

EXPLORING TYPES OF CODE-MIXING USED IN GITA WIRJAWAN'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

Code mixing happens in daily life when speaker with bilingual background often mix their code from one code to another in their utterance. The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of Indonesian-English code mixing found in Gita Wirjawan YouTube Channel podcast entitled "*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*". This study performs qualitative descriptive approach in analyzing the data. This study employed theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) as the primary theory in classifying the data. According to Hoffman (1991) there are three types of code mixing intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. This study found two types of code mixing in this podcast, there are intra-sentential and intra-lexical code mixing. The findings of the data analysis were presented formally and informally. There were 136 code mixing data found in the podcast. This includes intra-sentential code mixing with 116 data and intra-lexical code mixing with 20 data. The most common type of code mixing used in this podcast was intra-sentential code mixing.

Keywords – *code mixing, types, YouTube*

Introduction

Since language is the only means by which people can express themselves in social situations, language is a necessary component of daily life for all living creatures. According to Chomsky (2002: 1), language is a natural phenomenon, a component of the human mind, physically mirrored in the brain, and a biological characteristic of the species. Language is another form of communication that people use to express themselves and their ideas in public. Members of specific social groupings have adopted and use language as a sound signature system for self-identification, cooperation, and communication. As a result, communication is language's primary role in human society that had a connection with the phenomenon of sociolinguistics. As defined by Trudgill (1974), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in the context of social and cultural phenomena.

Language will continue to develop in accordance with our community at all times. The ability to communicate with two or more distinct languages, is referred to as bilingualism. People from Indonesia with bilingual background frequently engage in the phenomena of using more than one language in their daily life. As defined by Chaer (2004), bilingualism is the use of two distinct languages or two distinct codes in one modality. When speakers use two different languages to communicate with each other in a way that they shift from one to another during a single word, this is referred to as code mixing, as stated by Wardhaugh (1986:103). This demonstrates that the speaker just slightly changed his original statement. As an outcome of this occurrence, code mixing is being used more frequently in Indonesian discourse because it would otherwise be difficult for people who are unfamiliar with Indonesian to grasp what is

being stated. As stated by Holmes (1982:32), code mixing is the simultaneous use of two different languages while communicating. When one language is mixed with another, it is referred to as code mixing. Language mixing can occur verbally, phrase, sentences and clauses form. Nowadays, a lot of people express themselves verbally through social media. This is a well-known site where code mixing occurs. Code mixing has been popular in recent years, therefore being able to communicate in two distinct languages fluently is now important. We can instantly identify who use code mixing on a variety of social media sites, including TikTok, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. The social media platform, particularly YouTube, has developed into a medium to provide the society with useful information and entertaining content.

Code mixing on YouTube is primarily observed in conversations on various types of videos, especially in Gita Wirjawan YouTube Channel podcast. Gita Wirjawan is the former Minister of Trade of Indonesia. Gita Wirjawan has a very deep interest and awareness of the important role of education in driving Indonesia to become a developed country. He founded the Ancora Foundation with a mission to support early childhood education and further education for Indonesian citizens who have academic talent. Gita Wirjawan frequently welcomes speakers who have a bilingual and multilingual background and always chooses speakers who have a flair for creativity and brilliant ideas. One of the speakers in Gita Wirjawan's podcast on YouTube is Maudy Ayunda, she is one of talented woman in Indonesia and she frequently mixes her languages, especially between English and Indonesian in her utterances. There are certain factors that caused they did code mixing, including their background and educational institutions. This was done to substitute phrases from the original language with ones they believed more acceptable to use and simpler to comprehend. Since practically everyone uses code mixing nowadays, however only few people are conscious of it. This study focuses on analyzing Gita Wijawan's YouTube Channel podcast entitled "*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*". The aim of this study is to find out several types of code mixing on the YouTube podcast of Gita Wirjawan. Additionally, this podcast was chosen as the data source because the speakers often use code mixing in their conversations, so lot of data is obtained from this podcast.

The sociolinguistics topic, particularly code mixing, has been the subject of other studies besides this study. Four prior articles that are relevant to this topic have been selected for evaluation. The first article is the sociolinguistic study on the use of code mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel video was published by Fian and Astri (2020) in an article entitled "The Sociolinguistic Study on the Use of Code Mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Channel Video". A YouTube video posted on Gita Savitri Devis' channel highlights this study on code mixing. The objective of this study was to identify the various types of code mixing that appear in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube video. The descriptive qualitative approach was employed in this study. This study uses text analysis to examine several sorts of code mixing implemented by Hoffman. The Sudijono formula was used to calculate the types' results. This study shown the highest frequencies of code mixing were found in intra-sentential type (88,46%) and the intra-lexical type (11,54%). Meanwhile, there are no findings in involving a change of pronunciation. Zul Astri & Al Fian study compared to this study since their study focus on examining types of code mixing and have similar methodologies.

The second study taken from Siahaan and Johan (2020), this earlier study focuses at types of code mixing and the dominant form of code mixing that Melaney utilized in her video. This study applied the theory of Hoffman's (1991). The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this study. This study discovered 20 intra-sentential mixing, 8 intra-lexical mixing, and 2 involving a change in pronunciation as the result of the findings in this study. The issues

reveal the differences between the prior study and this study. The prior study analyzed the types of code mixing and the dominant of code mixing that Melaney utilized in her video. However, this study primarily focused on examining types of code mixing. The prior study and this study have many parallels, including the use of the same theory for examining different types of code mixing (Hoffman, 1991). The finding from both studies employed descriptive qualitative approach. And last, the two studies used YouTube as a digital database.

Third study was reviewed a study purposed by Nikmah (2019) entitled “Code Mixing in an Indonesia Novel Entitled Teman tapi Menikah”. This study's main goal was to examine how the English language was mixed with an Indonesian Novel Entitled Teman tapi Menikah. The study was employed qualitative descriptive approach. After data were gathered, the writer determined the reasons and impact of code mixing. The purpose of the study is to look at how Ayudia and Dito utilized English code mixing in their writing of Novel Teman Tapi Menikah. This study employed Muysken (2000) theory to analyze the reasons and impact of code mixing. The results of this study revealed 52 data, of which the highest is insertion (49 data), followed by congruent lexicalization (3 data), and alternation (1 data). The differences were found from previous study and recent study that previous study used Muysken (2000) theory, meanwhile this study use Hoffman (1991) theory and the data source from novel while this study use YouTube as a data source.

The last article to be reviewed was authored by Sari (2022) entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Found in Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel”. The study's objective is to use a descriptive qualitative methodology to examine the types and reasons of code mixing that can be observed on the Wardah Beauty YouTube channel. The theory of Hoffman (1991) was employed in this work to examine the types and reasons of code mixing. This study discovered five reasons for code mixing as well as 45 intra-sentential data for the types of code mixing. The prior and current study had the same data source which is from YouTube and applied the same theory Hoffman (1991) in examine the types of code mixing, which link to the similarities of the study.

One sociolinguistics phenomenon that is extremely intriguing to study is code mixing. For a particular reason, code mixing selected as the subject of this study because one of the factors is that the majority of Indonesia's youth are capable to communicate in more than one language, including their capacity to grasp both regional and international language. The majority of young people actively or inadvertently combines languages they are familiar with. YouTube has been selected as the data provider since it has overtaken all other social media sites in popularity. Moreover, Gita Wirjawan’s YouTube podcast is very educational podcast because it discusses identity, Maudy Ayunda's educational background which is very fascinating, discusses teaching system at Oxford University, discusses the education system in Indonesia and how to build critical thinking in young generation, learn Indonesian history and culture.

Methods

Qualitative descriptive research was performed in this study. The podcast hosted by Gita Wirjawan served as the study's data source. The data was collected from Maudy Ayunda's conversation with Gita Wirjawan in his podcast entitled “*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*”. The primary reason that Gita Wirjawan's YouTube podcast was chosen due to the podcast comprised code mixing components and the topics covered was beneficial to delivered knowledge to youth generation. In addition to shared what they learned when studied abroad. They wished to enhance the present generation's reading and critical thinking habits. Accordingly, this study employed theory of Hoffman's (1991) theory as a

guidance to examine the types of code mixing in Gita Wirjawan YouTube Channel podcast. The data for this study were gathered using the observational approach. This study completed multiple steps in the process of assembling the data. First, watching the video focused on their utterances to ensure that code mixing existed in the video to be analyzed. Second, taking note and transcribing each spoken word which contain code mixing discovered in the videos. Third, identifying the data by reviewing the transcript, and the next step was categorizing the data according to the types of code mixing discovered. The theory brought ahead by Hoffman (1991:104) states that there are three types of code mixing divided into intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change in pronunciation was utilized in this study as a guide in this examination.

Finding and Discussion

There are three types of code mixing, as defined by Hoffman (1991), are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. According to the findings, Gita Wijawan's YouTube channel entitled "*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*" contained only two types of code mixing. The following table examined the types and occurrence of code mixing.

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing found in Gita Wijawan's YouTube channel entitled "*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*"

No.	Types of Code Mixing	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Intra-sentential	116	86%
2	Intra-lexical	20	14%
Total		136	100%

Based on the table above this study found 136 data consist of code mixing on Gita Wirjawan's YouTube Channel podcast entitled "*Maudy Ayunda: Kartini Modern Berani Tantang Status Quo*". There are 116 data for intra-sentential with percentage 86% and 20 data for intra-lexical with percentage 14%. Since Maudy Ayunda combines the code with the English phrase without significantly entering the lexical or modifying the pronunciation in her utterance, as a result intra-sentential was the most common type of code mixing used in Gita Wirjawan Youtube Channel podcast during their conversation. On the other hand, they infrequently mix English words with entering the lexical kind of words in her utterance and seldom phonological problem when pronouncing English phrase, as a result intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation becomes the least common types of code mixing that they used in their utterances. Moreover, this study gives a few samples of the type of data discovered. Additionally, the data founded was translated from the original version into a complete English translation with structural accordance.

1. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

Both oral and literary speeches can contain intra-sentential code mixing (Hoffman, 1991) by the existence of an insertion in another language in the form of a word, phrase, or clause in a speech is known as intra-sentential code mixing.

Data 1:

*Jadi, **culture** membaca buku itu dibantu bangun oleh orang tua*
(So, the culture of reading books is helped to build by parents)

Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Masa Kecil Maudy (6.17-6.20)

The data above is taken from Maudy Ayunda's utterance when she explained about her childhood to Gita Wirjawan who is the owner of the YouTube channel. Maudy explained that she had been fond of reading books since she was little. She explained that her passion for reading was also helped by the support of her parents, who were also happy to take her to bookstores every weekend. Maudy Ayunda mixed a noun word "culture" in English to replace a noun word "budaya" in Indonesian in an effort to convey her passion for reading books which she considers a culture that must be preserved. This sentence considered as intra-sentential code mixing because there is an insertion of another language word in the sentence. In this sentence the noun in English is used to change the Indonesian noun.

Data 2:

*Dari **insecurity** itu merasa tidak tahu apa-apa, merasa tidak bisa apa-apa, itu membuat saya haus dan lapar akan pengetahuan dan juga untuk bisa tumbuh dan **improve** terus.*

(From insecurity to feel like I don't know anything, feel like I can't do anything, it makes me thirsty and hungry for knowledge and also to be able to grow and improve continuously)

Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Insecurity (1.25.50-1.26.05)

The sentence above was taken from Maudy Ayunda's conversation at the end of the podcast session, Gita Wirjawan asked what else Maudy Ayunda wanted to say in closing. Maudy Ayunda chose to discuss insecurity. Maudy Ayunda elaborated two words from English, which is "insecurity" and "improve". A noun word "insecurity" in English used to replace a noun word in Indonesia which refers to "ketidakamanan" because in this situation the speaker prefers to use words that are more familiar in order to be able to convey the point being discussed precisely. A verb "improve" from English used to replace Indonesian verb "memperbaiki". The sentence above is an intra-sentential type of code mixing because the speaker inserts English noun and verb when she speaks Indonesian.

Data 3:

*Ini gimana supaya generasi anda dan penerus bisa mengobati, merehabilitasi, menyikapi apapun lah yang **critical***

(This is so that how your generation and their successors can treat, rehabilitate, respond to anything that is critical)

*Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Belajar dari Sejarah (20.20-20.34)*

The data above is a speech from Gita Wirjawan discussing how to foster a critical attitude in the current generation as the nation's future successor for what our nation has. The word "critical" itself is an adjective in English to replace the adjective "kritis" in Indonesian. The word "critical" means that Gita Wirjawan wants today's youth as the next generation to have a serious attitude towards what our nation has because today's young people are starting to forget history and experience historical amnesia. In this sentence, adjectives in English are used to replace adjectives in Indonesian. This sentence is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing because Gita Wirjawan includes English words into his sentences.

2. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical refers to the use of a word boundary in speech. It concerns changing the lexical type of words in sentences.

Data 4:

*Peluang dimana kita bisa disrupt agar kita bisa supercharge, di 25 tahun itu bisa terasa **impact-nya***

(Opportunities where we can disrupt so we can supercharge, in those 25 years the impact can be felt)

*Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Cara Bertanya (1.09.21-1.09.38)*

An illustration of intra-lexical code mixing is the data above. When the speaker adds suffixes from other languages to the word boundaries, it is intra-lexical. The term of "impact" in this data refers to the outcome or consequence of a decision. The suffix "-nya" has the same meaning as "the" in article in English. In the sentence above, "impact" can be rendered as "the impact". By altering the lexical type of words in a sentence, the data above obtains intra-lexical code mixing. As a result, this demonstrates that the speaker employed intra-lexical code mixing because she mixes it at a word level.

Data 5:

*Gimana kita bisa **men-challenge** asumsi ataupun presumsi
(How can we challenge assumptions or presumption)*

*Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Berpikir Kritis (14.08-14.11)*

The data above was Gita Wirjawan's utterance regarding how can we grow critical thinking in Indonesian society. The data above is categorized as an intra-lexical code mixing type because the Indonesian prefix "men-" was added to the English word "challenge" which means "tantangan" in Indonesia refers to efforts in engaging the

critical thinking in our society so we they will encourage to express their opinions in public. Since Gita Wirjawan mixes the word-level of language and changing the lexical types of the words in the sentence, the utterance above identified as intra-lexical.

Data 6:

Dan bahkan selalu di-encourage dan dipaksa untuk dibakar, betul?

(And even always being encouraged and forced to be burned, right?)

*Gita Wirjawan's Youtube Channel
Berwirausaha (9.53-9.56)*

The data above was taken when Gita Wirjawan was discussing entrepreneurship where now young people are very enthusiastic about building their startup companies. Gita Wirjawan added the English word "encourage" and added the Indonesian prefix "di- ". The word "encourage" here means the encouragement of developed countries to continue to print money and coupled with the existence of the VC culture that currently exists where the money currently in circulation is forced and supported to be rotated through entrepreneurs. The sentence above is classified as intra-lexical code mixing because it modifies the types of lexical words in the sentence plus the speaker mixes the language at the word level which is intra-lexical.

Conclusion

The main point as the conclusion in this study there were found two types of code mixing in the podcast, those are intra-sentential code mixing and intra lexical code mixing, meanwhile type of code mixing involving a change of pronunciation not found in the podcast. The data were analyzed used Hofman (1991) theory to classified the types of code mixing in the podcast. This study found 136 data contained code mixing from the data that has been analyzed, which is divided into two types of code mixing, there were 116 data of intra-sentential code mixing and 20 data of intra-lexical code mixing. With 116 total data points with percentage 86%, the result showed that intra-sentential code mixing was the prevalent type which had the greatest frequency of code mixing and intra-lexical is the following category with 20 data with percentage 14%. Since Gita Wirjawan and Maudy Ayunda combines the code with an English term without significantly altering its lexical or pronunciation, this sort of usage becomes the most common. It becomes obvious from the research above that code mixing is used nowadays frequently, wherever and whenever. Famous public figures with code mixing serve as role models for young people interested in learning foreign languages. The audience may acquire knowledge from the several well-known persons who use code mixing, intended this as a teaching tool. With the development of technology and linguistics, the phenomena of code mixing will only become more prevalent.

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