



The Use of Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel Video: *NERROR True Crimes*

Ida Ayu Gde Atlantika Putri Arkuri^{1*}, Putu Devi Maharani²

^{1,2} Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati University, Denpasar, Bali 80233, Indonesia
Email: dayuatlantika@email.com, devi.maharani@unmas.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 02 Sept 2023 Accepted: 25 Oct 2023 Published: 04 Dec 2023	Nowadays, the ability to use two languages in communication is an interesting phenomenon because it involves some language mixing, also known as code mixing. This study describes the types of code mixing and the reason for code mixing in Nessie Judge's YouTube channel videos, using theory from Hoffman (1991). This study adopts a qualitative descriptive method. There are six videos from Nessie Judge's YouTube channel, from May 2018 to August 2021, were chosen for data analysis. There are four steps in the data collection process. The first is finding Nessie Judge's YouTube channel, the second is watching her videos, the third is taking note of the phrase Nessie used that contained code mixing, and the fourth step is classifying the data regarding the causes and forms of code mixing. The results show that two types: intra-sentential and intra-lexical. However, for the type involved, the writers did not find a change in pronunciation. As for the reasons, only three were found: talking about a particular topic, repetition used for clarification, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutors. Besides that, the dominant data found is the intra-sentential type, with a total of 52 data, and the dominant reason used is talking about a particular topic, with a total of 45 data. It is anticipated that this work will advance and build a theoretical viewpoint on linguistics, particularly in the research of code-mixing. Additionally, this research may aid in sociolinguistic advancement, particularly in language studies and theories.
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1. Introduction

Language is an effective tool for interacting, communicating, and receiving information from others (Gerrig & Banaji, 2021). In studying a language, linguistic

* Corresponding Author
Email: dayuatlantika@email.com
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factors relate to external language factors, such as the use of language by speakers in a particular speech community (Holmes, 2013). Consequently, language is firmly related to society, and the review that deals with the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics.

Nowadays, many people speak more than one language; they usually use two or more languages. In this case, bilingualism is the capacity of an individual to communicate in at least two languages (Sukrisna, 2019). Bilingualism is the capacity of an individual to communicate in at least two languages (Hamers & Blanc, 1989; Yule, 2010).

Furthermore, the ability to use two languages in communication is an interesting phenomenon because it involves some language mixing, also known as code mixing. Code mixing is using at least two languages in a conversation (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Code mixing can be seen in conversations between speakers' turns or during a singular speaker's turn. Meanwhile, Hoffmann (2014) argued that code mixing occurs in sentences and typically only involves a single lexical item. It can occur in any language, such as Spanish–English, English–Arabic, and no exception in Indonesian also often happens among Indonesian people (see Sabty et al., 2021; Hamed et al., 2017; Jisa, 2000; Mahootian, 2006). There are three types of code mixing as follows.

- a. Intra-sentential is a code-mixing type, a function connected to syntax that occurs within a word, a clause, and a sentence boundary, which is shown as intra sentential. The speaker uses a mixed language between English and Spanish. Here is an explanation from Hoffman's book to help readers grasp the distinctions: 'And all of a sudden, I started acting real *curiosa* (strange), you know' (Hoffmann, 2014).
- b. Intra-lexical of code mixing is, as we speak, there is code mixing at the word boundary. It involves altering the lexical nature of words in a sentence. Usually, they mix a foreign language such as Arabic and English. For example: "Huwa belive fii ilghaabi" [He lives in the jungle].
- c. Involving a change of pronunciation of this type can also occur at the phonological level, which is noticed when speakers change pronunciation patterns. The example can be seen as follows:

Christian : 'This is Pascual' [paskwál]
Friend : 'What's his name?'
Christian : 'Pascual!' [pəskwæl]
Friends : 'Oh...'

There are six reasons for discussing a particular topic: expressing group identity, repetition for clarification, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor (Hoffmann, 2014). Code mixing is widely used on social media and is a trend nowadays. It is even more well-known via online entertainment like YouTube. Other people get information or

entertainment through YouTube. One of the Indonesian YouTubers who is famous for her horror stories is Nessie Judge. She is known to be bilingual and mixes Indonesian and English in her YouTube videos. One of her special videos contains some videos, NERROR True Crimes, about how she tells about true crimes that happen worldwide. Based on the background above, this research intends to determine the types of code mixing found in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel and determine why code mixing is used in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel.

2. Literature Review

Research Research on code mixing has been done a lot before (see Alshaboul et al., 2022; Bokamba, 1988; Hamed et al., 2017; Jisa, 2000; Mamta & Ekbal, 2025; Takawane et al., 2023; Verheijen & van Hout, 2022). It shows that code mixing in linguistics is very interesting to study, even across disciplines. As conveyed by Chau and Lee (2021), code-switching is a discursive resource for informality and solidarity. Therefore, code mixing is a multidisciplinary topic, not only focused on the field of linguistics (see Chan, 2008; Fernandez et al., 2019; Gross et al., 2019).

Regarding current studies, four articles support this current research. First, a research study was conducted by Sari et al. (2022). This study intends to determine the code-mixing types and examine the reasons for utilizing code-mixing. It found three types of code mixing: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a pronunciation change. The type obtained is intra-sentential 45, the most dominant data. Meanwhile, only four reasons were found: talking about a particular topic, expressing group identity, repetition use for clarification, and being emphatic about something. The most predominant explanation code mixing found is talking about a particular topic with 33 data. The comparison between Saris's focused on analyzing the code-mixing phenomenon; this study is focused on examining the types and reasons behind code-mixing. This exploration has a similar objective.

Second, Astri & Fian (2020) analyzed the code mixing by applying the Hoffmann's theory. In this study, the categories of code mixing were intra-sentence, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. Because the authors gather data, evaluate data, and draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed, the descriptive qualitative methodology was utilized in this study. This study's findings discovered 52 absolute data for the various types of code-mixing. The after-effects of the data show that intra-sentence code-mixing is the most predominant type, at 88.46%. In addition, for intra-lexical code mixing, only 11.54% were found. Moreover, no data are showing any change in pronunciation. The comparison between Astri and Fian's study concentrated on examining code combining type with one of the undiscovered kinds. This study focuses on analyzing the forms and causes of code-mixing.

Third, the exploration applied subjective examination to dissect Melaney's code-mixing in video YouTube channels (Br Siahaan & Johan, 2020). In this study, data, including intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and a change in pronunciation. The findings show that intra-sentential code mixing predominated all other

types. It is due to Melaney mixes English code unintentionally, most code mixing occurs in words, clauses, phrases, and short sentences, which dominates Melaney's speech. There are also 20 intra-sentential data, eight intra-lexical data, and 2 data involving a change in pronunciation. The correlation between Siahan and Johan's research centered on breaking down code-mixing types and predominant types, meanwhile this current study focuses on analyzing the types and reasons for code-mixing.

Fourth, Aziz et al (2019) investigated the code mixing in a magazine. They described the different types of Indonesian-English code mixing shapes in Applause magazine based on the theory from Musyken (2000) and compares the highest percentages of each type to determine the most prevalent. This approach is supported by descriptive qualitative research methodology. They showed that there are only two types of code mixing: insertion and substitution theory from Musyken (2000). Congruent lexicalization, which the author of the Travel section of Applaus magazine used, is not represented by any data. Insertion is the most prevalent type, with 36 data (76.6%), and substitution has 11 data (23.4%). In contrast to this study, which focused on analyzing the sort and causes of code-mixing, the Zulfadli studies focused on studying the type and prevalent sort of code-mixing.

Last, research from Nikmah (2019) who found out the most common types of code mixing. Muysken (2000) discovered three types of lexicalization for the results: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. With a total of 49 instances, insertion is the most common type. In addition, one was found for alternation, and three were found for congruent lexicalization. The method used is descriptive qualitative. While this study focused on studying the types and causes of code-mixing, Nikmah's findings compared to this study focused on analyzing types of code mixing and dominating code-mixing.

The use of code-mixing in everyday correspondence is normal, especially in Indonesia. Besides, the topic of code-mixing is fascinating to learn. The choice of code-mixing is a subject of study because, presently, many individuals, particularly Indonesians, use two or more languages. This study uses data analysis from YouTube because YouTube is currently a popular media used by teenagers to show their creativity, and many teenagers are more dominant in watching YouTube. Moreover, Nessie Judge's YouTube channel on the special episode of NERROR True Crime is a unique and exciting episode because, with this video, many people will be able to think wisely because in the video, she invites us to guess who the real criminal is and can sharpen our brains and broaden our horizons about crime news in Indonesia and abroad. This examination inspects how YouTubers utilize code-mixing to discuss different people's points of view and the conspiracy in the case. Additionally, this study aims to determine the kinds and causes of the code mixing seen in the NERROR True Crimes episode from the Nessie Judge Channel on YouTube.

3. Method

The main data obtained from Nessie Judge's YouTube channel in the NERROR True Crimes episode (<https://www.youtube.com/@NessieJudge/featured>). There are six

videos from Nessie Judge's YouTube channel, from May 2018 to August 2021, were chosen for analysis because Nessie Judge frequently code mixing during her utterances in the six videos; the episode titles are *Konspirasi Kecelakaan Putri Dian* (<https://youtu.be/wbQypYAbGaY>), *Kasus Stalker Terseram* (https://youtu.be/T9T-mTtL_2c), *Teori Terseram AS, P. Berantai Jepang yang terjadi* (<https://youtu.be/Y2bN9wmNAiw>), *Kasus Balas Dendam Jenifer Pan* (<https://youtu.be/5IJAo88OLOA>), and *Kasus Seram dan Misterius Anak Dalam Box* (https://youtu.be/PyyST_I-q6E). Each video has a duration of 10 minutes to 30 minutes. In addition to the many uses of code mixing on YouTube videos, this channel was chosen because, in Nessie Judge's videos, many real criminal conspiracies exist in the world that should not be imitated. One of them also discusses history so that it can add insight to people who watch it. The information was arranged and examined through hypothesis code-mixing from Hoffman (1991).

Then, the data were analyzed using the qualitative descriptive approach (see Creswell & Creswell, 2018). To identify the type of code mixing attached to the word found in Nessie Judge's video on her YouTube Channel using the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). By creating an explanation of the theory employed in this study and getting thorough results, qualitative descriptive is used to get a detailed comprehension of the data (see Mackey & Gass, 2016). There are four steps in the data collection process. The first is finding Nessie Judge's YouTube channel, the second is watching her videos, the third is taking note of the phrase Nessie used that contained code mixing, and the fourth step is classifying the data regarding the causes and forms of code mixing.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Types of Code Mixing Found in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel

For the overall data obtained, there are 63 types, namely 52 for intra- sentential and 11 for intra-lexical. Regarding the overall data justifications, they are as follows: 45 data talking about a particular topic, 8 data for repetition used for clarification, 3 data for interjection, 2 data for intention to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor, and 2 data for being emphatic about something. Meanwhile, there are three reasons for code mixing, namely: repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and talking about a particular topic, In this research, six intra-sentential data and two intra-lexical data a total of 8 data were analyzed. This study did not find data that involved a change in pronunciation. In the results, this study completes the data by filling in sentences translated from Indonesian to English to clarify the research results.

1. Intra- Sentential of Code Mixing

Data 1:

*Dodi akan melakukan **interview** di TV* [Dodi's will do an interview on TV].
(Episode: Konspirasi Kecelakaan Putri Diana, May 25th 2018, 07.45-07.47)

Nessie Judge's use of the English term "interview" falls under the intra-sentential code mixing type because it demonstrates the upper bound of an expression. She inserted the Indonesian word "wawancara," equivalent to the English word "interview". A speaker uses the above speech to discuss specific topics in one language rather than another. The data in the "interview" above is talking about a particular topic without adding other languages. In contrast, Nessie Judge focuses on talking about the topic she is referring to.

Data 2:

*Para kriminal di Jepang menjadi **notorious** atau terkenal jahat* [Japanese criminals are notorious or notorious].

(Episode: P. Berantai Jepang yang Terjadi, November 1st 2019, 00.54-00.57)

Since it illustrates the maximum number of sentences that can be used in an expression, the data above falls under the category of intra-sentential code mixing. She inserted the English word "notorious," which means "terkenal jahat" in Indonesian. Speech used by the speaker is a statement that is repeated to provide clarification for the audience. The justification for code blending is called redundancy, utilized for explanation. Nessie Judge mixes her language to repeat and clarify the topics discussed to make it easier for listeners to understand.

Data 3:

*Jadi kaya **upgrade** banget dari kehidupan mereka yang sebelum ini* [So, it's like an upgrade from their previous life].

(Episode: Kasus Balas Dendam Jennifer Pan, August 20th 2021, 02.16-02.19)

Based on the data above, Nessie Judge uses code mixing in her speech. She used the word "upgrade," which in English means "lebih baik." This information can be typed as intra-sentential code mixing since she involved sentence limits in her expression. Hoffmann (2014) used a particular topic as a reason for her preference for speaking about it in a single language and focused without speaking another language. Nessie Judge also said it because the condition when she spoke was only a word.

Data 4:

*Sampai-sampai dia itu dilarang untuk **hangout** bareng temen-temennya* [To the extent that she is forbidden to hangout with her friends].

(Episode: Kasus Balas Dendam Jennifer Pan, August 20th 2021, 03.33-03.35)

In the data above, Nessie Judge uses the English word "hangout," which means "bergaul" in Indonesian. The utterance inserted by Nessie Judge is used in the Intra-sentential code mixing category since she involved a sentence limit in her discourse. She used the word "hangout" to explain her previous statement. The speaker intended to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor and the listeners. What she is talking about is "hangout." By saying that word, she feels that the listener can understand what she means, just like when a bilingual speaks to another bilingual.

Data 5:

*Jennifer ikut **field-trip** sekolah dan dia keliling Eropa* [Jennifer goes on a school field trip and she travels around Europe].

(Episode: Kasus Balas Dendam Jennifer Pan, August 20th 2021, 04.55-04.57)

Since it occurs at the condition limit, the information presented above falls within the category of intra-sentential code mixing. The information above demonstrates that Nessie Judge mixed codes into her speech and inserted them in the middle. She used the English word “field-trip,” which means “karyawisata” in Indonesian. She utilizes code mixing when she does not use her native tongue but uses specific discourse themes that she would not usually use in ordinary conversation on a specific topic.

Data 6:

*Dia benar-bener **pretending**, dia pura-pura kuliah* [She really pretending, she pretending to be in college].

(Episode: Kasus Balas Dendam Jennifer Pan, August 20th 2021, 07.07-07.00)

From the data above, Nessie Judge uses the English code mix “pretending,” which means “pura-pura” in Indonesian. The utterance used the intra-sentential category because it is a sentence boundary; the expression above shows that Nessie Judge embedded an English word in her expression. Here, Nessie Judge utilized code-mixing to provide more definite clarifications and redundancy. She wanted to explain more clearly to the listener and used repetition for clarification.

2. Intra - Lexical of Code Mixing

Data 7

*Banyak banget dari kalian yang **nge-request** aku untuk ngebahas tentang konspirasi kematian* [So many of you have any requests for me discuss a death conspiracy].

(Episode: Konspirasi Kecelakaan Putri Diana, May 25th 2018, 00.45-00.49)

In her speech, Nessie Judge Code mixing, specifically English to Indonesian. She utilized the intra-lexical code-mixing category type in the data because the speaker prefixed words when speaking in both Indonesian and English, a practice known as intra-lexical code-mixing. In that sentence, she used the word “nge -request which demonstrates an English word with the prefix “nge-.” In English, “request” means “permintaan” in Indonesian. The speaker believes she is speaking to another bilingual person, and there is no code mixing; she believes the audience understands her message. Code-mixing aims to assist the interlocutor in understanding the speech content.

Data 8

*Jadi **gap-nya** jauh banget, kenapa lama banget buat bawa Diana ke rumah sakit* [So the gap is really far, why it took so long to take Diana’s to the hospital].

(Episode: Konspirasi Kecelakaan Putri Diana, May 25th 2018, 10.03-10)

Based on the data above, Nessie Judge combines English and Indonesian in her talk. “gap-nya” is a phrase for an English word with the suffix “-nya” added. “gap” in English is equivalent to “jarak” in Indonesian. Given that the speaker varies the lexical sort to blend her language, the code-mixing she uses in her speech is intra-lexical code-mixing. Nessie Judge also feels at ease and free to express her emotions by utilizing the word “gap” in her remark. Similar to code-mixing is done for a specific reason because the speaker used a particular term in her speech (Hoffmann, 2014).

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

In this study, researchers could not locate any data in the video that appears to be a form of code mixing involving a change in pronunciation.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of code mixing in Nessie Judge’s YouTube video in the NERROR True Crimes episode shows two types: intra-sentential and intra-lexical. However, for the type involved, the writers did not find a change in pronunciation. As for the reasons, only three were found: talking about a particular topic, repetition used for clarification, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutors. The findings align with Belaskri & Drew (2023), who states that code-switching is used as a resource to organise and distinguish activities in turns and sequences (Chau & Lee, 2021; Mokhtar et al., 2022; Tamargo et al., 2016). Besides that, the dominant data found is the intra-sentential type, with a total of 52 data, and the dominant reason used is talking about a particular topic, with a total of 45 data. It is anticipated that this work will advance and build a theoretical viewpoint on linguistics, particularly in the research of code-mixing. Additionally, this research may aid in sociolinguistic advancement, particularly in language studies and theories.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

Authors’ contribution

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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