AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED IN NAJWA SHIHAB VIDEO *MUDA BERSUARA PART 1 – PART 3*

Dewi Wulan Sari

Faculty of Letter and Culture, Gunadarma University
dewi_wulansari@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Code-mixing is the process of mixing or switching between one language to another language during the conversation. The aims of this research are to find out the type of code-mixing used in Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* and to find out the reason why code-mixing used in Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3.* The source of the data in this research are Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3.* Descriptive qualitative research method is used in this research. To achieve the result of this research, the researcher uses the theory about types of code-mixing from Muysken and the theory about the reason of why code-mixing is used by Hoffman. The result shows that there are 77 data. 41 data are categorized as insertion, 1 data is categorized as alternation and 35 data are categorized as congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, 4 types of reason are found, they are talking about particular topic (49 data), being emphatic about something (23 data), repetition used for clarification (3 sata), and clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (2 data).

Keyword: *code-mixing, insertion, alternation*

INTRODUCTION

People communicate with each other by using language. There are many languages spoken in this world. Of the many languages, English has been chosen as an international language. The purpose of having an international language is so that people from different countries with different languages can easily communicate with each other.

As an international language, English is now one of the languages that must be studied in schools. Thus, English is not something that is foreign to the public even though in reality there are still many who do not master the language. English is now starting to be heard and used everywhere. Because they are familiar and used to English, sometimes people unconsciously speak using English while they are communicating. This is known as code-mixing. Code mixing is a situation

when we are talking in one language but suddenly, intentionally or not, we change to another language.

"Video is a short film or recording of an event, made using digital technology and viewed on a computer, especially over the internet", Hornby (2010, p. 1657). People often watch video in social media flatforms such as YouTube, Instagram, TikTok or in subscription streaming services such as Netflix, Viu, Iqiyi, etc. Through those flatforms and services, people can watch what they want to enjoy easily. People often use YouTube because it is easy to access and provides a lot of free videos.

Many entertainers and influencer open their own YouTube channel. One of them is Najwa Shihab. Najwa Shihab is a host, journalist, actress, feminist and social media activist. She has 7,93 million subscribers. Through her YouTube channel, Najwa Shihab consistently creates great content. The content of her video is always in accordance with the issues that are developing in society. Najwa Shihab often invites politicians, activists, and celebrities in accordance with the theme raised.

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the code-mixing which happened in Najwa Shihab video. The aims of this research are to find out the type of code-mixing use in Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* and to find out the reason of code-mixing use in Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3.* The reason why this topic is chosen is to make people more familiar with the type and reason of code-mixing since they are familiar and used to it but most of them are not knowing the types and the reason behind what they have done unintentionally.

According to Wardhaugh (1992, as citied in Lewi 2016, p. 8), "code is particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties". Bilinguals can choose the code that they want to use in their conversation or speech. This situation, will cause bilingual to speak from one language to another language during their conversation or speech. This situation is called as code-mixing.

Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p. 96) state that "code-mixing is known as a process of mixing or switching from one code into another code that happened in conversation". According to Muysken (2000, p. 1), there are three main types of code-mixing patterns such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion

According to Agung (2019, p. 28) "insertion is the type of code-mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written". According to (Muysken, 2000, p. 95), "most common are insertions of bare nouns and bare noun phrases." Insertion is commonly used when people do not know the right meaning of the word in their own language, so they decide to use the word from foreign language and do the code-mixing. Example:

Kris : Agung, kamu pasti **shock** denger kabar ini!

(Agung, you definitely shock to hear this news!)

Agung : Kabar apa Kris? Hoax apa enggak?

(What kind of the news? is it hoax or not?)

Alternation

Based on Agung (2019, p. 29), "alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase". Alternation can also occurs when a clause from one language is followed by a clause from different language. For Example:

Putra: Den, kamu sudah mengerjakan your home work belom?

(Den, have you done your home work?

Congruent Lexicalization

According to Agung (2019, p. 30), "congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the speaker speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language". It is happen because the word in one language may be homophonous with another language. For examples:

Rezal: Ki, kamu lama sekali mengangkat telephone Saya, kamu lagi sibuk?

(Ki, you are very long to accept my telephone, are you still busy?)

Riki: Maaf Zal, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di computer dan tidak focus ke hp.

(Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focus to my phone)

According to Hoffman (1991:115-116) as citied in Lewi (2016, p. 14), there are seven reasons of using code-mixing:

Talking about Particular Topic

People often talk about particular topic in another language rather than his/her original language. It is done because people often feel more comfortable to show their emotion or opinion in another language. This is in line as stated by Hoffman as cited in Lewi (2016, p. 15):

Talking about particular topic may cause a switch, either because of lack of facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger offvarious connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language (1991:115).

Quoting Somebody Else

People sometimes switch code in their utterance to quote from proverb, famous expressions, or saying by famous public figures. In this case, code mixing is used to quote somebody else's statement. People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. The quotation can be words, phrases, sentences or utterances.

Being Emphatic about Something

Code-mixing is sometimes used when someone speaks by using one language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she intentionally or unintentionally switch to the other language.

Repetition Used for Clarification

Repetition is the action of doing or speaking the same things many times. In this case, repetition is often used for clarification and it is repeated in another language.

Express Group Identity

Code mixing can also be used to express group identity and solidarity. Hewitt (1982 as citied in Lewi, 2016, p. 16) "indicates that even members of majority groups (in this case, young whites in London) may switch (into Jamaican Creole) in order to be accepted by particular group."

Interjection

"Interjection is a short sound, word or phrase spoken suddenly to express an emotion" (Hornby, 2010, p. 785) Here is the example of interjection taken from Silva-Corvalan (1989, p.185):

An adult Spanish-American English speaker:

„...Oh! *Ay!* It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed."

(Hoffman 1991, p.112, as citied in Lewi 2016, p. 17)

Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

Code-mixing must be happened in conversation between two or more bilinguals. It is in order to make the content of the speaking runs smoothly and perfectly.

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research method. Sugiono (2009, p. 15) states that:

> "Descriptive qualitative research is a research method that used to search the objects in natural setting which is the researcher is a key instrument, getting sampling by purposive and snowball, data is analyzed qualitatively and the result of the research generally about language and meaning".

Descriptive qualitative research method is chosen because the data are in the form of language and those data need to be analyzed in order to give full explanation so that the reader can fully understand about the type of using code-mixing and the reason of using code-mixing.

The data source in this research is Najwa Shihab Video *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* which is posted in Najwa Shihab YouTube channel on 28 October 2021.*.* The data in this research is every code-mixing utterance in *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* Video. The data are collected based on these procedures. First, the researcher watches the video few times in order to fully understand the content of the video. Second, the researcher writes the manuscript from the video. Third, the researcher marks the code-mixing used in the video. Fourth, the researcher writes the data found in the table in order to make it easier for analysis.

The data collected are then analyzed based on the following procedures. First, the researcher reread the theory about types of code-mixing by Muysken and the reason of using code-mixing by Hoffman. Second, the researcher reread the data while decides which type of code-switching they are. Third, the researcher categorized the data found based on the reason why the code-mixing is used. Fourth, the researcher

recheck the data categorized based on the theory about types of code-mixing by Muysken and the reason of using code-mixing by Hoffman.

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

The result of this research shows that the code-mixing was done 77 times. The types of code mixing that are found are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The data will be explained further in the tables below:

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing Found in the Video

Types of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Insertion	41	53,2 %
Alternation	1	1,3 %
	35	45,5 %
Congruent Lexicalization		
Total	**77**	**100 %**

Source: Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that 77 data of code-mixing found in the video *Muda Bersuara* Part 1 - Part 3. Out of 77 data, 41 data (53,2%) are categorized into insertion. 1 data (1,3%) is categorized into alternation. The last one, 35 data (45,4%) are categorized into congruent lexicalization.

Based on the data of the research, 4 out of 7 reasons of why the code-mixing were done are found. They are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The data will be explained further in the tables below:

Table 2. Reason in Using Code-Mixing

Types of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Talking about particular topic	49	63,6 %
Being emphatic about something	23	29,9 %
Repetition used for clarification	3	3,9 %
	2	2,6 %

Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor		
Total	**77**	**100 %**

Source: Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3, 2020

From the table above it can be seen that there are a total of 77 data. Out of 77 data, 49 data (63,6%) are categorize into talking about a particular topic. 23 data (29,9%) are categorized into being emphatic about something. 3 data (3,9%) are categorized into repetition used for clarification. 2 data (2,6%) are categorized into clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Based on the result of the research above. The three types of code mixing are used in the *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3*.

Insertion

Insertion is commonly used when people decide to use the word from foreign language in their own language during the communication. It can be happening both in oral and written communication.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
38	11:23 – 11:28	Saya dan anak muda, dimana kita *fight* di 2024 masuk ke parlement.

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 1*, 2021

In the data above, it can be seen that the speaker inserts the word *fight* in the sentence. It may be done by the speaker, whether consciously or not.

Alternation

Alternation usually happens when a clause from one language is followed by a clause from different language. For Example:

Data Number	Time	Utterance
53	05:39 – 05:43	Jadi mas, aku lebih concern ke poin *how to solve this problem.*

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 2*, 2021

In the data above, the alternation occurs when the speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian. The speaker clearly change

his language to English in order to finish his sentence which was originally spoken in Indonesian.

Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization happens when the speaker speaks in his or her own language but the words that heard is like from the foreign language. It may happen because the words are homophonous with another language.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
59	08:15 – 08:18	Karena mekanisme evaluasi dan *kontrol* tidak berjalan.

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 2*, 2021

The word *kontrol* in the sentence above was originally spoken in Indonesian language. Somehow, the word *kontrol* in Indonesian is homophonous with the word *control* in English. Therefore, the listener may think that the word *kontrol* is spoken as *control*.

Out of seven reason of why code-mixing is used according to Hoffman, four reason are found in *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* Youtube video.

Talking about Particular Topic

People often talk about particular topic using language they mastered. Sometimes it is done because they often feel more comfortable to show their emotion or opinion in another language.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
13	04:42 – 04:44	Anak muda ini kan sebetulnya *range* nya cukup luas.

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 1*, 2021

In the data above, the speaker chose the word *range* instead of *cakupan.* It may happen because the speaker felt more comfortable to use the word *range* during her speaking.

Being Emphatic about Something

In some cases, code mixing is used because the speaker wants to be emphatic about something or expressing something forcibly and clearly.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
67	03:14 – 03:27	Jujur saya yakin ini bukan opini yang popular tapi saya rasa pemerintah harus jauh lebih *discipline* dan *strict* dengan undang-undang yang ada.

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 1*, 2021

In the data above the speaker being empathic about today's situation regarding the regulation about environment. There the speaker clearly and forcibly said that the government should be more *discipline* and *strict* about the violation of environmental hygiene and welfare.

Repetition Used for Clarification

Repetition is the action of doing or speaking the same things many times. In this case, repetition is often used for clarification and it is repeated in another language.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
47	02:44 – 02:52	Di sisi lain, kita juga sebenarnya diperhadapkan dengan apa yang kita kenal sebagai *petty corruption*, korupsi kecil-kecilan yang sering sekali kita temukan

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 1*, 2021

In the data above, the speaker clearly made a repetition about *petty corruption* and *korupsi kecil-kecilan*.

Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

Code-mixing must be happen in conversation between two or more bilinguals. It is done in order to make the content of the speaking runs smoothly and perfectly.

Data Number	Time	Utterance
66	02:25 – 02:33	Karena banyak sekali business-business yang ingin mnedapatkan *profit* atau keuntungan setinggi mungkin

Source: *Muda Bersuara Part 1*, 2021

The word *profit*in the data above is a repetition that was done in order to clarify the speech content for the interluctor. Is was done

because the speaker wanted to make clear about the the *profit* that want to be achieved by the business nowadays.

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that there are 77 data found in the *Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3* Youtube Video. There are three types of code-mixing found in this research. The types of code-mixing found are insertion with 41 data (53,2%), alternation with 1 data (1,3%), and congruent lexicalization with 35 data (45,4%).Out of seven code-mixing used, four of reasons are found in this research. The reasons found in this research are talking about a particular topic with 49 data (63,6%), being emphatic about something with 23 data (29,9%), repetition used for clarification with 3 data (3,9%), and clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 2 data (2,6%).

The researcher suggest to the next researchers who would like to conduct a research about code-mixing to use different kind of data source. The researcher also suggest to the next researcher to use different theory in order to enrich the knowledge and to get better understanding.

REFERENCES

Hornby, A. S. 2010. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.* 8th ed. London: Oxford University Press.

Lewi, Dwi Ratnasari. (2016). *Code Mixing Used By Indonesian Marrine Affairs AND FISHERIES MINISTER SUSI PUDJIASTUTI AS SEEN IN Mata Najwa February 11, 2015. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.*

Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing.* UK: Cambridge University Press.

Sugiono.2009. MetodePenelitianPendidikan. Bandung: Alfabeta

Sukrisna, Agung. (2019). *An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel.* Lampung: Raden Intan State Islamic University

Wardaugh, R., & Fuller, J. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Seven Edition.* West Sussex, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Muhammad Ricky Adrean*1, Bukhari Daud1 and Kismullah1. (2019). An Analysis of Code Mixing in Indonesian Movie Cek Toko Sebelah. Research in English and Education (READ), 4(4), 147-154.