



Mapping the Types and Function of Code Mixing Utilized by Boy William in His YouTube

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Abstract: *This study aims to examine the types and functions of code mixing used by Boy William in his YouTube videos. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed to analyse the linguistic data collected from four selected videos on his channel. The findings revealed that four types of code mixing were present in Boy William's speech: unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, and reduplication. A total of 23 instances of code mixing were identified across the selected videos, with the following distribution: 10 cases of unit insertion, 4 of unit hybridization, 8 of sentence insertion, and 1 of reduplication. Additionally, seven functions of code mixing were identified, including expressing emotion, asserting status, showing pride, enhancing clarity, making jokes, fulfilling communicative needs, and reflecting prestige. Based on this research, it can be concluded that code mixing is a common feature in Boy William's YouTube content, serving various social and communicative purposes. The findings of this study offer an implication, particularly in the fields of sociolinguistics in which in sociolinguistics perspective, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how multilingual speakers use code mixing as a communicative strategy in informal digital platforms like YouTube.*

Keywords: *code mixing, types, funtions, youtube channel*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji jenis-jenis dan fungsi code mixing yang digunakan oleh Boy William dalam videonya di YouTube. Kualitatif deskriptif adalah pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data linguistik yang dikumpulkan dari empat video terpilih di kanalnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis code mixing yang muncul dalam ujaran Boy William, yaitu unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, dan reduplication. Secara keseluruhan, ditemukan 23 kasus code mixing dalam video-video yang dipilih, dengan rincian sebagai berikut: 10 kasus unit insertion, 4 kasus unit hybridization, 8 kasus sentence insertion, dan 1 kasus reduplication. Selain itu, tujuh fungsi code mixing juga teridentifikasi dalam penelitian ini, antara lain: menyatakan emosi, menunjukkan status sosial, memperlihatkan rasa bangga dan kekuatan, meningkatkan kejelasan makna, membuat lelucon, memenuhi kebutuhan komunikatif, serta mencerminkan prestise atau citra diri. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan code mixing merupakan hal umum dalam konten YouTube Boy William dan memiliki berbagai fungsi sosial serta komunikatif. Hasil penelitian ini memberikan implikasi, khususnya dalam bidang sociolinguistik, di mana penelitian ini turut memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai bagaimana penutur bilingual menggunakan code mixing sebagai strategi komunikatif dalam platform digital informal seperti YouTube.

Kata kunci: code mixing, tipe, fungsi, Youtube Channel

1. BACKGROUND

In bilingual communication, speakers often alternate between two or more languages depending on the context, participants, and communicative goals. According to Adams (2004), bilingualism involves having balanced fluency and proficiency in two languages, allowing speakers to choose the most appropriate language for interaction based on the situation and the people involved. During conversations, speakers may shift or mix languages to enhance expression or achieve better understanding. For instance, Indonesian teenagers frequently blend Indonesian with English when communicating with their peers.

Language constantly evolves, influenced by social, cultural, and technological factors, leading to variations in how it is used across different settings. As a result, linguistic phenomena such as code mixing and code switching are commonly observed in everyday discourse. Wardhaugh (2006) explains that any system of communication used by speakers during interaction can be referred to as a "code," and the alternation between languages within a conversation reflects the dynamic nature of multilingual communication.

Actually there are many communities in the world which have their own languages used in their daily lives. A community will choose some languages to help them easier in communicating with others. That is named as language choice in bilingual and multilingual communities. Their languages are influenced by some factors, peoples background for instance. In addition, the effect of using more than two or even more languages is appearing conditions that will force people to change or switch even mix their language to or with another language to give understanding about the discussed topic for other people. These conditions are called as code-mixing and code-switching. When people use more than one language in the same topic to communicate is called code mixing

Oha (2010:79) defines that code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. In this case, code mixing is a mixture of word, phrase, clause, or sentence in several languages. It means that the code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a certain language in this communication, however, he or she inserts some pieces of another language. Code mixing can occur in conversation between speakers or in a single speakers turn. Code mixing is a combination of two languages without change the meaning of those languages. It happens when people mix two a single utterance.

Similarly, Wardhaugh as cited in Soesanti (2007:6) stated that the term of code mixing refers to a communication process where people mix codes within their sentences or something within phrases. This code mixing often appears in the multilingual society, such as Indonesia. Besides, we find the used of code mixing in our everyday conversation. It happens not only in our daily life, but also in film, magazines, novels and teaching learning process which are uttered by Indonesian people who sometimes use mix English for the dialogue. Meanwhile, code mixing is a strategy used for transferring of linguistic units from one language to another. Code mixing is a situation where two or more languages or varieties of a language are mixed in a conversation (Kachru 1982:167).

Mixing language is not only the whole sentence, but can also occur in short phrases or words. Many factors influence the people mix the code, such as their background of education, culture,

social, economic, etc. Education is one parts of background to people mix the code, people who have a good knowledge, it effects to make their communication effectively (Wulandari 2016:63).

In this era, people mix the code in all days practice among people in the world for various reasons and usually unconscious activity in spoken and written (Putra and Yastanti 2018:161). It happens not only in our daily life, but also in social media or network communication. From the development of social media, the people can be easy to use. Therefore, code mixing also found in social media such as in YouTube platform.

YouTube is the world's third most popular online platform, has transformed from a video-sharing site into a job opportunity for content creators in both new and mainstream media (Holland 2016:52). In YouTube, users can find and watch many video, upload video, like, comment, and share other YouTube videos. It is great place to discover new terms, learn and get entertainment. Users can comment on other video such to ask, rate, support YouTube channel, etc. The phenomenon of code mixing which have become trend or style on communication in social media platform especially YouTube. Currently many people create their own account in YouTube . Their content themes are varied. There are those who create content about beauty, food and drink, adventure, daily activities, tutorials, even lecturers. There is also no limit on the age, gender, natinality, and language use in their video.

Nowadays, it is becoming a trend for youtubers to use two or more languages when creating content on YouTube. They think that when they mix or switch their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious. It is unique and inspire many viewers to learn and deepen the language, especially which is the second language for the audience. There are so many YouTubers who mix or switch their mother language with their second language. One of them is Boy William.

In his videos on YouTube, Boy always invites famous people. Starting from artists, comedians, influencers, beauty vloggers, entrepreneurs, even the president of Indonesia was invited to Boy William's YouTube Channel. The use of language style are varies, depending on the situation and the guests. For example, when Boy invites Sule as his guest, the language style used is informal and casual, it is different when Boy invites the president, the language style used is formal but not stiff, so the atmosphere in the video is relaxed. Boy is good at positioning himself and the use of language style in his videos varies according to the context, this makes researcher interest to analyzing the code mixing used by Boy William in his videos on YouTube. From YouTube we can learn about how people mix their language when they communicate to others.

Several studies have explored the phenomenon of code mixing across different contexts and platforms. Lewi (2016) analyzed the language use of Indonesian Minister Susi Pudjiastuti in a televised interview and identified five types of code mixing, with unit insertion being the most frequent (72.37%). Other types included sentence insertion, unit hybridization, idiom insertion, and reduplication. Meanwhile, Widi Handayani (2019) examined Instagram captions by beauty vlogger Tasya Farasya and found three main types of code mixing, dominated by intra-sentential mixing (71 cases), followed by intra-lexical mixing (10 cases), and phonological changes (2 cases).

In another study, Amelia et al. (2016) investigated code mixing among English department students on Instagram and found 156 instances, with lexical words being the most common form (34.6%), followed by full sentences and phrases. A separate study by Kasyulita on Facebook interactions used Suwito's framework to classify code mixing into word insertion (121 cases), phrase insertion (29), hybrid forms (20), and reduplication (2). These studies collectively highlight the diversity and frequency of code mixing in digital communication, particularly among younger, bilingual users engaging in informal online discourse. Most of the previous research analyzed the types of code mixing used Hoffman's theory. He divided types of code mixing into four types such as : Intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. However, in this research the writer is going to analyze the types of code mixing in Boy William's YouTube channel by using Kachru's theory on types of code mixing, which covers : unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, idiom and collocation insertion, and reduplication. besides, the writer also wants to fill the gap from the previous studies that have very limited concerns on the functions of code mixing used by the speakers.

The writer is interested in investigating the use of code mixing in Boy William's YouTube channel due to the following reasons. The first is the writer use Kachru's theory to analyzed the types of code mixing in Boy William's YouTube channel, while in the previous studies use Hoffman's theory. The difference between Kachru's and Hoffman's theory is in Hoffman theory the types of code mixing is intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and the involvement in a change of pronunciation, and the types of code mixing in Kachru theory is unit insertion, sentence insertion, reduplication, unit hybridization, and idiom insertion. The second reason is the writer realizes that there is no research related to Boy William's YouTube channel, another reason is because Boy William has a bilingual background. Boy William had graduated from junior high school in New Zealand, and it influenced Boy in mastery English language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Code

Code is a speech system in which language elements are applied that have different characteristics in which the characteristics are in line with the perspective, the speaker, and the relation between the speaker and the listener. Code is a dialect or specific language used in each opportunity to communicate between two or more parties, (Wardhaugh 1986:99). The code used in certain societies when people communicate with each other. Besides, Wardhaugh and (Fuller 2015:3) reveal that when two or more people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use a code. We should also note that speakers who are multilingual, that is, who have access to two or more codes, and who for one reason or another shift back and forth between these languages in some form of multilingual discourse are also using a linguistic system, but one which draws on more than one language.

This description indicates that one of the code variants is language as well. The different between monolingual speakers and bilingual speakers, because they only master their native language, monolingual speakers are unable to speak in another language. Meanwhile, since they master more than a language, it is very possible for bilingual speakers to speak in several language during the conversation. In addition, the small parts of the utterance of such as word and phrases are also able to change. However, they also can change the whole utterances in other language.

2. Code Mixing

The society or people who analyzing a language must be familiar with a code. A code is a language, a variety or style of language. Code is generally used to communicate (Wardhaugh in Setiawan 2009:5). It means that, when people would like to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds or feeling. The particular code in this case can be a language, dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily life, people may use different code in different situations. When people think that they need to use a certain code to communicate with certain people, they will adjust the type of code depending on they need. This leads to another linguistic phenomenon called bilingualism.

The term code cannot be separated from two phenomena terms namely code mixing and code switching. Those are term in bilingualism for language and especially speech that draws to deffering extents at least two languages combined in different ways mixing is highly important used for language varieties in a speech. Someone sometimes use two or more languages, they mix their language from one language with another language. In sociolinguistic is called code mixing.

According to (Wardhaugh in Soesanti 2007:6) the term of code mixing refers to a communication process where people mix codes within their sentences or sometimes within phrases. This code mixing often appears in the multilingual society, such as Indonesia. Indonesian people often used some code in the same sentence, such as English/Indonesia, etc. This condition is common since the vocabularies of other languages are commonly used by Indonesian people. In their daily communication, people often mix some languages in their utterances, for example, it is common in Indonesia to say “ it is a good for you kalau mau kesini”. In this utterance, the speaker mix the English code and Indonesian code.

Then, similar with the definition of code mixing above, (Ho 2007:1) stated that code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Thelender in Agustina (2004:115) tries to explain about code mixing. According to him, if in an event recalled the clauses and phrases used consisted of a mixture of clauses and phrases and each clause or phrases that no longer support its one function, then the events that happened is code mixing. In the other word, if somebody use a word or phrase from one language, the person has engaged code mixing. In this refard, (Wardhaugh 2006:101) writes that: Code switching also called code mixing can occur in conversation between speakers turn or within a single speakers turn. It means that, code switching can occur between sentences (intersentially) or within a single sentence (intra-sentially). Then, code switching can appear from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuit.

3. Types of Code Mixing

According to (Kachru : 1982) , there are five types involved in code mixing. Such as: unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, idiom insertion, and reduplication.

a. Unit Insertion

Commonly unit insertion refers to the introduction of a grammatical unit, such as word, phrase, and clause in a sentence from another language (Kachru1982:39). For example : “Kalau memang kita jadi yang *the best*, kenapa harus puas dengan *good enough*”. The speaker mixes the English codes and Bahasa Indonesia. The Indonesian codes are in the phrase level and the sentence uses the English codes.

b. Unit Hybridization

As stated in Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, hybrid means a something that is the product of mixing two or more different things (2010:764). Unit hybridization means the mixing of two language in a single word. For example : “Aku beli hp pavilion mx50, walau

processor-nya Celeron 766 tapi spesifikasinya bagus” (Rinakit 2012:12) . This example contains the unit hybridization which the word *processor* combined with Indonesian suffix-*nya*. The example show that the speakers mixes English and Indonesian codes without changes the meaning of the sentence.

c. Sentence Insertion

Sentence insertion means inserting the sentences from different language in the utterance. According to (Kachru 1982) it refers to an insertion of a sentence from another language into the language base on the discourse. For example :“*it is funny* ketika saya selalu ditanya dengan pertanyaan yang sama”. From the example above, the code mixing happens between Bahasa Indonesia and English.

d. Idiom and Collocation Insertion

Code mixing is related to idioms. Idiom is multi word unit swchich meaning is not the sum of its part. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Kachru 1982:40). Idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of individual words (Hornby 2010:771). According to Brown and Attardo (2000:30) collocation is the way two or more words are associated, for example “bread butter, get away with murder, salt and pepper”. For example :“Sebenarnya memang ini hanya *warming-up* untuk para penggemar saya”. It consist of two words, *warming* and *up*. It means that how the speaker realize a possible danger or problem especially one in the future.

e. Reduplication

The process of reduplication is the process of repeating the same meaning in two codes (Kachru 1982:40) . For example :“*Thank you*, terima kasih atas bantuannya”. The italic word has the same meaning with terima kasih. The speaker mixes the languages by using different word which has the same meaning.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method to investigate the types and functions of code mixing used by Boy William in his YouTube interviews. The data consist of linguistic elements such as words, phrases, and sentences exhibiting code mixing, categorized based on Kachru’ s theory into unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, idiom insertion, and reduplication. The primary data sources are four selected bilingual videos from Boy William’ s YouTube channel, chosen due to his bilingual background and the frequent occurrence of code mixing in his conversations (Creswell, 2014). To collect the data, the

researcher downloaded and repeatedly watched the selected videos, transcribed the spoken language, and identified instances of code mixing. These instances were then classified according to type. The selection of videos was influenced by the presence of both English and Indonesian languages, which supports the natural occurrence of code mixing and makes the content suitable for sociolinguistic study. For data analysis, the researcher followed the Miles and Huberman (1994) model, consisting of three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Relevant data were simplified, organized into tables showing utterances, types, and functions of code mixing, and interpreted to identify patterns. The analysis focused not only on identifying the types of code mixing but also on understanding their communicative functions, such as expressing emotion, signaling social identity, or enhancing humor in informal digital communication Miles & Huberman (1994).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1.Result

In analyzing code mixing, the writer found some types of code mixing used in Boy William's YouTube channel. In presenting data analysis, each datum is explained by the type of code mixing according to the English language that mixed in his utterances of Indonesia language because in this case, mostly Boy William used Indonesia language rather than English language. Based on the research which had been conducted in Boy William's YouTube channel, there were some types of code mixing used by Boy William. Kachru (1982:39) had given types of code mixing. The data presented in the table below related to code mixing found in Boy William's YouTube channel.

Table 1. “Buka Rumah Fantastis Milik Prilly Bernilai Puluhan Milyar”

No	Utterances	Types of Code Mixing	Functions of Code Mixing
1	Aku ngeliat kamu beritanya di mana-mana <i>about this house</i>	Sentence Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion
2	Bukan Cuma masalah rumah ini gede atau apa tapi <i>the story behind this</i>	Sentence Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion
3	Berawal dari ganteng-ganteng serigala <i>and looked at her</i>	Sentence Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion

4	Ini <i>vibes-nya</i> itu ya kaya di Paris loh..	Unit Hybridization	Expressing self emotion
5	<i>Guys, welcome to Louis Vitton.</i> Silahkan diliat-liat	Sentence Insertion	Prestige Feeling Motive
6	Apa kabar ? <i>Sorry</i> nih engga bisa salaman, pandemi kan ya biar aman	Unit Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion

Table 2. “Ada Lapangan Golf dan Masjid Pribadi di halaman Rumah! Ovi Dian”

No	Utterances	Types of Code” Mixing	Functions of Code Mixing
1	<i>Let's shit down..</i> Ahh Gila, kita kenal lama banget yah..	Sentence Insertion	Express self Emotion
2	Gila ! Dan lu sekarang salah satu <i>presenter</i> paling mantap yah..	Unit insertion	Prestige Feeling motive
3	Siapa yang <i>play</i> golf ?	Unit Insertion	Asserting status,pride and power
4	Elu enggak di suruh untuk nerusin <i>like your family bussines?</i>	Sentence Insertion	Prestige feeling motive
5	Mama kan <i>bussines womankan</i> , biasanya anaknya itu harus nerusin bisnisnya. Kalau mama enggak peduli gitu kalau dia enggak mau nerusin bisnisnya , atau gimana ?	Unit Insertion	Asserting status, pride and power
6	Lo kalo nyari cowok gitu ya , cowok itu harus datang dari keluarga yang <i>previlege</i> juga enggak ?	Unit Insertion	Asserting status, pride,and power

Table 3. “Lepas Hijab! Rachel Vennya Buka Suara ke Boy William”

No	Utterances	Types of Code Mixing	Functions of Code Mixing
1	Soalnya kita tau, kamu itu jarang banget ada <i>collab-collab</i> sama orang, kita kan suka <i>stalking</i> YouTube kamu tau..	Unit Hybridization	Need feeling motive
2	Kamu tau gak, penggermar kamu yang <i>nge-like</i> instagram kamu mungkin lebih banyak dari seleb diluar sini hahaha	Unit Hybridization	Making jokes
3	Kamu sama Niko masih <i>together</i> , apa ?	Unit Insertion	Being more informative
4	<i>Your husband</i> tu sebenarnya oke gak kalo kamu enggak pake hijab lagi ?	Unit Insertion	Being more informative
5	Meskipun kontenmu enggak banyak hahaha.. Aku demen <i>fine dinning</i> kamu, undang aku dong	Unit Insertion	Making jokes
6	Enggak apa-apa , itu seru tau.. <i>It's so fun..</i>	Reduplication	Expressing Self Emotion
7	<i>All right home sweet home</i> .Waktunya kita siap, siap-siap buat istirahat...	Unit insertion	Expressing Self Emotion

Tabel 4. “Pilihan Najwa Shihab tentang Presiden 2019! Boy William ketawa!”

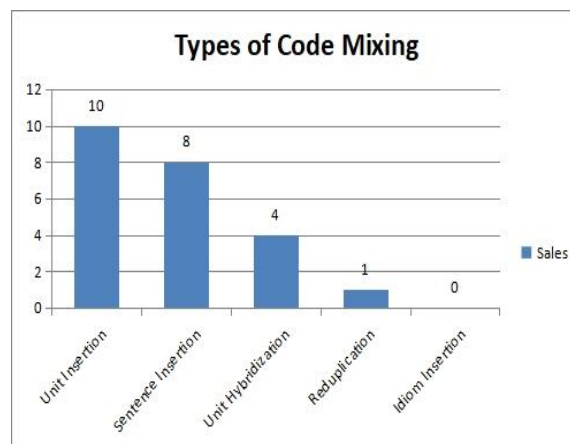
No	Utterances	Types of Code Mixing	Functions of Code Mixing
1	<i>I feel good bout my self now.</i> Kalau seorang Najwa Shihab mau masuk kedalam mobil gue itu artinya <i>like i'm doing something right with my life</i> hahaha..	Sentence Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion
2	Ini beneran <i>i'm not lying on this show</i> . Sampai dibawa mimpi antara deg-degan atau <i>so super excited</i> .	Sentence Insertion	Expressing Self Emotion
3	Gila! <i>Opening-nya</i> pa Jokowi keluar naik motor, Oh my god.	Unit Hybridization	Expressing Self Emotion
4	Tapi itu kaya apa sih di dalem kak Nana, <i>like</i> itu mewah banget ya ?	Unit Insertion	Being more Informative

After classifying and identifying the data as shown in the classification of code mixing above, the writer found data of code mixing used in Boy William's YouTube channel. The writer classified the data based on the titles with different videos. From the first video with the title *Buka Rumah Fantastis Milik Prilly Bernilai Puluhan Milyar* there were 6 data of code mixings, from the second video with the titles *Ada Lapangan Golf dan Masjid Pribadi di halaman Rumah! Ovi Dian* there were 6 data of code mixings, from the third video with the titles *Lepas Hijab! Rachel Vennya Buka Suara ke Boy William* there were 7 data of code mixings, and from the last video with the titles *Pilihan Najwa Shihab tentang Presiden 2019! Boy William Ketawa* there were 4 data of code mixings.

The function of code mixing used in Boy William's YouTube channel is expressing self emotion, asserting status, pride and power, need feeling motive, prestige feeling motive, making jokes, and being more informative. Based on the data, Boy used all of the function of code mixing in his utterances.

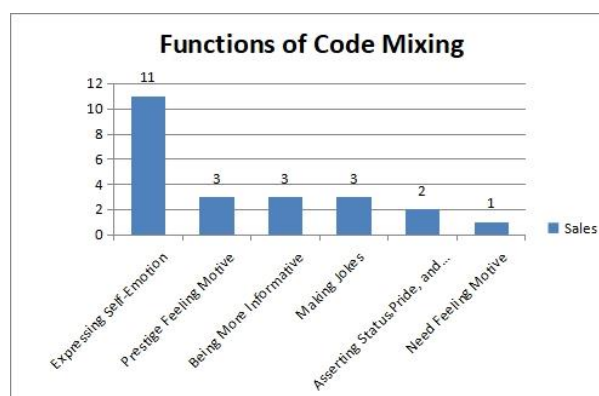
The charts below present the types and functions of code mixing that use in Boy William's YouTube Channel.

Chart 1.Types of code mixing



From the chart illustrated above, it can be concluded that the most frequently types used in Boy William's YouTube channel is unit insertion, then sentence insertion, reduplication, and idiom insertion are not found in Boy William's YouTube channel.

Chart 2. Functions of code mixing



From the chart illustrated above, it can be concluded that the most frequently functions used in Boy William's YouTube channel is expressing self-emotion, then prestige feeling motive, being more informative, making jokes, asserting status, pride and power, and need feeling motive.

2. Discussions

Based on previous studies, the writer found the similar result with Lawi (2016) research. The most dominant types used in Boy William's YouTube channel is unit insertion. After getting the data as shown in the charts presentation above, the writer analyzed and classified the data based on the most types used in Boy William's YouTube channel as follows:

1. Unit Insertion

The first type is unit insertion. Boy William in his YouTube channel could mix his language into English mostly of this type. Commonly unit insertion refers to the introduction of a grammatical unit, such as word, phrase, and clause in a sentence from another language (Kachru 1982:39). The data are as follows :

Datum 1

- Apa kabar ? *Sorry* nih enggak bisa salaman, pandemi kan ya biar aman.

Based on the data above, Boy William delivered his greeting to Prilly's father. Boy William mixed Indonesian and an English code was in the form of word *sorry*. This word can be divided as code mixing . It can be known from the word *sorry* indicated the use of unit insertion.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of word above is expressing self emotion. It was used by Boy William to give greetings to his guest star. The speaker used the word *sorry* in making their conversation to express his self- emotion such as of respecting his partner in Boy William Youtube channel.

Datum 2

- *Lo* kalo nyari cowok gitu ya, cowok itu harus datang dari keluarga yang *privilege* juga gak ?

Based on the data above, Boy William asked question to his guest stars. Boy William mixed Indonesian and an English code. He inserted the word in his utterance.

Privilege is the word uttered by Boy William to show the function of code mixing that certainly was as the unit insertion. The word *lo* is one of the Indonesian slang word that uttered by Boy William to Ovi Dian. Boy spoken that word because they know each other and they have felt intimacy. The word *lo* here which means you in English.

The function of insertion English code mixing above asserting status, pride and power. Boy used this utterance because Boy William wants to know if Ovi's choice of her future husband is special or not. Because as we know Ovi comes from a famous family.

Datum 3

- Meskipun kontenmu enggak banyak hahaha.. Aku demen *fine dinning* kamu, undang aku dong..

The utterance above is process of insertion word code mixing in the form of phrase. *Fine dinning* was a phrase. It consists of two words that owned function and meaning.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of a phrase above is to make jokes motive. This purpose also indicated the low characteristics in appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes.

Datum 4

- *All right home sweet home*. Waktunya kita siap, siap-siap buat istirahat..

From the utterance above, Boy William inserted the phrase in his utterance. This datum has one phrase of code mixing namely *all right home sweet home*. It is an adjective phrase. In this utterance Boy William inserted this phrase aimed at filling pleasure and statisfication of something good.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of phrases above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by him in giving question to conclude his expression of self-emotion such as happiness.

Datum 5

- Tapi itu kayak apa sih di dalem kak Nana, *like* itu mewah banget ya ?

Based on the data above, Boy William inserted the word in his utterance. It contains only one word of code mixing. The speaker meant *like* here is to think that something is reliable in terms of making the sentence is connected.

The function of inserted English code mixing in the form of word above is expressing self emotion. It was used by Boy William in giving questions. The reason is in order to speak simpler and clear to make his partner understand.

Datum 6

- Kamu sama Niko masih *together*, apa ?

Based on the data above, Boy William inserted adverb in the form of his utterance. It contains only one word of code mixing. The speaker meant *together* here is to know the relationship between Rachel and her husband .

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of word above is being more informative. The speaker wants to get the real information about the relationship of his guest.

Datum 7

- *Your husband* tu sebenarnya oke gak kalo kamu enggak pake hijab lagi ?

From the utterance above, Boy William inserted possessive pronoun and noun in his utterance. This phrase has one possessive pronoun and noun of code mixing namely *your husband*. It is as noun phrase. In this utterance Boy William is inserted this noun aimed at filling pleasure and statisfication of something good.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of noun phrase above is being more informative. It was used by Boy William in giving question to collect the information from Rachel Venya as his source of information. This types of code mixing it's very useful for the presenter to know more story about Rachel's life being informative and talkative.

Datum 8

- Gila ! Dan *lu* sekarang salah satu *presenter* paling mantap yah.

Based on the data above, Boy William inserted the word in his utterance. It contains only one word of code mixing. The speaker meant *presenter* here is to emphasize that Ovi Dian is one of the most famous female hosts. The word *lu* here is one of the Indonesian slang word that uttered by Boy William to Ovi Dian. Boy spoken that word because they know each other and they have felt intimacy. The word *lu* here which means you in English.

The function of inserted English code mixing in the form of word above is prestige feeling motive. This utterance chose by the speaker to appear the educational status of Ovi Dian.

2. Sentence Insertion

The third type of code mixing is sentence insertion. This refers to the process of inserting a sentence of a language different from that of the discourse (Kachru 1982:39). The data of code mixing in the form of sentence insertion can be seen as follows :

Datum 1

- Aku ngeliat kamu beritanya di mana-mana *about this house*..

From the data above, Boy William mixed Indonesian and English codes in the form of sentence. The English sentence *about this house* was inserted in the last of his utterance.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of sentence above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William in his utterance is concluded to express his self-emotion.

Datum 2

- Bukan Cuma masalah rumah ini gede atau apa tapi *the story behind this*..

From the data above, Boy William inserted word of code mixing in the form of sentence. He inserted the Indonesia sentence into English sentence. The English sentence *the story behind this* was inserted in the last of his utterance.

This function of insertion English code mixing in the form of sentence above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William to give appreciation and an expression of pride for Prilly's achievements because she had succeeded in building a house from her hard work.

Datum 3

- Berawal dari ganteng-ganteng serigala *and looked at her..*

From the data above, Boy William mixed Indonesian and English codes in the form of sentence. The English sentence *and looked at her* was inserted in the last of his utterance. Boy are amazed and proud of Prilly because it started as a soap opera player entitled Ganteng-Ganteng Serigala and Prilly can be successful like now and managed to build a luxury house.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of sentence above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William to express his feeling about Prilly's achievements.

Datum 4

- *Lu* enggak di suruh untuk nerusin *like your family bussines ?*

From the data above, Boy William mixed Indonesia and English codes in the form of sentence. The sentence *like your family bussines* was inserted in the last of his utterance. The word *lu* is one of the Indonesian slang word that uttered by Boy William to Ovi Dian. Boy spoken that word because they know each other and they have felt intimacy. The word *lu* here which means you in English.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of sentence is prestige feeling motive. It was used by Boy William to know the plan of his guest in the future, and to show Ovi's educational status.

Datum 5

- *I feel good bout my self now.* Kalau seorang Najwa Shihab mau masuk kedalam mobil gue itu artinya *like i'm doing something right with my life* hahaha..

In this utterance, Boy William mixed Indonesian and English code mixing in the form of sentence.

The function of inserted English code mixing in the form of sentence used by Boy William is to make jokes. It functions to set a humorous effect in their conversation.

3. Unit Hybridization

The second type of code mixing is hybridization. The unit hybridization is code mixing process occurs in the phrase level within a sentence (Kachru 1982:39). The data of code mixing in the form of hybridization as follows:

Datum 1

- Ini *vibes-nya* itu ya kaya di Paris loh..

Boy William inserted the phrase *vibes-nya* of unit hybridization. The phrase *vibes-nya*, the Indonesian suffix *-nya* is a possessive pronoun in Indonesia which is combined with the English code *vibes* as a noun inserted into the middle of this utterance.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of phrase above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William because he wanted to share his experience when he was in Paris, and the atmosphere around the room was like when he lived in Paris. The phrase *vibes-nya* used by Boy in giving an illustration about that place to Prilly.

Datum 2

- Soalnya kita tau, kamu itu jarang banget ada *collab-collab* sama orang. Kita kan suka *stalking* YouTube kamu tau..

The presenter (Boy William) inserted word of code mixing of unit hybridization consist of word *stalking* and *collab-collab*.

The function of insertion English code mixing in his utterance needs feeling motive, it was used by Boy William. In his YouTube channel it occurred because of technology need feeling, the speaker used it to find technological function through the information by YouTube content.

Datum 3

- Kamu tau gak, penggemar kamu yang *nge-like* Instagram kamu mungkin lebih banyak dari seleb diluar sini hahaha..

The presenter (Boy William) inserted word of code mixing of unit hybridization. The word *nge-* is an Indonesian prefix. It is combined with the English code *like* as an adjective that was inserted into the middle of his utterance.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form on phrase above is making jokes. It was used by Boy William. This purpose occurred to set a humorous effect in their conversation. It also indicated the formality of conversation, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes.

Datum 4

- Gila! *Opening-nya* pak Jokowi keluar naik motor, oh my god..

Boy William inserted word of code mixing of unit hybridization. The Indonesian suffix *-nya* is a possessive pronoun in Indonesia which is combined with the English code *opening* as an adjective was inserted into the middle of his utterance.

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form on phrase above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William. This function occurred when a code mixing is concluded to express Boy William's self-emotion, such as happiness.

4. Reduplication

The fifth type of code mixing is reduplication. The process of reduplication is the process of repeating the same meaning in two codes (Kachru 1982:40). In this type the writer found only one utterance of Boy William in his YouTube channel. The data of the code mixing in the form of reduplication's as follows :

Datum 1

- Enggak apa-apa,itu seru tau..*It's so fun*..

The speaker mixes the languages by using different word which has the same meaning. The sentence *it's so fun* has the same meaning with seru tau in Indonesian language .

The function of insertion English code mixing in the form of the sentence above is expressing self-emotion. It was used by Boy William in responding Rachel's as his guest stars.

5. Idiom Insertion

The fourth type of code mixing is idiom insertion. Code mixing is related to idioms. Idiom is multi word units which meaning is not the sum of its part. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some changes in its meaning or connotation (Kachru 1982:40). In this type the writer did not find the word in the form of idiom insertion uttered by Boy William in his YouTube channel. The four sources of Boy William on his YouTube channel are Indonesians and not native speakers. Boy doesn't use idioms in conversation because Boy doesn't want to make the interviewee think briefly about the proverbs he conveys that make the interview situations awkward. This also makes Boy increasingly use code mixing to convey his meaning because the language used is a combination of English and Indonesian which makes it easier for speakers to understand the meaning conveyed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, there were four types of code mixing used in Boy William YouTube channels. They are unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, and reduplication. From the data, the writer found that there were twenty three (23) code mixing used in Boy William's YouTube channel. There were ten (10) data of unit insertion, four (4) data of unit hybridization, eight (8) data of sentence insertion, and one (1) data of reduplication. the functions of the code mixing found are to indicate need feeling motive, prestige feeling motive, asserting status, pride and power, being more informative, making jokes, and expressing self-emotion.

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