CODE-MIXING IN SELECTED EPISODES ON BOY WILLIAM'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This research is used descriptive qualitative method which aims to identify the types and the dominant used of code-mixing in selected episodes on Boy William YouTube channel. The data collected from the dialogues in 3 (three) episodes then identified and classified into types of code-mixing based on the theory of Hoffman (1991). Based on Hoffman (1991) there 3 (three) types of code-mixing, they are intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronunciation. The result showed that there are 61 intra sentential code-mixing (78%), 9 intra lexical (9%) and 8 involving a change of pronunciation (8%). So, it can be concluded that dominant code-mixing in 3 (three) episodes on Boy William YouTube Channel is intrasentential.

Keywords: Code-Mixing, Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Youtube

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, most of people use social media to get the newest information and also to communicate with other people. They can express their idea and share information on social media. One of the most popular social media and widely used by people is Youtube. In Indonesia, so many YouTubers are born and provide very amazing contents. One of the famous Indonesian YouTuber is Boy William, he was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. His YouTube content titled *Nebeng Boy*, because his content is about a video with guest in his car. In his channel he frequently made talk with his guest and used mix language (Indonesian – English) or it is well-known as code-mixing (Paris, 2018), (Novarita, 2019) . As a result, the viewers are interesed and enjoy watching it. Code-mixing occurs in bilinguals or generally in multilingual situation and it found when the speakers mix two languages or more to achieved particular purpose (Owolola, 2018), (Nur & Astutik, 2020), (Fitria, 2020), (Johansson, 2013). Additionally, code mixing occurs when a person converses with another in two different languages but in a single utterance (Syafaat & Setiawan, 2019), (Lal et al., 2019) .

In other words, code-mixing has gotten to be a round the world phenomenon, which is very interesting to study and analyze. Code-mixing is a part of sociolinguistics because this study of relation between language and society (Swann & Deumert, 2017), (Fareed, 2017), Sociolinguistics focuses on the connections between language and social relationships, social life, developmental events, facts, and the causes behind these connections (Fiorensera & Handayani, 2021). In fact, this area studies the role of language in society's life and growth, namely the events, processes, and changes that occur as a result of extralinguistic influences. As a result, sociolinguistics investigates how social factors influence language, how they are reflected in the language system, and how they are reflected in the language system (Nursulto Zamon Ugil Shaykhislamov & Kudratbek shavkat Ugil Makhnudov, 2020). It means, code-mixing is a style from social media and we need to understand the intent languages and purpose on the society. Language is an important of life, and the study of language is called *Linguistics*.

According to (Kridalaksana, 2008: 225) in (Royani et al., 2019), language use in society plays a role in code mixing when interacting. It means that language includes word commonly used in daily society for interaction (Hanafiah et al., 2020), (Braunmüller & Ferraresi, 2003).

Types of Code-Mixing

In this research, the writer used theory by Hoffman as the basis, cited in (Rohati & Hidayat, 2019) there are three types of code mixing:

   a. Intra-sentential code-mixing
   Intra-sentential code mixing is a change of language appears within sentence level, for example:
   1. *Saya mau tanya tugas* **meeting** *4* "I want to ask assignment meeting 4".
   2. *Ayok kita mulai* **challenge** *dari kamu* "Let's start a challenge from you".
   3. *Jangan* **over thinking** *kalau kamu* **nervous** *pas lagi pidato di depan orang banyak* "Don't be over thinking if you are nervous when speech in front of many people"

From the example above, the speaker A, B and C their mix language between Indonesian-English, so the mixing of that language is called intra sentential of code-mixing. They mix the language in a sentence boundary level. Well, the speaker A mix *meeting*, speaker B mix *challenge* and speaker C mix *over thinking* and *nervous* in that utterance.

   b. Intra-lexical code-mixing
   This type of code mixing occurs within boundary, for example:
   1. *Jangan lupa* **nge-follow** *akun facebook aku iya* "Don't forget to follow my facebook account"
   2. *Aku mau* **nge-refresh** *laptop dulu* "I want to refresh my laptop first".
   3. *Sudah* **meng-upload** *tugasnya di My-Best belum*? "Have you done upload your assignment on *My-Best*?"

From the example above, the speaker A, B and C their mix language between Indonesian-English at the level of word by Indonesian prefix such as "***nge***", and "***meng***".

   c. Involving a change of pronunciation
   This type of code mixing occurs in the phonological level, for example:
   1. Word **success** is pronounced said *sukses* in Indonesian language.
   2. Word **sauce** is pronounced said *saos* in Indonesian language.
   3. Word **telephone** is pronounced said *telpon* in Indonesian language.

From the example above, the speaker modified the pronunciation of English into Indonesian phonological level.

METHOD

In arranging this paper, the writer used descriptive qualitative method which mean the writer will clarify this research descriptively. The descriptive qualitative approach is founded on the general tenets of naturalistic inquiry, which makes no prior commitment to any theoretical perspective on a target event. It states that reality must be understood within contexts and over time (Ruan et al., 2020). The writer collecting the data of code-mixing from conversation of Boy William's YouTube. There are few conversations on his channel with his guest. The writer not only collects the resources from the research library but also through internet.

The procedures of the research are:
   1. Choose the episodes on YouTube content to analyze in relation to code-mixing research.
   2. Analyze dialogues on YouTube content by using identifying and classification of the types code-mixing contained in the dialogues.
   3. Looking for resources from library and internet research which support to the analysis.

4. The writer starts writing this paper and report it to completion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing types and dominant used of code-mixing by Boy William in his YouTube channel based on Hoffman's theory. In order to adequate data and also consider the time efficiency, the researcher take 3 (three) episodes in his channel. Those episodes are representative since they are considered enough to know the existence of code-mixing.

Based on the analysis, the writer have found that the dialogues tend to use such types of code-mixing. The types of code-mixing used are various and have different meanings. The writer summarized all of the research data and used Hoffman's theory to classify the different types of code-mixing. There are three types that will be discussed in the tables below, those are:

IS : Intra Sentential (word/phrase/clause or change of language appears within sentence level)

IL : Intra Lexical (foreign language and word boundary from other language)

ICP : Involving a Change of Pronunciation (change of phonological structure level into other pronunciation.

The data were collected by observing the selected episodes on Boy William's YouTube Channel. The writer took 3 (three) selected episodes, they are:

Episode 1: **Valencia Tanoesoedibjo: Punya 3 Gedung & Helipad Bebas Mau Kemana Aja!** *published on 21st December 2021*

Episode 2: **Lepas Hijab! Rachel Vennya Buka Suara Ke Boy William!** *published on 28th January 2021*

Episode 3: **Exclusive! BCL Buka Kronologi Kejadian Malam Itu!** *published on 9th March 2021*.

The data found were displayed in the table below:

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing in Boy William YouTube Channel

No.	Types of code-mixing	Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Total Number
1.	Intra Sentential	20	18	23	61
2.	Intra Lexical	4	2	3	9
3.	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	0	4	4	8

Based on table 1, it can be seen that all types of code-mixing occur in Boy William YouTube channel selected episodes. The categories of Intra Sentential are twenty in episode 1, eighteen in episode 2 and twentythree in episode 3. Then, the categories of Intra Lexical are four in episode 1, two in episode 2 and three in episode 3. Last, the categories of Involving a Change of Pronunciation are none in episode 1, four in episode 2 and four in episode 3.

The Dominant Used of Code-Mixing

From the tables 1 above and the findings of the dominant types of code-mixing, Intra Sentential (IS) is the most dominant, second position is Intra Lexical (IL) and last, the minor is Involving a Change of Pronunciation (ICP). To determine the right percentage of data finding, below is the result:

Table 2. Dominant Types of Code-Mixing

No	Types of Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Intra sentential	61	78%
2.	Intra lexical	9	12%
3.	Involving change of pronunciation	8	10%
	Total Number	78	100%

The table 2 above shows the most dominant types of code-mixing is Intra Sentential with percentage is 78%. Followed by Intra Lexical 12% and Involving change of pronunciation 10%.

Discussion

Based on the data identification on the tables above, the writer found three types of code-mixing from three episodes on Boy William's YouTube channel, they are intra sentential, intra lexical and involving change of pronunciation. These are the data of code-mixing on the 3 (three) selected episodes on Boy William's YouTube channel:

Table 3.Types of Code-Mixing Episode Valencia Tanoesoedibjo: *Punya 3 Gedung & Helipad Bebas Mau Kemana Aja!* **(https://youtu.be/msp_w6GR2VA)**

NO	Findings	Duration	Types of Code-Mixing		
			IS	**IL**	**ICP**
1.	**Boy**: Anyway-*kan biasanya gua main ke TV lu dan sekarang lu masuk ke TV gua, TV kecil gua.*	0:01:51		✓	
2.	**Guest**: *Yah*, actually *gua kerja dari sini karena sekarang lagi banyak* zoom, because currently *lagi* pandemic*, jadi kan gua ga banyak ketemu orang*.	0:02:01	✓		
3.	**Guest**: *Ini kita ada TV*, basically *ada 4 karena disini kan* hard courters-*nya* television, *kita disini punya GTV, MNC, RCTI. I-NEWS sih di Kebon Sirih kita di Kebon Jeruk.*	0:02:18	✓		
4.	**Guest**: *Tapi* of course *gua harus memonitori yang lain, karena kita sebaga tiga TV itu saling kerjasama sebenarnya, bukan saling* competing, because we have active posening *juga gitu sih*.	0:02:38		✓	
5.	**Gues**t: *Kita ada tiga* towers, *stadionnya ada banyak*.	0:02:59	✓		
6.	**Guest**: *Tapi kan kita di* tower *satu ke* tower *dua ke* tower *tiga sejalan lah gitu*.	0:03:10	✓		
7.	**Guest**: *Lama juga kayanya dari* ten years *ga sih*?	0:03:22	✓		
8.	**Guest**: *100jt 1 jam*? *Gua bisa* considered *yah*!	0:04:44	✓		
9.	**Guest**: About Idol? I love it, *maksudnya gua seneng banget* real you guys even believe and meet that show special.	0:06:13	✓		

10.	**Guest**: I'm sure *kaya lu pasti bakal bagus banget* for this year and yah next.	0:06:24	✓	
11.	**Boy**: *Lu tau gua, gua anak nya* little bit introvert.	0:06:45	✓	
12.	**Guest**: *Tapi* do you care of yourself, *tapi engga kaya* introvert.	0:06:53	✓	
13.	**Guest**: *Mau ga mau*, right? I *kira* not	0:07:00	✓	
14.	**Guest**: *Lu suruh gua kaya begitu*, of course I cannot do it.	0:07:27	✓	
15.	**Boy**: *Sekarang kalo* social distancing *gini nih penontonnya*.	0:08:01	✓	
16.	**Boy**: I know, *sayangnya tu jadi garing gitu yah*? After someone sing *biasanya* clap-*nya huuuu jadi* clap-*nya tek-tek*.	0:08:11	✓	
17.	**Guest**: Performer *yah? Emm sebenarnya banyak sih cuman gua kemaren nih yang baru* the other day *natalnya MNC denger suaranya Liodra, ih gila*!	0:08:22		✓
18.	**Guest**: *Kalo emang* skill *gua segitunya iya* I will go first, right? *Tapi ngapain orang gua ga punya* skill.	0:08:46	✓	
19.	**Guest:** Pleasure *lah pasti*.	0:10:11	✓	
20.	**Guest**: *Kalo misalnya* someday *lu sukses orang bilang yaiyalah lu sukses, orang tua lu sukses, tapi kalo lu engga misalnya lu gabut atau kata lu bener-bener jadi* useless *lah istilahnya, keterlaluan banget orang tua nya udah sukses lu nya kaya ga berguna gitu*!	0:10:29	✓	
21.	**Guest**: *Sebenarnya sih engga* complicated *yah, salah satu yang gua sebenarnya gua ga* created my dad *doang* my mom *juga. Yang pasti* lesson-*nya yang bakal gua bawa ke anak-anak gua itu adalah semuanya itu harus kembali ke Tuhan dan yang kedua harus selalu* humble enough *untuk mau belajar terus harus* hungry *gitu, jadi itu cara ngajarin anak itu harus kaya di cemplungin aja gitu ke laut nanti kita belajar berenang sambil kaya ngap-ngapan juga sebenarnya, mau ga mau dari situ kita* rise up to the location *kalo ga kita kelelep*.	0:10:56	✓	✓

Based on table 3, it shows the types of code-mixing which are often used by both speakers. The researcher only found Intra-sentential and Intra-Lexical code-mixing. The object of the data was Boy William as the YouTuber itself and Valencia Tanoesoedibjo as the guest. Example of types code-mixing occurred in this video:

1. **Boy:** "**Anyway-*kan*** *biasanya gua main ke TV lu dan sekarang lu masuk ke TV gua, TV kecil gua*."

From this example, Boy mix language between Indonesian-English at the level of word by Indonesian suffix such as *"...kan"*. So, it is categorized as Intra-Lexical code-mixing (IL).

2. **Guest:** *"Sebenarnya sih engga* **complicated** *yah*, *salah satu yang gua sebenarnya gua ga* **created my dad** *doang* **my mom** *juga."*

On the dialogues above, it is dominated by Intra-sentential code-mixing (IS). Example no. 2 is one of the sentence that classified as Intra-sentential code-mixing. From this example, the guest is mixing the word complicated, created my dad and my mom. She mixes language in a sentence boundary level.

Table 4. Types of Code-Mixing Episode *Lepas Hijab! Rachel Vennya Buka Suara Ke Boy William!* (https://youtu.be/Q9_RKs1NLZk)

No.	Findings	Duration	Types of Code-Mixing		
			IS	IL	ICP
1.	**Boy**: *Eh* Thank you *lho Ven udah mau* collab *sama aku tau ga, soalnya kita tau kamu tu jarang banget ada* collab-collab *sama orang*, *kita kan suka* stalking *YouTube mu tau*	0:00:25	✓		✓
2.	**Guest**: *Iya kaya aku tu takut* awkward *atau aku takut orangnya ga nyaman sama aku.*	0:00:36	✓		
3.	**Boy**: *Kamu* healthy *engga*?	0:01:21	✓		
4.	**Guest**: *Aku kan ga bisa sih makanan terlalu bersih gitu, aku tu* fast food *banget.*	0:01:26	✓		
5.	**Boy***; Kamu tau ga* fans *kamu*? *Yang* like *Instagram kamu mungkin lebih banyak dari beberapa seleb di luar sini.*	0:01:57	✓		
6.	**Guest**: *Aku tau disitu* social *media itu bakal gede nih nanti, terus aku kasih* tips-tips make up, tips-tips ber-*business*.	0:02:13	✓	✓	✓
7.	**Guest**: *Orang-orang tu suka liat* relationship *yah*? *Orang-orang tu suka liat* fairy tale *padahal di dalam* fairy tale *itu ga semuanya* fairy tale *gitu.*	0:02:31	✓		
8.	**Boy**: *Orang-orang pada bilang kalo kamu lagi mau cerai*, what?	0:02:48	✓		
9.	**Guest**: *Aku tu orangnya kaya suka* update-update quotes *gitu lho ka, …*	0:03:05	✓		
10.	**Guest**: *Aku tu kaya punya* account *yang isinya teman-teman aku doang gitu dan salah* upload *di* first account *gitu*, *pas aku pencet* story *terus aku lihat di* profile picture account *aku*, *terus langsung aku* delete.	0:03:56	✓		
11.	**Guest**: *Masuk ke* account gossip *38* second *gitu di* picture-*nya*.	0:04:18	✓		✓
12.	**Boy**: *Kamu sama Niko masih* together *apa…*?	0:04:31	✓		

13.	**Guest**: *Hubungan itu kan ga selamanya* rainbow sun butterflies-*kan*?	0:04:34		✓	
14.	**Guest**: *Sebenarnya apa yang aku laluin* most of the time *sama pasangan aku tu* wonderful *gitu sebenarnya, aku tu selalu bilang sama diri aku sendiri setiap aku lagi sedih gitu yah aku selalu merasa ini bakal lewat ko* it will past.	0:05:01	✓	
15.	**Guest**: *ga usah mikir* "*yah ga* happy ending *nih hidup gua*", *mungkin suatu hal lagi ga* happy *aja, nanti ada yang bikin* happy *gitu*.	0:05:23	✓	
16.	**Guest**: *Setiap aku menginjakkan kaki keluar rumah aku selalu mikir mamah aku* proud *ga ya sama apa yang akan ku kerjain*.	0:06:16	✓	
17.	**Guest**: *Anak-anak aku bakal* proud *ga ya aku kaya gini, aku selalu mikirin itu*.	0:06:26	✓	
18.	**Boy**: Your husband *tu sebenarnya* OK *ga kalo kamu ga pake hijab lagi*?	0:06:48	✓	✓
19.	**Guest**: *Apa aja yang bikin kamu* happy.	0:07:44	✓	

The table 4 shows, the speakers on the video often used word/phrase/clause or change of language appears within sentence level. For Example, **Boy**: "*Eh* **Thank you** *lho Ven udah mau* collab *sama aku……*" the English word **thank you** mix with *Bahasa Indonesia* in the sentence. The sentence above included in intra sentential from the first types of code-mixing. It happened when they change the word from first language into other language appears within sentence. Below is another examples from the data:

1. **Boy**: "*... soalnya kita tau kamu tu jarang banget ada* **collab-collab** *sama orang……*"
   From this dialogue, Boy modified the pronunciation of the collab into Indonesian phonological level. So it is categorized as involving a change of pronunciation code-mixing (ICP).
   Another sample of this type as follow:
   Guest: "*Masuk ke* **account gossip** *38* second *gitu di* picture-*nya*."
   Based on the sentence above, the guest also modify the pronunciation of the word **account** and **gossip** into Indonesian phonological level. The word **account** is pronounced said **akun** in Indonesian language. Then, the word **gossip** is pronounced said **gosip** in Indonesian language

2. **Guest**: "*Orang-orang tu suka liat* **relationship** *yah? Orang-orang tu suka liat* **fairy tale** *padahal di dalam* **fairy tale** *itu ga semuanya* **fairy tale** *gitu*"
   Boy: "*Orang-orang pada bilang kalo kamu lagi mau cerai*, **what?**"
   Guest: "*Aku tu orangnya kaya suka* **update-update quotes** gitu lho ka,.."
   Regarding the dialogues above, Boy and his guest used intra-sentential code-mixng (IS) because they mix the language in a sentence boundary level. The guest mixed **relationship, fairy tale, update** and **quotes** and Boy mix the word **what** in that utterance.

3. **Guest: "***terus aku kasih* tips-tips make up, tips-tips **ber-*business***."

Guest: "*Hubungan itu kan ga selamanya* rainbow sun **butterflies-*kan*?"**
From the guest dialogues above, the word **ber-*business*** and **butterflies-*kan*** is one example of type **intra-lexical code-mixing** (IL) because it occurs within boundaries. From the data, the guest mixed the language between Indonesian-English at the level of word by Indonesian prefix **"ber"** and suffix **"kan".**

Table 5. Types of Code-Mixing Episode Exclusive*! BCL Buka Kronologi Kejadian Malam Itu!* (https://youtu.be/ubYTtpvvGSM)

No.	Findings	Duration	Types of Code-Mixing		
			IS	IL	ICP
1.	**Boy**: OMG! *akhirnya yah setelah kami mengurung diri selama setahun*.	0:01:06			✓
2.	**Guest**: *Tapi kan waktu itu udah pengen, iya ayok gitu! Terus tiba-tiba* the things happen *jadi sudah setahun berlalu*.	0:01:22	✓		
3.	**Guest**: *Kaya* being in the crowed *gitu kan maksudnya, kaya ada orang yang ikut* sing a long together *gitu, cuman emang beda sih rasanya*.	0:01:37	✓		
4.	**Guest**: *Kaya* why?	0:02:44	✓		
5.	**Boy**: We all know the news, *karena banyak banget yang ngikutin kak BCL juga*.	0:04:55	✓		
6.	**Boy**: *Aku jujur iya*, I can't imagine being in your producent.	0:04:33	✓		
7.	**Boy**: *Kalau boleh tau* what's the moment if your down?	0:04:38	✓		
8.	**Guest**: And then *pagi dia sibuk* meeting.	0:04:46	✓		
9.	**Guest**: And then I was preparing, *karena baru banget pulang dari* Newyork *kaya* fitting, dsb.	0:04:49	✓		
10.	**Guest**: *Gua udah* feeling *nih kaya di* film-film, *bentar-bentar* this is real.	0:05:45	✓		✓
11.	**Guest**: I can't see that *ada kaya* is not moving *gitu*.	0:06:00	✓		
12.	**Guest**: *Teriak-teriak panggil* my mom.	0:06:12	✓		
13.	**Guest**: "*lu itu udah kehilangan* your soulmate, your partner in life", *gua pikir ga ada orang lain yang bisa ngertiin gua seperti halnya Arsraf tungertin gua dan gua pun sama seperti dia, terus tiba-tiba* gone *aja gitu*	0:07:16	✓		
14.	**Guest**: *Gua kaya* I'm just to be happy.	0:08:15	✓		
15.	**Guest**: *Terus* and my concert *tahun 2017 gua nyanyiin lagu ini* somehow just *kaya gua* new different level *aja gitu lho sama lagu ini* everything that happen.	0:08:58	✓		
16.	**Guest**: OK let's do this *dengan* arrangement *yang beda*.	0:09:09	✓		✓

17.	**Boy**: *Tapi bagus sih* something some different *yang biasanya kamu bikin dan ini beda banget*.	0:09:13	✓		
18	**Guest:** *Yang bikin* music-*nya tu* Ronald Steven *dia kan* music director *gua*.	0:09:20	✓		✓
19.	**Gues**t: *Lagu nya* legend *banget*.	0:09:29	✓		✓
20.	**Guest**: *Gua seneng* answer to be question.	0:11:45	✓		
21.	**Gues**t: *Gua tu nge-*fans *banget sama mereka disana dan* my all my seniors *dan kaya* their like career *mereka*.	0:11:54	✓	✓	✓
22.	**Guest**: *Gua tu pengennya bisa* related *sama jaman*.	0:13:28	✓		
23.	**Boy**: *Sebenarnya tujuan hidup kita untuk apa sih ? Ujungnya is not other*.	0:16:27	✓		
24.	**Boy**: Life so quickly, *tidak ada yang pernah tau kapan resiko di hidup kita akan terjadi*.	0:16:35	✓		

Based on the data performed on table 5, it can be seen that code-mixing is often used by both speakers. The 3 (three) types of code-mixing is also exist on this data. Below is the sample of the data:

1. **Guest**: "*Kaya* **being in the crowed** *gitu kan maksudnya, kaya ada orang yang ikut* **sing a long together** *gitu, cuman emang beda sih rasanya*."
   Boy: "**We all know the news**, *karena banyak banget yang ngikutin kak BCL juga*."
   Guest: "*Terus* **and my concert** *tahun 2017 gua nyanyiin lagu ini* **somehow just** *kaya gua* **new different level** *aja gitu lho sama lagu ini* **everything that happen**."
   From those conversation above, it can be seen that both Boy and the guest used intra-sentential code-mixing (IS). It happened when they change the word from Indonesian into English such as **being in the crowed, sing a long together, we all know the news, and my concert, somehow just, new different level** and **everything that happen.**

2. **Guest: "***Gua tu* **nge-fans** *banget sama mereka disana* ….**"**
   From this dialogue, the guest mix language between Indonesian-English at the level of word by Indonesian prefix "nge..". It means this dialogue classified as intra-lexical code-mixing (IL).

3. **Boy: "OMG!** *akhirnya yah setelah kami mengurung diri selama setahun***."**
   Guest: "*Gua udah* feeling *nih kaya di* **film-film**, *bentar-bentar* this is real."
   Guest: "OK let's do this *dengan* arrangement *yang beda*."
   Guest: "*…………. dan* my all my **seniors** *dan kaya* their like **career** *mereka*."
   From the conversation above, the speakers modified the pronunciation of English into Indonesian phonological level. The word **OMG!**is pronounced said **OMG!** In Indonesian language. Followed by the word **film** is pronounced said **film** in Indonesian language. Then, the word **OK** is pronounced said **OK** in Indonesian language. The word **seniors** is pronounced said in Indonesian language. The last, the word **career** is pronounced said **karir** in Indonesian language. So, this type of code-mixing is involving a change of pronunciation (ICP).

CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the writer as the researcher analyzed the types and dominant used of code-mixing in Boy William's content using Hoffman's theories. After analyzing and getting the result, the writer got 78 data in 3 (three) episodes or videos on his YouTube channel that contain of code-mixing. The data showed that intra-sentential code-mixing is the most-dominant types in those videos, and it is about 78 % (61 data). Followed by intra-lexical code-mixing with the percentage 12% (9 data) and the lowest percentage is involving change of pronunciation code-mixing with the percentage is about 10 % (8 data). On the three videos of Boy William YouTube Channel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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