

**CODE MIXING OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH USED BY RENATTA
MOELOEK ON DEDDY CORBUZIER’S YOUTUBE PODCAST**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements to Getting Bachelor Degree
In Department of English Education Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education**

By:

Sonia Hartien Sugiyanto

A320180219

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

2022

APPROVAL

**CODE MIXING OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH USED BY RENATTA MOELOEK
ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S YOUTUBE PODCAST**

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

By

SONIA HARTIEN SUGIYANTO

A320180219

**Approved by
Consultant**



Dr. Maryadi, M.A

NIP. 19580304 198601 3 0 0 1

ACCEPTANCE

CODE MIXING OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH USED BY RENATTA
MOELOEK ON DEDDY CORBUZIER’S YOUTUBE PODCAST

By

SONIA HARTIEN SUGIYANTO

A320180219

Accepted and Approved by the Board of Examiners
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

The Board of Examiners:

1. Dr. Maryadi, M. A ()
(Head of Examiner)
2. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum ()
(Member I of Examiner)
3. Dr. Mujazin, S. Pd., M. A ()
(Member II of Examiner)



Prof. Dr. Sutarna, M. Pd.

NIP. 0007016002

TESTIMONY

I testify that in this publication article there is no plagiarism of previous literary works which been raised to obtain bachelor degree of certain university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing is referred to the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will fully be responsible.

Surakarta, 18 August 2022

The Researcher



SONIA HARTIEN SUGIYANTO

A320180219

CODE MIXING OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH USED BY RENATTA MOELOEK ON DEDDY CORBUZIER’S YOUTUBE PODCAST

Abstrak

Campur kode adalah suatu hal yang tidak asing di pembicaraan sekitar kita. Campur kode bisa ditemukan diberbagai kelompok masyarakat dari anak-anak sampai dewasa. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada campur kode yang digunakan oleh Renatta Moeloek di YouTube Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Tujuan penelitian ini dilaksanakan yang pertama untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dari campur kode yang digunakan oleh Renatta Moeloek di YouTube Podcast Dedy Corbuzier, kedua untuk mendeskripsikan alasan menggunakan campur kode oleh Renatta Moeloek di YouTube Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan metode analisis konten untuk mengumpulkan data. Data ini diperoleh dari semua pembicaraan Renatta Moeloek yang mengandung campur kode. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Muysken (2000) dan Grosjean dalam Jendra (2010). Penelitian ini menemukan 3 jenis campur kode berupa penyisipan, penggantian, dan leksikalisasi kongruen. Peneliti juga menemukan 5 alasan menggunakan campur code berupa mengutip seseorang, menandai dan menekankan seseorang, termasuk dan tidak termasuk seseorang, menaikkan status, dan menunjukkan bahasa. Peneliti menyimpulkan penyisipan menjadi jenis campur kode yang sering digunakan dan menaikkan status menjadi alasan menggunakan campur kode yang sering digunakan.

Kata kunci: Sosioinguistik, campur kode, podcast YouTube, Renatta Moeloek

Abstract

Code mixing is a familiar thing in the conversation around us. Code mixing can be found in various community groups from children to adults. This research focuses on code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek on YouTube Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. The purpose of this research is firstly to describe the type of code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek on Dedy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast, secondly to describe the reasons for using code mixing by Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast. This research is qualitative research and uses content analysis method to collect data. This data is obtained from all of Renatta Moeloek's conversations which contain code mixing. This study uses the theory of Muysken (2000) and Grosjean in Jendra (2010). In this study, the researcher found 3 types of code mixing that are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The researcher also found 5 reasons for using code mixing that are quoting someone, marking and emphasizing someone, including and excluding someone, raising status, and showing language. The researcher concludes that insertion is the dominant type of code mixing used and raising the status is the dominan reason for using code mixing used.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, code mixing, YouTube Podcast, Renatta Moeloek

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important in human life. Therefore, according to Lehmann (Srijono, 2017) language is a tool used by humans as a system that conveys the meaning of a sound produced. Language is very necessary in communicating activities in human life, because we know that communication is very important in our daily lives. Talking about communication

and the importance of language in its use, there is a study language which can be interpreted as linguistics. Where linguistics has several branches, one of which is sociolinguistics. According to Holmes (2013) the meaning of sociolinguistic is the look at language and society. Where basically people have the freedom to use language as a means of communicating with one another. It creates a difference that will be seen in the environment, but it is natural to happen because it is the nature of making communication. In addition, according to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) sociolinguistics is a take a look at how human beings make conversations with a language in their communication process.

Regarding language, Indonesia itself has 2 languages where Indonesian itself is the national language and the regional language. This usually occurs in areas where the population is bilingual or multilingual. According to Muysken (1995) bilingual people will generally mix sentences from one language to another in their conversation. In fact, many people use more than one or two languages in their daily life. There are times when someone will change or switch their mother tongue to another language, for example Indonesian and English, sometimes even mix languages. This is called code switching and code mixing. Here, the author will only focus on code mixing analysis.

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages used in communication. Usually this happens because the person speaks more than one language. mastering more than one language is Indonesian (mother language) and English (target language). In this era, code mixing is often used by someone in communication. Code mixing is an interesting topic because it relates to a way of communicating where communication is an important thing in a person's daily life. This also because in today's era the majority of people prefer online media to find whatever they are looking for and the media now use a lot of mixed language in conveying information. One of these online media is YouTube. Youtube has a lot of content in it. podcast is an example. The statement from Bonini (2015) states that podcasts are a tool used to distribute, receive, and listen to what is delivered where it is in the form of content produced by individuals or amateur radio.

Based on the background that has been explained, this research formulates the following problems: First, what are the types of code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast? and for the second, what are the reasons of using code mixing by Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast?

The objective of this study are: To describe the type of code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek of Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast and to describe the reasons of using code mixing by Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast.

2. METHOD

This research is qualitative research where content analysis as design of the study. The object in this research is code mixing used by Renatta Moeloek of Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast. This research based on 77 data. The data collecting technique in this study consisted of several steps including observing the data source, transcribing the data source, identifying the transcript, and classifying the identified transcripts into types and reasons using code mixing. Researcher also uses the trustworthiness method for finding data validity. For the data analysis technique, the researcher uses 2 theories, types of code mixing Muysken (2000) and reasons of using code mixing uses Grosjean (Jendra 2010).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Type of Code Mixing

Based on the analysis the researcher presents the finding of types of code mixing.

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Example of Data	Data	Percentage %
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insertion of Word: • Insertion of Phrase: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deddy: <i>Nggak maksa kan gue mintanya baik-baik kan?</i> 	13	16,88%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renatta: <i>Dan itu actually gue sempet kepikiran sebelum gue datang kesini.</i> 	13	16,88%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deddy : <i>Hai apa kabar? Kok lo mau dateng sih chef Renatta?</i> Renatta: <i>Jadi lo bukan kaya a complete total</i> 	1	1,29%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insertion of Reduplicate: • Insertion of Hybrid: 	<p>stranger juga jadi gue mau coba.</p> <p>- Deddy : <i>Jadi lo gak mau di entertainment?</i></p> <p>Renatta: <i>Sekarang kan gue ada half-half</i></p> <p>- Deddy : <i>Kenapa mereka nggak main aja malah nonton orang gaming 2 jam?</i></p> <p>Renatta: <i>Itu levelnya udah tinggi banget Dan itu diposted pakai filter.</i></p>	6	7,79%
2	Alternation	<p>- Deddy : <i>Kenapa mereka nggak main aja malah nonton orang gaming 2 jam</i></p> <p>Renatta: No, I though YouTube gaming levelnya udah tinggi banget</p>	31	40,25%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	<p>- Deddy : <i>Kenapa lo nggak mengeksplor hal-hal tersebut akan it is good for you</i></p> <p>Renatta: <i>Mungkin gue belum ada ide exactly</i></p>	13	16,88%

		<i>kayak gue mau ngapain so far gue ya appear karena it is a job dan gue muncul di tv di Master Chef it's my soul tapi gue diundang disitu.</i>		
- TOTAL			77	100%

Table 1 shows that the researcher found 3 types of Muysken (2000) and forms of insertion specified by Suwito (1983). Type of code mixing by Muysken's theory that are 33 data (42,85%) of insertion, 31 data (40,25%) of alternation, 13 data (16,88%) of congruent lexicalization. Form of code mixing by Suwito's theory that are 13 data (16,88%) of insertion of words, 13 data (16,88%) of insertion of phrase, 1 data (1.29%) of insertion of reduplicate, 6 data (7,79%) of insertion of hybrid. This proves that insertion with 33 data (42,85%) is the dominant type of code mixing used by Renata Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. This happens because Renatta Moeloek uses insertion more often than others. In the data researcher didn't find the form of code mixing, namely insertion of idiom and insertion of clause, so it is being the lowest percentage of code mixing with 0 data (0%). It can be concluded that Renatta Moeloek did not use the form of code mixing which included insertion of idiom and insertion of clause.

The finding on the table 1 is supported by Muysken (2000) says that there are 3 type f coded mixing that are inertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalisation. So, the finding in line with the Muysken's theory.

In this finding, according to the study by Kusumasari, Sabila Malinda (2019) which has similarities regarding the type of code mixing and both found all types of code mixing in their research in the form of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization..

3.2 Reasons of Using Code Mixing

Based on the analysis the researcher presents the finding of types of code mixing.

Table 2. Reasons of Using Code Mixing

No	Reasons of Using Code Mixing	Example of Data	Data	Percentage %
1	Quoting Someone	- Deddy : <i>"Hai, apa kabar? Kok lo mau</i>	3	3,89%

		<p><i>dateng sih chef Renatta?"</i></p> <p>Renatta: "<i>Kita udah pernah ketemu jadi lo bukan kaya a complete total stranger juga jadi gue mau coba</i>"</p>		
2	Making and Emphasizing Someone	<p>- Deddy : "<i>Kenapa foto-foto artis itu ditaruh di kamar poster-poster gitu</i>"</p> <p>Renatta : "<i>Iya, that is creepy, man</i>"</p>	1	1,29%
3	Including and Excluding Someone	<p>- Renatta : "<i>But I feel like even right now it's enough</i>"</p> <p>Deddy : "<i>Udah cukup?</i>"</p> <p>Renatta : "<i>Ok, gue introvert gue gak terlalu suka di kamera</i>"</p>	3	3.89%
4	Raising Status	<p>- Deddy: "<i>Ya terus buat apa?</i>"</p> <p>Renatta: "<i>Nah mungkin bisa maybe they can be inspired</i>"</p>	43	55,84%
5	Showing Language	<p>- Deddy : <i>Jadi lo gak mau di entertainment?</i></p>	37	35,06%

		Renatta : <i>Sekarang kan gue ada half-half</i>		
TOTAL			77	100%

The table 2 shows that researcher found 5 reasons from Grosjean. Reasons of code mixing by Grosjean (Jendra 2010) theory that are 3 data (3,89%) of quoting someone, 1 data (1,29%) of making and emphasizing someone, 3 data (3,89%) of including and excluding someone, 43 data (55,84%) of raising status, 37 data (35,06%) of showing language. This proves that raising status with 43 data (55,48%) is the dominant of reasons of using code mixing by Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast. That happens Renatta Moeloek using code mixing because raising status.

The finding on the table 1 is supported by Grosjean (Jendra 2010) yang mengatakan bahwa ada 5 reasons of using code mixing that are quoting someone, marking and emphasizing solidarity, including and excluding, raising status, and showing language. In this study, researchers found all the reasons for using code mixing in accordance with the theory used. So, the finding in line with the Grosjean's theory.

In this finding, in accordance with the study by Rohmah, Siti Nur (2021) who has similarities regarding the reasons of using code mixing and both found all the reasons in her research in the form of quoting someone, marking and emphasizing solidarity, including and excluding, raising status, and showing language.

4. CLOSING

Based on the findings of researchers in Renatta Moeloek on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Podcast, the researchers conclude the findings in this study as follows:

4.1 Type of Code Mixing

Based on the result in table 1, the researcher found 3 types of code mixing and 5 forms of code mixing of insertion. There are 3 data (42,85%) of insertion, 31 data (40,25%) of alternation, and 13 data (16,88%) of congruent lexicalization. The forms of insertion there are 13 data (16,88%) of insertion of word, 13 data (16,88%) of insertion of phrase, 1 data (1,29%) of insertion of reduplication, 6 data (7,79%) of insertion of hybrid. The researcher concludes that insertion type of code mixing to be dominant type is used.

4.2 Reasons of Using Code Mixing

Based on the result in table 2, the researcher found 5 reasons of using code mixing. There are 3 data (3,89%) of quoting someone, 1 data (1,29%) of making and emphasizing someone, 3 data (3,89%) of including and excluding someone, 43 data (55,84%) of raising status, 37 data (335,06%) of showing language. The researcher concludes that raising status to be dominant reasons of using code mixing.

REFERENCES

- Elo, S., Kääriäinen, M., Kanste, O., Pölkki, T., Utriainen, K., & Kyngäs, H. (2014). Qualitative Content Analysis. *SAGE Open*, 4(1), 215824401452263. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244014522633>
- Holmes, J., & Zealand, N. (n.d.). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.
- Milroy, Lasley; Muysken, P. (1995). *One Speaker, Two Language*. Cambridge University Press (CUP).
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*. Cambridge University Press (CUP).
- POPLACK, S., & WALKER, J. A. (2003). Pieter Muysken , Bilingual speech: a typology of code-mixing . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Pp. xvi+306. . *Journal of Linguistics*, 39(3), 678–683. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022226703272297>
- Schreier, M. (2012). Qualitative Content Analysis in Practice. In *SAGE Publications*.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2010). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Volume 16 dari Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics*.
- Wardhaugh, R., Yoga, H. R., Malau, N. A., Marbun, D., Holmes, J., Zealand, N., Ivan, C., Shashikala, H. P. L. W., Finkel, R., Kaufman, D., Shamim, A., POPLACK, S., WALKER, J. A., Rafliis, R., Gusnita, M., Schreier, M., Al-Ahdal, A. A. M. H., Elo, S., Kääriäinen, M., ... Zhang, K. (2021). Qualitative Content Analysis in Practice. *Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage*, 4(1), 215824401452263. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3480238>