

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter's researcher divided the data into the types and the most dominant types of code mixing, using the information provided by the Podcast *kesel aje*. Hoffman's theory was applied by the researcher to evaluate the various code mixing patterns contained in the videos, including intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. The types of code mixing mentioned in the videos were detected by the researcher using an analysis tool.

A. Types of Code Mixing

From several sources of code mixing theory that have been described earlier, the researcher chose the source theory from Hoffman. Based on Hoffman's theory, there are various types of code mixing: Intra-Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM), Intra-Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM), and Involving Change of Pronunciation (ICP).

1. Intra Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM)

This code mixing type occurred in word boundary in someone's utterance. It happens when affixes from one language are inserted into a term from another language. According to Chaer, affix is a component that has the ability to alter meaning types, and purposes of a fundamental word of form. Prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix are the four categories of affix.¹ Prefix is the letter or some letter in the beginning of a word and changes the meaning of the original word.

¹ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2003

Table 1. Prefix and Suffix found in podcast.

No	Finding	Prefix	Suffix
1	“Asal lu tau ya, gua tiap hari dipush atasan bolak balik”	✓	
2	“Gak boleh follow selebgram, apalagi ngelike postingannya Anya Geraldine”	✓	✓

The table 1 above describe the finding research of prefix and suffix in the podcast kesel aje. Researcher found the data “Asal lu tau ya, gua tiap hari **dipush** atasan bolak balik” (just so you know, I get the boss push back and forth everyday). The above speech appeared in a video podcast kesel aje in the title “shockingnya blind date di jaksel” The language she used in her utterance was indonesian language. The word di-push is indonesian prefix (di-) are added to english word (push). It means that speaker inserted indonesian prefix, and the point of the word push that the speaker said was that the employee was constantly pressured by his superiors over something.

The next data is “gak boleh follow selebgram, apalagi **nge-like** **postingannya** Anya Geraldine”. (no follow selebgram, let alone like Anya Geraldine`s post) The above speech appeared in a video podcast kesel aje in the title “from bekasi with love” The language speaker used in her utterance was indonesian language. The word “nge-like” is indonesian prefix (nge-) are added to english word (like) and the word “postingannya” is English suffix (post) are added to indonesian suffix (ingannya). So we can concluded that from the two data above there are two prefix and one suffix it called intra lexical code mixing.

2. A. Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM)

Code mixing of the Intra-sentential variety take place within the

boundaries of a phrase, clause, or sentence. The first category of intra-sentential code mixing used by podcast *kesel aje* was in the form of word. In linguistics, word is defined as one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language.² The table 2 above describe the finding research of word in the podcast *kesel aje*. The researcher found 10 data of word in the videos that intered the type code mixing Intra Sentential Code mixing (ISCM).

Table 2. Word found in podcast.

No	Finding	Word
1	“Oza ya, sorry ya telat, macet gua tadi”	✓
2	“Bikin caption , kamera harus on! ”	✓
3	“Tapi itu gak equality banget dong”	✓
4	“Kalo aku lagi down ya aku nonton oppa-oppa akulah biar semangat”	✓
5	“Kita sahur di hotel aja yuk, ntar kita cuddling ”	✓
6	“Aku ngerasa kamu sosok yang tepat untuk aku ajak upload pas foto dengan background biru bareng di feed”	✓
7	“Jalanin dulu, siapa tau sampai ke garis finish ”	✓
8	“Lagian aku gak bisa ke disturb sama suara-suara gitu”	✓
9	“Aku kan satu circle yoga sama dia”	✓
10	“Gak boleh follow selebgram”	✓

The first data is “Oza ya, **Sorry** ya telat, macet gua tadi” (are you Oza, sorry I’m late, I got stuck in traffic). The above speech appeared in a video podcast *kesel aje* in the title “shockingnya blind date di jaksel” in which woman apologized to her boyfriend for coming late. The language she used in her utterance was Indonesian language and she mixed the English word “sorry” in her utterance. The word “**sorry**” means “**maaf**” in

² Lieber, Rochelle, *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: University Press

indonesian language. She did types of code mixing intra sentential since she mixed her language in a word boundary.

The next data is “*Bikin **caption**, kamera harus **on!***” (make caption, camera must be on!). **Caption** and **On** include an intra sentential type of word because the language speaker used in her utterance was indonesian language and she mixed the english word “caption” and “On” in her utterance. The word “**caption**” means “**keterangan**” and the word “**On**” means “**hidup**” in indonesian language. So point of the data is someone should turn on the camera and make the description of the results of the obtained camera.

In a video titled “from bekasi with love” the researcher also found the data at 0:21 seconds that is “*Tapi itu gak **equality** banget dong*” (but is not equality). “Equality” is the word of adjectives it means unit that stands on its own. data above include types of code mixing in intra sentential code mixing. The word equality is fair, so the data in question is very unfair to him.

Another data is “*kalo aku lagi **down** ya aku nonton oppa-oppa akulah biar semangat!*” (when I’m down, I’ll watch my oppa). Data above goes to a fourth invention of the intra sentential type because the speakers composed the words in long sentence in Indonesian language and he mixed a word of English “down” in Indonesian sentence. “Down” means “*turun*” is the word of verb it means unit that stands on its own. So, this data include types of code mixing intra sentential.

The fifth data is “*kita sahur di hotel aja yuk, ntar kita **cuddling***”

(let`s shop at the hotel, well cuddling). The word **cuddling** including verb transitive, in Indonesian language “cuddling” means “berpelukan”. It means the word cuddling can stand alone in a language. So that data number 5 include types of code mixing intra sentential.

The next data “*Aku ngerasa kamu sosok yang tepat untuk di ajak foto pas **upload** dengan **background** biru bareng di feed*”. (I think you just want to take the photo to upload with the blue background on the feed), including the intra sentential types of word because based on the above, it can be seen there are two words that intra sentential of code mixing in the word. It shown by the word “upload” and the word “background” it means unit that stands on its own.

The seventh data is “*Jalanin dulu, siapa tau sampai ke garis **finish***”. (just keep going, in case you get to the finish line). The utterance above appeared on podcast Kesel Aje`s video title “a Bekasi proposal” at 1:02 - 1:03 seconds. The language she used in their utterance was Indonesian language. It videos mixed the English word “finish” in her utterance. The word finish means “garis akhir” in Indonesian language. So, the data is incorporated into the intra sentential of word.

The eighth data is “*lagian aku gak bisa ke **disturb** sama suara-suara gitu*”. (I can`t be disturb with the sound anyway). The first discovery in the sentence above is the “disturb” word. From the video entitled “*Jaksel on the road*” uses Indonesian as the dominant language. He inserts an English word in his utterances, namely “disturb” means “mengganggu”. So data above called intra sentential code mixing because insert the word within the

sentence boundaries.

Another data is “*Aku kan satu **circle** yoga sama dia*” (I’m in a yoga circle with her). The first invention data above is the “circle” word. From the video entitled “from Bekasi with love” uses Indonesian as the dominant language. He inserts an English word in his utterances at 0:36 seconds, namely “circle” means “kelompok”. So data above called intra sentential code mixing because insert the word within the sentence boundaries.

The last data of intra sentential code mixing of word is “*Gak boleh **follow** selebgram*”. (no follow selebgram). The word **follow** including verb can stand alone, in Indonesian language “follow” means “mengikuti”. It means the word **follow** can stand alone in a language. So that data number 10 include types of code mixing intra sentential.

B. Intra Sentential Code mixing

The next explanation will be discussing some data including intra sentential types of phrase. Phrase is a collection of words that function as a single unit of speech when they do not function as a sentence, a part of a sentence, or a complete concept.³ The table 3 above describe the finding research of phrase in the podcast. Researcher found 13 data of phrase in the videos that interred the type code mixing Intra Sentential Code mixing (ISCM).

Table 3. Phrase found in podcast.

³ Dewi Yanti Agustina Sinaga, “ Code Mixing as Found in Kartini Magazine”

No	Finding	Phrase
1	“ <i>Emang lu sehari-hari gak pakek to do list gitu?</i> ”	✓
2	“ <i>Langsung aja share live lokasi okeh</i> ”	✓
3	“ <i>Terus menjelang imsak, kita langsung pindah ke kamar yang twin bed</i> ”	✓
4	“ <i>Kita ngabuburitnya sambil pillow talk, sambil deep talk tentang trauma masa kecil kita</i> ”	✓
5	“ <i>Soalnya aku lagi diet, ngincer body goals kan</i> ”	✓
6	“ <i>Sayang kamu mau nggak settle down bareng aku?</i> ”	✓
7	“ <i>Kita juga terlibat satu project start up bareng</i> ”	✓
8	“ <i>Aku tuh pengen liat instastory kamu lagi bridal shower sama teman teman kamu</i> ”	✓
9	“ <i>Kita bilanganya private party, padahal tamunya seribu.</i> ”	✓
10	“ <i>Aku udah siap buat honeymoon ke Eropa</i> ”	✓
11	“ <i>Kita jadi couple goals netizen.</i> ”	✓
12	“ <i>Happy anniversary, tapi maaf yah kalau aku gak bawa hadiah</i> ”	✓
13	“ <i>Kalau diliat dari ceweknya, kayaknya dia tipe-tipe cewek independent woman gitu</i> ”	✓

The first data is “*Emang lu sehari-hari gak pakek **to do list**?*” (do you not wear to do list everyday?). Based on the above, the speaker in video titled “*shockingnya blind date di jaksel*” used Indonesian that was combined with English. He inserted the English word in Indonesian sentence in the form of verb phrase namely “to do list”. Therefore, because the insertion is at the level of phrase, the code mixing phenomenon is called intra sentential of code mixing.

The next data is “*Langsung aja **share live** lokasi okeh*” (just jump up and share the live location ok). In the video at 0:58 seconds, there is an English word mixed with the Indonesian sentence, namely “share live” which is the word share live is a verb phrase, because share is head of verb and live

is a modifier. So, we can concluded that the data above including the type of intra sentential code mixing of phrase.

Another data is “*Terus menjelang imsak, kita langsung pindah ke kamar yang **twin bed***” (as soon as imsak, we move straight into the twin bed room). The data above including intra sentential because in that sentence it is made up of phrase, which is a twin bed means “*kamar yang sama*”, so the data on the above log on to the intra sentential code mixing because it`s limited by phrase.

The fourth data is “*Kita ngabuburitnya sambil **pillow talk**, sambil **deep talk** tentang trauma masa kecil kita*” (we do a pillow talk, we do a deep talk about our childhood traumas). **Pillow talk** and **deep talk** include an intra sentential type of phrase because the language speaker used in her utterance was indonesian language and she mixed the english word “pillow talk” and “deep talk” in her utterance it`s a verb phrase in head modifier. The word “**pillow talk**” means “*obrolan bantal*” and the word “**deep talk**” means “*obrolan secara mendalam*” in indonesian language. So point of the data is he wanted to invite his girlfriend to have a conversation in the room together by recalling some painful memories of their childhood.

Some other data is “*Soalnya aku lagi diet, ngincer **body goals** kan*” (cause I`m diet, target body goals). The form of phrase in the type of code mixing is in the video podcast *kesel aje* which is titled “sahurcation” the guy is inviting his girlfriend to sahur and open the fast along with a glass of water, beacuse the guy again diet. Which in the conversation the guy uses Indonesian language mixed with English phrase that form the word “body

goals”

The sixth data is “*Sayang kamu mau nggak **settle down** bareng aku?*” (do you want to settle down with me?) the word “settle down” is a verb phrase, which means includes type intra sentential code mixing of phrase.

The seventh data is “*Kita juga terlibat satu **project start up** bareng*” (we also got a starting up project together)

Another data “*Aku tuh pengen liat instastory kamu lagi **bridal shower** sama teman kamu*” (i`d love to see your instastory in a bridal shower with yur friend). At 2:23 seconds in the video, at 0:16 seconds, we find a composite of a code mixing in the form of the phrase, the word “bridal shower”.

The next data is “*Kita bilangnye **private party**, padahal tamunya seribu*” (we said private party, and the guest was a thousand). In the above sentence, which is the main verb is “party”. But the modifier are “private” to make it clear that these events are hidden. So the sentence becomes more specific.

Some other data is “*Aku udah siap buat **honeymoon** ke Eropa*” (I`ll be ready to honeymoon into Europe). In this 10th data, the speaker uses the Indonesian language mixed with the English word phrase, so this data goes into the type intra sentential code mixing of phrase.

The next data is “*Kita jadi **couple goals netizen***” (we`re making couple goals netizen). Including the intra sentential types of phrase because based on the above, it can be seen “couple goals netizen” means “*gambaran*

ideal tentang hubungan asmara yang serasi, harmonis, dan inspiratif”.

In a video titled “*Jaksel Monthiversary*” that the researcher also found the data at 0:01 seconds that is “***Happy anniversary, tapi sorry ya kalau aku gak bawa hadiah***” (happy anniversary, but I’m sorry I didn’t get you a present). Happy anniversary is a greeting to the partners who have a special relationship. Where the word happy anniversary belongs to the category of type intra sentential code mixing which is a phrase.

The last data is “*Kalau diliat dari ceweknya, kayaknya dia tipe-tipe cewek **independent woman** gitu*” (judging by the girl, she was one of those independent woman types). Which is a independent woman means woman who can live independently and are not dependent on men or anyone in financial, emotional, or psychological terms, have a career, have financial freedom, have the ability to make their own decision. So, data above including intra sentential because “independent woman” is a adjective phrase.

C.Intra Sentential Code Mixing

The next explanation will be discussing some data including intra sentential types of clause. Wheeler (2010) defines a clause as a collection of phrases in which the subject performs the verb. The Oxford Dictionary defines a sentence as a set of words that comprises a subject and a verb.⁴ The table 4 above describe the finding research of clause in the podcast kesel aje. Researcher found 2 data of clause in the videos that intered the type

⁴ Syafryadin and Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, et.al, “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper”, *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 13, no.2, (2020)

code mixing Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM).

Table 4. Clause found in the podcast.

No	Finding	Clause
1	“ <i>Lu ngerti time management gak jadi orang?</i> ”	✓
2	“ <i>Tapi kalau kita abis jadian, kamu harus unfollow semua mantan kamu!</i> ”	✓

The first data is “*Lu ngerti **time management** gak jadi orang?*” (you know time management isn't a people?). Including the intra sentential types of clause, because it consists of a subject and verb, which is the subject is “*Lu/kamu*” means “you” and the verb is “time management”. The above data also belongs to the independent clause category because the word time management includes words that can stand independently and are considered whole sentence.

The second data is “*Tapi kalau kita abis jadian, kamu harus **unfollow** semua mantan kamu!*” (but if we're done, you have to unfollow all your ex!). The word unfollow is an imperative clause, because there is a word command or instruction by a woman to her prospective boy friend not to follow all of her former social media. So, we can conclude that the second data is included in the type intra sentential code mixing of clause.

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation (ICP)

Phonological alterations area a phenomenon that arises from language users altering the distribution of phonemes in the language.⁵ The

⁵ Irma Diani and Azwandi, “Phonological Change Processes of English and Indonesian Language”, *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature*, 6, no. 1, (2021).

data table 6 above describe the finding research of ICP in the podcast *kesel aje*. The researcher found just 1 data in the video Podcast *kesel aje* that intered the type involving a change of pronunciation.

Table 6. ICP found in podcast.

No	Finding	ICP
1	“ <i>Soalnya aku lagi diet</i> ”	✓

The video in podcast *kesel aje* change the way his pronounce those words, from English word into Indonesian phonological structure. The word ‘diet’/daiet/ is said to be ‘diet’/diet/. So we can concluded data above including the types Involving a Change of Pronunciation (ICP)

B. The Most Dominant Code Mixing

It is evident from this that more people in South Jakarta speak Indonesian language than English language. The author discovered a piece of data that demonstrated that English was also widely used in this situation, in addition to Indonesian language. The author has included a percentage of the most popular types utilized by the community in the table below.

The percentages of the most dominated types on the podcast *kesel aje*

No	Types of Code mixing	Frequency	Percentages
1	Intra Lexical Code mixing (ILCM)	2	7%
2	Intra sentential Code Mixing (ISCM)	25	89%
3	Involving change of pronunciation (ICP)	1	4%
	Total	28	100%

The type intra lexical code mixing, the podcast *kesel aje* hardly ever uses this type of code mixing because the usually mix words, phrases, and

clauses when combining the two languages. Only once did they mix words during a conversation, otherwise they hardly ever used them. English words with Indonesian suffixes or prefixes. Thus, it can also be said that intra lexical this is the rarest code mixing that can be seen on the video podcast *kesel aje*.

Based on the results, the authors indicate that the intra sentential of code mixing is the most dominant type that appears in the video podcast *kesel aje*. The video used words, phrases, clauses when mixed both languages. Of some of these careful videos many people use this type of code mixing because most of them come from South Jakarta/*Jaksel* were *Jaksel* youth is more dominant used language “*gaul*”, one of which is a mixed Indonesian-English. Actually they`re Indonesians, but they don`t speak Indonesian properly. Everyone has their own language style, which can be seen from the waythey speak and express themselves. But, it depends on each person whether they mix words. Phrases or clauses in the middle of a sentence or phrase. Because for everyone has different vocabulry skills.

Language mixing is happening very rapidly even viral among teenagers especiallly in the region of Jakarta. In this case, the language trend *jaksel* used as a communication in everyday life only to follow developments just to look up to date and not out ofate and see this trend as a language that trend is used in the youth sphere. Therefore, the environment can be one of the factors why they can use code mixing easily in everyday life. Especially, most of them use words, phrases and clauses when they mix Indonesian and English. It can be concluded that some language mixing

mostly uses the intra sentential type. It is also supported by Hoffman`s theory that there are three types of code mixing and one of them is called the intra sentential mixing. He says this type of code mixing happens in phrase, clause, or limit of sentence.

Some of the video podcast *kesel aje* that i`ve written carefully, there`s a type of code mixing that has the lowest percentage of the other type of code mixing, involving of pronunciation (ICP) where these kinds of changes in pronunciation are made when they mix both languages. For this, the way to use it is by changing English pronunciation. Although they mix two languages, Indonesian is still the main language in they conversation.

