya jadi Mulan”. ”*

(Minute 9:43)

Data 1, 2, and 3 show that Yuki Kato mixed the Indonesian Language with English codes. In data 1, she mixed the phrase uttered in a sentence. She said, “*Mother tongue gue Indonesia*” means “*My mother tongue is Indonesia.*” In data 2, she mixed two clauses within a sentence. The clause “he used to work in Indonesia” and “got married with my mom” are connected by the Indonesian conjunction “terus” that in English it has the same meaning as “then”. And in data 3, she mixed a sentence within a complex sentence. The English codes in the form of the sentence “I’ve done voice acting before” are mixed with Indonesian sentences and connected by Indonesian conjunction. Then in English, it means “Because I’ve done voice acting before, then she said, “Yes, become Mulan.”

2) Intra-lexical

Below are the 3 of 10 data that mix by adding the affixes which were obtained from the research.

Data 4

“Mau nunduk? Nih join-an nih sama wifi gue”

(Minute 3:19)

Data 5

“Se-simple pemikiran anak kelas 6 SD”

(Minute 11:13)

Data 6

“Nge-toxic-in diri sendiri”

(Minute 27:32)

As already shown in data 4, 5, and 6, the code mixes in the form of words bound with affixes. In data 4, she mixed the word “join” with the Indonesian suffix “-an” which means that she wants to invite or the same as “let’s join.” In her utterance in data 4, the context is that Yuki Kato intends to ask the audience if anyone wants to join in and use her WiFi. In data 5, the word “simple” is attached with the Indonesian prefix “se-” which makes the word “simple” means “as simple as” in English. The utterance means “as simple as the elementary school children’s thoughts.” And for data 6, she mixed the word “toxic” bounded with affixes, both prefix “nge-” and suffix “-in”. She uttered the code-mixing that means “she is toxic in treating herself”.

3) Involving a change of pronunciation

According to the data results, 3 data involving a change of pronunciation were found.

Data 7

“Gue dilemma banget gue mau nerusin sekolah atau gue mau syuting”

(Minute 20:21)

Data 8

“Dari kita mau elegan jadi komedi”

(Minute 6:47)

Data 9

“dan thank you banget kamu sudah menganggap, sudah melihat value yang aku nggak bisa lihat dari diri aku, which is aku katanya inspiratif”

(Minute 30:56)

The data 7, 8, and 9 above show that Yuki Kato also applied a change of English code pronunciation to the Indonesian style. The words “syuting”, “elegan”, “komedi”, and “inspiratif” are the Indonesian style changes from English words. This happens because Indonesian people often modify English words in the Indonesian style. The word “shooting” was modified into “syuting”, the word “elegant” was modified into “elegan”, and the word “inspirative” was modified into “inspiratif”.

These English words have been modified to comply with the Indonesian pronunciation, which is also already used by Indonesian people.

B. Factors of Code-Mixing

There are several reasons for code-mixing, according to Hoffmann (1991). After the in-depth analysis, it generates the results as follows.

Table 2. Functions of Code-Mixing Used by Yuki Kato

Factors of Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentages
Talking about particular topic	46	49,46%
Being emphatic about something	35	37,63%
Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	7	7,53%
Repetition used for clarification	2	2,15%
Interjection	2	2,15%
Quoting somebody else	1	1,08%
Expressing group identity	0	0%
Grand Total	93	100,00%

As shown in the table above, the dominant factor applied by Yuki Kato in mixing the codes is Talking about a particular topic with a range of 49,46% and appears 46 times in the data. Yuki Kato did not mix the codes to express group identity for the most uncommon factors.

1) Talking about particular topic

According to the data, Yuki Kato often mixes the codes because she is talking about a particular topic in the conversation. This is one of the examples from 46 data about a particular topic.

Data 10

*“Aku tuh dikelilingi sama keluarga yang **happy go lucky**”*

(Minute 18:30)

From data 10, Yuki Kato showed that “happy-go-lucky” is uttered because she is talking about a particular topic about her family which is happy-go-lucky. Here, she described her family as one that always brings happiness and is always positive.

It is demonstrated that she was talking about her being surrounded by a good family. She mentioned the English code happy-go-lucky, an idiom that refers to cheerful or carefree.

2) Quoting somebody else

In the data, Yuki Kato mixed the English code for quoting somebody one time, as in data 11, shown below.

Data 11

*“Dia bilang kaya gini, “teh, kamu masih mau ini nggak, **voice acting**?”*

(Minute 9:35)

From data 11, a code-mixing appears because Yuki Kato is quoting someone, which is her mom’s utterance. In the context, she was retelling when her mother asked her for a job in voice acting, and there she quoted what her mother had said at that time.

3) Being emphatic about something

In data 12, there is one of 35 uses of code-mixing by Yuki Kato that she uttered because of being emphatic about something.

Data 12

*“**Thank you, thank you**, CINTA! akhirnya aku main kesini!”*

(Minute 00:57)

In data 12, Yuki Kato expressed her firmness when her interlocutor, Cinta Laura, stated she is very humble. Yuki Kato then thanked her with English codes. She said, “Thank you, thank you”, which she said twice in order to show her sincerity in saying it. And after that, she continued her sentence in the Indonesian language.

4) Interjection

It is used to express someone’s emotion, like when someone feels surprised, or to gain attention, as shown in data 13.

Data 13

*“**Dude!** Apaan sih kok mikirnya gitu?”*

(Minute 1:19)

In this case, as shown in data 13, Yuki Kato said “Dude!” spontaneously because she was surprised by what Cinta Laura said. She uttered “Dude!” just like “Hey!” and something like that. The context is Yuki Kato, who is shocked by her interlocutor’s statements and does not seem to agree. Thus, she wants to respond to it. She uttered the English interjection like “Dude!” in her response to the moment and continued with an Indonesian question, “Why do you think like that?”

5) Repetition used for clarification

In uttering a code-mixing, someone can say a thing in their native language and repeat the literal meaning of that thing in another language to give a more explanation. Data 14 presents one of two data found in the analysis.

Data 14

*“Pola pikir, **logical** atau pikir kedepan apa gimana tuh ya minim lah belum terbentuk banget seratus persen.” (Minute 10:52)*

In Yuki’s utterance in data 14, it can be seen that she repeated “pola pikir” and then “logical,” and then again with “pikir kedepan”. With the repetition of mixing the English code there, she tries to explain how she used to think when she was little, and it was still limited.

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

In expressing their utterance, someone can explain something by repeating it in another language with some modifications and an explanation. There are 7 data found in the analysis. Below is one of the data found.

Data 15

“Nggak lama setelah itu, mamaku, she’s my manager”

(Minute 9:34)

In this case, Yuki Kato said, “She’s my manager,” after saying “mamaku” in Indonesian, which means “my mother” in English. She clearly wants to clarify that her mother is also her manager. Because according to the context of the conversation, Yuki Kato was talking about a work-related project.

7) Expressing group identity

If a group has a code that characterizes that group or just a code they usually use, others outside the group need help understanding the code-mixing. Based on the analysis, Yuki Kato has yet to utter a code-mixing intending to express a group identity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Yuki Kato used three types of code-mixing in a video on the PUELLA ID Youtube channel. There are 93 total data on the use of code-mixing by Yuki Kato. From the data, 86,02% of the codes were classified as the intra-sentential type of code-mixing, which found 80 data. This is the most used type. The intra-lexical type found 10 data which 10,75% of the code is intra-lexical code-mixing and involving the pronunciation is 3,23% with 3 data found.

For the factors caused the code-mixing, six out of seven factors were found in the code-mixing by Yuki Kato, where 49,46% of codes with 46 data found were mixed because she was talking about a particular topic, this is the highest factor caused by Yuki Kato’s code-mixing. The 37,63% of code-mixing was uttered because of being emphatic about something, with 35 data found, 7,53% of codes were mixed with 7 data found because of the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, 2,15% of code-mixing was caused by repetition used for clarification with 2 data found, 2,15% of codes caused by Interjection with 2 data found, 1,08% of codes caused by Quoting somebody else with 1 data found, and there is no found of code-mixing caused by Expressing group identity.

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