

THE USE OF INDONESIAN ENGLISH CODE MIXING ON CINTA LAURA'S GRADUATION INTERVIEW

Zulfikar Eko Saputro¹, Trisnendri Syahrizal²

IKIP Siliwangi

¹ rekizulfikar@studentikipsiliwangi.ac.id, ² trisnendri@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

Abstract

Code-mixing is a study that learns about the understanding of mixing two codes or more languages that speakers or writers situation without changing the meaning of the sentence. The study purposes to find out code-mixing was used and to find out how many codes were used in the Interview. This research method applies descriptive qualitative. The data analysis of this research is Indonesian English code-mixing on Cinta Laura's Graduation Interview. These data are taken from a spoken interview that was written in scripts. The result of this research data are analyzed using the linguistic form in code-mixing based on Suwito's theory, it reveals that the linguistic forms which mostly used are: "Word" (7,32%), "Phrase" (2,75%), "Clause" (1,22%), and "Word Repetition" (0,31%).

Keywords: Code-mixing, Sociolinguistic, Linguistic Form

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistic is one line of macro linguistic that learns about the relationship between society and language, then how language is used in multilingual speech term community (Wibowo et al., 2017). The relation between society and language can not be separated. The study that learns about the relation of society and language are called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is related with investigating between language and society with the aim being a good understanding of the structure of language and how the function of language in communication; the equivalent purpose in the sociology of language is trying to find out how social structure could be better understood from the study of language (Sutrismi, 2014). Sociolinguistics focuses on the differences use of language in society, it means that an object could be the one of object language learning from another language.

Bilingual has the choice in the use of language since it is a selection to deliver the meaning Johansson (2013) in (Hanafiah et al., 2020). Bilingual is understood as the one that able two languages during communication can use. Bilingualism is set-off key from factor triggering code-mixing. The contact in the process of languages guides to the phenomenon of code-mixing (Hanafiah et al., 2020). The other factors of affect code-mixing to show three factors; they are cultural factors, social factors, and individual factors (Syam, Sangkala, & Syarif, 2018) in (Hanafiah et al., 2020). In addition, code-mixing is different from code-switching. Nowadays, many Indonesian people use two or more languages simultaneously, such as Indonesian and English. This condition can called it code-mixing, because on the same topic where people use more than one languages.

Code-mixing is a study that learns about the understanding of mix two codes or more languages that speakers or writers in discourse; the principal characteristics in code-mixing are informal situations and relaxed situation as a state by (Saputro, 2013) in (Wulandari, 2016). Many factors which affect people's mix these codes are about their background such as culture, social,

education, economic, and etc. Code-mixing occurs as the result of bilingualism. It happens oftentimes are the middle of bilingual communities. Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in the course of a sentence from two dissimilar grammatical systems (Mohammed et al., 2015). Code-mixing happens in daily life such as in interviews, speeches, conversations, seminar, and so much more.

The Researchers chooses interview from Cinta Laura when she graduated from Columbia University to become the source or object in this research. Cinta Laura is one of talent artist from Indonesia. Cinta Laura always speaks in two languages, Indonesian and English at the same time. The reason she always speaks in two languages is because related to her parent, educational background, and environment. The interesting one of takes this interview because when The Researchers listen carefully about her interview oftentimes she mixes her state between Indonesian and English. Basically she uses Bahasa on the topic, but she inserts English at the same time. It is very interesting to study the types of code-mixing. Therefore, this is the reason why the researchers are interest to analyze it. Moreover, The Researchers hope this research can give knowledge about code-mixing phenomenon that can happen in social life.

METHOD

The type of the research involves descriptive qualitative study. The researchers describe this research using a linguistic form of the word written from the interview. According to Nuraeni & Farid (2018) state that qualitative data usually include recorded spoken data and transcribed to textual form into written notes or documents. The subject of this research is from Cinta Laura's Graduation Interview and the object is the use of code-mixing which is used when she answers questions from the interviewer. The data collected from the interview video of VOA Indonesia. Otherwise, with quantitative data, the qualitative data is a bit difficult to be gathered. In qualitative research, there is no assertive limitations on what can be considered data. (Richards, 2005) in (Wibowo et al., 2017) concludes that qualitative research can treat everything around the topic for potential data. In analyzing the data, the researchers analyzed and describe the steps based on the theory from Suwito about code-mixing form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

From the analysis of data above, it reveals that the linguistic forms which mostly used are: "Word" (7,32%) , "Phrase" (2,75%), "Clause" (1,22%), and "Word Repetition" (0,31%). The Researchers did not find Idiom and Baster. The most amount from a form of code-mixing is word that followed by phrase as the second, clause as the third, word repetation as the forth whereas the two from form of code-mixing is not be used such as idiom and baster. Based on the video of the interview, the researchers did not find the statement that contains idiom and baster which be used by Cinta Laura. From this spoken interview that was written in scripts, Cinta Laura used 11,59% code-mixing that classified in result part from 328 words of Indonesian English. This phenomenon can be called code-mixing.

Discussion

Based on the analysis of data above, it reveals that the researcher found 4 types of code-mixing in the utterance of Cinta Laura's Graduation Interview. This research divides the sentence using code-mixing form theory analysis by (Suwito, 1985) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018).

1. Word of Code-mixing

Data 1: *Kalo di Amerika biasanya kan **undergraduate** S1 itu 4 tahun, tapi aku selesai 3 tahun.*

As we see most of the utterance use Indonesian but then one of the word “undergraduate” is English. They mix code in one utterance. However, this “undergraduate” can be considered as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. As seen, “undergraduate” as word among other Indonesian words, this phenomena is regarded as Code-mixing.

Data 2: *...aku sedikit tiba tiba **shaky**.*

The word of “shaky” is English word from the Indonesian utterance. And it can be as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. As we can see that “shaky” word is between Indonesian utterance, therefore it can be inserted as Code-mixing.

Data 3: *Aku orangnya **determine** banget.*

The word in underline is word of code-mixing because it appears among Indonesian utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. However, when we find one word in different language from the utterance it can be defined as code-mixing.

Data 4: *Kita harus **confident** sama diri kita sendiri.*

The word in underline it shows code-mixing. They mix of code in Indonesian English utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. The word of “confident” in Indonesian utterance can be considered as code-mixing.

Data 5: *Aku juga jadi TA buat **Professor** Herbert Terrance.*

As we find word of “Professor” is an English word from Indonesian utterance. They mix of code in one utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. It means that “professor” in Indonesian utterance can inserted as code-mixing.

Data 6: *90% **sure** aku bakal pindah ke.....*

The word of “sure” is an English word among Indonesian utterance. It shows as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. It means that word of “sure” from Indonesian utterance above can included as code-mixing.

Data 7: ***Chill** aja, aku kan gak pernah.....*

As we see that most of the utterance above used Indonesian, but the word of “chill” is in English. It can be inserted as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. However, when we find one word in different language from the utterance, the phenomena is regarded as code-mixing.

Data 8: *khusus ini, aku akan **obviously** pindah ke LA*

As we find the English word of “obviously” in Indonesian utterance above, it shows as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. As seen “obviously” as English word among other Indonesian words, this phenomena is included as code-mixing.

Data 9: *karena aku udah punya **agent** disitu.*

The word of “agent” is an English word in among other Indonesian words. They mix of code in one utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. It can shows that “agent” in Indonesian utterance above can be considered as word of code-mixing.

Data 10: *Aku bakal coba **acting** di Amerika.*

The word in underline above is a word of code-mixing. As seen, the English word of “acting” is in the middle of Indonesian words. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. However, this “acting” in Indonesian utterance above can be considered as word of code-mixing.

Data 11: *Kalo lagi **semester** lagi sekolah itu bener bener 100% **focus** aku di sekolah.*

The words of “semester” and “focus” is from English in Indonesian utterance. It can shows as word of code-mixing. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. However, when we find one word from the utterance in different language it can be defined as code-mixing.

Data 12: *Itu **opportunity** yang besar banget dan susah banget untuk orang dapetin itu.*

The word in underline “opportunity” shows as code-mixing. They mix of code in Indonesian English utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. Therefore, when we find a word in different language from the utterance, it can be defined as code-mixing phenomena.

Data 13: *Kayak misalnya dulu sempet ada banyak **haters** yang bilang “oh cinta gak pinter..*

The word in underline above is a word of code-mixing, because this English word found in Indonesian utterance. Based on theory from (Mohammed et al., 2015) that Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in course of sentence from two dissimilar grammatical system. . As we can see that “haters” word is between Indonesian utterance, therefore it can be inserted as Code-mixing.

Data 14: *Pertama generasi muda harus kerja keras, kedua harus disiplin, ketiga harus jujur **and** keempat pantang menyerah.*

As we see most of the utterance used is in Indonesian, but the one word “and” is English word. It means that “and” can be considered as code-mixing. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries. As we can see that “and” is between Indonesian words, therefore it can be inserted as code-mixing phenomena.

2. Phrase of Code-mixing

Data 1: *Dan aku hampir gak punya social life.*

The phrase in underline above is a phrase of code-mixing, because this English phrase found in Indonesian utterance. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries, as when a Indonesian-English bilingual said: *dan aku hampir gak punya social life* (I almost didn't have social life). This utterance said by Indonesian mix with English. Therefore, it can be inserted as code-mixing.

Data 2: *Aku juga jadi TA, teaching assistant buat....*

As we see that "teaching assistant" is an English phrase in Indonesian utterance. It can be included to phrases of code-mixing. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries, as when an Indonesian-English bilingual happened, it can be regarded as code-mixing.

Data 3: *Sejak aku dapat tawaran untuk menjadi road scholar itu....*

This phrase in underline above is a phrase of code-mixing. However, that "road scholar" phrase of English among Indonesian utterance. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries. However, when we find one word from the utterance in different language it can be defined as code-mixing.

Data 4: *.....tapi juga bisa jadi International actress.*

The English phrase in Indonesian utterance above, it shows code-mixing. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries. It means that "International actress" as phrase in Indonesian utterance is regarded as code-mixing.

Data 5: *Aku juga jadi TA, Teaching Assistant buat...*

As we find the phrase of "Teaching Assistant" is an English phrase found from Indonesian utterance. According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries. As seen that "teaching assistant" as phrase among Indonesian utterance, this phenomena is regarded as code-mixing.

Data 6: *.....kalo lagi summer holiday sama winter holiday aja.*

From this Indonesian utterance there are two English phrase. As when an Indonesian English bilingual happened, it shows code-mixing According to Hoffman (1991) in (Sutrismi, 2014) Intra sentential code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that happens underneath phrase, clauses and also sentence boundaries. As seen, "summer holiday" and "winter holiday" as phrases between other Indonesian words, this phenomena can be regarded as code-mixing.

3. Clause of Code-mixing

Data 1: *My hard work paid off, aku udah...aku kerja keras banget...*

The English clause in the Indonesian utterance above, it shows code-mixing. However, they mix of code in one utterance. According to Wardhaugh (1986) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018) code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means

that clause “My hard work pay off” from the Indonesian utterance above can be included as code-mixing.

Data 2: *Kalo aku mau sesuatu **I’m gonna get it.***

The English clause of “I’m gonna get it” is insert to clause of code-mixing. They mix of code in Indonesian utterance. According to Wardhaugh (1986) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018) code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. As seen, “I’m gonna get it” as clause among other Indonesian words, this phenomena is regarded as Code-mixing.

Data 3: *Apa aku kurang tau pengen jadi apa, **I really don’t know.***

As we see most of the utterance used Indonesian but the clause of “I really don’t know” is English. However, this clause can be considered as clause of code-mixing. According to Wardhaugh (1986) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018) code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Therefore, when we find a word in different language from the utterance, it can be defined as code-mixing.

Data 4: ***I don’t really happy,** karena aku orangnya...*

The clause in underline, it shows code-mixing. They mix of code in one Indonesian English utterance. According to Wardhaugh (1986) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018) code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. As seen, when an Indonesian English bilingual happened, it can be regarded as code-mixing.

4. Word Repetition of Code-mixing

Data: *Aku kerja keras banget setiap hari pokoknya **school, school, school.***

As we find the word of “school” is an English word from the Indonesian utterance. And this “school” is repetition more than one word in the utterance. According to theory from (Purba, 2017) that word repetition is found in a wide range of languages group, though it can be a level of linguistic productivity varies. It means that “school” word in Indonesian utterance can inserted to be a word repetition of code-mixing.

According to (Wardhaugh, 1986b) in (Nuraeni & Farid, 2018) occurrence of bilingualism result in the phenomenon of code switching and code-mixing. Thus, Indonesian people support to speak in English or more languages at the same time. It can guide people to do language communication like Cinta Laura when she interviewed in her graduation event. Most of her viewers are Indonesian people, therefore she use code-mixing to give her statement to Media. The reason of people using code-mixing because their environment, education background and where they came from into the selection language used. It is very reasonable when people want to develop their ability and knowledge in a second language become bilingual.

CONCLUSION

Code-mixing is a study that learns about the understanding of mixing two codes or more languages that speakers or writers situation without changing the meaning of the sentence. In this research, Cinta Laura applied Indonesian English code-mixing in her statement in the graduation interview. From the analysis of data above, it reveals that the linguistic forms which mostly used are: “Word” (7,32%), “Phrase” (2,75%), “Clause” (1,22%), and “Word Repetition”

(0,31%). The Researchers did not find Idiom and Baster. The reason people use code-mixing is because of their environment, educational background and where they came from into the selection language used.

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