

An Analysis Of Code Mixing Used By Ganjar Pranowo On Boy William's Youtube Channel

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Abstract

Mixing one language with the other languages, in sociolinguistics field it called by code mixing. The use of code mixing in society it has been common. Code-mixing is part of the study of bilingualism in Sociolinguistics which have become a very popular language, it is to be an influence for smooth communication in Indonesia. It is thus necessary to study for smooth communication and prevent misunderstandings between speakers and hearers. This research aims analyzed the code mixing by Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William's video YouTube channel. The objective of this research was to find out the types of code mixing by Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William's video YouTube channel. This research was qualitative research design. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman. The result after analyzing the video, there were forty data in the types of code mixing. In the types of code mixing,

Keywords: *code mixing, sociolinguistics, bilingualism, insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization,*

INTRODUCTION

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. However, defining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual characteristics may be classified as bilingual. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speaker to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages. A person may describe themselves as bilingual but may mean only the ability to converse and communicate orally. Others may be proficient in reading in two or more languages (or bi-literate). A person may be bilingual by virtue of having grown up learning and using two languages simultaneously (simultaneous bilingualism). Or they may become bilingual by learning a second language sometime after their first language. This is known as sequential bilingualism. Being bilingual means different things to different people.

In daily interaction, people use a language or more either written or spoken to do their communication. People like to

switch their language from one language to another language. People speak several languages in several places and for several purposes. It may be at home, workplace, school, and other places. People use it for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. It is a common activity in a bilingual and multilingual society. Bilingual and multilingual are normal in many parts of the world.

If we talk about bilingualism, we will find a phenomenon called as code mixing. Code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance. The phenomena of code mixing of languages has long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences. Code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to do code mixing in their utterance. They think that when they mix their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious.

Ganjar Pranowo is one of the candidate of Indonesian president, he often uses code mixing when he communicates with each other. Based on the description above, the researcher feels interested to make a research entitled.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bilingualism

Most people as speakers usually use more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 2006). Spolsky (1998) defines a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language.” This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. Related to speech community, Hamers and Blanc (1987) define bilingualism as “the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual”.

In addition, Gumperz (1982) also mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for in-group communication and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. There are three reasons why someone becomes a bilingual, i.e. membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991). The example of membership reason is the use of French by all European aristocracy to signal the membership of the elite. The example of education and administration reason is the use of English by Indonesians, Scandinavians, Germans, and Dutches in discussing their technologies, academics, or business. In many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not

a sign of any particular reason (Hoffman, 1991).

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism. (Wardhaugh, 1986: 101). According to Myers-Scotton (2006: 44), bilingualism is the use of two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation. To clarify the term bilingual or multilingual, (Spolsky, 1998: 45) defines a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language”. This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Bloomfield (Rahardi, 2001: 13), bilingualism is a situation when a speaker can use two languages as well. People begin bilingual when their fluent in one language and could produce complete meaningful utterance in the other language (Haugen in Romanie, 1995: 11). There are three reason why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991: 3).

Code Mixing

Code-mixing refers to “embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses in order participants infer what is intended and must reconcile what they hear with what they understand” (Brezjanovic, 2011: 31). Furthermore, according to Wardhaugh (2015: 21), code mixing is sociolinguistic phenomenon where someone mixes a language with another language of other areas or other countries. Additionally, Sumarsih et al. (2014: 1-2) state, Code-mixing is incorporation language in accordance with the rules by which to be heard and understood by the users of these languages and this occurs because speakers of other languages speak with a language that

is not his native language so that mixing occurs naturally. In conclusion, code-mixing is a part of sociolinguistic where people use more than one language and mix them in a sentence for interaction function.

Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (2000, p.2) says there are three types of code mixing, namely; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The description of these types are explained as follows:

a. Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language. Muysken (2000,p.60) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g., noun versus noun phrase. Muysken also state that the structural characteristics of insertions, they are usually single and content word (such as noun and adjective) which is morphologically integrated.

Example of insertion (Indonesian / English)

Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.

(It depends on the team, and on event)

Furthermore, an example taken from Muysken (2000: 5) in his example illustrates the grammatical relations preceding and following the switched item.

(1) Yo anduve in a state of shock por dos dias

(2) I walked in a state of shock for two days". (Pfaff 1979: .296)

Note the observation of a dominant language playing a key role in insertion, which is indicated the syntactical relationship between the string preceding and following the switch. Thus,

characteristics of insertion are single, selected content words.

b. Alternation

Muysken (2000: 5) says that in the alternation pattern, both languages occur alternately, each with their own structure. It is defined as the switching between structures from separate languages. The boundary of the switches may be a clause, or some peripheral element such as a discourse marker or tag form. Alternation takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns. The following is the example of alternation in Spanish and English, "Andale puesand do come again" (That's all right then, and do come again) (Muysken 2000: 5). Additionally, Andre (2018: 118) has found the example of alternation in Indonesian and English used in business emails, "I think, kita lebih fokus terhadap teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini." (I think, we better focus on the technique of data collection in this research).

c. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is different from insertion or alternation types, it is basically same as dialect or standard variation and style shifting (Moyer 2002: 623). Muysken (2000: 122) state that, congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and post creole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related language with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other

in structure. For example in Netherlands language: gee mi en kiss (give me a kiss)
Reasons of Using Code Mixing

There are some reasons why people make and use code-mixing. According to Gumperz there are two reasons people use code mixing in their lives. First, people use code mixing because they want to apply the words or phrases from foreign language in the sentence and another language is used as the base language. Second, people mix the languages because there is no topic and situation that can be changed. Additionally, Hockett mentions the motive or reason of using code mixing is classified into two: "need filling motive and prestige filling motive. Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is a motive when the speaker want to appear their educational status."

Furthermore, Hoffman (2011:15-18) mentions there are ten reasons people using code mixing. They are: to talk about a particular topic, to quote somebody else, to be emphatic about something, to interject, to repeat for clarification, to give intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, to express group identity, to soften or strengthen the request or command, to show real lexical need, and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience. The description of these reasons are explained below:

1. To talk about a particular topic
People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in more than one language because people sometimes feel free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings.
2. To quote somebody else
Sometimes, people mix the languages to quote the familiar or famous words, expression, and proverb from another languages. In Indonesia, people mostly quote English words because English is

International language and most of Indonesian people nowadays are good in English.

3. To be emphatic about something (to express solidarity)
When someone who is talking using another language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally will mix the languages from his/her second language to his/her first language.
4. To interject (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)
It reason is used to convey surprise, strong emotion or to gain attention. Interjection has no grammatical value, but it is just a short word like: Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. Sometimes, people say it in spontaneously.
5. To repeat for clarification
Bilingual or multilingual people clarify the message by repeating their words that they delivered to the listeners in other language which they master. This repetition uses not only for clarification, but also to stress a message.
6. To give intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
It happens when the bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual person, so there will be lots of code mixing and code switching occurs. To make their conversation is understood by each other, the message is repeated in other languages in somewhat modified form.
7. To express group identity
Code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in a group are different from the other groups.
8. To soften or strengthen the request or command
People mix or switch Indonesian into English because they want to request something, but it sounds is not direct as

Indonesian. However, code mixing is used because people want to make strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener and they can speak the language that other people cannot.

9. To show real lexical need
People mix or switch the languages because the lack of equivalent lexical in the languages. For example, when English-Indonesian bilingual has to say something but the word is lacking in English, people will find other word that is easier to say in Indonesian and vice versa.
10. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.
Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. It is used to avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that nobody knows. To conclude, there are many classifications of reasons why society use code mixing. Bilingual or multilingual people use code mixing because they want to apply the knowledge about languages during their school and familiar or famous words they often hear from foreign people, so they quote the familiar words to speak. Moreover, some people mix the languages because they just want to show their ability in using other languages beside their mother tongue. In addition, some people mix the codes to clarify something because there is no the words in similar meaning or lack of equivalent lexical and there is no topic or situation can be changed – talk about particular topic. Furthermore, people might also mix the codes because they want to be emphatic to something, to stress the message and to exclude people of the community by speaking using the

language that they do not know the meaning of it.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research was using Qualitative Content Analysis Design. Content analysis is a research tool focused on the actual content and internal feature of media. It is focused to determine the presence of certain words, concept, themes, phrases, characters, or sentence within texts or sets of texts and quantify this presence in an objective manner. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. Content analysis can be all sort of recorded communication: transcripts of interviews, discourses, protocols of observations, video tapes, documents (Busha and Harter, 1980). The types of analysis in the domain of linguistic is categorized as its unit of analysis. In the case, code mixing are included in the linguistic domain. It is phenomenon consisting of some types, which can be used as the units for classifying the data. The aim of this research is to describe and discuss the type of code mixing used by Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William's Youtube Channel.

Subject of Study

Bogdan (1998) says In qualitative research, it does not use population term but names social situation consist of three elements, they are: place, activity, and actors. In this study, the subject of the study is the utterances of Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William's Youtube channel for observation.

Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data for analyzing this research, the researcher gathered references that support the subject matter of the data and apply some steps. The

techniques for collecting data is conducted to get information which needed to support the goals of research. The steps of data collecting are follows:

1. Watching and downloading the video of Boy William from YouTube.
2. Listening to the audio for transcribing the data.
3. Taking a note to the utterances which contain the type and the form of code mixing
4. Grouping the data that has identified, then classified based on the form, the types of code mixing.

Technique of Analyzing Data

There were some steps to analyze qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman (2012): 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction occurs continually through the analysis. In the early stages, it happens through editing, segmenting and summarizing the data. In the middle stages, it happens through coding and associated activities such as finding themes, clusters and patterns. In the later stages, it happens through conceptualizing and explaining, since developing abstract concepts also a way of reducing the data.

Data Display

Data display organize, compress and assemble information. Because qualitative data are typically voluminous, bulky and dispersed, displays help at all stages in the analysis. There are many different ways of displaying data: graphs, charts, networks, diagrams of different types, and any way that moves the analysis forward is appropriate. Displays are used all stages, since the enable data to be organized and summarized, they show what stage the analysis has reached and they are the basis for further analysis.

3. Drawing and verifying conclusion

The reasons for reducing and displaying data are to assist in drawing conclusions. While drawing conclusions logically follows reduction and display or

data, in fact it takes place more or less concurrently with them. Thus possible conclusions may be noted early in the analysis, but they may vague and ill formed as this stage. They are held tentative pending further work, and sharpened during it. They are not finalized until all the data are in, and have been analyzed.

FINDINGS

The researcher has found 11 data of code mixing by Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William's video YouTube channel.

"Ini sebenarnya ruang tamu, tapi kalo ada *meeting* dengan presiden"

"This is a living room, but if there is a meeting with the president"

The utterance use insertion code mixing because Ganjar Pranowo used *meeting* instead pertemuan or rapat, it means that he used insertion code mixing because the utterance inserting material such lexical items (meeting) from one language into a structure of the other language.

"Ini untuk guest room, jadi kalau ada tamu mereka tidur disini"

"This is a guest room, if there are some guests, they will sleep here"

The utterance use alternation code mixing because Ganjar Pranowo used guest room instead kamar tamu, it means that he used alternation code mixing because the utterance alternation material such lexical items or phrases (guest room) from one language into a structure of the other language.

"Ini garden nya, sebelah kiri ini rumah pribadi"

"This is the garden, and on the left there is private house"

The utterance use code mixing insertion because Ganjar Pranowo used garden instead kebun, it means that he used insertion code mixing because the utterance inserting material such lexical items (garden) from one

language into a structure of the other language.

“Jadi ini Huize Helly, rumahnya Helly ini dulunya private house, kemudian dibeli negara.

“So this is Huize Helly, Helly’s house used to be private house, then the government was bought it”

The utterance use alternation code mixing because Ganjar Pranowo used private house instead rumah pribadi, it means that he used alternation code mixing because the utterance alternation material such lexical items or phrases (private house) from one language into a structure of the other language.

“Ini sepeda diberikan waktu saya ada talk show bersama mbak Najwa Shihab”

“This bicycle was given when I was in talk show with Najwa Shihab”

The utterance use alternation code mixing because Ganjar Pranowo used talk show instead gelar wicara, it means that he used alternation code mixing because the utterance alternation material such lexical items or phrases (talk show) from one language into a structure of the other language.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, the researcher finally found some result that will be the conclusions. So based on the findings, the researcher found some conclusions, they were stated as follows:

1. There are eight insertion code mixing and three alternation code mixing used by Ganjar Pranowo on Boy William’s video YouTube channel.
2. The reasons why Ganjar Pranowo used code mixing in his utterances are : talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something. Interjection, Repetition, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Expressing group

identity, because of lexical need. Those reasons were chosen because from the analysis of the sentence spoken by Ganjar Pranowo and appropriate with Hoffman classification of the reasons of code mixing and code switching.

SUGGESTIONS

From the result of the research, there are still many possibilities for further research regarding to code mixing topic in the future. Since this research only analyze the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggest for those who interested in this topic to analyze the impact of using code mixing toward their attitude and perception about the mixing the code. There are many possibilities to take the sample of Indonesian – English code switching and code mixing research not only from youtube but also from another media such as radio, magazine, advertisement, reality shows, , even the classroom and many more. Thus there will be some variations in code mixing research in the future.

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