



## TYPE OF CODE MIXING FOUND IN PODCAST MD ENTERTAINMENT BY FREDERIKA CULL ON PODCAST YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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### Abstract

*Most Model in Indonesia use English mix with Indonesian language in their utterances. Therefore code mixing often can be seen there. This study aims to find out the type of code mixing found in Frederika Cull on Podcast YouTube Channel in the video podcast. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The analysis method is content analysis with the theory from Pieter Muysken (2000). The result of this study shows that code mixing used in the utterances of Frederika Cull. The dominant mixing is the type of Insertion. and the reason to this finding is this study show that a bilingual, Frederika Cull has high social values but still maintains her cultural identity and finds the language level that appears in code mixing.*

**Keywords:** code mixing, podcast, youtube, types

### Abstrak

*Sebagian besar Model di Indonesia menggunakan campuran bahasa Inggris dengan bahasa Indonesia dalam ucapan mereka. Oleh karena itu, campur kode sering terlihat di sana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis campur kode yang terdapat pada Frederika Cull pada Channel YouTube Podcast dalam video podcast. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis dengan teori dari Pieter Muysken (2000). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa campur kode digunakan dalam tuturan Frederika Cull. Pencampuran yang dominan adalah jenis insersi. dan alasan temuan ini adalah penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa seorang dwibahasa, Frederika Cull memiliki nilai sosial yang tinggi namun tetap mempertahankan identitas budayanya dan menemukan tingkatan bahasa yang muncul dalam campur kode.*

**Kata kunci:** campur kode, podcast, youtube, jenis-jenis

### INTRODUCTION

Humans are sociable beings who want interacting with other people. Humans respond to and engage with their surroundings by using their thoughts, instincts, feelings, and wants. Social action, social contact, and social communication all have an impact on how social interaction develops. According to Pei & Gaynor (1954:119), language is a system of communication with sound, namely through speech and hearing, between people from certain groups or communities by using vowel symbols that have arbitrary meanings and conventions. Sapir (1921: 3) defines language as a superior method possessed by humans to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires, using various symbols

made for specific purposes. Language and society are two parts that are not inseparable in life daily. Close community relation to language, as well instead language sticks to public. In society there is social interaction going on in everyday life, The interaction can be in the form of verbal or written. In general language natural or natural is language or interaction in form verbal or conversational, because it contains meaning or message you want to convey spontaneously and without editing process. As a means of communication and tools interaction that only has humans, language has a role important in society. Talking about language, language will relate to society. Because other regions have different languages and general language studies are sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics investigates how language and society are related, starting with language. The idea of variety applies to both the language's usage and structure. Language is dynamic and changing, according to sociolinguistics, which is its central concept. Language is not homogeneous as a result, neither for specific users nor within or between communities of speakers of the same language. According to Marlinda (2012:ii), sociolinguistics proposed by Shinmura can be described as a branch or subfield of linguistics. This discipline focuses on researching language variation and language behavior based on factors such as social conditions, status, and gender differences among language users in a society. Sociolinguistics is the study of language that analyzes phenomena and events that occur within a particular community because they speak more than their mother tongue or the official language, individuals in these countries establish a bilingual or multilingual atmosphere in their surroundings and label it bilingualism.

Bilingualism (English: bilingualism) Bilingualism is a term used in Indonesian. It is clear from the definition of bilingualism that it has to do with using two languages or two linguistic codes. Of course, one needs to be fluent in both languages in order to be able to use them. His mother tongue, or first language, is the first (B1), while his second language, or second language, is the second (B2). Bilinguals are those who are able to speak both languages, whereas bilingualism is the capacity to do so. Turning to adult bilingualism, Bentahila and Davies (1992) list a number of factors that may distinguish subgroups within a speech community in terms of their code-mixing behavior.

Code mixing is the usage of vocabulary and grammatical structures from two distinct languages in a single sentence, according to Muysken (2000: 1). Based on intra-sentential, contextual, and situational dialogue, Muysken (2000) described code-mixing as expressively combining languages in order to maintain or raise the speaker's social position. When a student explains something to another, for instance, words, statements, and clauses may suddenly appear in Indonesian or English from the student's native tongue.

Code mixing topic has been discussed in much previous research. One of them is study about code mixing with the title "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper" was written by Syafryadin, Rahmawati, and Febriani in (2020). They applied Morphological and Semantic analysis in this study. The result that they found is to identify the kind of code mixing used and its meaning at the opinion rubric in Kompas newspaper. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative to analyzing the data.

Code mixing also mostly used in social media, such as Instagram. Dewi et al (2021) with title "Indonesian-English Code-Mixing in Instagram Captions of An Indonesian Celebgram" discussed the type of code mixing used by a celebgram in his account @keanuagl as well as the reason of using it. The data found was analysed by using Musyken's (1987) and Hoffman's (1991) theory. They identified the type of code-

mixing utilized by an Indonesian celebgram and investigated the justifications for its use in the Instagram captions. From February 2020 to September 2020, the Instagram captions of Indonesian celebrity @keanuagl were where the data for this study were gathered.

Beside using Instagram captions as the data source for code mixing analysis, other studies also use utterance by seventh semester students. Arfan was written thesis in (2019) with title "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used By The Seventh Semester Students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Makassar (Descriptive Research)" analysed code mixing that used by the seventh semester Student in English Department, Muhammadiyah University of Makasar. The focus of his study were the type and the factor of using code mixing which were analysed using the theory of Musyken's He found the data (the students' conversations) that are grouped by two languages are divided into three categories of code-mixing in this study. The code-mixing utterances are divided into three groups by this classification: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It also examines the causes/motivations for the students' decision to combine Indonesian and English in their classroom conversations as well as Eunhee Kim's theory. He discovered the driving forces behind the students' decision to code-mix during class discussions. The types and causes of code-mixing were examined in this study using a qualitative research methodology.

The other study which also used Youtube Channel as the data source was written by Sukrisna (2019) with title "An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel". her study aims to find out the code mixing by Atta Halilintar's, explained code-mixing on Atta Halilintar's YouTube channel in-depth. The forms of code-mixing and their levels were the main topics of this study. The categories of code-mixing were defined by the researcher using Hoffman's (1991) theory. Code-mixing can take three different forms: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and requiring a shift in pronunciation. Furthermore, the researcher used Suwito's (1988) theory to the levels of code-mixing. And he found that code mixing in the utterances are mostly in word/phrase/clause/sentence form.

One other study that using youtube as the data source is from Siahaan and Johan (2020) with title "The Study of Code-Mixing on Melaney Ricardo's Video Youtube Channel: Sociolinguistic Approach". They investigated the type of code mixing used by Melaney Ricardo in her video. The theory used was Hoffman (1991) as cited in Novarita (2019) to identify three types of code-mixing in this study: intra sentential, intra lexical code-mixing and involves a change of pronunciation. This study's investigation on code-mixing on YouTube focused on identifying the varieties of code-mixing and the leading code-mixing category employed by Melaney's speech in her video. This study focuses on code-mixing, which is the transfer of linguistic components from one language to another.

This study also discussed the code-mixing from utterances of Frederika Cull on MD Entertainment Youtube Channel. By considering the social background of Frederika Cull and the topic discussed in the video, this study analysed the type of code mixing contained in Frederika's utterances.

## **METHOD**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2016: 9), the qualitative descriptive technique is a postpositivist-based research strategy

that is employed for studies of natural object situations (as opposed to experiments) and in which the researcher serves as the primary tool. The data source of this study is Code Mixing Found in Podcast MD Entertainment by Frederika Cull on Podcast YouTube Channel. It is a video where Frederika is interviewed by Sanjay Mulani and they discussed about the accompanying journey to Miss Universe and Frederika Cull also leaked a bit about her newest film. Although this video is a talk show, it only focuses on Frederika's utterances.

Triangulation (combination) of data gathering methods is used, inductive/qualitative data analysis is used, and the emphasis on meaning rather than generalization is placed on the findings of qualitative research. The observational method will be used in this study to gather data. The data collection process can be broken down into various parts or methods. The stages involved in gathering the data include:

1. First, watching and listening repeatedly to the video on the YouTube MD Entertainment conversation in the topic "Hello Story – Pesan Frederika Cull (Miss Universe Indonesia) Untuk Wanita Indonesia”.
2. After that, repeatedly listening to the video to understand the conversation between the presenter and the guest.
3. After that, writing and underlined every code-mixing doing of Frederika Cull in MD Entertainment Youtube Channel.
4. The last classifying the data of code-mixing that were found utterance in the conversation on the video Hello Story – Pesan Frederika Cull (Miss Universe Indonesia) Untuk Wanita Indonesia. The data, which were words, phrases, sentences, and a clause that had been written down, were categorized using Pieter Muysken's theory of code-mixing.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzed data that were taken from the utterances of Frederika Cull in a video in Youtube entitled “Hello Story – Pesan Frederika Cull (Miss Universe Indonesia) Untuk Wanita Indonesia”. As mentioned before, from the utterances, this study focused on discussing the type of code mixing used. The three different types of code mixing, according to Musyken (2000), are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The three types were found on the utterances of Frederika Cull in the video.

**Table 1. The types for code mixing Frederika Cull on MD Entertainment YouTube Channel**

No.	The types of code mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Insertion	75	83,3%
2.	Alternation	5	5,55%
3.	Congruent Lexicalization.	10	11,1%
Total		90	100%

Table 1 show the researcher found 90 for total the types code mixing. For Insertion the researcher found 75 data with percentage 83,3%, for Alternation the researcher found 5 data with percentage 5,55% and 10 data with percentage 11,1% for Congruent Lexicalization . The table show that Insertion is the highest type, then second is Congruent Lexicalization switching and last is Alternation.

## 1. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000: 3) insertion involves the incorporation of vocabulary or complete elements from one language into another's structure. The idea of insertion (connected to Scotton in Muysken, 2000: 3) interprets the restrictions in terms of the structural characteristics of a base or matrix structure. The act of "code mixing" in this context refers to the insertion of a foreign lexical or phrasal category into a predetermined structure. The only distinctions would be in the size and kind of the inserted element, such as a noun vs a noun phrase. This indicates that only parts of a smaller pieces of words than a phrase or a sentence, like words or phrases, are subject to code mixing. The following is an illustration of combining insertion codes.

### **Data 1: Frederika Cull (1:22)**

"Karena accent aku dan karena ya aku lama diluar orang berfikir aku lahir di Australia"

From the utterance above, Frederika is using mostly Indonesian. The code mixing appears in the first prepositional phrase with the word 'accent'. It is included in the Insertion type because the English word 'accent' is inserted in the utterance. Insertion usually involve the small unit in a sentence, such as word, phrase, or clause. In addition, Typically, code mixing of this nature can be seen in a single statement or sentence. As the data above shown, the word 'accent' used in the sentence boundary.

## 2. Alternation

Alternation is the second type Muysken (2000: 3-4) implies. Continuous between structures from the other language is what this signifies. According to Alternation (connected with Poplack in Muysken, 2000: 4), the limitations on mixing are determined by how compatible or equivalent the point of language transition has arrived. When viewed from this angle, Code switching between turns or utterances is referred to as code mixing.

### **Data 2: Frederika Cull (10.38)**

"Aku ke Houston belajar make up, aku make over, dan belajar knowledge belajar public speaking lagi.

The data above In the case of alternation, there is a formal grammar-based transition from one language to another. It seems as though one language mixed with another in the middle of a phrase. Therefore, there is no justification for supposing that the first segment of Indonesian or vice versa is incorporated into the second section of English. Switching is merely a particular instance of code-mixing because it occurs between utterances during or between turns.

Some English words used in the utterances, they are 'makeup', 'make over', 'knowledge', and 'public speaking'. These words are spoken alternately with Indonesian words. Therefore this data shows the alternation type of code-mixing. This type pointed out that when there is a switch between one language and another with the involvement of grammar or lexicon, the sentence or utterance is using code-mixing. When it happens in between turns or between statements in a turn, alternation is simply a specific form of code-switching. (Muysken, 2000:5). Those English words which are in the form of noun, take place in the utterance in a turn with other Indonesian words.

### 3. Congruent Lexicalization

The third and last type of code mixing suggested by Muysken (2000: 6) is congruent lexicalization. The situation where it is known as when two languages have comparable grammatical structures that may take terms from any language and fill them in lexically. this. according to Muysken (2000: 6). Code-mixing tools can be words or phrases that individuals can typically understand in their own tongue. An illustration the following list of congruent lexicalization code mixing

#### **Data 3: Frederika Cull (9:26)**

“aku bener-bener terjun di dunia ini full”

The information above for congruent lexicalization, This was found in a conversation by Frederika Cull who discussed about preparations made to go to Miss Universe. The English expression “full” is used to explain that she is preparing to enter Miss Universe in full because of the title that everyone might dream of. Due to the frequent use of the word "full" and the widespread understanding of its meaning, this is an example of code mixing congruent lexicalization.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, there are 3 types of code mixing found in the Podcast MD Entertainment by Frederika Cull on Podcast YouTube Channel such as Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization is another. Each category classifies code mixing at a different level. The use of English words and phrases in sentences written in Bahasa Indonesia is stressed through insertion code mixing, Any type of grammatical and lexical unit whose meanings are often understood in the first language by many people is highlighted by congruent lexicalization code mixing. Sentences in Bahasa Indonesia that use clauses and sentences from English are highlighted by alternative code mixing.

The results of this study indicate that insertion is the most common form, followed by congruent lexicalization switching and alternation. It is discovered that Frederika Cull uses insertion code mixing the most frequently. In order to convey the information, Frederika Cull frequently inserted English words and phrases inserted into Bahasa Indonesian sentences.

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