

**CODE-MIXING USED BY THE FAMILY OF GEN HALILINTAR'S VLOG**



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## CODE-MIXING USED BY THE FAMILY OF GEN HALILINTAR'S VLOG

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) mengklasifikasikan tipe-tipe campur kode dan 2) mendeskripsikan alasan menggunakan campur kode dalam sebuah vlog. Peneliti menggunakan desain deskripsi-kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan vlog dari Keluarga Gen Halilintar tentang perayaan ulang tahun Saleha (part 1-3) yang diunggah pada tanggal 24 dan 25 Januari 2019 sebagai sumber data, sedangkan data yang digunakan berupa kata-kata atau kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung unsur campur kode. Peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam melancarkan penelitian ini khususnya dalam mengumpulkan data, yakni mengunduh video dari Youtube, menulis transkrip dari video tersebut, menyeleksi kata dan kalimat yang mengandung unsur campur kode, serta menganalisis data yang telah dikumpulkan melalui metode analisis komponensial. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Muysken (2000) dan Suwito (1983) untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe campur kode yang digunakan dalam vlog tersebut dan menggunakan teori dari Suwito (1983) untuk menganalisis alasan penggunaan campur kode. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa dari 149 data yang terkumpul, peneliti menemukan tiga tipe campur kode. Tipe-tipe tersebut adalah *insertion* sejumlah 101 data atau 67,8%, *alternation* sejumlah 22 data atau 14,8 %, dan *congruent lexicalization* sejumlah 26 data atau 17,4%. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa semua data yang ada termasuk dalam *outer code mixing*. Terdapat alasan penggunaan campur kode, peneliti menemukan empat poin, yakni dalam rangka untuk 1) menunjukkan kemampuan dengan 99 data atau 66,4%, 2) menunjukkan keterbatasan kata dengan 45 data atau 30,2%, 3) memperkenalkan budaya baru dengan 4 data atau 2,7%, dan 4) memperhalus ungkapan dengan 1 data atau 0,7%.

**Kata kunci:** campur kode, gen halilintar, vlog

### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to 1) classify the types of code mixing and 2) describe the reasons of doing code mixing in a vlog. The researcher adopted descriptive-qualitative reseach design. The researcher used vlog of Gen Halilintar about birthday celebration of Saleha (part 1-3) published on January 24 & 25, 2019 as the data source, while the data were words or sentences which contain code mixing. The researcher used documentation as a method and took some steps for collecting data, they were downloading the video in Youtube, writing transcript of the video, selecting words or sentences consisting of code mixing, analyzing the data collected through componencial analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983) for determining the types of code mixing and

also used the theory of Suwito (1983) for investigating the reasons of doing code mixing. The findings revealed that from 149 data, there are three types of code mixing. They are namely *insertion* (101 data or 667,8%), *alternation* (22 data or 14,8%), and *congruent lexicalization* (26 data or 17,4%). All of the data were also involved as *outer code mixing*. The researcher also found four reasons of doing code mixing from the data found. They are: 1) the intention of showing abilities (99 data or 66,4%), 2) the intention of expressing limited (simplest) word (45 data or 30,2%), 3) the intention of introducing new cultures (4 data or 2,7%), and 4) the intention of softening expression (1 datum or 0,7%).

**Keywords:** code mixing, gen halilintar, vlog

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Holmes (2013, p.1) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. It affects people in choosing the appropriate language to make communication with other people in the current context differently. It is the nature of making communication. People currently choose the same language to make communication understandable. Yule (2006, p. 205) also supported that the relationship between language and society is studied in sociolinguistics. The study of language and society has close connection with culture and behavior of a society. Society has a lot of language variation that will be used to adjust with it's social context. Wijana and Rohmadi (2010, p. 5) claimed that sociolinguistics explains the relationship between the language variation with it's social factor or context. Even, Holmes (2013, p. 1) added, "The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking". It is described that social context influences on how people are talking about. People are impossible to speak without any context. Furthermore, Holmes (2013, p. 4) added that different types of linguistics variation are also studied in sociolinguistics aim to reflect and express the social factors. Those factors are participants, setting, topic, and function.

Actually there are many communities in the world which have their own languages that used in their daily lives. A community will choose some languages to help them easier in communicating with others. That is named as language choice in bilingual and multilingual communities. Their language are influenced by some factors, people's background for instance. In addition, the effect of using more than

one or two or even more languages is appearing conditions that will force people to change or switch even mix their language to or with another language to give understanding about the discussed topic for other people. These conditions are called as code-mixing and code-switching. Here, the writer will just focus on the code mixing analysis. Code-mixing is the mixing of language varieties consist of two or more languages in a speech. Usually, people do code-mixing because they have more than one language. They are mother language (Indonesian) and target language (English as one).

In this modern era, people prefer to consume online media (such as youtube) than television. The development of Youtube make people interested to access it, not only for getting information but also for getting entertainment through many kinds of youtube content. Vlog is as the example. Vlog stands for video-blogging or vlogging. It is a kind of blogging activity using video and it is followed by putting text and audio as a supporting media. Nowadays, vlogger (the person who make vlog) usually makes his or her video-blog containing of daily lives or interesting story of life. The family of Gen Halilintar as an instance. In their vlog, they use two languages (English and Indonesia). It becomes an interesting point to the researcher for making a research. The research aims to 1) classify the types of code mixing and 2) describe the reasons of doing code mixing in the vlog.

There have been many research on Code-Mixing on various platform. Some of which are Wibowo et al (2017) on Code-Switching and Code-Mixing By The Sixth President of Republic Indonesia's Speech at The National of Independence Day, Setya (2016) on Code-Mixing in "Marmut Merah Jambu" by Raditya Dika, Aini (2017) on Code-Switching and Code Mixing used by Maudy Ayunda, Yuliana et al (2015) on Code-Mixing and Code Switching of Indonesian Celebrities, and Nurliana (2017) on Code-Mixing Between English and Indonesian Used By The Students In Bilingual Program. This research also focused on Code-Mixing. But it is conducted on the new trending platform, vlog. It was interesting to be used as a data for this research, because nowadays vlog becomes popular and every people are interested to see it either as media for getting information or just getting entertainment.

## 2. METHOD

This study adopted descriptive-qualitative design. The researcher used vlog of Gen Halilintar about birthday celebration of Saleha (part 1-3) published on January 24 & 25, 2019 as the data source, while the data were words or sentences which contain code mixing. The researcher used documentation method of collecting data and took some steps. They were downloading video from Youtube, writing transcript of the video, selecting words or sentences containing of code mixing, and analyzing data. The next is analyzing data, the researcher used componencial analysis through some steps. Those were selecting data which contain code mixing, then classifying them based on its types. The last was analyzing reasons of using code mixing in the vlog. After analyzing data, the researcher determined the types of code mixing and reasons of using code mixing frequently used.

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Resulted from the data analysis, the researcher found 149 data containing of code mixing, it will be elaborated belows:

### a. Type of Code Mixing

Based on the 149 data found, the researcher found that there are three types of code mixing as shown in the following table.

Table 1. The Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Quantity	Percentage
1	Insertion	101 data	67,8%
2	Alternation	22 data	14,8%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	26 data	17,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		149 data	100%

Those would be elaborated clearly belows.

### 1) Insertion

It is code mixing which occurs in the level of words (Muysken, 2000) as cited in Yuliana, et al (2015). From 149 data, the researcher discovered



101 data (67,8%) involved in Insertion type. Inertion code mixing can in the form of single word or group of words but they are not sentence (it is called as a phrase). In addition, all of the 102 data were also involved as Outer Code Mixing. Outer Code Mixing is a form of mixing code occurred from foreign language.

Example: “*Saleha udah cantik-cantik pake baju pink*”.

**Pink** is a single word that has meaning the color of light red. It is a form of adjective.

## 2) **Alternation**

It is a type of code mixing occurring in the level of clause (Muysken, 2000) as cited in Yuliana, et al (2015). Clause is a group of words which consists of subject and predicate. In Alternation types, a clause can also a group of words which has subject and predicate, but sometimes the subject is embedded. Generally, people also called a clause as a sentence. Here, there are many types of sentences. It is also explained by Frank (1972) as cited in Ernawati (2014), they can be the form of declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamation sentences (depending on its function) and they can also be the form of simple, compound, complex, and compound complex sentences (depending on its number of predication). Depending on the 149 data, the researcher found 22 data (14,8%) involved as Alternation Code Mixing. On the other hand, all of the 22 data were Outer Code Mixing.

Example: “*Nggak sabar buat makan bareng semuanya, don't forget to like, comment, share, and subscribe. Bye-bye*”.

The underlined sentence involves an imperative sentence which has meaning to remind people not to forget to do something.

## 3) **Congruent Lexicalization**

Congruent lexicalization is the type of code mixing which occurs in the level of dialect or lexical level (Muysken, 2000) as cited in Yuliana, et al (2015). It can also mean that it is the mixing of code through changing the pronunciation. In addition, it is the mixing code occurs in the level of phonology. Usually, Indonesian people say something using English word,

but actually it is English word which is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. From 149 data, the researcher found 26 data (17,4%) which belong to Congruent Lexicalization type. All of the data found were also involved as Outer Code Mixing.

Example: “*Atau semuanya lagi sembunyi dan bilang surprais”.*

**Surprais** means **surprise**. It is a kind of unexpected thing that makes other people happy. Actually, it is English word that is pronounced in Indonesian.

#### b. Reasons of Doing Code Mixing

The researcher found four reasons of using code mixing from 149 data as can be seen at the following table.

Table 2. The Reasons of Doing Code Mixing

No	Reasons of Code Mixing	Quantity	Percentage
1	The Intention of Showing Abilities	99 data	66,4%
2	The Intention of Expressing Limited (Simplest) Word	45 data	30,2%
3	The Intention of Introducing New Culture	4 data	2,7%
4	The Intention of Softening Expressions	1 datum	0,7%
<b>TOTAL</b>		149 data	100%

Those would be explained in detail belows.

##### 1) Attitudinal Type

It is a type of reasons in doing code mixing motivated by the attitude of speakers. In the data, the researcher found three types concerning to this reasons. It will be elaborated clearly in the following explanation.

###### a) The Intention of Showing Abilities

Showing abilities has meaning that in speaking something, the speaker indirectly will use the second language as long as they can. It is

motivated by their education, their habits, and also their family's background. The researcher found 99 data or 66,4% from the 149 data.

Example: "*Everyone gonna hide in Bang Saaih's room*".

The speaker said that because he wants to show his ability in speaking English. It is motivated by his family's background who used English in their daily life frequently.

#### b) **The Intention of Introducing New Cultures**

The speakers' objective of introducing new cultures means that the speaker will invite the viewers or readers to understand new culture especially in using words or sentences when they are speaking. It aims to build new habit in mentioning or speaking particular words or sentences. The researcher found 4 data or 2,7% from 149 data.

Example: "*Kita naik Gojek, order dulu kalau mau ke tempat syuting*".

**Order** means making reservation. Nowadays, the word **order** is frequently used by people when they want to use an online public transportation.

#### c) **The Intention of Softening Expressions**

In Bahasa Indonesia, we may find some taboo words which have particular meaning. Sometimes they can hurt people's feeling. So the intention of softening expression aims to make the words or utterances used softer when it is being spoken. So that the hearer will not be upset with the speaker's utterance. Here, the researcher found 1 datum (0,7%) from 149 data.

Example: "*Kita abis prank Saleha dia lagi nangi*".

**Prank** means a trick played on somebody as a joke. The speaker used the word because it is assumed that the word more polite than the other words. Besides, the word of **prank** is a popular word used by people nowadays to call a trick playing on somebody.

## 2) Linguistics Type

It is the type of code mixing reasons motivated by the linguistics factors. The researcher just found a reason concerning with this type. It is the intention of expressing limited (simplest) word. It means that the speaker choose to use the particular word because there is no other word to express the speaker's meaning appropriately. Or if there is another word, it is not as simple as the chosen word. The researcher found 45 data or 30,2% involved in this type.

Example: “*Aku mau, charger, headset atau mainan. Tapi jangan kebanyakan tapi warna pink”.*

**Charger** is a tool for filling an electricity. **Headset** is a pair of headphones. Both of two words above are the original name of the tool. There are no other name suitable to call it. While **Pink** means *merah jambu* in Bahasa Indonesia. In English, **pink** is the color of light red.

## 4. CONCLUSION

This research aims to analyze the types and also the reasons of doing code mixing in the vlog of Gen Halilintar's Family (part 1-3) about birthday of Saleha published in January 24 & 25, 2019. There are three types of code mixing among 149 data. They are namely Insertion (101 data or 67,8%), Alternation (22 data or 14,8%), and Congruent Lexicalization (26 data or 17,4%). The highest frequency of using code mixing is insertion type. While the type of Alternation gets the lowest frequency to be used in the vlog.

In addition, the researcher also found four reasons of doing code mixing based on the vlog from the 149 data analyzed. Those are 1) The intention of showing abilities (66,4% or 99 data), 2) The intention of expressing limited (simplest) word (30,2% or 45 data), 3) The intention of introducing new cultures (2,7% or 4 data), and 4) The intention of softening expressions (0,7% or 1 datum). From the result above, the most frequently reason used is the intention of showing abilities. It can be based on their education, family's background, etc. While the intention of softening

expressions is the least frequently reasons used in the vlog. It indicates that they rarely used harsh word in their vlog. They will be softening it if they use it.

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