

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING ON *THE INDAH G SHOW'S* YOUTUBE PODCAST

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Abstract

Code mixing is changing one language to another during a conversation or in written or spoken text. The data used in this study is The Indah G Show's Youtube Podcast entitled Chindo Jakarta vs Chindo Surabaya. This study aims to determine the form of code mixing contained in The Indah G Show's Youtube Podcast. The method used is a qualitative method. The results of this study indicate that there are 3 types of code mixing based on the Musyken's theory, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Lexicalization Congruent. The researcher found 29 data, including insertion 9 data, alternation 18 data, and lexicalization congruent 2 data. Based on these results, the researcher concluded that alternation is the type of code mixing that appears most often.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, *The Indah G Show's Youtube Podcast*

Abstrak

Code mixing adalah perubahan suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain selama percakapan atau dalam teks tertulis atau lisan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Podcast Youtube The Indah G Show yang berjudul Chindo Jakarta vs Chindo Surabaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk code mixing yang terdapat dalam Podcast Youtube The Indah G Show. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 3 jenis code mixing berdasarkan teori Musyken, yaitu (Insertion, Alternation, dan Lexicalization congruent). Peneliti menemukan 29 data, meliputi insertion 9 data, alternation 18 data, dan lexicalization congruent 2 data. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa alternation merupakan jenis code mixing yang paling sering muncul.

Kata kunci: Sociolinguistik, Campur Kode, *Podcast Youtube The Indah G Show*

1.INTRODUCTION

Humans as social creatures need means to interact with fellow members of society. Usually, communication between individuals takes place in oral or written form. To be able to connect with other people, language functions as an essential communication tool. With language, people can convey ideas, feelings and various other expressions. Language has a very important role in human life as a whole. As a system consisting of words or signs, language is the basis for people to express thoughts and feelings to each other.

Sociolinguistics discussed about language and society. It means that is learned about relationship between language and society. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13) sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, while the sociology of language is the study of people in relation to language. In other words, in sociolinguistics we learn the language and the community to find out as much as we can about what kinds of languages and the sociology of language we reverse our direction.

Code in sociolinguistics simply refers to a language or a language variety. According to Hymes (in Fitrah 2017:31) defines code mixing as the term refers to use of one or more language for consistent transfer of linguistics units from one language into another and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. A similar definition is stated by Dewi & Tarihoran (2021 : 302) Code mixing is a sociolinguistic study that occurs when there is a mixing of two languages in a multilingual society in the same sentence which occurs according to the current event.

This phenomenon can also be found in the media, especially on YouTube Podcast. The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing often appears in YouTube Podcasts. People often mix up their language in their speech from Indonesian to English or vice versa. Many people use podcasts as a place to exchange opinions and express their feelings.

The Indah G Show's YouTube podcast is an interesting platform for analyzing code mixing practices. Known for its entertaining and informative content, this podcast often presents discussions involving various topics, from lifestyle to relevant social issues. In the interactions that occur, the performers tend to use a mixture of languages, both Indonesian and English, as well as other regional languages.

In this research, researchers are interested in conducting research on code mixing English to Indonesian which appears in the Indah G Show's YouTube podcast entitled

Chindo Jakarta vs Chindo Surabaya. The researchers are truly motivated to conducted research entitled *An analysis of Code Mixing on the Indah G Show's Youtube Podcast*.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research used qualitative research. According to Creswell (2017), qualitative research requires significant effort including formulating questions, collecting data from specific participants, analyzing data inductively from more specific themes to more general themes, and interpreting the meaning contained in the data. This research uses a qualitative method because the qualitative method is very suitable to analyze this research. The technique of collecting the data are :

- 1) Downloading the episode to be analyzed
- 2) Listening to the speech on the podcast
- 3) Compiling a transcript
- 4) Classifying the types of code mixing
- 5) Describing the data of Code mixing
- 6) Drawing conclusion based on the results of the findings

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will discuss the results of the analysis of the types of code mixing and the reasons for the occurrence of code mixing from one of the podcast videos on the Indah G Show YouTube channel, where this discussion begins with the analysis of problem 1 and will be continued with the analysis of problem 2

The results show each type and reason for code mixing found in The Indah G Show's Youtube Pedcast entitled Chindo Jakarta vs Chindo Surabaya. As seen in the table above, there are 9 data code mixing of insertion, 18 data code mixing of Alternation and 2 data code mixing of Congruent lexicalization. It means that Alternation code mixing is the most frequently occurring type with a total of 18 data.

In this section, the researcher presents data on the types of code mixing that appear in the Indah G YouTube Podcast. Muysken (2009: 69) mentions three types of code mixing. Namely insertion, alternation, and congruent-lexicalization. The following will explain further each type of code mixing that appears in 2 parts of the video with the same title. Each type will be explained one by one.

1. Insertion

Data 01 : "I was *dipaksa* guys"

The utteracce above is included code mixing , because the speaker mixes the word "dipaksa" in his speech in one sentence. This is a type of insertion code mixing.

Data 02 : “yes for those so many people obsessed with like *bahasa Jawa medok* like this is the og learn right here”

The above utterance is considered as a type of insertion code mixing because the speaker mixes in a sentence with an A-B-A pattern where there are English phrases or words then continued with Indonesian and ended with English.

Data 03 : “*kayak* a layer of *jaim gitu*”

Code mixing insertion occurs when there is an insertion of words or phrases with an A-B-A pattern with the intention of starting with the parent language then continuing with the inserted language and ending with the parent language again. In the sentence above there is the Indonesian word "kayak" then the English phrase "a layer of" and ending with the word "jaim". The following statement reflects the phenomenon of code mixing insertion.

Data 04 : “And *beneran kayak* I see a lot of my friends getting married or at least getting engaged”

This statement is considered an insertion type of code mixing because it uses the A-B-A pattern where the word "And" as the parent language is followed by the insertion of the word "beneran" and ends with the sentence "I see a lot of my friends getting married or at least getting engaged" as the parent language too.

Data 05 : “And like *mereka mau gak mau mereka ikhlasin* and like they really go hard at like helping their parents”

The statement above is counted as a type of insertion because the Indonesian sentence "they want to or not they forgive" is inserted into the English sentence with the pattern A-B-A

Data 06 : “*Dia itu orang Surabaya* but apparently his kayak crazy rich Surabaya *gitu lah*”

The sentence above more precisely contains code mixing of the insertion type, where Indonesian language elements are inserted into English sentences.

Data 07 : “you *gak mau medoknya tapi* you *bilang* you *sukak karna* you like their face”

The statement above is considered an insertion type code mixing because it uses the A-B-A pattern.

Data 08 : “*sering , itu kayak* classic story”

The statement above is considered an insertion type code mixing because it uses the A-B-A pattern.

Data 09 : “Oh no no no actually *cowok cowok jakarta rata rata* start up”

From the statement above, there is an English phrase “Oh no no actually” then inserted the Indonesian sentence “cowok cowok jakarta rata rata” and ends with the English “start up” which shows that the two language are inserted in one sentence. This is a common example in everyday conversation, especially among the younger generation in environments like Jakarta.

2. Alternation

Data 01 : “What is *narasumber*?”

The statement above is considered code mixing with the alternation type because there are two languages, namely English and Indonesian, where the phrase "what is" as the parent language is then continued with the word "narasumber?" as the inserted language.

Data 02 : “*Narasumber* is like source”

The sentence "narasumber is like source" is included in the type of code mixing alternation because it combines two languages, namely Indonesian and English, while maintaining the structure and separation between the two languages. In this sentence, "narasumber" is an Indonesian word, while "is like source" uses English.

Data 03 : “I feel like when I first moved here it felt more like *kayak liburan gitu ya*”

According to Muysken Alternation code mixing is a mixing strategy where two languages are separated. In this speech, Indah uses alternation code mixing. She mixes two languages, namely English and Indonesian by saying "I feel like when I first moved here it felt more like" then continued with an Indonesian sentence.

Data 04 : “Bro , it's because *di Surabaya itu gakada apa apa nya beneran*”

In the sentence "bro, it's because in Surabaya it's not really anything," there are two different languages English and Indonesian used separately in one utterance. The phrase "bro, it's because" uses English, while "di Surabaya itu gak ada apa-apanya beneran" uses Indonesian. Both are separated in the same context, indicating that this is an example of alternation code mixing.

Data 05 : “And you guys are saying that indah *is medok kan* ?”

The sentence above is considered as an insertion type code mixing because it uses the A-B sentence pattern as a characteristic of the Alternation type.

Data 06: “The number two a lot of them are not even from like jakarta , they're from Surabaya or like I got one friend from Makassar and so like my mom started realizing and my mom was like *kayaknya kamu salah berteman*”

This transition shows that the speaker takes a phrase from English and then smoothly switches to Indonesian without mixing the two languages in one sentence. Each part

remains recognizable and understandable in the context of each language, thus reflecting the characteristics of alternation code mixing.

Data 07 : “A lot of my friends in Surabaya like waroeng food like I see them go into like all the small the small food steals *kayak tepi jalan di Surabaya*”

The sentence above uses two languages with the A - B pattern, where the phrase " A lot of my friends in Surabaya like waroeng food like I see them go into like all the small the small food steals" as pattern A is then continued with the phrase " kayak tepi jalan di Surabaya " as pattern B.

Data 08 : “I feel like *bersih* “

The statement above is included in the alternation type of code mixing, where one part of the sentence uses the English word "I feel like," and is followed by the Indonesian word "clean."

Data 09 : “*Lumayan , lumayan* its not super dirty”

In this sentence, there is the use of two languages—Indonesian "lumayan" and English “it's not super dirty” which remain separated in the context of the speech. The use of these two languages is done sequentially without unifying the sentence structures of the two languages, which characterizes alternation code mixing.

Data 10 : “There's no waroeng in PIK *kayak jarang gitu*”

The sentence above uses two languages with the A - B pattern, where the phrase "there's no waroeng in PIK" as pattern A is then continued with the phrase "kayak jarak begitu" as pattern B.

Data 11 : “you know like *mbak mbak bikin mie goreng*”

From the sentence above, there are several words in English "you know like" which are then followed by phrases in Indonesian "mbak mbak bikin mie goreng". There is a transition between English and Indonesian in one sentence, so it can be interpreted as a form of alternation.

Data 12 : “*kayak* meanwhile my experience so far in jakarta , we are always down”

The statement above is considered an alternation type of code mixing because the sentence uses the A-B pattern.

Data 13 : “Jaksel for those of you watching not from jakarta , *Jaksel itu jakarta selatan yah*”

Code mixing alternation type occurs when there is a transition of words or phrases with an A-B pattern which begins with the parent language then continues with the language being transitioned. The statement above reflects the phenomenon of code mixing alternation.

Data 14 : “The dress code is black or red for the *guest merah atau hitam gitu*”

From the sentence above, there is the use of English ("The dress code is black or red for the guest") which is combined with Indonesian ("merah atau hitam sih"). The use of the words "merah", "atau", "hitam", and "gitu" which are in Indonesian shows that there is a transition between the two languages.

Data 15 : “and *kayak oh hai kenalan*”

The statement above is considered a type of alternation because it uses an A-B pattern where the word "and" as the parent language is followed by the second language sentence "like oh hai, I'm acquainted".

Data 16 : “And you guys are saying that indah is *medok kan?*”

The above utterance is an example of code mixing with the congruent alternation type. In the sentence, two different languages namely English and Indonesian are used separately. The beginning of the sentence is in English, while the phrase "medok kan?" is in Indonesian, indicating a shift from one language to another in the same utterance.

Data 17 : “Definitely in jakarta *itu jauh lebih banyak yang kayak gitu sih*”

In this type, two languages are used interchangeably in a sentence or phrase, where one language can take a fairly dominant position. In the example, the Indonesian sentence "Jakarta itu jauh lebih banyak yang kaya sih" is mixed with an English phrase. This mixed use shows how the speaker switches between two languages in one expression.

Data 18 : “*Bantu mami papi* with the administration”

In this sentence, the use of Indonesian ("Bantu mami papi") and then switching to English ("with the administration"), which is a characteristic of alternation type code mixing because it uses an A-B pattern.

3. Congruent of Lexicalization

Data 01 : “and *kayak* bisa let's say *kayak* one grup to another group *itu bisa digabung gitu*”

There are the words "kayak" and the sentence "itu bisa digabung sih" which are Indonesian words that are used interchangeably with each other consistently

Data 02 : “**Kayak** introduce their friends , *kayak gitu tuh orang Jakarta selalu lebih open*”

The sentence above is considered as an insertion type code mixing because it uses the A-B-A-B sentence pattern as a characteristic of the Congruent of Lexicalization type.

4. CONCLUSIONS

After conducting the analysis and obtaining the results, the researcher found several code mixings in The Indah G Show's Youtube Podcast. The data were classified based on the type and dominant type of code mixing, based on Muysken's theory. The type of code mixing is categorized into three types, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The results of the study showed that there were 29 data found by the researcher. The Insertion type was 9 data, Alternation 18 data and Congruent lexicalization 2 data. The data showed that the most dominant code mixing in the video podcast was the Alternation type.

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