An Analysis of Using Code-Mixing on Podcast "*Guruku* Mr. D" Youtube Channel

Febriyantina Istiara[1], Tommy Hastomo[2], M.Havid Febriansyah[3], Daning Larasati[4]

[1,2,3,4] STKIP PGRI Bandar Lampung

[1]*febriyantinaistiara@gmail.com

Abstract: This study examines the code-mixing in a podcast from Mr. D's YouTube channel. This topic was chosen because code-mixing is very important for everyone, especially for people who live in a multilingual society. Society needs multiple languages to talk to other people around them. Some of them replace or mix their mother tongue with their foreign or second language. This phenomenon occurs on the Podcast on Mr. D's Youtube channel. Qualitative methods are used to describe and explain the phenomenon of code-mixing in Mr. D's Podcast. The researcher is primarily an instrument for collecting and analyzing data. The results showed that the types of code-mixing are classified as intra sentential code-mixing, inter lexical code-mixing, and involving a change in pronunciation. The levels of code-mixing are classified as word level, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause level. Using code-mixing is to look more prestigious and make it easier for the speaker when it is difficult to find words in other languages. Finally, the affective functions of code-mixing are serving quotes, marking personalization and objectification, qualifying and clarifying messages, and determining recipients.

Keywords: code-mixing, podcast, youtube

Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang campur kode dalam podcast dari channel YouTube Mr. D. Topik ini dipilih karena campur kode sangat penting bagi setiap orang, terutama bagi masyarakat yang hidup dalam masyarakat multibahasa. Masyarakat membutuhkan banyak bahasa untuk berbicara dengan orang lain di sekitar mereka. Beberapa dari mereka mengganti atau mencampur bahasa ibu mereka dengan bahasa asing atau bahasa kedua mereka. Fenomena ini terjadi pada Podcast di channel Youtube Mr D. Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan fenomena campur kode dalam Podcast Mr. D. Peneliti pada dasarnya adalah instrumen untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis campur kode diklasifikasikan sebagai campur kode intra sentential, campur kode antar leksikal, dan melibatkan perubahan pengucapan. Tingkatan campur kode diklasifikasikan menjadi tingkat kata, frase, baster, pengulangan,

idiom, dan tingkat klausa. Penggunaan campur kode adalah untuk terlihat lebih bergengsi dan memudahkan penutur ketika kesulitan menemukan kata dalam bahasa lain. Terakhir, fungsi afektif campur kode adalah menyajikan kutipan, menandai personalisasi dan objektifikasi, mengkualifikasi dan memperjelas pesan, dan menentukan penerima.
Kata kunci: *campur kode, podcast, youtube*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential aspect of human existence without it, nothing can be spoken because language is a tool for communicating and transmitting human emotions, ideas, opinions, and thoughts. It also helps in the formation and maintenance of social relationships. People utilize language in various ways, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Language with humans can not be divorced because these have a relationship in which everything a person does is linked to language. There are times when many individuals can comprehend additional languages in the phenomena of sociolinguistics, which refers to a society in the usage of languages. Bilingual and multilingual are terms used in sociolinguistics.

According to (Spolsky, 1998), sociolinguistics studies the connections among two entities, such as language and environment, language usage, and even the sociality systems where speakers live. Meanwhile (Janet, 2013) said that sociolinguistics studies the interaction between languages and social environment. Based on expert definitions of sociolinguistics above, it is a discipline of linguistics that investigates language in connection to community, variation, function, and vocabulary users. Each group has its own language identity to communicate with one another. so if there are several people with different language backgrounds, it will cause difficulties in communicating; therefore, the use of code-mixing is needed to make it easier to communicate, especially in finding other words as a substitute for words that are difficult to understand.

The phenomenon of language code-mixing has long been recognized as a social trend or fad, particularly among teenagers. In their conversation, they are accustomed to code-switching or mixing. They feel that integrating their language with every other language in which they express themselves will appear more prestigious. This behavior may also be seen on the Podcast on *Guruku* Mr. D's Youtube Channel. Mr. D and the guest frequently mix their language in their utterances between Indonesian and English in this Podcast. The word Podcast itself has an abbreviation of meaning, namely play on-demand and broadcast, (Phillips, 2017) stated that Podcasts are recorded sound tapes made and then shared with everyone via internet sites. The term podcast relates directly to the digital delivery of audio data.

The researchers investigated code-mixing on Podcast from *Guruku*

Mr. D's Youtube Channel, specifically for the kinds and intensities of code-mixing. The researchers analyzed for types of code-mixing as suggested by (Hoffmann, 1991) and also examined for levels of code-mixing as argued by (Suwito, 1988) hypothesis. The researchers researched code-mixing from Indonesia to English from Podcast on *Guruku* Mr. D's YouTube channel. Based on the problem mentioned above, the researchers evaluated the various types and levels of code-mixing and why the host and the guest use it on the Podcast from *Guruku* Mr. D Youtube Channel. The researchers selected a Podcast titled "50 Fifty Podcast #15 Naila Farhana Pt. 1 Indonesian" The researchers analyzed code-mixing of Indonesian to English when evaluating the Podcast. So, according to the introduction above, The researchers are prompted to carry out a study entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON PODCAST *GURUKU* MR D YOUTUBE CHANNEL".

METHOD

The method in conducting this study is the researchers used descriptive qualitative research since the researchers gathered the data, analyzed it, and came to a conclusion. Qualitative research, as argued by (Yilmaz, 2013), is an evolving, inferential, interpretive, and natural systematic study of folks, cases, events, socialization, and procedures in naturalistic environments in revealing in descriptive words how individuals assign to their view of the world. It may be concluded that qualitative research is obtained from many factors to study cases or phenomena according to information gathered from research undertaken by the researchers directly and expressed descriptively.

The documentation approach was employed to collect information for the study. According to (Ary, 2010), documentation covers a broad spectrum of textual, tactile, and visible elements and what other writers might refer to as objects. There are three types of documentations method such as written text, pictures or video, and art. The researchers took the following steps when collecting data. Firstly, the researchers watched and heard the Podcast several times. Afterward, the researchers made the transcript of the conversation from the Podcast. Then, the researchers read the transcript to identify the code-mixing. After that, the researchers organized the data that had been placed. Finally, the researchers collected the information according to format, types, and levels of code-mixing.

The researchers used content analysis as a data analysis approach because they gathered data and analyzed it to obtain the research results. (Krippendorff, 1980) stated that content analysis is a study for establishing reproducible and accurate insights from the information to their setting. Based on (Weber, 1985), content analysis is a study approach that employs various methods to draw correct conclusions from the written report, books, press, individual blogs, legal

forms, films, broadcasts, tape recordings of people's conversations, voice transcripts, internet journals, and forum postings are included as human communication styles frequently subjected to content analysis. As a result, the researchers utilized content analysis as a data analysis approach because the researchers evaluated the Podcast that included forum posting using the internet and analyzed the researchers' transcript.

The following steps taken by the researchers when assessing the data are: firstly, The researchers investigated the various types and levels of code-mixing. The researchers applied Hoffman's theory to many kinds of code-mixing, including intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and code-mixing involving a change in pronunciation. Meanwhile, the researcher applied Suwito's theory to the levels of code-mixing, such as word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. Secondly, The researchers created a box table to categorize each type and level of code-mixing shown on the Podcast. Next, After analyzing the types and levels of code-mixing depicted on the Podcast, the researchers applied the method from (Sudijono, 2006) to sum the number of styles and levels of code-mixing; P= F/N x 100% (Note: P= Percentages, F= Frequences, N= Number of cases). Then, the researchers concluded the most significant types and levels of code-mixing on the Podcast. Afterward, the researchers described the various types and amounts of code-mixing that can be seen on podcasts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

The researchers analyzed the conversation from the Podcast and used Sudijono's algorithm to calculate the proportion of the information. The proportion of data based on code-mixing types and levels is noted in the table below.

Table 1. The data cases of Code Mixing on the Podcast

No.	The utterance	Time
1.	*Belanda adalah* choice *yang lebih bagus dibanding S2 di Amerika*	01.30
2.	I dont know if it the good think to talk about it	02:40
3.	*saat aku dari Indonesia pindah ke Amerika* Culturshock-*nya itu lebih sedikit*	03:17
4.	*saat ke Belanda aku nggak tahu sama sekali apa yang harus di*-expect	04.05
5.	*aku sama sekali gak tahu ini tapi orang Belanda itu* they are very direct, *blak-blakan.*	05:56
6.	*Sepetahuan mereka orang dari china biasanya* their known to take naps during work hour	06:52
7.	*gue suka makan nasi itu pasti dibilangnya* you do that because you're Asian	07:09
8.	*Berbicara keras keras itu* forbidden *banget, itu sudah tabu*	07:29
9.	*Aku temenan sama banyak orang Eropa, dan setiap mereka ngomong sama aku ngeliatnya kek* interested *gitu*	09:59
10.	*Banyak* followers *gue itu belom tau gue kek gimana*	11:55

11	*Lebih susah untuk lo ngelepasin* political correctness *ini karna lo tumbuh dengan konsep ini*	17:03
12	*Aku temenan sama banyak kek* second generation imigrant *gitu*	18:09
13	*Gue lebih* minory *daripada elo*	19:02
14	*Aku sebagai pendatang punya* responsibility *untuk mempelajari budaya mereka*	19:42
15	*Coba lo cari di* google white family *abis podcast ini*	20:30
16	*Apalagi kalo lo* setting location *di US dan cari keluarga putih, lo gabakal dapet itu*	21:33

Table 2. The percentages of Types of Code Mixing on the Podcast

No.	The Types	Frequences	Percentages
1.	Intra sentential of code-mixing (IS)	14	87,5%
2.	Intra lexical of code-mixing (ILX)	2	12,5%
3.	Involving a change of pronunciation (ICP)	0	0%
Total		16	100%

Table 3. The percentages of the Levels of Code Mixing on the Podcast

No.	The Types	Frequences	Percentages
1.	Word Level	6	37,5%
2.	Phrase Level	4	25%
3.	Baster Level	2	12,5%
4.	Repetition Level	0	0%
5.	Idiom Level	0	0%
6.	Clause Level	4	25%
Total		16	100%

Discussion

Code mixing is the ability to blend languages when interacting with each other, but their discourse remains the same; only their language varies. On the other hand, other elements impact how people combine their languages, such as their educational background, social, cultural, economic, and environmental background, among others.

Depending on syntactical patterns, there are three types of code-mixing argued by (Hoffmann, 1991), intra-sentential code-mixing, Intra lexical code-mixing, and Involving pronunciation changes. According to (Suwito, 1988), code-mixing has several levels of differentiation in the kinds of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. The researchers used this theory from Hoffman to analyze the types of code-mixing on the Podcast. Intra sentential code-mixing was divided by the researchers into three categories: word, phrase, and sentence, and also split intra lexical code-mixing into two categories: prefix and suffix. The researchers also used a theory from Suwito in analyzing the levels of code-mixing on the Podcast.

Intra sentential code-mixing

Intra sentential code-mixing stated by (Hoffmann, 1991) is a written or spoken form containing a term, clause, or sentence border, such as Indonesia – English. According to the data in table 1 above, there are 16 data cases and 14 data that included intra sentential type of code-mixing found on the Podcast.

The first data of intra-sentential code-mixing is "*Belanda adalah* choice *yang lebih bagus dibanding S2 di Amerika"* this utterance is spoken by Naila as a guest, and it is found in the duration of 01:30 minutes from the Podcast. This utterance is placed in the word level of code-mixing because there is only one English word in it. The word level is the primary form of language and comprises one or more morphemes. This theory is argued by (Suwito, 1988).

The second data of intra-sentential code-mixing is "I don't know if it a good thing to talk about it" Naila also speaks this utterance as a guest. It is found in 02:40 minutes from the Podcast. According to (Suwito, 1988), the example of this utterance is included as Clause level because a small set only makes it of words that includes "I" as a subject and "talk" as verbs but is not as long as a sentence.

The third data of intra sentential code-mixing is *"aku sama sekali gak tahu ini tapi orang Belanda itu* they are very direct*, mereka itu blak-blakan"* it is found in the duration 05:56 minutes from the Podcast. Suwito said that code-mixing has several levels of differentiation in the kinds of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. The researchers classified this utterance into clause level because there is subject "they" and this utterance is longer than the phrase but shorter than the sentence.

The fourth data of intra sentential code-mixing is "*Sepetahuan mereka orang dari cina biasanya* their known to take naps during work hour" its also classified into clause level because according to (Suwito, 1988), this sentence contains subject "they" and verb "take naps", it's found in the duration 06:52 minutes from the Podcast that spoken by Naila.

The fifth data is included as clause level, the utterance is "*gue suka makan nasi itu pasti dibilangnya* you do that because you are Asian" it is classified as clause level because there are subject "you" and verb "do" in it, as Suwito argument that clause is a small set of words that includes subject and verbs but is not as long as a sentence. This utterance spoken by Naila in the duration of 07:09 minutes from the Podcast.

The sixth data is "*Berbicara keras keras itu* forbidden *banget, itu sudah dianggap suatu hal yang tabu*", this utterance is placed in the word level of code-mixing because there is only one English word in it, as Suwito said that the word level is the primary form of language and is made up of one or more morphemes, Naila speaks this utterance as a guest, it's found in the duration

07:29 minutes from the Podcast.

The seventh data spoken by Naila in the duration of 09:59 minutes from the Podcast is "*Aku temenan sama banyak orang Eropa, dan setiap mereka ngomong sama aku ngeliatnya kek* interested *gitu*", suwito said that code-mixing has several levels of differentiation one of which is word level. The researchers classified this utterance into word level because there is only one English word contained in the sentence.

The eighth data of intra-sentential code-mixing is included as word level. The utterance is *"Banyak* followers *gue itu belom tau gue kek gimana"* this is spoken by Mr. D as a host; it's found in 11:55 minutes from the Podcast. Suwito said that the word level is the basic form of language and is made up of one or more morphemes, so the utterance in this data is fulfill the condition of this level of code-mixing.

The ninth data is *"Lebih susah untuk lo ngelepasin* political correctness *ini karna lo tumbuh dengan konsep ini"* it's found in the duration of 17:03 minutes from the Podcast spoken by Naila. This level of code-mixing is phrase level. As Suwito said phrase level is a group of words that no a subject or a verb contained.

The tenth data found in the duration of 19:02 minutes from the Podcast is also classified as phrase level, as Suwito said that phrase level is a group of words without containing a subject or a verb. The utterence is *"Aku temenan sama banyak kek second generation imigrant gitu"* this is spoken by Naila in the as a guest.

The eleventh data spoken by Mr. D as a host is *"Gue lebih* minory *daripada elo"* that found in the duration 19:02 minutes from the Podcast. This utterance is placed in the word level of code mixing because Suwito argued that if there is only one english word in the sentence or utterence so it is included as the word level. Word level is the basic form of language and is made up of one or more morphemes.

The twelfth data of intra sentential code mixing that spoken by Naila is *"Aku sebagai pendatang punya* responsibility *untuk mempelajari budaya mereka",* this utterance is classified as word level of code-mixing because there is only one English word contained that is "responsibility", this case is found in the duration 19:42 minutes from the Podcast.

The thirteenth data spoken by Mr. D as a host is *"Coba lo cari di* google white family *abis* podcast *ini"* found in 20:30 minutes from the Podcast. Suwito said that code mixing has several levels of differentiation in the kinds of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. The researchers classified this utterance into phrase levels. According to Suwito's theory, a phrase level is a group of words that no subject or verb contains. This utterance spoken by Mr. D matches the phrase level from Suwito's theory.

The fourteenth data is *"Apalagi kalo lo* setting location *di US dan cari keluarga putih, lo gabakal dapet itu"* spoken by Mr. D in the duration of 21:33 minutes from the Podcast. Suwito said that code-mixing has several levels of differentiation, one of which is phrase level. The researchers classified this utterance into phrase level because this sentence or utterance by Mr. D does not contain a subject or a verb.

From the data of the conversation between Mr. D and Naila above, they are often mixing their language between Indonesian and English. (Hoffmann, 1991) stated that the mixing they do in the conversation is known as intra-sentential code-mixing because their languages are mixed within a sentence border.

Intra lexical code-mixing

According to (Hoffmann, 1991), intra lexical code mixing occurs when speakers connect a word boundary in their speech, for example, Indonesia – English. According to the data in table 1 above, there are 2 data of 16 cases that included intra lexical type of code-mixing found on the Podcast.

The first data is *"saat aku dari Indonesia pindah ke Amerika* Culturshock-*nya itu lebih sedikit",* this utterance is included as intra lexical suffix code-mixing, because the speaker inserts the word "Culturshock" with "nya" when it has to be "The Cultureshock". This case is classified into baster levels of code-mixing. According to (Suwito, 1988) baster level is made up of two parts that combine to provide one connotation. This format is mainly taken from English, and English terms are suffixed with Indonesian suffixes. Naila speaks this utterance as a guest. It is found in 03:17 minutes from the Podcast.

The second data that spoken by Naila as a guest is *"saat ke Belanda aku nggak tahu sama sekali apa yang harus* di-expect*"*. In this utterance, Naila combines Indonesian prefixes with an English word so that it can be classified as baster level. baster level comprises two parts that combine to provide one connotation, Suwito argues this definition. This case was found in 20:30 minutes from the Podcast.

Involving changes in pronunciation

At the phonological level, this form of code-mixing happens when Indonesian people pronounce English words, and their words are converted into Indonesian phonological form. This theory is stated by (Hoffmann, 1991). For example, "bottle" is pronounced "botol," and "photo" is pronounced "poto". Still, in this Podcast, the researchers did not uncover any data involving a pronunciation change because the speakers speak English very well like a native.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and obtaining the results, the researchers discovered various code-mixing on Mr. D's Podcast YouTube channel. The information is divided into the types and levels of code-mixing based on Hoffman and Suwito's theory. The researchers used Hoffman's approach to a video on Mr. D's Podcast YouTube channel, where code-mixing is classified into 3 kinds: intra-sentential code-mixing, inter-lexical code-mixing, and code-mixing involving a change in pronunciation. While analyzing a video on Mr. D's Podcast YouTube channel, the Researchers employed Suwito's theory to determine the amount of code-mixing. There are six degrees of code-mixing: word level, phrase level, baster level, reduplication or repetition, idiom level, and clause level. As an outcome, the Researchers discovered 16 pieces of information in code-mixing on the Podcast. According to the report, intra-sentential code-mixing is the most common type, accounting for approximately 87.5 percent of all code-mixing. There is intra lexical code-mixing with 12.5 percent in the table above. The minor percentages involve a pronunciation change since the researchers didn't uncover any pronunciation change data. Then, there are 16 pieces of information on the levels of code-mixing on the Podcast. The statistics revealed that the word level had the most considerable percentages of code-mixing at 37.5 percent, followed by the phrase level at 25 percent, the baster level at 12.5 percent, then the clause level at 25 idiom level, and the repetition level at 0 percent.

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