The Function of Code Mixing and Code Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura at Nebeng Boy William Youtube Channel

Dwi Suci Amaniarsih[1],

English Study Program, Education and Social Science Faculty, Potensi Utama University, Medan

Email : amaniarsih86@gmail.com

Juliana[2],

English Study Program, Education and Social Science Faculty, Potensi Utama University, Medan

Email : juliana.ssmsi@gmail.com

Nurmahyuni Asrul[3]

English Study Program, Education and Social Science Faculty, Prima Indonesia University, Medan

Email : nurmahyuniasrul@unprimdn.ac.id

Erwin Ginting[4]

English Study Program, Education and Social Science Faculty, Potensi Utama University, Medan

Email : erwinginting82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Code mixing and code switching prove effective in navigating communication complexities arising from participant' diverse linguistic proficiency levels. This article assesss the role of code mixing and code switching in the dialogue featuring Cinta Laura Kiehl on Boy William's Youtube Channel, dated 6th September 2021, the titled is "#Nebeng Boy eps 42". Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, the study gathers written data from Cinta Laura's interview on Boy William Youtube Channel and analyzes it using explanatory samples. Cinta Laura, a proficient bilingual communicator, demonstrates the absence of language dominance. Specifically, the dominant function of code mixing relates to linguistic challenges, while code switching primarily involves the ability to articulate in a specific language. These findings aim to contribute to students' English lecturers, and sociolinguistic researchers, encouraging a deeper exploration of the purpose behind code mixing and code switching in conversations.

keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Code Switching

ABSTRACT

Campur kode dan Alih kode mampu secara efektif mengatasi kompleksitas komunikasi saat seseorang memiliki tingkat kemampuan linguistik yang beragam. Jurnal ini mengekplorasi fungsi campur kode dan alih kode yang diungkapkan oleh Cinta Laura Kiehl di saluran Youtube Boy William pada tanggal 6 September 2021 dengan judul "#Nebeng Boy eps 42". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan data yang dikumpulkan adalah data tertulis dari wawancara dengan Cinta Laura di

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saluran Youtube Boy William. Analisis data dilakukan dengan sampel eksplanatori. Cinta Laura, adalah seorang bilingual dengan kemampuan menggunakan kedua bahasa secara baik, menunjukkan ketidakdominan antara kedua bahasa. Secara lebih rinci, fungsi campur kode yang dominan adalah ketidakmampuan, sementara fungsi alih kode yang dominan mencakup kemampuan dalam bahasa tertentu. Temuan ini diharapkan memberikan kontribusi bagi mahasiswa, dosen Bahasa Inggris, dan peneliti sociolinguistik. Untuk lebih mendalam, dalam mengeksplorasi tujuan campur kode dan alih kode dalam percakapan.

Kata Kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Code Mixing, Code Switching

1. Introduction

Based on these perspectives, code mixing and code switching are viewed as social phenomena that should be examined within the realm of sociolinguistics. This field is dedicated to exploring the connection between language and culture to gain a deeper insight into language structure and how languages function in communication (Manivannan & Maruthy, 2024). Sociolinguistics is commonly employed to investigate the interplay between language and society. Given the increasing prevalence of English in our contemporary society, the use of code mixing and code switching in speech is now widely accepted, particularly among the educated, and is no longer deemed impolite or unnatural (Maharani & Oktoviandry, 2024).

In terms of its functions, the following are listed as functions of code mixing; first, Expression of identity and cultural belonging: using code mixing can represent a person's identity, such as cultural affiliation or particular social group. Second, expressing emotions and attitudes: code mixing can be used to convey emotions or attitudes more precisely, depending on the variety of language used. Third, social adaptation: the use of code mixing can be a social adaptation strategy, helping a person interact with various social groups or communication situations (Puspitasari & Haristiani, 2024). Fourth, communication efficiency: in some contexts, code mixing can facilitate communication between speakers who have different linguistic or cultural backgrounds. Fifth, status or expertise distinction: the use of code mixing can signal a particular social status or level of membership, especially in multilingual communities. Sixth, creativity and style: some people use code mixing for creative or stylistic effect, adding an expressive dimension to their conversations (Susanti et al., 2024).

And when individuals encounter difficulty in locating accurate terms or phrases, or when individuals of varying status frequently employ language in distinct manners, whether in written or spoken form, one observable phenomenon is the utilization of language in diverse ways. One manifestation of this is the incorporation of more than one language in a conversation or an expression. These occurrences are termed as code mixing and code switching (Fanani & Ma'u, 2018).

In the reason for choosing the subject of analysis about Cinta Laura uttered at Nebeng Boy William Youtube Channel, 6th September 2021 with a subject: "#Nebengboy New Generation Episode 42" became an interesting topic to be analysis. Cinta Laura is renowned as a prominent artist in Indonesia, and she is inclined

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towards using a language for which there isn't a suitable translation. Some bilingual individuals resort to combining two languages. Additionally, incompetence arises when there is a lack of awareness of vocabulary in the language used to convey a particular meaning. Expressing self-emotion occurs when a speaker switches to a foreign language to convey emotions such as sorrow, joy, rage, and happiness. Making jokes through code-mixing is another aspect, employed to create a humorous atmosphere. Lastly, being more informative happens in code-mixing when the speaker is message-oriented, focusing primarily on the accuracy of the message (Bloomfield, 1983).

Code-switching serves various functions as well. The first is participants' solidarity, which emerges when someone communicates in their non-native language, requiring a sudden sense of compassion. The second function is a topic switch, concentrating on the subject under discussion. People frequently opt to discuss a specific subject in the language of the person involved rather than sticking to a single language (Correa-Zoli, 1974).

The third functions is the effective function, involving the following aspects: 1. Enhancing Prestige and Education Perception: According to Correa-Zoli (1974) as cited in (Myers-Scotton, 1995) individuals change their language to reflect their cultural heritage and elevate their prestige by using a foreign language, presenting themselves as educated. 2. Concealing Language Inability: When someone is less proficient in a specific language, they tend to switch to another language to conceal their inability to use that particular language. 3. Mitigating Face Threat: Code-switching is employed by some individuals to maintain friendliness

and prevent potential conflicts, as noted by Myers-Scotton (1995). 4.Creating numerous Atmosphere: Code-switching can be utilized to generate jokes and contribute to a lighthearted atmosphere. 5. Expressing Disapproval and Anger: Language switching from a lower register to a higher one is employed to convey disapproval or anger, according to Myers-Scotton (1995) These concepts will be utilized in studying code-mixing and code-switching in the upcoming analysis of the talk show. According to Timberg (2003) a talk show is a television Program "controlled by a set of rules or guiding Principles that distinguish them from any other type of television (soap opera, news) (Juliana et al., 2021). For data analysis, the researchers employed explanatory samples (a form of nonprobability sampling) to examine the functions of code-mixing and code-switching as stated by Cinta Laura Kiehl in the Nebeng Boy William YouTube channel. In this instance, the sample was chosen based on the researchers' subjective judgment rather than random selection (Juliana & Zaharani, 2019).

In the analysis, of code-mixing and code-switching functions, the researchers followed these steps. Firstly, they identified words, phrases, and clauses in Cinta Laura Kiehl's utterances that embodied the functions of code-mixing and code-switching during the investigative process. Secondly, the data were classified into distinct functions based on established criteria or theories. Lastly, an explanation of the functions of code-mixing and code-switching was presented. After the researchers identified these functions, similar data were examined to create a trustworthy representation of the information (Eska & Wray, 1999).

2. Research Methods

The research employed a qualitative approach to examine the utilization of code mixing and code switching. Through the descriptive qualitative research, the data were described in the form of words or phrases based on the speakers' actual knowledge of existent linguistic facts or occurrence. Which "does not emphasize generalization but rather on the meaning itself" (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021). Wray & Bloomer (2013) asserted that qualitative approaches involve description and analysis rather than, for instance, feature calculation (Sugiyono, 2017).

The object was the research was taken from the 'Nebeng Boy William Program 6 September 2021 entitled "Nebeng Boy New Generation" (Eps 42). Through listening to YouTube talk shows and documenting them in written form, the data becomes readily analyzable. The mention talks show program featured Boy William as interviewer and Cinta Laura Kiehl. In this study, the researchers concentrated mainly on the utterances of Cinta Laura Kiehl's sayings, because they were considered to show more examples or instances of code mixing and code switching compared to Boy William's utterances. Although Boy William also shows a lot of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura.

To analyze the data, the researcher utilized explanatory samples. According to Sugiyono (2017) Explanatory research is a research method that aims to explain the position of the variables studied and the influence between one variable and other variables. (as a type of nonprobability sampling) to look at the functions of code-mixing and code switching said by Cinta Laura Kiehl in the Nebeng Boy William YouTube Channel. In this case, the sample was selected through the researchers' subjective assessment rather than random selection process.

In analyzing the roles of code-mixing and code switching, the researchers followed a three-step approach. Initially, they pinpointed words, phrases, and clauses in Cinta Laura Kiehl's speech exhibiting these functions. Subsequently, the data underwent categorization based on established criteria or theories, and ultimately, the researcher's provided an explanation of the identified functions. To validate their findings, similar data were examined to create a trustworthy representation.

3. Result and Discussion

In this analysis, the researcher analyzes the function of code mixing and code switching from Cinta Laura Kiehl's utterances.

3.1 Code Mixing Concept

Code mixing is closely like phenomenon to code switching, where individuals seamlessly incorporate both languages within a single utterance, spanning, phonological, morphological, grammatical, and lexical levels. This mixing occurs without changing the topic and underscores the significant impact of the first language on the second language. The interplay and blending of languages give rise to diverse linguistic outcomes (M. Bloomfield, 1973).

In society, many individuals incorporate elements from other languages through borrowing or using foreign language snippets, especially in bilingual communication. Chaer & Agustina (2014) defines bilingualism as "the ability to use two languages," aligning with Bloomfield's notion that language is a code. To effectively utilize two languages, one must

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master both the first and second languages. Nababan further categorizes bilingualism into two types: Bilingualism, referring to the ability to interact in two languages as a habit, and bilingually, denoting the condition of being proficient in speaking two languages.

The issue of bilingualism, persists as we struggle to assess individuals' competence in using a second language, ultimately defining the scope of bilingualism. According to Bloomfield, cited by Chaer & Agustina (2014) bilingualism is the skill of using two languages equally proficiently, with no dominance of one over the other. In contrast, Diebold (1961) argues that incipient bilingualism primarily involves children learning a second language. These perspectives suggest that the journey to mastering a second language is a developmental process, and it's acceptable not to have complete mastery initially.

3.2 Code Switching Concept

When discussion the distinction between code switching and code mixing, it becomes challenging to pinpoint the differences as they share strong similarities. Both involve using two or more languages within a speech community. However, the disparity lies in code switching, where bilingual individuals consciously and for specific reasons switch between languages or language varieties.

In code mixing, the corporation of elements from another language into a primary language is done as needed, serving a functional purpose and it's not considered incorrect or deviant. In our country, bilingual individuals may accidentally include fragments of another language in conversation, which is referred to as a code mixing. Chaer & Agustina (2014)

distinguishes between code switching and code mixing, stating that code switching involves a shift from one language clause to another in a speech event (Nadifa, Fatin, 2023).

In the context of speech event, if the clauses or phrases consist of hybrid elements that do not support each other, it is termed as code mixing. According to Chaer & Agustina (1995) grammatical criteria can be used to distinguish between code mixing and code switching. Code mixing occurs when an individual incorporates a single word or phrase from one language into another, whereas code switching involves structurally and grammatically arranging the language in the other. Despite experts' previous efforts to differentiate between code switching and code mixing, it remains challenging due to shared conceptual rules, emphasizing the importance of paying attention to clear distinctions, particularly in relation to language interference (Chaer, 2003).

Crystal provides reasons for code switching, stating that there are numerous possible motives for switching from one language to another. One such reason is the idea that a speaker may switch languages when unable to express themselves adequately in one language, compensating for the deficiency. This type of code switching often occurs when the speaker is upset, tired, happy or distracted. Additionally, switching is common when an individual seeks to express solidarity with a specific social group. Establishing rapport with the listener is facilitated when the listener responds with a similar language switch. This form of switching can also be employed to exclude others from conversations if they do not speak the same language.

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3.3 Function of code-mixing in Cinta Laura Kiehlin' utterances

Expressing feelings and tell the audience something that Cinta did.

Cinta Laura (1): Aku tuh percaya ga percaya ngasih dia **references-references** lagu Bollywood tau ga.

Data Analysis: here's Cinta is sure or not sure, she gives a sample of a Bollywood (Indian) song to the composer.

Cinta Laura (2): Gimana caranya kita bikin music selidely ini tapi menggunakan **instrument** khas Indonesia.

Data Analysis: which sentence shows that the music is clearer or better with typical Indonesian instruments originating from various regions in Indonesia.

Cinta Laura (3): Kita latihan **choreography** nya 28 jam. Dan secara, ga hanya instrumennya yang tradisional tapi banyak bajunya pun tradisional. Karena, aku me **mix and match** gaya anak zaman sekarang **gen z** dengan tenun Indonesia.

Data Analysis: the word in bold "choreography" here is a dance movement that is danced to new song Cinta Alone. The word "mix and match" here shows that combining/matching clothes with the concept of the song being released. "Gen Z" (young generation, namely the generation born in 1997-2012).

Cinta Laura (4): Yeah, I mean aku ga menganggap diri aku **youtuber** sih, tapi aku punya **mission**. Kalau kamu kan suka mengentertainer orang-orang dan ingin selalu membuat orang tuh **engage and happy.** Kalau aku kan, misinya itu juga sih, dan misi aku adalah mengrdukasi kan.

Data Analysis: in this sentence, Cinta has a mission, namely to make people happy, engaged and also to educate people to be better and more motivation.

Cinta Laura (5): Tapi kadang –kadang pusing juga ga sih? Sama **audience** kita kadang-kadang mereka suka suatu hal (I'm sorry to say) kurang berbobot tapi viral.

Data Analysis: shows that viewers who see a program on Indonesian TV broadcast are less educational or less interesting to see/watch.

Cinta Laura (6): Maybe mungkin aku aneh ya, **maybe** mungkin aku berbeda, tapi aku ga suka nonton yang gitu-gitu. **I think** buang-buang waktu.

Data Analysis: feels not sure that with something not happened.

Cinta Laura (7): I love myself, tapi bukan berarti aku **comfortable** mengecek sebagaimana **famous** nya aku.

Data Analysis: she love herself and she's not sure how famous she is in Indonesia.

Cinta Laura (8): Aku sempet punya guru, masih **middle school.**

Data Analysis: which means, it's secondary grade at school.

3.4. Function of Code Swiching in Cinta Laura Utterances

Code switching occurs when a speaker switches to another language due to difficulty expressing themselves in the current language, often triggered by emotional states like upset, fatigue, or distraction. This leads to temporary use of the alternate language.

In the Cinta's interview by the host Boy William, there is so many codes switching appears. That cause, Cinta is bilingual person, she's good at to speak Indonesian language and also English.

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Cinta Laura (1): Thank you… aku tau kamu udah nunggu lama, tapi kamu juga sebenarnya dengerin sebelum yang lain-lain dengerin dan kalau boleh aku nanya ke kamu ya walaupun ini acara kamu. Ee…. **What's your first impression?** Waktu denger lagu Markisa?

Data Analysis: expressing feelings "happy" because she got "congratulations" and she asking opinions for her new song that was just released.

Cinta Laura (2): so, this is truly Indonesia. Yes, lyrics bahasa inggris. Tapi secara instrument dan budaya, it's **very Indonesian.**

Data Analysis: in here the sentence shows that her song really describes Indonesia.

Cinta Laura (3): You know I try to integrate Indonesian culture everywhere I can. Karena, I mean Bismillah ya kalo ini bisa sukses ga hanya di Indonesia, **I want people to be like wait, like wow! like the Indonesian culture is so beautiful.**

Data Analysis: Hope and expression Cinta for carry the name of Indonesia to the other country (abroad) for the songs that she released, and she want the world knows that is Indonesia culture it's very diverse and beautiful.

Cinta Laura (4): Tapi tau ga pengorbanan loh, aku **shooting** di gumuk pasir Yogyakarta. Bayangin kan siang-siang gimana panasnya pasirnya **like our skin was burning hot from the sun above us** tapi dari kaki kita yang nginjek pasir. Ugh… that's insane.

Data Analysis: she said that's not easy when she shoots that mv for her song, but she's excited.

Cinta Laura (5): That's mean but I'll answer. Yang pasti lebih bagus dancing nya daripada nyanyi nya.

Data Analysis: she will answer the questions.

Cinta Laura (6): you know what? People sometimes call me? I don't know why? Cinta Laudya Cynthia Bella or Laura Kasih.

Data Analysis: she's upset, confused, but she's happy with that (people call her like that).

Cinta Laura (7): Okay, I say I have a fun fact. It's kind of gross sih. Mungkin kalo aku dewasa aku laporin gurunya.

Data Analysis: This sentence shows Cinta with expression and act normal but her feelings kind of startled.

Cinta Laura (8): Thank you…. And I'm so happy, karena kamu telah nge **boost** aku hari ini karena gara-gara acara ini, aku tau aku terkenal.

Data Analysis: feels so happy, make her mood better and excited at the same time.

4.Conclusion and Suggestion

This research reveals that there are significant findings regarding the function of code mixing and code switching in Cinta Laura Kiehl conversations on the Boy William YouTube Channel (Nebeng Boy). As a bilingual, Cinta is able to use both languages without clear dominance, with code mixing, this finding shows that the disability is a function of dominant code mixing while code switching reflects the ability to speak a particular language. Understanding this dominant function is beneficial to the reader, and provides new insights, open new perspectives, and avoids negative judgments. The results of this research can provide important contributions to students, English lectures,

and sociolinguistic researcher in further exploration of the purpose of using code mixing and code switching in communication.

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