

## THE USE OF CODE MIXING BETWEEN INDONESIA AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON RUANG SANDI PODCAST

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**ABSTRACT.** The purpose of the research was to find out the forms of code mixing and the dominant forms of code mixing used by podcaster and guest star on Ruang Sandi podcast. The researcher took the data from six videos on Ruang Sandi podcast, from June 2020 until January 2021, especially the woman guest stars aged 20 to 30 years. This research was descriptive qualitative. The researcher used documentation method in collecting the data and then the data were classified using Suwito's theory and presented in table form. Based on the result of the study, the researcher found that there were 705 code mixing consisting of 290 insertion of word, 216 insertion of phrase, 75 insertion of hybrid, 18 insertion of reduplication, 11 insertion of idiom, and 95 insertion of clause. The dominant forms was insertion of word with the percentage 41,13%.

**Keywords:** Code Mixing; Podcast.

**ABSTRAK.** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk campur kode dan untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk campur kode yang lebih dominan digunakan oleh podcaster dan bintang tamu di podcast Ruang Sandi. Penulis mengambil data dari enam video podcast Ruang Sandi edisi Juni 2020 sampai Januari 2021 khusus bintang tamu perempuan yang berusia 20 sampai 30 tahun. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penulis menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data kemudian data tersebut diklasifikasikan menggunakan teori Suwito dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel. Berdasarkan pada hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan bahwa ada 705 campur kode berisi 290 insertion of word, 216 insertion of phrase, 75 insertion of hybrid, 18 insertion of reduplication, 11 insertion of idiom, dan 95 insertion of clause. Bentuk campur kode yang lebih dominan adalah insertion of word dengan persentase 41,13%.

**Kata kunci:** Campur kode; Podcast

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool needed by humans to communicate with other people. Without language humans cannot communicate with other people. According to (Sanggam Siahaan, 2008), language is a set of rules used by human as a tool of their communication. Therefore language is a very important communication tool in human life. The science that studies language is called linguistic. Two important things that influence in linguistics are society and language. On the branches that discusses the relationship between language and society is sociolinguistics. According to (Sali, A, 2013), sociolinguistic is the interaction between language, culture, and society. Especially the Indonesian people who have various ethnicities and different cultures of course have different languages. Because language is a means of communication, one needs to communicate with other members of society. Indonesia and regional language or what is called the mother tongue are the languages used by the people of Indonesia. In many situation they often mix languages when they are talking to someone. They often use the language they have to express themselves in various media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, twitter, YouTube, TV, and in daily conversation. The phenomena of using more than one language is called code mixing. (F. Risdianto, 2013), said that code mixing refers to the mixing of two or more is a language or varieties

of language or language varieties in speech". Furthermore, (Sumarsono, 2014) states that code mixing is similar to what has been called interference of one language into another language. In today's modern era, not only do they mix Indonesian and regional languages but also Indonesian and foreign language. Because of Indonesia is a part international population so the use of code mixing within foreign language often is used by Indonesian people when they met many people from other countries that have different language. To converse well, of course Indonesia language with foreign language are mixed by them. Generally, code mixing sentences, "*saya lagi on the way (I am on the way), please balas chat saya (please, response to my chat)*". So far, maybe in this way they look so powerful, more educated or intellectual. Moreover, that phenomena are not only found in the real conversation in daily life but also it happens in the one of podcast.

Podcast is a digital audio or video file or recording, usually part of a themed series that can be downloaded from a website to a media player or computer to record and upload as a podcast (Fadilah et al., 2017). This podcast is very different from radio because this is broadcast directly from a certain frequency. Podcast does not display commercial and song breaks so we can watch and listen more flexibly, like when we go to work or back at home, when boredom hits, or at bedtime. In essence, we can play podcast whenever and wherever we want. We can

watch repeatedly because it can downloaded. Lately a lot of content creators and influencers create content based on podcast. Many viewers are interested to the content because there is an interesting discussion and it seems more relaxed that it contains news, sharing about business, education, hobbies, health and so on. Podcast give viewers full access to select their favorite program according to their convenience and listen to it. The topic ideas for podcast are usually presented in from of episodes.

In Indonesia itself there are also some podcast and one of them is the Ruang Sandi podcast. Ruang Sandi podcast is an interesting program. In that podcast program, there is a podcaster who is very extraordinary and intelligent namely Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno with figures or guest stars who are innovation, inspire, and educate, packaged in a fun and interesting way. Besides presenting entertaining programs, Sandiaga Uno and guest stars also shared experiences on how to stars a business, open employment opportunities, and motivation to rise from adversity. In Ruang Sandi podcast, guest stars often mix between Indonesia and English language in their communication.

Based on the identification of the problems, this study focus on the forms of code mixing and dominant of forms code mixing used by guest star on Ruang Sandi podcast. The researcher use Suwito's theory to classify the forms of code mixing. Moreover, in this research is focused in the written discourse of code mixing from six videos on Ruang Sandi podcast edition June 2020 to January 2021. Based on research questions, this research has the purpose to find out the forms of code mixing and to find out the dominant of forms code mixing used by guest star on Ruang Sandi podcast. In this research, the researcher hopes can be useful for readers, namely increasing the reader's knowledge about code mixing. Besides that, this research can also be useful for the next researcher as a reference to conduct research about code mixing.

There were several forms of code mixing according to some experts. But the researcher used the theory of (Suwito, 1983) which divides there are six forms of code mixing, such as the insertion of word, the insertion of phrase, the insertion of hybrid, the insertion of reduplication, the insertion of idiom and the insertion of clause.

1. The insertion of word

Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme. Morpheme is not merely the smallest units of grammatical structure but also the smallest meaningful unit ((Carstairs McCarthy, 2002)). There are basic noun, adjective, verb, etc. For example: house, table, happy, good, pray, etc.

The second is bound morpheme. This morpheme is cannot stand alone as independent words. It must be joined to other free morphemes. It can be as prefix and suffix. In prefix, it occurs before other free morphemes. For example: dis-like, unhappy. Un-able, re-read. In suffix, it follows other morphemes, for example: sleep-ping, walk-ed, clear-ly, slow-ly, teach-er, etc. For example: a. *Kemarin saya chatting dengan Ani.* b. *Dia sangat shock mendengar berita itu.*

2. The Insertion of Phrase

Phrase insertion is kind of code mixing that happens when a phrase is inserted in a speech act. Phrase is a group of two or more words that contain without subject and predicate. It functions as a part of sentence. In Oxford dictionary, phrase is a group of words which have particular meaning when used together. (For example: *Dia bekerja sebagai event organizer.* "Even organizer" contains two words and there is no subject and predicate. It functions as a noun.

3. The Insertion of Hybrid

Hybrid means that the combination pieces of word pieces. It is a result of combining of two elements from different languages and it creates one meaning. According to (Saputro, 2013) hybrid is the composed part of words. The hybrid used here is combination between Indonesian word and English word. For example: *Buruan kerjakan laporannya, deadline-nya 2 jam lagi.*

4. The insertion of reduplication

Reduplication means that repetition. Word reduplication is the repetition of one word becomes two words in one sentence or utterance. Actually the sense of reduplication is coming from the concept of Indonesian language. For example: *Kabar aku fine-fine saja kok.* In this utterance, "fine-fine" belongs to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice.

5. The Insertion of Idiom

Idiom is multi items whose meaning is not fully predictable from their component. (Carstairs McCarthy, 2002) defines an idiom as expression whose meaning is not predictable on the basis of the meanings of its component. An idiom can be definite as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word. It means that the meaning of the idiom will be different from the component of the words, idiom creates a different meaning from real meaning if the words are translated word by word. For example: *By the way makasih banyak ya, sudah bantuin aku ngerjain PR.*

6. The Insertion of Clause

A clause is a grammatical unit in the form of

a group of words at least consist of subject and predicate and potentially into sentences ((Kridalaksana, 2008)). There are two kinds of clauses. The first is independent clause and the second is dependent clause. For example: *Kamu seharusnya tahu bahwa health is important.*

## METHOD

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. In this research, descriptive qualitative method is designed by applying naturalistic design. This method used in order to discover, identify, analyze, and describe the code mixing is used guest star on Ruang Sandi podcast. In this research, the researcher used primary data and secondary data. The primary data are taken directly from the data source on Ruang Sandi podcast and the secondary data, the researcher uses supporting materials such as books, journal or article, and thesis related to the problems. In the collected the data, the researcher used some procedures or steps to take the data namely: watching the whole video in several times, then transcribing the whole utterances podcaster and guest star, selecting utterances which are contained code mixing, identifying the code mixing by reading the transcript and the last, drawing conclusion. The researcher analyzed the forms of code mixing used Suwito's theory. The researcher made a table to be classified every forms of code mixing that appears on the video then make conclusion.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher take six forms of code mixing from six videos Ruang Sandi podcast. For each video the researcher take one sentence of code mixing between Indonesia language and English language as example which contains insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of reduplication, insertion of idiom and insertion of clause.

### 1. Insertion of Word

1. Karena memang cita-cita pingin jadi dokter, tapi **feeling** orang tua itu suka lebih benar.
2. Jadi di podcast Ruang Sandi kita mau panggil juga semua pendengar kalau punya kesempatan tolong **support**.
3. Pokoknya yang penting gue **survive**, gue masih bisa makan, gue masih bisa bertahan.
4. Karena kalau mau jadi pengusaha harus seperti pengusaha dalam arti punya leadership yang bagus.
5. Kalau saya sebut **brand** Indonesia mereka pasti akan langsung pakai yang punya saya aja deh

6. Akhirnya kita coba bikin dan ternyata lumayan tanggapannya ya, kayanya **awareness** orang-orang yang peduli lingkungan juga mulai.

### 2. Insertion of Phrase

1. Karena saya juga banyak terlibat di kegiatan-kegiatan untuk eeeee, gimana bisa perbaiki situasi **mental health** kita.
2. Kalau untuk barang-barang sebenarnya ngga mesti ada perubahan selain nambahin hand sanitizer atau air dan sabun ketika mencuci tangan.
3. Nanti takutnya mereka kenapa-kenapa, **because during the time**, aku ingat banget mereka juga ada.
4. Jadi kita harus punya **fighting spirit** dan hanya punya dorongan yang kuta untuk melakukan sesuatu.
5. Terus gimana tu meyakinkan eeeee, **store owner** karena saya juga punya beberapa produk yang udah punya nama dan itu perjuangan untuk bisa masuk mall.
6. Dan kita tu punya konsep yang sama memang tentang info **food waste** ini ya, tentang sampah makanan ini.

### 3. Insertion of Hybrid

1. Jadi emang ini satu penyakit yang mesti kita tingkatkan **awareness-nya** ya.
2. Diprediksi sebelum akhir tahun ada kurang lebih 50 juta vaksin yang bisa diaplikasikan, **di-execute** ke masyarakat.
3. Nah yayasan ini kebetulan **majority-nya** adalah anak-anak down syndrome.
4. Aku ke salah satu perusahaan besar, aku presentasi ke mereka terus itu di tengah-tengah **di-cut**, om.
5. Jadi memang sebagian harus diimpor dari luar. Cuma semua **manufacture-nya** itu semuanya di Indonesia.
6. Jadi waktu pertama kali kita bikin garda pangan, **founder-nya** ada tiga orang.

### 4. Insertion of Reduplication

1. Makanya pas pindahan rumah, buku-buku aku mana ya? yang **diary-diary** langsung aku ambil.
2. Tapi karena aku update ilmu, aku nanya, aku cari **paper-paper**, oke sekarang aku tau ada lagi yang lebih ni.
3. Terus ada **surprise-surprise** di belakang panggung kaya misalnya waktu itu di Singapura.
4. Dengan aku menjadi anaknya bapa sama ibu, Om, aku punya **privilege-privilege** yang lebih.
5. Makanya sekarang udah mulai banyak ya **skincare-skincare** lokal yang pakatnya buat laki-laki.

6. Makanya kita banyak rancang **game-game** gitu ya, yang menyenangkanlah.
5. **Insertion of Idiom**
1. Apakah dia akan punya perspektif yang negatif, ataukah nanti produk ini akan negatif karena ngga di **take care** serius.
  2. Habis itu aku udah langsung mikirin dari sini ke tempat shooting adalah satu jam. **Let say**, aku spend satu setengah jam.
  3. Kalau ngga bisa sebut nama tariannya, **it's okay**.
  4. Putri akan melawan saya **head to head**.
  5. Nah menurut mba Eva kira-kira kapan ya Indonesia bisa sampai **zero waste**?
6. **Insertion of Clause**
1. Nanti siapa tau kalau kamu jadi artis, **you can help people too, with your platform with your image**.
  2. Akhirnya tidak ada yang mendekati dan skor dimenangkan oleh dokter Twindy, **you are the winner**.
  3. Tapi sebenarnya kalau dibalikin kaya, **I have to learn so many things about life from them**.
  4. Akhirnya aku merasa bahwa **I think I need to prove myself, I need to explore**, aku bisanya apa, aku sukanya apa dan aku ikut semua organisasi sekolah.
  5. Pemirsa podcast ruang sandi ini yang ingin saya selalu sampaikan kepada teman-teman UMKM, **your job will not be finish when you sold your product**.
  6. Tapi kalau Eva sendiri timbul ide ini seperti apa. Terus gimana, **how did you start**?

In this part, the researcher will explain about the data have been found in conversation between podcaster and guest star on Ruang Sandi Podcast. From all the data found, the researcher only described a few example of code mixing forms.

#### 1. Insertion of word

The researcher found 290 data which are indicate as word form. For example in third video, when podcaster said,

*“Jadi di podcaster ruang sandi kita mau panggil juga semua pendengar kalau punya kesempatan tolong **support**.”*

The utterance above was in Indonesian and then the podcaster mixed word “support” in the last of utterance. The word that he mixed was English word, so it could be said the mixing of English in Indonesian utterance. The word “support” came out on podcaster’s utterance when podcaster asked to guest star who works as businessman. The word “support” was free morpheme because could stand alone as a single word.

Next, in the second video, the guest star said, *“**Pokoknya yang penting gue survive, gue masih bisa makan, gue masih bisa bertahan**”.*

This utterance was in Indonesian and the guest star mixed English word “survive” in the middle of utterance. The guest star mixed English word in Indonesian utterance. “Survive” in Indonesia language means “bertahan”. Based on the mixing that done by podcaster in his utterance, it can be said that the word that podcaster inserted in his utterance includes in the word form of code mixing. The word “survive” was free morpheme because could stand alone.

#### 2. Insertion of Phrase

Here, the researcher discussed three data in the phrase form. Based on the data in the first video, the guest star said, *“**Karena saya juga banyak terlibat di kegiatan-kegiatan untuk eeeee, gimana bisa perbaiki situasi mental health kita**”.*

The first language is Indonesia and the second language is English. This phrase contains two word and three is no subject and predicate. The word “mental” and “health” have their own function and their meaning. But then these two word used together. These two word will shape a phrase “mental health” have a meaning in Indonesia language “kesehatan mental”. It function as a noun.

Next, the same example, we can see in second video, the guest star said,

*“**Kalau untuk barang-barang sebenarnya ngga mesti ada perubahan selain nambahin hand sanitizer atau air dan sabun ketika mencuci tangan**”.*

This phrase contains two words and there is no subject and predicate. The word “hand” and “sanitizer” have their own function and their meaning. But then these two words used together, these two word will shape a phrase “hand sanitizer” have a meaning in Indonesia language “pembersih tangan”. It function as noun.

Other example of code mixing in form phrase in the third video, the guest star said, *“**Nanti takutnya mereka kenapa-kenapa, because during that time, aku ingat banget mereka juga ada**”.*

This utterance was in Indonesia and then the guest star mixed phrase. So it could be said the mixing of English in Indonesian utterance. This phrase contains four words: *because, during, that, and time*. From those three word have own function and meaning but after those word became a group of word they will be a phrase. This phrase means in Indonesian language is “karena selama itu”. It functions as a adverbial phrase.

### 3. Insertion of Hybrid

Here, the researcher discussed two data in the hybrid form. The data in the first video, podcaster said, "*Jadi emang ini satu penyakit yang mesti kita tingkatkan **awareness-nya** ya*".

It can be seen that the podcaster gave the Indonesian affixation "nya" in the word of "awareness". It is include into hybrid affixation Indonesian suffix. The structure "nya" as suffix and awareness as word" it becomes hybrid **awareness-nya**. So, awareness-nya belongs to hybrid because it comes from the combination between English and Indonesia language.

Next, the second video podcaster said, "*Diprediksi sebelum akhir tahun ada kurang lebih 50 juta vaksin yang bisa diaplikasikan, **di-execute** ke masyarakat*".

Based on the utterance above it can be seen that the podcaster gave the Indonesia affixation "**di**" on the word of "**execute**". It is include into hybrid affixation Indonesian prefix. The structure is "**di** as prefix and **execute** as word" it becomes hybrid **di-execute**. So, di-execute belongs to hybrid because it comes from the combination between English and Indonesian language.

### 4. Insertion of Reduplication

The researcher discussed two data in the reduplication form. Like the example in the third video, the guest star said,

"*Terus ada aja **surprise-surprise** di belakang panggung kaya misalnya waktu itu di Singapura*".

Based on the utterance above it can be seen that the guest star done repeated the word "surprise" becomes "surprise-surprise" in his utterance. This reduplication word means "kejutan-kejutan". In this "surprise-surprise" belong to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice.

Next, the researcher took in the fourth video, the guest star said, "*Dengan aku menjadi anaknya Bapa sama Ibu, om, aku punya **privilege-privilege** yang lebih*".

Based on the utterance above it can be seen that the guest star done repeat the word "privilege" becomes "privilege-privilege" in his utterance. This reduplication word means "hak istimewa- hak istimewa". In this "privilege-privilege" belong to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice.

### 5. Insertion of Idiom

The researcher took data of code mixing in the first video and fifth video. The guest star said, "*Apakah dia akan punya perspektif yang negatif, ataukah nanti produk ini akan negatif karena **ngga ditake care** serius*".

It can be seen that the guest star mixed idiom form in his utterance. The words "take care" has means "to give particular attention". But if the words are translated word by word, it would create a different meaning. "Take care" belongs to idiom because the meaning is not predictable from each words that construct it.

Next, in the fifth video the podcaster said, "*Putri akan melawan saya **head to head***".

Based on the utterance above it can be seen that the podcaster mixed Indonesian utterance with idiom form "head to head" from the English language. This idiom contains three of words" head, to and head. If it was translated word by word, it would create a different meaning from the component of the word. This idiom means "one on one or face to face". The type of idiom used by podcaster was an idiom using body parts.

### 6. Insertion of Clause

In the first video the guest star said, "*Nanti siapa tau kalau kamu jadi artis, **you can help people too, with your platform with your image***".

The podcaster inserted "you can help people too, with your platform with your image". In the form of code mixing, the mixing that podcaster did is included in the clause form, because the mixing of the language can be classified as independent clause. The theory of independent clause is if the clause can stand alone without any other clause. So, the podcaster mixed it into clause form.

Next, in the second video, the podcaster said, "*Akhirnya tidak ada yang mendekati dan skor dimenangkan oleh dokter Twindy, **you are the winner***".

The code mixing clause form that done by podcaster is "you are the winner". It is include into independent clause because it can stand alone without any other clauses that make it to be perfect.

## SIMPULAN

The celebrities who were capable of speaking more than one language fluently used code-mixing in different frequency. In Ruang Sandi podcast from June 2020 until January 2021, the researcher found 705 data from six forms of code mixing. There were insertion of word 290 data, insertion of phrase 216 data, insertion of hybrid 75 data, insertion of reduplication 18 data, insertion of idiom 11 data, and insertion of clause 95 data. From data above, could be showed that insertion of word was the biggest number of occurrence of code mixing with the percentage 41,13%, next insertion of phrase 30,63%,

followed by insertion of clause 13,48%, insertion of hybrid 10,63%, insertion of reduplication 2,56%, and insertion of idiom 1,57%. So, based on the percentage of data above. It could be concluded that insertion of word was the most dominant forms of code mixing and the lowest percentage is insertion of idiom.

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