



An Analysis of Intra-Lexical Code-Mixing on Podcast Youtube Channel

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Abstract

Advances in technology and information in social media contribute to the use of an international language, namely English. In communicating, the younger generation of Indonesia is also exposed to using English. The title of this article namely, "An Analysis of Intra-Lexical Code-Mixing in Podcast YouTube Channel" discusses the code-mixing phenomenon. The goal of this research is to ascertain the types of Intra-Lexical and also the level of using code-mixing in AH podcast YouTube channels. Data was taken and collected from Atta Halilintar's Youtube channel account. Documentation and observation were the methods used to gather data. The writer uses qualitative-descriptive method Hoffman's (1991) theory is used to classify the Intra-Lexical code-mixing types and Suwito's (1988) theory to classify the types of code-mixing levels. For the data collection steps in this analysis used observation and note-taking techniques. The results found in this code-mixing research are that in AH podcast, 35 code-mixings used by participants were identified. The most dominant data in this research is the application of intra-lexical in code-mixing of suffix type, while the most dominant type of level used is word-level code-mixing.

Keywords: *intra-lexical, code-mixing, language, Youtube*

Abstrak

Kemajuan teknologi dan informasi di media sosial turut mendorong penggunaan bahasa internasional, yaitu bahasa Inggris. Dalam berkomunikasi, generasi muda Indonesia juga terpapar menggunakan bahasa Inggris. Judul artikel "An Analysis of Intra-Lexical Code-Mixing in Podcast YouTube Channel" membahas tentang fenomena campur kode. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis Intra-Leksikal dan tingkat penggunaan campur kode dalam saluran YouTube podcast AH. Data diambil dan dikumpulkan dari akun saluran Youtube Atta Halilintar. Dokumentasi dan observasi adalah cara yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yang dianalisis. Penulis mengaplikasikan metode deskriptif-kualitatif dengan mengaplikasikan teori dari Hoffman (1991) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis campur kode Intra-Leksikal dan teori Suwito (1988) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis campur kode level. Untuk langkah pengumpulan data dalam analisis ini menggunakan teknik simak dan catat. Hasil yang ditemukan dalam penelitian campur kode ini adalah bahwa dalam podcast AH, teridentifikasi 35 campur kode yang digunakan oleh partisipan. Data yang paling dominan adalah penggunaan campur kode intra-leksikal jenis sufiks, sedangkan jenis level yang paling dominan digunakan adalah campur kode level kata.

Kata kunci: *intra-leksikal, campur kode, bahasa, youtube*

Introduction

Language is more than just a tool for conveying ideas, but it also building and maintaining relationship with other people (Trudgill, 1974). Sociolinguistics is the study of putting and building together of the theories about the relationship between language and society. Halliday (1994: 5), refers to sociolinguistics as institutional linguistics relating to the linkage of language with the people who use that language. Language is an arbitrary sound sign system that members of social groups use to collaborate, communicate, and identify themselves, claim Kridalaksana (1993: 23). Language's primary purposes are to facilitate human interaction, to aid in thinking, and to express societal beliefs. The ability to communicate orally and in writing allows people to share ideas, thoughts and emotions with others. Nowadays, people often speak multiple languages simultaneously in everyday conversations. When dialects and other forms of the same language are spoken in a bilingual or multilingual community, this phenomenon has been exposed. In daily life, someone faces different societies with different languages. This allows it to be used to overcome communication problems in a variety of situations.

In sociolinguistics, the process of communicating can use more than one language, be it a mother tongue with an international language, or other languages. It causes two definitions that divide language groups, namely bilingualism and multilingualism. The use of two or more languages by the speakers in their interactions or communication with others on an alternative basis is known as bilingualism (Mackey, 1962). Initially, there is a failure to differentiate between bilingualism as a collective attribute defining a nation and bilingualism as an individual's proficiency in one or multiple languages. In life as a social being, of course, many interact and communicate, therefore it is possible for a person to master other languages better, or vice versa if there is little opportunity, some people mastery of languages other than their mother tongue is decreasing. From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that there is no limit to bilingualism in everyday life and communication, because basically bilingualism is an attitude of linguistic events that cannot be separated from a society that always makes language contact.

The one example is code mixing. Code mixing is a combination of two languages that have different language elements in the communication process. As stated by Wardhaugh (1986: 103), code mixing arises when in a conversation a speaker uses two different languages at the same time or even mixes one language with another in an expression or utterance. There are snippets of several languages spoken, but mostly just one language is spoken. These elements have been fused and as a whole only support one function of the inserted language. Suwito (1983: 75–76) mentioned that the components of code mixing are separated into two types, those derived from foreign languages, referred to as outer code mixing, and those derived from the original language in all of its variants, known as inner code mixing. When an Indonesian speaker incorporates components of the local language into a speech, this is known as inner code mixing. Conversely, when Indonesian speakers mix in aspects of other languages, this is known as exit code mixing. In other side, based on the three categories of code mixing identified by Hoffman (1991: 112), there are intra-lexical code-mixing, intra-sentential code-mixing, and incorporating a change in pronunciation. Three categories of intra-sentential code-mixing exist: word, phrase,

and sentence. Meanwhile intra-lexical code-mixing divided into two types which are prefix and suffix.

To support the analysis of this research, there are several studies related to the topic of this article that are used as references. As written by Grianata and Hikmaharyanti (2023) with the title "*The Reason of Code-Mixing in Livy Renata YouTube Videos*" which focuses on analyzing the reasons for using code-mixing in a YouTube channel owned by Livy Renata. The data source in this study was taken from youtube video from Livy Renata. The theory used is the theory of Hoffman (1991) and the method applied in his research is Descriptive-qualitative with notetaking techniques. The results of this study analysis that only managed to find 5 reasons for the use of code-mixing from 38 data with the most dominant reason in the podcast video. The difference between this study and this research is that this study discusses the reasons for using code-mixing in Livy's YouTube videos, while this research discusses intra-lexical code-mixing and also the level of code-mixing used in AH podcast.

The second relevant research was written by Zulida and Zahara (2022) in the form of "*Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Analisa's Youtube Channel*". In his research, he discusses the level of code-mixing using the theory of Suwito (1988) and also the factors of using code mixing using the theory of Suandi (2014). Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research with video youtube channel by Analisa as the data source. The results shown in the study are the word level that dominates in Alisa's youtube channel as many as 59 words. As for the code-mixing usage factor, it was found that the factor of the most dominant popular term identified in the YouTube channel was 52 popular term factors. The difference between this study and this research is in the research topic and also the theory used, where their's study uses the theory from Suwiot (1988) and Suandi (2014) while this research uses the theory from Suwito (1988) and Hoffman (1991).

The next relevant study was written by Perlina and Agustinah (2022) entitled "*Code-Mixing by A Content Creator, Gita Savitri Devi: How and Why?*". This research uses a qualitative-descriptive research method using the theory of Hoffman (1991). This research discusses the types and reasons for using code-mixing on the Gita Savitri YouTube channel. The data source used for this research is from one of the episodes, in a video on the YouTube channel from content creator Gita Savitri entitled "Please Stop Spreading Hoaxes!! Opinionated Eps. 55". The results of Mia's research show that there are three types of code-mixing used in this episode, namely intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Apart from that, three reasons were also found for using code-mixing, including talking about a particular topic, being empathetic or emotional about something, and repetition is used for clarification. The difference between this study and this research is in the theory used, where this study only uses one theory, namely the theory from Hoffman (1991), while this research uses two theories, namely the theory from Hoffman (1991) and Suwito (1988).

There is a study from Astari and Marantika entitled "*Code Mixing Used in Cinta Laura Youtube Channel's 'Bicara Cinta'*". This study was published in 2023 using a research topic, namely to discover the types of code-mixing and the factors that cause speakers to use code-mixing. In this study they were only used the theory

from Hoffman (1991). The results of this study show that the most common type of code mixing is the intra-sentential code-mixing type, while the least common type of code mixing is the intra-lexical code-mixing type. On the other hand, the weakness of this study, there is no explanation regarding the continuation of the factors causing the use of code-mixing in this study. The similarities of this study and this research is in the topic that used for analyze namely, code-mixing in youtube channels.

The last study was written by Chika and Handayani (2022) entitled "*An Analysis of Code-Mixing Found in Social Media Twitter: Sociolinguistic Approach*". This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method by applying Muysken's theory regarding the types of code-mixing used by Indonesian people in the Twitter application. This research uses note-taking techniques to analyze data. The results of this study show that the types of code-mixing that are often used in Twitter applications by Indonesians are alteration, insertion, and congruent lexicalization. The difference between this study and this research is in the data source where this study uses a data source from the Twitter social media application, while this research uses a data source from a podcast YouTube channel.

This article discussed the phenomenon of using intra-lexical code-mixing and the types of levels of code mixing used in one of Atta Halilintar's Youtube channels. The reason for choosing code-mixing as a topic in this study, because most people, especially in Indonesia, have the ability of bilingualism which is able to speak two different languages in and even mix the two languages in communication. The author also has an interest in taking up the topic of code-mixing in this research because the writer realizes that in this research many Indonesians have YouTube channels that use code-mixing in creating their content. In the YouTube content there is also intra-lexical code-mixing which dominates the conversations of the participants in the podcast. In the content, the participants and the invited guests on AH podcast channel use several code-mixing, which used English as the code-mixing.

Method

The data source used for this research was taken from one of the podcast video from AH Podcast, Atta Halilintar's YouTube channel. The video podcast with the title "*Jeje di Lecehkan Asisten Rumah Tangga!!! Kabur Dari Rumah Hidup di Jalan*" was uploaded on July 5, 2022. The video podcast contains code-mixing used by participants in the podcast. The reason for using this podcast is because there was a lot of code-mixing used by Atta and his podcast guests, namely Jeje, during the podcast process and surely, it can support this research analysis. The data was then analyzed using Hoffman's (1991) theory to analyze types of intra-lexical code-mixing. Besides that, the theory from Suwito (1988) also applied in this research, and it used to analyze what kind of level of code-mixing. Descriptive-qualitative method was used in this research with the technique of note-taking technique, therefore the data was presented in the form of paragraphs without diagrams or numbers. As for some of the steps used in carrying out the analysis of this research, the first was watching the AH podcast video according to the title used for this research repeatedly. Second was taking note of the source data in the AH Podcast dialog that contain intra-lexical code-mixing category. The last step was grouping the findings of the data that belong to the type of

intra-lexical code-mixing with Hoffman's theory (1991) and then was classifying the data that belong to the level of code-mixing using the theory of Suwito. (1988).

Result and Discussion

According to Hoffman (1991), code-mixing is classified into three types, there are intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and incorporating a change in pronunciation. Code mixing that occurs intrasententially, that is, within a phrase, clause, or sentence borders. Meanwhile, intra-lexical from code-mixing happens within a word boundary. The last kind is a change in pronunciation that occurs at the phonological level, such as when Indonesians utter an English word but adapt it to the Indonesian phonological structure. Furthermore, according to Suwito (1988: 92–94) in his book entitled *Sosiolinguistik*, there are six types of levels of code-mixing, there are word level, clause level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word or reduplication, and idiom level. In this study, the authors only analyzed the podcast content video from AH Podcast YouTube Channel by identifying the intra-lexical of code-mixing by Hoffman (1991) theory which are classified the intra-lexical of code-mixing into two categories: prefix and suffix. This research also identified three level of code-mixing based on Suwito (1988) theory, which used by the participants who appear in the video, there are word level, phrase level and baster level.

1. Intra-lexical of Code-Mixing

The result of the analyzing the types of Intra-Lexical code-mixing by Hoffman's theory, the researcher concludes that the most dominant types of Intra-Lexical code-mixing in AH Podcast YouTube Channel is the type of suffix with 10 words, meanwhile the last position is the type of prefix with three words. Based on the data finding in AH Podcast the researcher only took two example of the dialogues of prefix and suffix types which were analyzed.

a) Prefix

[Dialogue 1] 00:03:30-00:03:38

Jeje : “Iya, katanya gitu”

Atta : “Terus kamu *ngefans* sama Fuji?”

Based on the data above, it shows intra-lexical code-mixing of prefix types. This can be seen from the word *ngefans* spoken by Atta in his dialogue. The word *ngefans* is a word that falls into the code-mixing category because there are two languages mixed into one word, namely the vocabulary of fans which gets the Indonesian prefix "*nge*". Meanwhile, the word "*fans*" is English vocabulary which means idolizing something or someone.

[Dialogue 2] 00:12:30-00:12:41

Atta : “Terus, papa mama kamu tahu?”

Jeje : “Itu kayaknya aku *ngekeep* itu selama setahun dari 2021”

Based on the data above, it shows intra-lexical code-mixing of prefix types. This can be seen from the word *ngekeep* uttered by Jeje in her dialogue. The word *ngekeep* is a word that is included in the code-mixing category because there are two languages mixed in one word, namely the vocabulary keep which has the Indonesian prefix "*nge*". Meanwhile, the word "*keep*" is English vocabulary which means to save or maintain something.

b) Suffix

[Dialogue 1] 00:06:18-00:06:25

Jeje : “Belom, masih biasa aja”

Atta : “*followernya* langsung naik berapa tuh pas *viral*?”

Based on the data above, it shows intra-lexical code-mixing types of suffixes. This can be seen from the words of “*followernya*” in Atta's dialogue. The word *follower* is a word that falls into the code-mixing category because there are two languages mixed in one word, namely the vocabulary keep which gets the Indonesian suffix "*nya*". Meanwhile, the word "*follower*" in this context is vocabulary from English which means a person who is a follower of someone who has a certain goal.

[Dialogue 2] 00:06:47-00:06:58

Atta : “Siapa nama pacarnya?”

Jeje : “Nama pacarku tu sayangku cintaku *babyku* Roy”

Based on the conversation above, it shows intra-lexical code-mixing types of suffixes. This can be seen from the words *babyku* spoken by Jeje in her dialogue. The word *babyku* is a word that falls into the code-mixing category because there are two languages mixed in one word, namely the vocabulary baby which has the Indonesian suffix "*ku*". Meanwhile, the word "*baby*" in this context is vocabulary from English which means a special call to a loved one.

2. Level of Code-Mixing

It is evident from the analysis and classification of the data in the code-mixing level using Suwito's theory. The result of this analyse that the dominating level, as shown in the AH Podcast, is the word level with 13 words, followed by the phrase level with nine phrases, and the baster level with three words. Based on the data finding in AH Podcast the researcher only took two dialogues example of the data for level in

code-mixing which are from word level, phrase level and one example of dialogue for baster level.

a) Word Level of Code-Mixing

The word is the most fundamental component of language, constructed of one or more morphemes. The data below displays two dialogues that are included in the word level category of code-mixing on AH Podcast.

[Dialogue 1] 00:02:50-00:03:04

Atta : “Terus, Jeje sama dia tuh apa disana?”

Jeje : “Kalau disana sih biasanya wawancara, ditanya-tanya sama *creator*, *TikToker*, begitu bang”

Based on the conversation in [Dialogue 1], it shows the type of word level in code-mixing. This can be seen from the vocabulary spoken by Jeje, *namely creator and TikToker*. These two vocabularies are transitional vocabulary from the original Indonesian vocabulary transferred to use English vocabulary. Like the vocabulary "*creator*" which means someone who has an effort to produce a work. Meanwhile, the vocabulary "*TikToker*" is a transitional vocabulary that is not from the original Indonesian language and means someone who likes making TikTok videos.

[Dialogue 2] 00:19:30-00:19:36

Atta : “Terus titik terberat kamu setelah kejadian itu kamu *down*, ga ada orang tuamu?”

Jeje : “Iya”

Based on the conversation in Dialogue 2, it shows the type of word level in code-mixing. This can be seen from the vocabulary spoken by Atta, there is word of “*down*”. This vocabulary is a transitional vocabulary from the original Indonesian vocabulary transferred to using English vocabulary. Like the use of the vocabulary "*down*" in this context, it means describing someone's condition as being unfavorable and weak.

b) Phrase Level of Code-Mixing

According to grammatical analysis, a phrase is a single structural unit that usually consists of many words and does not include the subject and predicate structure seen in clauses. At this point "phrase insertion" refers to a group of words that operate as a single, semantically and frequently syntactically constrained entity. The data below displays two forms of dialogue between Atta and Jeje originating from AH Podcast which are classified as phrase level of code-mixing.

[Dialogue 1] 00:04:55-00:05:05

Jeje : “Sebelumnya aku anak rumahan karna orangtua aku, nenekku tuh termasuk orang yang *strict parents*”

Atta : “Ohh, jadi kamu anak rumahan?”

Based on the conversation in Dialogue 1, it shows the type of phrase level in code-mixing. This can be seen from the phrase uttered by Jeje, which is *strict parents*. This phrase is a transitional phrase from the original phrase, namely from Indonesian, transferred to using an English phrase. Like the use of the phrase "*strict parents*" in this context, it means explaining the condition or nature of Jeje's parents who are strict and full of rules and make Jeje rarely leave the house.

[Dialogue 2] 00:15:32-00:15:38

Jeje : “Sebelumnya biasa saja, kayak *lost contact* gitu”

Atta : “Jadi kamu itu sudah lama ga ketemu?”

Based on the conversation in Dialogue 2, it shows the type of phrase level in code-mixing. This can be seen from the phrase uttered by Jeje, "*lost contact*". This phrase is a transitional phrase from the original phrase, namely from Indonesian, transferred to using an English phrase. The use of the phrase "*lost contact*" in this context has the meaning of describing a situation or relationship between a person and someone who is not currently together or who no longer communicate with each other. The relationship simply ended because each of the couples did not continue their news.

c) Baster Level of Code-Mixing

The word "baster" has a definition, the combination of two different words to indicate "one meaning." It is essentially an English word with an addition of Indonesian affixes. The data below shows the dialogue between Jeje and Atta on the AH Podcast which is included in the baster level category in code-mixing

[Dialogue 3] 00:07:41-00:07

Jeje : “Iya, sama gak punya Hp”

Atta : “Terus kalo kamu *ngechat*, bagaimana caranya?”

Based on the conversation above, it shows baster level of code-mixing. The phenomenon of using baster level in code-mixing is almost the same as the type of prefix in intra-lexical of code-mixing. This can be seen from the word *ngechat* spoken by Atta in his dialogue. The word *ngechat* is a word that falls into the code-mixing category because there are two languages mixed into one word, namely the vocabulary

chat which has the Indonesian prefix "*nge*". Meanwhile, the word "*chat*" in this context is vocabulary from English which means contacting or sending messages to someone via electronic messages on a mobilephone.

Conclusion

According to the finding result above, the author found 2 types of intra-lexical of code mixing and three types of code-mixing level in the AH Podcast video YouTube channels. Data is categorised according to Hoffman and Suwito's approach into Intra-Lexical categories and code-mixing levels. Utilising Hoffman's theory, the authors examined the data at the code mixing level, specifically examining the various forms of intra-lexical code-mixing that include prefixes and suffixes. While the level of code-mixing, the writer uses Suwito's theory with three of the six types of levels used to analyze, namely the word level, phrase level and baster level of code-mixing. The results of the Indonesian-English code mixing found by the author in the AH Podcast YouTube channel, there are 35 code mixing used by each podcast participant. The data shows that the most dominant type of Intra-Lexical code mixing that appears in the video is the suffix type, which is ten words, while the prefix type has nine words. For the type of code-mixing level, the writer analyzes using theory from Suwito and shows that the most dominant level of code-mixing that appears in the video podcast on the AH Podcast is the word level of code-mixing, which is 13 words. Below the word code-mixing level, there is a phrase of code-mixing level with nine phrases, the third position is the Baster level of code-mixing with three words.

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