AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED IN BOY WILLIAM'S PODCAST CHANNEL ON THE "NEBENG BOY" WITH RENATTA MOELEOK SHOW ON YOUTUBE.

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Abstract

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and language. When people interact with one another, they each have their own characteristics and language style. In sociolinguistics, mixing one language with another is referred to as code-mixing. As a result, the study focuses on the code-mixing found in Boy William's podcast with Renatta Moeloek, which was uploaded to Boy William's YouTube channel. The goal of this investigation is to determine the type of code-mixing employed by Boy William in his podcast with Renatta Moeloek. This is a qualitative in which researchers collect data by watching podcasts on YouTube, trancribing them, and identifying sentences in Indonesian, English, and mixed languages. This study employs the previous researcher's analysis, Agung Sukrisna, who employs the data analysis proposed by Suwito. The video analysis indicated forty-three code-mixed data, seventeen for the word level, ten for the phrase level, none for the baster level, repetition level, or idiom level, and sixteen for the clause level. It can be concluded that word-level code-mixing was found and at least used phrase level in Boy William's podcast with Renatta Moeloek, whereas baster level, repetition level, and idiom level were not found in podcasts at all.
Keywords: Boy William, Code-Mixing, Podcast

Introduction

Indonesia may be a country referred to as a rustic that's wealthy intolerance, wealthy natural resources, friendly folks, a range of cultures and languages. Humans are social beings who cannot live alone, would like one another and move with one another. Meanwhile, to move, humans would like a tool that's wont to move referred to as language. As a vital communication tool for humans, language plays a vital role in everyday activities to convey concepts, ideas, thoughts and intentions.

According to the most recent data from the Language Center (in Darmojuwono, 2011), there are over 700 regional languages that live and develop in Indonesia. The linguistic reality of the Indonesian people is the diversity of languages owned by the Indonesian people. Indonesians in general are expected to be fluent in both the local language and Indonesian. Regional languages are used to communicate within the region, while Indonesian is used at the national or inter - regional level. Some people are required to master foreign languages, such as English, in order to follow the development of the modern world more quickly in this era of information globalization.

In this study, the author intended to analyze the utilization of code-mixing. The author chooses code-mixing as a result of today some folks typically use code-mixing in their daily communication. Then code-mixing becomes acquainted among stripling, the elder even youngsters. This analysis tries to analyze the code-mixing of Boy William's YouTube channel that is called "Nebeng Boy" not like alternative artists who do podcasts in an exceedingly space ready by a neat camera and victimisation earphones, Boy William chooses to be a lot of versatile.

Because code-mixing is usually employed in many alternative artists' podcasts, Boy William's podcast is attention-grabbing to explore the sort of blending code employed in that podcast. For that reason, the author intended to analyse the code combine employed in the podcast "Nebeng Boy" within the analysis entitled An Analysis Of Code-Mixing Used in Boy William's Podcast Channel on the" Nebeng Boy with Renatta Moeloek Show on YouTube.

Therefore, the present of the research, report the findings of the question: What are the types of code-mixing found in the "Nebeng Boy" podcast dialogue and how are the types of code-mixing realized in the "Nebeng Boy" podcast dialogue show on youtube.

Method

The form of this research is qualitative studies. Qualitative studies pursuits to explain and explain the phenomenon. Qualitative research is an approach to understanding the meaning given by individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The final written report has a flexible structure (Cresswell, J. C. 2014).

In step with Creswell (2007), qualitative strategies reveal a different method to scholarly inquiry than strategies of quantitative studies. Qualitative inquiry employs exclusive philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry; and techniques of facts collection, analysis, and interpretation.

The object of this look turned into the transcript of Boy William's podcast on https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=14h98-TyIXQ. The research makes a speciality of the talk that takes place among the two which is known as podcast channel on YouTube. The Researcher carried out descriptive textual content as the records. The Researcher hired descriptive textual content as the facts due to the fact after finding the statistics, the Researcher explained it.

According to John Creswell (2014) qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The researchers should be validated by themselves about their ability in doing inquisition. So, in this study the Researcher was the main instrument, yet to make the Researcher easier in conducting the research, the researcher needed supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

In this research, documentation method was used to collect the data. The data gathered by executing the following steps:

1. Transcribed
2. Underline the English and Indonesian sentences
3. Numbering the sentences
4. Identifying the sentences with English and Indonesian words/phrase/clauses/sentences (mix sentences)

Through the interpretation of the documentation method, it can be concluded that the documentation method is taking the data from a written document, picture document, and art works document. For analyzing the information, the author conducted the subsequent steps:

1. Analyze the data to find out the types for sentences with code-mixing
2. Analyzing the sentences (code-mixing).

Table 1. Findings the data Levels of Code-Mixing

No	Finding Data	Time	Levels of Code-Mixing					
			WLCM	PLCM	BLCM	RWCM	ILCM	CLCM
1.	*What the hell*, ini apa nebeng Renatta apa?	00.04 seconds		✓				
2.	*Well,* kan lu yang challenge gua duluan lu kira gua gak bisa apa	00:15 seconds	✓					
3.	Sekarang lagi *shoot master chef* masih	00:23 seconds						✓
4.	Tapi itu acara *real?*	00:28 seconds	✓					
5.	Maksudnya apa *real?*	00:29 seconds	✓					
6.	Bukan *crew* nya yang masak buat anak-anak itu	00:32 seconds	✓					
7.	Gua Renatta Moloek mau ditawarin untuk masuk ke acara, terus gua nungguin orang pura-pura masak terus gua pura-pura *judging do I look like an actress to you?*	00:35 seconds						✓
8.	Kan *you sister*	00:53 seconds						✓
9.	Ambil kiri anjir, *oh my good* Renatta gak bisa nyetir	01:02 minutes		✓				
10.	Gak ada tulisan dia satu arah atau dua arah**,** *just looks like a* jalan gitu	01:11 minutes						✓
11.	Yaudah, *let's try*	01:24 minutes						✓
12.	Lu awal-awal jadi *cheff* itu ya, jadi seorang *cheff* Rentta Moloek kayak sekarang ya how do you it all start?	02:16 minutes	✓					✓
13.	Lu awal-awal jadi cheff itu ya, jadi seorang cheff Rentta Moloek kayak sekarang ya *how do you it all start?*	02:16 minutes						✓
14.	Itu gara-gara *master cheff* ajasih	02:22 minutes						✓
15.	Jadi lu tiba-tiba di *calling* gitu. Hay	02:24 minutes	✓					
16.	Gue tuh berkali-kali kayak setiap ada kamera atau apa tuh gua kayak salting sendiri kayak gak tahu harus ngapain apalagi masak,	02:34 minutes	✓					

No.	Utterance	Time			
	masak depan kamera tuh menurut gue susah banget. Kadang kameranya itu nanti gue *nervous* sendiri				
17.	Emang *not everyone* bisa kan kayak gitu	02:46 minutes			✓
18.	Oh *entrepreneur*, mantap	02:54 minutes	✓		
19.	Lu anaknya anak rumahan apa anak *party girl* gitu sih?	03:16 minutes		✓	
20.	Gue suka *party* dan gue suka dirumah. Jadi gue *party* nya di rumah biasanya	03:22 minutes	✓		
21.	Males kan ke tempat-tempat *public* gitu	03:38 minutes	✓		
22.	*Lifestyle* jaman sekarang *chill* banget	03:56 minutes	✓		
23.	Tapi *you smoke?*	03:58 minutes			✓
24.	Gue suka yang aduh yang *tropic*	04:04 minutes	✓		
25.	Apa namanya, *tropic mix*	04:09 minutes		✓	
26.	Lu suka yang *tropic mix?*	04:11 minutes		✓	
27.	Yang *tropic?*	04:14 minutes	✓		
28.	Yang *tropic please!*	04:16 minutes		✓	
29.	Dulu gue ngerokok sih tapi sekarang udah enggak, karena udah ada *alternative* yang lain	04:18 minutes	✓		
30.	Ya ya, *this is better*	04:23 minutes			✓
31.	Dan ini gak keluar asap, makanya *you know*	04:25 minutes			✓
32.	Lu sebenernya paling demen makanan apa *like for real?*	04:42 minutes			✓
33.	Kalo gue nih ya, kalo gue satu masakan Indonesia udah *fix* gue gak bisa kalo gak ada masakan Indonesia, kedua gua demen *Japannese* ya, kayaknya makanan Jepang tuh gak pernah salah, ketiga gua demen India dong	05:02 minutes	✓		
34.	Iya Indian enak, *I love it*	05:15 minutes			✓
35.	Iya, soalnya menurut gue masak itu sama kayak apa ya. Maksudnya dia gak perlu jago masak yang kayak	05:32 minutes		✓	

			WLCM	PLCM	CLCM
	makanan nya harus teknik apaan gitu, tapi *at least* harus bisa jangan sampai dia kalo sendirian terus dia gak bisa masak sama sekali, harus bisa hidup mandiri masak itu kan *part of* hidup mandiri kan				
36.	*What your dream*, kedepannya?	06:50 minutes			✓
37.	Kalo mimpi ya gue pengen bisa tinggal di *countryside,* ditempat yang udaranya enak, gue pengen punya anjing burner tiga	06:53 minutes	✓		
38.	Suka, gue suka hidup yang *simple*	07:03 minutes	✓		
39.	Jadi *at one point* jadi gue bakal cabut dari perkotaan	07:05 minutes		✓	
40.	Ren, *thankyou so much* lo udah nyetirin gue hari ini	07:25 minutes		✓	
41.	Gilak, dan sukses *for your master cheff*	07:29 minutes			✓
42.	*One day cooking for me* dong	07:35 minutes			✓

The codes are as follows:

WLCM   : Word Level of Code-Mixing
PLCM   : Phrase Level of Code-Mixing
BLCM   : Baster Level of Code-Mixing
RWCM   : Repetition Word of Code-Mixing
ILCM   : Idiom Level of Code-Mixing
CLCM   : Clause Level of Code-Mixing

Findings and Discussions

Following the data reduction process, all of the English-Indonesian data discovered by researchers in the Boy William video podcast were sourced from the YouTube channel; there were 43 data for the type of code-mixing. In the classification of the code-mixing level, 17- word levels were discovered, 10 phrase levels were discovered, no baster levels were discovered, no repetition levels were discovered, no idiom levels were discovered, and clause levels were discovered to be 16 data.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study and the data analysis of the types of code-mixing used in "Podcast Boy William with Renatta Moeloek show on YouTube," the writer can draw the following conclusions:

1. There are six levels of code-mixing found in Boy William podcast show on YouTube, they are word-level, clause level, baster level, repetition level, idiom level, and clause level.

2. In Boy William's podcast with Renatta Moeloek, only three levels of code-mixing were found, namely: Word Level with 17 words, Phrase Level with 10 phrases, Baster Level, Repetition Level, Idiom Level is not found in this dialogue and Clause Levels found as 15 clauses.

3. Phenomena such as code-mixing found in Boy William and Renatta Moeloek's podcast can be concluded that code-mixing is naturally encountered in our daily conversations with friends or relatives. The advantage of this has a positive impact for us to communicate with someone from a different city or even a country with us.

In addition, the advantages that can be taken from this research are:

1. The Students
   By reading this final paper, students should have a better understanding of code-mixing.

2. The Lectures
   To make the teaching and learning process more interesting, the lectures should include teaching materials such as podcasts.

3. The Readers
   Because reading this final paper provides them with new information and knowledge, the reader must be smarter than before.

4. The Writer
   The writer should help expand her knowledge by analyzing other podcasts in order to comprehend the podcast's use of more than one language.

5. The other Researcher
   This research is far from perfect. The writer may create mistakes in analyzing, arguing, presenting, or concluding the outcome. So, for the other researchers, the author hopes that this study will help them learn more about code-mixing. The other researcher is expected to develop this study based on their own point of view.

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