# An Analysis of Code Mixing in The Indah G Show

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini mengkaji fenomena campur kode dalam video YouTube "Is Mental Illness Now A Trend? S**cide & Medical Assistance in D*ing (MAiD)" yang diunggah oleh The Indah G Show. Analisis difokuskan pada jenis dan alasan di balik penerapan campur kode yang digunakan dalam percakapan antara pewawancara (Indah G, dan Joshua Kenji) dan narasumber (Psikolog Astrid, dan Yolanda). Data dikumpulkan melalui metode observasi dan dokumentasi dengan teknik pencatatan. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif. Kerangka teori yang diambil dari Hoffman (1991) memberikan jenis dan alasan campur kode. Hasil analisis menunjukkan tiga jenis campur kode dengan yang paling banyak ditunjukkan yaitu campur kode intra-sentensial dengan 57 data. Selain itu, analisis menunjukkan ada tujuh alasan di balik penerapan campur kode dengan yang paling banyak ditunjukkan adalah berbicara tentang topik tertentu dengan 25 data.

**Kata kunci:** *Campur Kode, Jenis, Alasan, Indah G*

**Abstract**

This study explores the phenomenon of code mixing in the YouTube video "Is Mental Illness Now A Trend? S**cide & Medical Assistance in D*ing (MAiD)" uploaded by The Indah G Show. The analysis focuses on the types and the reasons behind the application employed in the conversation between the interviewer (Indah G, and Joshua Kenji) and the interviewee (Psychologists Astrid, and Yolanda). The data were collected from observation and documentation method with the note-taking technique. The writer using qualitative method. The theoretical framework, drawing from Hoffman (1991) provides the types and the reasons of code mixing. The results of the analysis showed three types of code mixing with the most shown namely Intra-sentential code mixing with the 57 data. And also, the analysis showed there are seven reasons behind the application of code mixing with the most shown is talking about particular topic with 25 data

**Keywords:** *Code-Mixing, Types, Reason, Indah G*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a multifaceted aspect of human communication that shapes cultural narratives. Humans utilize a multitude of languages to express their needs. As stated by Wardaugh (in Srijono, 2011:1), "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication." Language is essentially a set of items, which Wardaugh (2006, p. 10) refers to as "linguistic items," including sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. In language learning, it is crucial to recognize that language and society cannot be separated.

In the contemporary era, a significant proportion of the global population employs multilingual communication in their interactions with others. This phenomenon, which can be observed in a variety of contexts, is commonly referred to in sociolinguistics as code-mixing. In Indonesia, young people are a reflection of the prevalence of code-mixing, with the South Jakarta/Jaksel area frequently employing English vocabulary in their communication. One contributing factor is the area's proximity to numerous international standard educational institutions, which are staffed by native-speaking teachers. Hoffman (1991) identifies several reasons for this behavior, and three types of code mixing.

This study analyzed the types of code mixing and the reasons underlying their application. The author sought to demonstrate that language has evolved in tandem with the growth of society and its tools. In the modern era, many individuals have and use social media. The advent of social media has facilitated the dissemination of information. Individuals can utilize social media platforms to express their opinions, ideas, and thoughts about their daily activities or experiences. There are numerous social media platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube, among others. YouTube, in particular, offers users a multitude of opportunities, including the ability to share and upload videos, create private channels, and engage with a diverse audience. YouTube is a video-sharing website that enables users to view, upload, and comment on videos.

The study of this research enables us to gain a deeper understanding of code-mixing and to identify the reasons behind the prevalence of bilingualism in Indonesian and English among the younger generation in the contemporary era.

**METHOD**

The data collection methods employed in this study were observation and documentation, with the note-taking technique. Observation was employed to collect data by playing or observing the parts of the data set that included code-mixing, while documentation was used to record any data included in the code-mixing/data collection. The source material for this research is a video from The Indah G Show on YouTube. The video in question is a podcast entitled *"Is Mental Illness Now A Trend? S\*\*cide & Medical Assistance in D\*ing (MAiD)"* uploaded by Indah G on 1st December 2023. The data analysis method employed in this study is qualitative. Furthermore, in this study the data were classified according to Hoffman (1991) that describes three types of code mixing, there are: (1) Intra-sentential code mixing, can be interpreted as the presence of insertion in a different language in the form of a word, phrase, or clause in an utterance. This mixture was done within sentences, either at the beginning, middle, or end. (2) Intra-lexical code mixing, mixing between one language and another at the lexical level. Usually, the speaker mixed their language by using the affixation in different language words. (3) Involvement in a change of pronunciation, was observed at the phonological level among Indonesian speakers of English. The phonetic structure of English pronunciation transforms into Indonesian.

For the reason of code mixing by Hoffman (1991) there are seven reason underlying the application, such as: (1) Discussing a specific topic, the speaker's utilization of code-mixing while discussing a specific topic due to insufficient vocabulary in their primary language. (2) Quoting others, the speaker cited an expression or saying from a well-known figure. (3) Being emphatic about something, the speakers tried to present his or her empathy for other individuals by using a justification for code-mixing. (4) Interjection, the reactions expressed by speakers in their utterances. (5) Repeating to clarify the speech content, the speaker's utilized code-mixing to clarify their utterances. (6) Expressing solidarity and group identity, this concept serves to establish and convey a sense of group identity. (7) Clarifying speech for interlocutor, when a bilingual was talking with another bilingual, there would be lots of code mixing. Code-mixing is employed in diverse situations, including those of discussing specific topics, emphasizing points, interjecting, clarifying speech content through repetition, quoting someone else, and expressing group identity.

In order to conduct this study, there are three thesis and two articles were reviewed. First, Trisharma (2019) thesis entitled "Analyzing Code Mixing in Two Videos by Nessie Judge," aims to objectively classify and explain the types and motivations behind code mixing in the selected videos. Second, Hutriani (2006) thesis entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by The Presenters of Break Out Music Program." The objective is to examine the code mixing types and functions used by the program's presenters. Third, Lastiningrum (2020) dissertation, "Code Mixing Used in 'Nebeng Boy Personal Talkshow' on Boy William's YouTube Channel." Lastiningrum's main objective is to identify the type, motives, and reasons for code mixing in the talk show. Fourth is article from "Of Efik and English: Code Mixing," authored by Offiong and Okoon (2013:728-735), examines the influences on the blending and incorporation of English with the Efik native language, and the last article is from Leung (2010: 417-429) titled "Code Mixing in Print Advertisements and Its Cultural Implications in Hong Kong." The focus is to determine the reasons why people mix English, Japanese, and Cantonese in print advertisements in Hong Kong.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the results of the analysis of the types of code mixing and the reasons behind why there is code mixing from one of the videos contained in the YouTube channel Indah G, where this discussion begins with the analysis of problem 1 and will continue with the analysis of problem 2 shows in table below:

**Table 1. Types of code mixing**

| No | Types | Total |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1 | Intra-sentential code mixing | 57 |
| 2 | Intra-lexical code mixing | 4 |
| 3 | Involvement in a change of pronunciation | 5 |
| | Total | 66 |

**Table 2. Reasons of code mixing**

| No | Types | Total |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1 | Talking about particular topic | 25 |
| 2 | Quoting someone else | 2 |
| 3 | Being emphatic about something | 13 |
| 4 | Interjection | 11 |
| 5 | Repetition to clarify the speech content | 5 |
| 6 | Expressing the identity of a group | 2 |
| 7 | Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor | 3 |
| | Total | 61 |

The table shows that result of each types and reason of code mixing found in"Is Mental Illness Now A Trend? S**cide & Medical Assistance in D*ing (MAiD)" Youtube video uploaded by Indah G. It can be seen in the table above, the most frequent occurs is intra-sentential code mixing with 57 total data, while the least is intra-lexical code mixing with 4 total data. And the the most frequent occurs is talking about particular topic with 25 total data, while the least is quoting someone else, and expressing the identity of a group with 2 total for each data.

### 1. Intra-sentential code mixing

Intra sentential code-mixing can be interpreted as the presence of insertion in a different language in the form of a word, phrase, or clause in an utterance. This mixture was done within sentences, either at the beginning, middle, or end.

**Data 1**

There's a lot undergraduates **di tiktok yang kasih** psychology advice"

(0.58 - 1.03)

This utterance is called intra-sentential code-mixing because there is a combination of languages in one sentence without a noticeable break or shift between the two languages. In the sentence there is Indonesian located in the middle (di tiktok yang kasih) mixed with English at the beginning and at the end of the sentence (There's a lot of undergraduates...psychology advice) without any clear boundaries between the two languages. This phenomenon usually occurs in multilingual environments where speakers mix languages fluently in their conversations.

The reason for using code-mixing in this sentence is to talk about particular topic. In this case, the utterance di tiktok yang kasih revered into "There are many undergraduates on TikTok who give psychology advice". "Kasih" in this context is a form of the verb "to give" in Indonesian which is often used in daily conversation.

**Data 2**

"I mean like you guys are not even PHD yet **kan jadi kayak** we can't call you doctors yet"

(1.17 - 1.21)

In this case, English and Indonesian are combined seamlessly within the same sentence without any clear boundary between them. The speaker starts the sentence in English ("I mean like you guys are not even PHD yet") and then switches to Indonesian ("kan jadi kayak we can't call you doctors yet") before reverting back to English. The meaning of the utterance is that the individuals being addressed have not yet attained their PhD degrees, so the speaker feels it's inappropriate to refer to them as "doctors" until they achieve that academic qualification.

The reason for using code-mixing in this sentence is expressing the identity of a group. In this utterance, we can see in the phrase "you guys are not even PHD yet kan jadi kayak we can't call you doctors yet" the sentence indicates that the person being spoken to does not yet have a PhD (doctorate) in a particular context. The use of "right" in the sentence adds an informal or familiar feel to the conversation, especially in Indonesian. The statement "we can't call you doctor yet" emphasizes that they don't have the formal qualification of a doctorate, so it is not appropriate to call them that.

**Data 3**

"I don't think that the suicidal edition or suicidal thought itself that hmm **kalo mereka masih mikirin itu gapapa tapi** what they do about that, that was very important"

(7.17 - 7.28)

There is a phrase that said, "kalo mereka masih mikirin itu gapapa tapi". A phrase in different language inserted in the English utterance without any clear boundaries between the two languages, then it is classified as intra sentential code-mixing. The speaker expresses their belief that simply having suicidal thoughts may not necessarily be problematic, but what actions individuals take in response to those thoughts is crucial.

The reason for using code-mixing in this sentence is being emphatic about something. In this case, the utterance kalo mereka masih mikirin itu gapapa tapi means that that if someone still thinks about issues or thoughts that cause them to tend to suicidal thoughts, it is not a bad or unacceptable thing. However, what is important is what they do after having those thoughts, how they handle or act on those thoughts.

2. **Intra-lexical code mixing**

Intra-lexical code-mixing is mixing between one language and another at the lexical level. Generally, it can be classified as a hybrid. Usually, the speaker mixed their language by using the affixation in different language words.

**Data 1**

"Dan di second account dia tuh bener-bener kayak bisa **nge-post** hal-hal yang very-very alarming"

(11.05 - 11.08)

In that utterance, the speaker put an Indonesian prefix nge- for the English word post which then showed the intra-lexical code mixing. The word of post meant upload or share about something, however the word meaning after added with nge- meant as the second person's account, he/she can share things that are very worrying or cause great concern. In Indonesian, passive sentence formation often involves the word "di" or the prefix "di-" before the verb, including in the context of verbs formed from simplification or abbreviation, such as "nge-post". This phenomenon often occurs due to the desire to be more efficient in communication, as well as to adapt the language to the style and needs of faster and more relaxed communication in a more informal environment.

The reason for using code-mixing in this sentence is to talk about a particular topic. In this case, the utterance nge-post means that on a person's second account, he or she can send or post things that are very alarming or cause anxiety (very-very alarming). This indicates that the content posted by the account may have a significant impact or trigger feelings of anxiety or worry in people who view it.

**Data 2**

"And that's a problem that so that person always use that method tapi dia juga harus **di-confirm** that method is not helpful for him for that person or for the support system that want to help"

(13.20 - 13.32)

The data above was categorized as intra-lexical code mixing since there was an affixation on the code mixing done. In this case, the speaker input the Indonesian prefix di- into the English word confirm. Thus, the word di-confirm comprised the meaning that the person needs to ensure that the method is not effective for himself or for the support system that wants to help him.

The reason for using code-mixing in this sentence is to talk about a particular topic. In this case, the utterance tapi dia juga harus di-confirm in that context indicates the need to confirm that the method used is not useful or appropriate. The sentence indicates that someone has used a certain method or approach, but it is important to ensure that the method does not help the person or the support system that wants to help them.

## 3. Involvement in a change of pronunciation

Code-mixing was observed at the phonological level among Indonesian speakers of English. The phonetic structure of English pronunciation transforms into Indonesian.

### Data 1

"Jadi intinya em jaman sekarang tuh **trendy** banget orang-orang self-diagnose"

(2.52 - 2.57)

According to the data above, this data included to the English-Indonesian code mixing with involving a change of pronunciation. Based on the sentence, the based laguage of the sentence is in Indonesian language. The word trendy has the same meaning in English and Indonesian but has different pronunciations. The data trendy here was pronounced /ˈtren.di/ in English, however in Indonesian it is spelled as /trén.di/. The differences in pronunciation are in the vocal sound 'e' and sound 'y'/'i'. The 'e' in English word pronounced like a short "e" sound whereas the 'e' in the Indonesian word is pronounced like a slightly longer "e" sound, closer to the "eh" in "bed." On the other hand, the 'y' in English is pronounced like a long "ee" sound whereas the 'i' in Indonesian word is pronounced like "dee" with a short, sharp "i" sound. This shift in pronunciation exemplifies a common phenomenon in English-Indonesian code mixing, where borrowed words retain their English spelling but adapt to the Indonesian vowel system.

The sentence falls under the category of "talking about a particular topic" because the focus is on a particular phenomenon, namely the tendency of people to self-diagnose, or self-diagnose themselves in the context of mental or physical health. The meaning of the sentence is that nowadays, people tend to be very trendy and often tend to self-diagnose, especially in terms of mental or physical health conditions. The term "trendy" here refers to tendencies or trends that are popular or commonly practiced by many people. This highlights how widespread access to information through the internet and social media can affect the way people manage their own health and well-being, including the tendency to self-diagnose without professional consultation.

### Data 2

"I mean i understand banyak orang juga punya masalah cuman yang tadi lo bilang loh kalau kita langsung tiba-tiba **trauma** dumping bisa jadi orang kayak lagi enggak kepengen lose the vibe"

(37.50 - 38.00)

According to the data above, this data included to the English-Indonesian code mixing with involving a change of pronunciation. The word trauma has the same meaning in English and Indonesian but has different pronunciations. The data trauma here was pronounced /ˈtrɑː.mə/ in English, however in Indonesia it is spelled as /trau•ma/. The differences in pronunciation are in the syllable 'trau' and vocal sound 'a'. The 'trau' in English word is pronounced like "traw" in "straw" with a long "a" sound whereas the 'trau' in the Indonesia word is pronounced similarly to English, just that the "a" and "u" in "trau" are pronounced as separate syllables but not too distinct. On the other hand, the 'a' in the English word is pronounced like a short "a" sound whereas the 'a' in the Indonesian word is pronounced like a long "a" sound, similar to the "a" in "father."

The sentence belongs to a conversation about a specific topic, which is the impact of "trauma dumping" or suddenly pouring out emotions or traumatic experiences to others. In this

context, the sentence implies that if someone suddenly dumps their trauma on others, it can disrupt or ruin the existing atmosphere or "vibe". The sentence expresses understanding of the fact that many people have issues or experiences that may be difficult, but emphasizes that it is important to consider the context and situation when talking about sensitive or heavy matters such as trauma.

**Data 3**

"So those a lot of factors and biasanya tuh kompleks dan gak pernah satu oh, it's because of my parents, it's because it's because of my brain that no is it's both of nature and nature, okay. And then makanya apasih kesehatan mental tuh very, very, very diverse dan **spectrum banget."**

(1.38.18 - 1.38.38)

According to the data above, this data included to the English-Indonesian code mixing with involving a change of pronunciation. The word spectrum has the same meaning in English and Indonesian but has different pronunciations. The data spectrum here was pronounced /ˈspek.trəm/ in English, however in Indonesia it is spelled as /spek•trum/. The differences in pronunciation are in the syllable 'spec'/'spek' and syllable 'trum'. The 'spec' in English word is pronounced like "spec" in "spectacle" with a short "e" sound whereas the 'spek' in the Indonesia word is pronounced similar to English, but the "e" sound may be slightly longer. On the other hand, the 'trum' in the English word is pronounced like "trum" in "trumpeteer" with a short "a" sound whereas the 'trum' in the Indonesian word is pronounced with a long "u" sound, similar to the "oo" in "boot."

In this utterance, the repetition was found in the English word "because", and "very". The repetition of word "because" to show that there are many complex factors or reasons that contribute to something. This emphasizes that the reasons behind an event or situation cannot be reduced to just one thing. And the repetition of word "very" would like to state that the spectrum of mental health is very diverse and broad. So, mental health is not only complex, but also has enormous variations.

**CONSLUSION**

In the current era, many people can speak or understand English in a few words or sentences. The analysis of code-mixing in various linguistic contexts has provided valuable insights into the complex dynamic so bilingual and multilingual communication. Therefore, code switching is now often used in everyday life and has even become a current trend. One of them is in the video "Is Mental Illness Now A Trend? S**cide & Medical Assistance in D*ing (MAiD)" there is three types of code mixing according to Hoffman (1991) namely intra-sentential code mixing, inter-lexical code mixing, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. The most frequently type of code mixing in this YouTube video uploaded by The Indah G Show channel is intra-sentential code mixing with 57 data, while the least is intra-lexical with 4 data. And also there are 7 reasons of code mixing namely talking about particular, quoting someone else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition to clarify the speech content, expressing the identity of a group, and the last is clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The most frequently reasons is talking about particular topic with 25 data while the least is quoting someone else with 2 data.

An understanding of code mixing provides insights into the ways in which language shapes social interactions, identity formation, and the expression of culture. Future research on code mixing has the potential to contribute significantly to our knowledge of bilingual and multilingual communication, language contact, language acquisition, and the sociocultural aspects of language use.

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