AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED IN
"INI TALKSHOW" ON NET TV

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Abstract: *This study aims to investigate the types and purposes of code-mixing used in "Ini Talkshow" You Tube videos. The research utilized a descriptive qualitative and documentation method. The source of the data in this study are from 5 "Ini Talkshow" You Tube videos entitled "Ayu Gani Valerie dan Veronika malah takut sama Om Yoo, Cie Andre malu ketauan niruin Chef Juna, Unseen Before Sule dan Nabila syok lihat pria tampan pakai sertifikat, Unseen Before Turis jauh taunya cuma modus, Unseen Before Woowww Michelle Joan klepek klepek sama gombalan Dede"which was published on 2021. The chosen videos provided with appropriate Indonesian-English code-mixing and usedto obtain the data by writing the transcript of the conversation, then a data sheet used as a secondary instrument. The data sheet takes the form of a table to record the classified information, which are displays two goals that became the study's focus: the types and purposes of code-mixing.The result of the data analysis showed that a total of 55 instances of code-mixing within the utterances. In terms of types, 47 instances of Intra-Sentential code-mixing and 8 instances of Intra-Lexical code-mixing were found. Regarding the purposes of code-mixing, 23 utterances were categorized as fulfilling Lexical Needs, 11 utterances aimed at Being more Informative, 10 utterances were intended to assert Power, Status, and Pride, 7 utterances reflected a sense of Incompetence, 3 utterances were used for Making Jokes, and 1 utterance served the purpose of Expressing Emotion.The propensity for hosts and guest stars to engage in intra-sentential code-mixing, blending languages within words during their utterances, is notably driven by their preference for satisfying lexical requirements. The writer anticipates that these findings will yield considerable advantages by enhancing comprehension regarding code-mixing and shedding light on the reasons behind its widespread phenomenon in contemporary society.*

Key Word: *Analysis, Code-Mixing, You Tube video, Ini Talkshow*

ANALISIS KODE PENCAMPURAN YANG DIGUNAKAN DALAM INI TALKSHOW DI NET TV

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan tujuan campur kode yang digunakan dalam video You Tube "Ini Talkshow". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan dokumentasi. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah dari 5 video "Ini Talkshow" You Tube berjudul "Ayu Gani Valerie dan Veronika malah takut sama Om Yoo, Cie Andre malu ketauan niruin Chef Juna, Unseen Before Sule dan Nabila syok lihat pria tampan pakai sertifikat , Unseen Before Turis jauh taunya cuma modus, Unseen Before Woowww Michelle Joan klepek klepek sama gombalan Dede" yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2021. Video yang dipilih dilengkapi dengan campur kode Indonesia-Inggris yang sesuai dan digunakan untuk memperoleh data dengan menulis transkrip dari percakapan, kemudian lembar data digunakan sebagai instrumen sekunder. Lembar data berupa tabel untuk mencatat datapenting, yang menampilkan dua tujuan yang menjadi fokus kajian: jenis dan tujuan campur kode. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 55 kejadian campur kode dalam tuturan. Ditinjau dari jenisnya, ditemukan 47 kejadian campur kode Intra-Sentential dan 8 kejadian campur kode Intra-Lexical. Mengenai tujuan campur kode, 23 ucapan dikategorikan memenuhi Kebutuhan Leksikal, 11 ucapan ditujukan untuk Menjadi Lebih Informatif, 10 ucapan dimaksudkan untuk menegaskan Kekuasaan, Status, dan Kebanggaan, 7 ucapan mencerminkan rasa Ketidakmampuan, 3 ucapan digunakan untuk Membuat Lelucon, dan 1 ucapan melayani tujuan Mengekspresikan Emosi. Kecenderungan pembawa acara dan bintang tamu untuk terlibat dalam campur kode intra-sentential, memadukan bahasa dalam kata-kata selama ucapan mereka, terutama didorong oleh preferensi mereka untuk memenuhi persyaratan leksikal. Penulis berharap bahwa temuan ini akan memberikan manfaat yang cukup besar dengan meningkatkan pemahaman tentang campur kode dan menjelaskan alasan di balik fenomena yang meluas di masyarakat kontemporer.

Kata Kunci: Analisa, Kode Campur, You Tube, Ini Talkshow

INTRODUCTIONS

Individuals, as social beings, require communication in order to interact with other individuals in society, both orally and in writing. People in society will be unable to comprehend each other if they do not communicate with one another. As a result, humans require language as a mode of communication in order for social contact to function and communicate.Language is essential to all aspects of human life. The appearance of language in society is highly good. They may convey their emotions, ideas, and goals, among other things.In principle, language is related to understanding what others are saying and making symbols for the semantic understanding of the language.

Indonesian individuals are known for their multilingual abilities, as they typically speak two or even three languages. These languages encompass their mother tongue, the national language, and an international language. The national language serves as the means of communication between Indonesians and those who speak different languages. It enables effective communication among diverse groups within the country. When interacting with their families and ethnic communities, Indonesians utilize their mother tongue to ensure clear and meaningful conversations. Moreover, English is widely taught as a foreign language in Indonesian primary and secondary schools, while Indonesian language instruction begins in nursery and kindergarten. Consequently, many young Indonesians have developed English proficiency from an early age, showcasing their bilingual capabilities. Therefore, it is evident that Indonesians possess the valuable skill of speaking multiple languages, a characteristic commonly referred to as bilingualism.

Bilingualism is an effective way for speakers to use two languages. According to Mesthrie (2004), Bilingual speakers use various languages for different purposes; they use one for some and another for others. Bilingualism refers to the ability to say a word in two languages, and bilingualism refers to the speakers of that language. Apart from the mother tongue and the national language, English has become a common language in Indonesia, with many Indonesians switching or mixing their native tongue with English, which can be referred to as Code-Mixing and Code-Switching.

Code-Mixing is a linguistic phenomenon that often occurs in people who speak two languages at the same time or in a bilingual environment. Hoffman (2014), says that the act of switching from one language to another within the same sentence is known as code-mixing. Wulandari (2016), adds that code-mixing is the usage of more than one language in which writers or speakers blend two codes and more languages in dialogue.

The author hopes that these findings will have a significant impact by improving understanding of code-mixing and providing light on the reasons for its prevalence in modern culture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This thesis employed descriptive qualitative research, which includes the collection of data intending to explain the current situation. According to Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009), this approach is more descriptive than predictive, and it focuses on cultural, social, and personal identity. To obtain the data for this research, the data was taken from 5 videos in "Ini Talkshow" YouTube channel entitled *"Ayu Gani Valerie dan Veronika malah takut sama Om Yoo, Cie Andre malu ketauan niruin Chef Juna, Unseen Before Sule dan Nabila syok lihat pria tampan pakai sertifikat, Unseen Before Turis jauh*

taunya cuma modus, Unseen Before Woowww Michelle Joan klepek klepek sama gombalan Dede" which was published on 2021. The object of this research was the types and purposes of code-mixing in "Ini Talkshow" videos. In this study, there are some steps the writer in analyzing the data, as follows:

a) First, the writer examined the many forms and applications of code-mixing. The writer applied Hoffman's theory to varieties of code-mixing such as intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change in pronunciation. Meanwhile, the writer employed Holmes' theory for code-mixing reasons, such as demonstrating solidarity and closeness, acquiring power, linguistic demands, incompetence, expressing emotions, creating jokes, and being informative.

b) Second, the writer made a table to classify every type and purpose of code-mixing that appears in the video;

c) Third, the table's classified data has been evaluated to characterize the types and purposes of code-mixing in the conversations.

d) Fourth, 2 experienced rater validated the findings using the theories that had been used in the study. Following that, the writer discussed the findings with the rater to answer the study objectives.

e) The last step is to report the findings, and added some conclusions and suggestions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

After analyzed the data, Code-mixing in that video was classified into categories intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical Code-mixing, and pronunciation change which include to types of Code-mixing, and also the Purpose of Code-mixing. Here is the writer showed some result of the data in form of tables;

1. Types of Code-mixing
Table 1. The Interpretation Data of Intra-Sential Code-mixing

No.	Utterances	Times	Types of Intra-Sentential Code Mixing		
			Word	**Phrase**	**Sentence**
1.	"… nanti akan diajari. Nanti Mas Dedi harus perlu, ada *partner* nya. Nah gua udah ngundang temannya Dedi ni..."	02:34	✔		
2.	"Nanti kan lo ada *sparring partner* dengan mas Deddy kan?"	04:20		✔	
3.	"… dan menjadi *trending* sepanjang 2018."	00:05	✔		
4.	"gimana perasaan anda dalam menjadi *trending toples*? Eh *trending topic*?"	02:07		✔	

| 5. | "sudah membuat *single* yang kedua lagi?" | 02:36 | ✔ | | |
| 6. | "voling *falling in love with you*" | 01:55 | | | ✔ |

Table 1 shows 6 examples of utterances for Intra-Sentential Code Mixing used in "Ini Talkshow" video. From those data, 3 utterances used intra-sentential code mixing on words. Then, 2 utterances used it on phrase and 1 utterance used code mixing for intra-sentential on sentence.

Table 2. The Intrepretation Data of Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

No.	Utterances	Times	Types of Intra-Lexical Code Mixing	
			Prefix	Suffix
1.	"Malam ini kita akan Kembali menghadirkan seorang penyanyi lagunya sangat nge-***hits***…."	00:01	✔	
2.	"kalian pasti tahu lagu-lagunya karna ini ***nge-top*** banget…."	00:08	✔	
3.	maksudnya itu kalau saya memang mau charity, biasanya saya ga mau terlalu di-***expose***"	05:57	✔	
4.	"ini***camping***-nya nginap ditenda apa di villa?	08:27		✔
5.	"jadi kayak 3 hari main game gitu, beda-beda ***game*** –nya"	3:55		✔
6.	"kalau aku sih biasanya cek ***weather***–nya dulu disana, cuacanya gimana begitu"	7:53		✔
7.	"kalo jaman sekarang cewe ***travelling*** pasti mikirin baju keren"	8:51		✔
8.	"kalo bisa misalnya ketempat yang dingin beli jaket kalo mau satu yang bisa ***reversible***, jadi bisa bolak-balik	9:38		✔

Table 2 shows that there are 8 utterances for intra-lexical code mixing in Ini Talkshow video. From those data, 3 utterances used intra-lexical code mixing on prefix. Then, 5 utterances used it on suffix. From 55 total utterances of code mixing that writer found on this research, none of them in criteria of involving change of pronunciation.

2. Purpose of Code-mixing

Table 3. The Interpretation Data of the Purpose of Code Mixing

No.	Purpose of Code Mixing	Utterances
1.	Expressing Solidarity and Intimacy	-
2.	Being More Informative	"Malam ini kita akan Kembali menghadirkan seorang penyanyi lagunya sangat nge-***hits***…."
		"… dan menjadi ***trending*** sepanjang 2018."

		"..Nabila saat ini didaulat menjadi *icon safety riding*"
3	Lexical Needs	"Nanti kan lo ada *sparring partner* dengan mas Deddy kan?"
		"sudah membuat *single* yang kedua lagi?"
		"sip *standby* aja"
4	Making Jokes	"gimana perasaan anda dalam menjadi *trending toples*? Eh *trending topic*?"
		"voling falling in love with you "
		"…jadi tadi gua abis *freestyle* di depan cewe-cewe biar mereka tertarik"
5	Expressing Emotions	"maksudnya itu kalau saya memang mau charity, biasanya saya ga mau terlalu di-*expose*"
6	Incompetence	"Aku lebih ke *entertain* ya"
		"jadi saya ambil yang *close* nya disini.. nah ini blur nya"
		"masih, tapi aku lebih ke *by request* sih"
7	Gaining Power, Status and Pride	"ini memang *stylish* aku… aku bikin kacamata yang berbeda"
		"si aini keren banget lo.. si aini *fashion stylist* banget"
		"..Nabila saat ini didaulat menjadi *icon safety riding*"

Table 3 shows some example of the purposes of code-mixing used in "Ini Talkshow" videos. The data also shows that there is no utterance for the purpose of expressing solidarity and intimacy.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data of the transcript in "Ini Talkshow's videos", the writer found the result of this research. There are 47 utterances for intra-sentential code-mixing from 55 utterances in the transcript of the video. From those data, 33 utterances used intra-sentential code mixing on words, and then 13 utterances used it on phrases, and 1 utterance used code mixing for intra-sentential on sentences. Meanwhile, the other 8 utterances from the transcript are categorized as intra-lexical code-mixing. In another research, there are 3 utterances used for intra-lexical code mixing on prefixes. Then, 5 utterances are used as suffixes. From 55 total utterances of code-mixing that the researcher found in this research, none of them criteria involving a change of pronunciation.

It has a different result from previous related findings from Marsanto (2016) entitled "An Analysis of the Phenomenon of Code-Mixing Used by Expat in Batam Island". He discovered 52 code-mixing combinations used frequently by ex-pats and local employees. There are 40 words found, as well as 5 phrases. The other researcher, Pello (2019) discovered 106 code-mixing from the videos. There were 84 intra-sentential and 22 intra-lexical code-mixing data points. Meanwhile, Pello found the reason for code-mixing occurred in the videos, 82 data talking about particular topics, 18 data being empathetic about something, and 6 data of repetition used for clarification due to code-mixing. However, Pello concluded that intra-sentential code-mixing with the specific subject was

the most common form of code-mixing and there were some lack of equivalent words in Indonesia.

In this study, the writer concluded Lexical Needs are the most favorite purpose of code-mixing that occurred. About 23 utterances are categorized into the purpose of Lexical Needs. Meanwhile being more Informative, as the second favorite purpose of code-mixing, occurred 11 times in utterances. Then, there are 10 utterances for the purpose of gaining power, status, and pride in code-mixing and 7 utterances for the purpose of Incompetence in code-mixing. Only 3 utterances for the purpose of making jokes and only 1 utterance for the purpose of expressing emotion. According to the data analysis result, there is no utterance for the purpose of expressing solidarity and intimacy.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

After analyzed the transcript of video of "Ini Talkshow", the writer found some conclusions for this research. First, code mixing that appeared from video instrument is 55 utterances. From that number, intra-sentential code mixing is the most common code mixing that used in "Ini Talkshow" video, it appeared 47 times in the video. Meanwhile the other 8 utterances from transcript are categorized as intra-lexical code mixing. From 55 total utterances of code mixing that writer found on this research, none of them in criteria of involving change of pronunciation.

On the result, the writer also found that Lexical Needs is the most favorite purpose of code mixing that occurred from data of this research, it appeared 23 times in the videos. Meanwhile being more Informative, as the second favorite purpose of code mixing, occurred 11 times in utterances of the data. Then, there are 10 utterances for the purpose of gaining power, status and pride in code mixing and 7 utterances for the purpose of Incompetence in code mixing. Only 3 utterances for the purpose of making jokes and only 1 utterance for the purpose of expressing emotion. According to data analysis result, there is no any utterance for the purpose of expressing solidarity and intimacy.

Recommendation

Based on the results, the writer would like to give some suggestions. First, the writer expects that the reader got more and better understanding about code mixing. Particularly in types of code mixing that have been analyzed from Ini Talkshow video. Hopefully this research would be useful for the readers as a source and reference to get find out more about the research, discussion, analyzing data, and also discussion related with topic of code mixing.

Then for English teachers and lecturers, the discussion and result of this research can be used as a source in order to enrich or improve their understanding about code mixing and types of code mixing. Based on this research, teachers and also lecturers could use code mixing or even use podcast in teaching activity because it could reach young learners' attention if the modern media is used for their learning activity, in this study, talk show or similar show on television.

The writer also expect that other writer to analyze and research more about code mixing with different theory, different instruments, different sample or even different design of the research to explore more about this topic. For others who are interested in analyzing talk show video with different title or even different media which are very various, they can also research more by using this research as their source and reference.

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