



# THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING TYPES IN LIVY RENATA AND NIRINA ZUBIR'S UTTERANCES IN "TS MEDIA" PODCAST

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## ABSTRACT

This research examined the code-mixing found on YouTube. Because many people nowadays use YouTube to express their creativity, this article used YouTube. The aims of this research were to determine the types of code-mixing and the code-mixing factors that influence children in south Jakarta to mix their language. The researchers choose the data source from TS Media's YouTube, Livy Renata's utterance in the video was used the most. This research was revealed by the researchers using Muysken's theory. The qualitative descriptive method was used in the research to analyze the different types of code-mixing and the dominant category used by Livy's utterance. Data were gathered through observation. The data was derived from a video that was uploaded to TS Media's YouTube channel. There are (8) insertions, (4) alternation, and (3) congruent lexicalization as a consequence of this research. They all use varying amounts of code-mixing in their speakers' and listeners' utterances. In this video, there are so many mixes in language and the researchers finding revealed that insertion was the most common type of code-mixing used by speakers and hearers in the video TS media's YouTube. It was followed by the second type, alternation, and the last type, congruent lexicalization.

**Keywords:** Language, Sociolinguistics, code mixing.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language in society is done through communication. In everyday life, language is incredibly important. By employing language, individuals can communicate with one another and comprehend what is being said. It is impossible to separate language from society because of their close ties (Wardhaugh, 2006) stated that A language is a set of illogical vocalizations utilized for interpersonal communication. Wardhaugh primarily emphasizes arbitrariness, vocal sounds, humans, and communication in his concept of language.

The field of study known as sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. Sociolinguistics explains why we communicate differently in various social contexts, defines the social roles of languages, and examines how languages are used to convey social messages. A plethora of information about language functioning and social interactions in certain contexts can be learned by observing how people use language in

different social situations. According to (Spolsky, 2010) as cited in (Faizin, 2015) Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact, how languages vary, and how people perceive different languages. According to Hudson (1996), it is a study of the connections between language and social constructs like class, age, gender, and ethnicity.

Sociolinguists or other people should be familiar with a code before they analyze a language. A code is a symbol of nationality that humans use to communicate or speak in a particular language, dialect, register, accent, or style on exceptional occasions and for unique causes. As Sugiharti (2021) stated that in one language or dialect can be found some variations. A code is divided into code switching and code mixing. As stated, code mixing is found particularly in casual conversations. It occurs when people combine their mother tongue and English. There are a few reasons why people make code-mixing decisions.

In code-mixing, multilingual audio systems appear to use a few words or phrases from other languages (portions of one language smaller than a clause), while the other language (the code) functions as the base language. Second, bilingual audio systems mix the languages even though the situation and the subject are both constant. The millennial generation of today is well familiar with the phenomenon of code-mixing. We may witness the "Anak Jaksel" language usage style that is starting to be adopted by many young people in Indonesia. This language style originated in South Jakarta. Moreover, Sugiharti (2021) research found that in one community in a regency, can be found more than 217 lexical differences.

For the purpose of data analysis, this study applies Muysken's theory. Code mixing, as defined by (Muysken, 2000), is the practice of using words and grammatical constructions from two different languages in the same sentence. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are the three categories she uses to categorize code mixing, linguistic abilities, using the right words or expressions. This study also employs Hudson's theory of factors for code mixing. According to (Hudson, 1980) as cited in (Samsi, 2016) They are the social factor, the cultural factor, and the individual factor.

These theories were chosen because they are relevant to the analysis in this study. They provide the types of code mixing to assist the researcher in classifying and analyzing the types of code mixing as well as investigating why code mixing is used in the articles under study.

According to (Muysken, 2000) There are three types of code-mixing, they are follow:

Insertion: inserting content (lexical elements or complete components) from one language into a structure from another. As an illustration, consider how the code-mixing procedure is set up here:

“Jadi nanti siang kita jadi meet dimana?” the word meet is actually from the English language but in this utterance the speaker mixes it to Indonesian language.

The second type is Alternation, it means a change between the structures of other languages. There are limited changes in the compatibility or equivalence of the languages contained in the switching points. From this point of view, it's a mixture of chords, similar to switching between chord phrases and utterances. The only difference is the size and type of the element. For example:

“Tidak apa-apa, keep doing your best” the sentence is changing the structure from Indonesian language to English language.

Congruent Lexicalization, Congruent lexicalization is the third and last type of code type mixing. It describes a situation in which two languages share lexically fillable

grammatical structure with components of one language. Words or phrases that are commonly understood in first language might be used as a sort of code mixing. An illustration of mix-congruent lexicalization codes is given below. When writers employ English words or phrases in their articles that are either not typically translated into Bahasa Indonesia or whose meanings are well understood in English, this is one instance of this.

## 2. METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative research method to examine Livy and Nirrina's utterances in a video podcast that contain code-mixing. (Sudaryanto, 2015) stated that the qualitative research method was used in a natural setting, with the researcher as the primary instrument. To answer the research question, the researcher used a descriptive method. Despite the fact that the primary goals of this research were to determine the types of code-mixing used in Livy and Nirrina's video and the code-mixing categories most commonly used by Livy. This participant was chosen using the purposive sampling technique. It is appropriate for Sudaryanto, who stated, "the way used to establish participants by exploiting something (Sudaryanto, 2015) As a result, only one participant was used in this study. The writer's instrument is observation and audio recording.

A passive participation observation was used by the researcher. One aspect of participant observation is passive participation. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015) passive participation occurs when the writer is present at the scene of an action but does not connect or play a role in it. Aside from that, the researcher used a handhandphonerecord the participant's voice while conducting the conversation in her video. The researcher begins the data collection process by watching the Ts Media Podcast video, which has a code-mixing feature. Following the viewing of the video, the researcher recorded the utterance by Livy and Nirrina voices from some of the video that is considered of the use of code-mixing are used in the TS Media Podcast.

The data for this study were obtained from the "Ts Media" Podcast. The data is collected through observation, which involves data that has not been manipulated.

The first step is to search for and select data sources, followed by watching the video that has been chosen. The final step is to sort all utterances that contain words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that are code-mixing. The following are the steps in this research's data analysis method

Watching and selecting the utterances that use word, phrase, clause, and sentence types of code-mixing. Sorting the utterances in the video by writing any language that is thought to be code-mixing, such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, identifying the various types of code mixing, examining the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in light of the various code-mixing patterns.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Code-Mixing used by Livy and Nirrina

In this study, the researcher discovered the types of code-mixing used by Livy and Nirrina utterances, as well as the category of code-mixing used most frequently by Livy's utterance. Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization are the three types of code-mixing. The writer attempted to classify

the types of code-mixing in Ts Media Podcast in the research analysis.

### 1. Insertion

#### Data 1

Kalau fee nya lebih gede lagi atau mungkin kalau di gabung sama gaji ya tetap gak nyampe sih (If the fee is even higher or maybe if it's combined with the salary, it still doesn't arrive).

The utterance occurred when Nirrina asked Livy about her salary as a brand ambassador, and Livy responded by mixing the languages by using the word "fee," which is English. In Indonesian, the word "fee" means "gaji/biaya." The data belongs to the code-mixing category, with insertion occurring within the clause boundary as a distinguishing feature.

#### Data 2

ohh kalau aku, duitnya aku saving ( ohh, the money I saved) the utterance by Livy is happened when Nirrina ask her how was she manage her financial from the salary as a brand ambassador and then Livy answered by mixing the languages by using "saving". In Indonesian, the word "saving" means "tabung/simpan" The data belongs to the code-mixing category, with insertion occurring within the clause has boundary.

#### Data 3

Kadang ya udah beli, udah gesek kartu baru bilang, by the way aku baru beli sepatu ya (Sometimes I've bought it, I've swiped a new card and it says, by the way I just bought shoes) the utterance happened when Livy told the speaker that her mom always manages her financial, in this utterance Livy mixes indonsian and English language. The word "by the way" which is English and Indonesian means "ngomong-ngomong" the data is included insertion code mixing category.

#### Data 4

Actually, kalo cinlok aku gak percaya (actually about cinlok, I don't believe it) in this utterance Livy mixes indonsian and English language. The word "actually" which is English and Indonesian means "sebenarnya" the data is insertion code mixing category.

#### Data 5

Maksudnya kalau mau traveling kan gampang ya (I mean, if you want to travel, it's easy, right?) this utterance happened

#### Data 6

Nah kamu dalam sehari itu screen time itu berapa (So, how much screen time do you have in a day?) this utterance happened when the speaker (Nirrina) asks to Livy about the schedule to do the work as the brand ambassador in a field game and then Nirrina insert the word "screen time" which is English language to Indonesian. And the utterance included insertion types

#### Data 7

Karna itu jaman jaman dimana itu Couple gitu kan And I suka (Because that was the era where it was a couple, right? And I like it)

The data is the utterance by Livy the researcher found the insertion types in this utterance because she inserts the word "Couple" that's mean pasangan in Indonesian language, the speaker insert the one word to other language.

**Data 8**

Jadi your mom ngizinkan Livy ini seperti apa ini? (So, your mom allows Livy like this?) this utterance by Nirrina, she asks about her job in field of game and how about respond from her parents, the speaker only insert the word “your mom” as the mix between Indonesia and English language.

**2. Alternation**

It means that alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. So, alternation is about clause that a group words that consist of subject and finite or predicate but has not express the complete idea.

**Data 1**

“ohh. Basicly like endorsement related to the game, misalnya kayak joki atau mobil legend.”

**Data 2**

Oh basically like Endorsement related to The game, misalnya kayak joki atau mobil legend

**Data 3**

kayak lewat DM gitu trus mereka nanya, are you interesting being a brand ambassador

**Data 4**

Jadi di luar itu, apasih review nya? Spill..spill what is the review of live streaming.

**3. Congruent Lexicalization**

Congruent lexicalization is defined as "a circumstance where the participating two languages share a grammar that can be filled lexically with elements from either language." According to some, it is similar to how a language can change and vary in style.

**Data 1**

“Kalau boleh tau ada yg bantu me-manage keuangan kamu gak, atau kamu manage sendiri?”

**Data 2**

kita had an interview dari discord habis itu 2 minggu lagi baru di-contact

**Data 3**

jadi aku kayak di-ghosting dulu

This section includes a summary of the findings as well as a discussion of the research objectives. As a result, new main ideas are developed that are an important part of the research findings. The researcher compared the code- mixing type data found on the YouTube podcast "TS Media" for the data table. The data is as follows:

Table 1 code-mixing type data

| NO | Types of Code Mixing     | Frequency |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Insertion                | 8         |
| 2  | Alternation              | 4         |
| 3  | Congruent Lexicalization | 3         |
|    | TOTAL                    | 15        |

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

In terms of the study's analysis and findings. The finale is similar to the code-mixing performed by Livy and Nirrina as the speaker and hearer on the "Ts Media" Podcast. According to the findings of this investigation, at least 15 data were discovered, including 8 types of insertions, 4 types of alternation, and 3 types of congruent lexicalization. Insertion actions are the most commonly used. This is due to the fact that this type has 8 data and no other type has more than 7 data. It is hoped that this research will be useful to readers, students, and future scholars. Researchers recommend that readers read this study because it will help them with code-mixing. Reading reviews of comparative literature can help you gain such comprehension. There are also examples provided to help the reader understand the subject thoroughly.

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