An Analysis of English-Indonesian Code-Mixing Used by Marion Jola

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Abstract. This study analyzed Marion Jola's usage of code mixing in a YouTube video. The writer used the theory proposed by Muysken to identify the different types of code mixing found in the utterance of Marion Jola and to figure out her reasons of using code mixing. Since the data were taken in the form of spoken words rather than numerical data, the author then applied descriptive qualitative method to answer the research questions. 44 data of code mixing were found as a result of the analysis. There were 13 data classified as insertion type, 14 data classified as alternation type and 17 data identified as congruent lexicalization type. Furthermore, this study discovered nine reasons of Marion Jola mixing code based on Hoffmann theory. 1) talking about a particular topic 13 times, 2) quoting somebody else 3 times, 3) being emphatic about something 1 time, 4) interjection 2 times, 5) repetition used for clarification 2 times, 6) intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 4 times, 7) expressing group identity 5 times, 8) to soften or strengthen request or command 2 times, 9) because of lexical need 15 times and there is no data found concerning the reason to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only limited audience. The lack of equivalent lexicon between the languages is the most frequent cause of language mixing among bilingual or multilingual individuals and Marion Jola is one of them.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics · Code Mixing · Marion Jola · YouTube video

1 Introduction

Humans use language to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and knowledge to others. In line with [1]. Language is generally considered as a tool of communication used by humans to make connections.

English is now the language most widely taught as a foreign language [2]. As a bridge to information, knowlegde, and culture around the world, English is increasingly utilized for more than just communication as stated by [3–5]. In general, English is used as a second language. However, English is the third language of the majority of Indonesians. Because they first learned and mastered the regional and official Indonesian languages. It is referred to as bilingual and multilingual in sociolinguistics [6, 7]. Someone who is bilingual can speak two languages, while someone who is multilingual can speak more than two languages.

Code switching and code mixing are terms used by sociolinguistics scientists to describe the process of using two or more languages in monologue or dialog. This phenomenon has evolved into a societal trend or style of communication, particularly among young people. Marion Jola, a singer from Indonesian Idol Season 9 is one of them.

2 Research Method

The writer used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data for this research. As stated by [8] Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The data in this research is considered qualitative since it comes in the form of spoken words rather than numbers and according to [9] that a qualitative research is a study to investigate and understand the meaning individuals or groups assume to be a social or a human problem. It is used to discover and understand why and how a social phenomenon occurs. The writer attempted to describe the many types of code mixing used by Marion Jola in a video entitled *"Berkat Tuhan Dalam Hidup Marion Jola – Daniel Tetangga Kamu"*, as well as the reasons why Marion Jola does code mixing.

2.1 Data Source

The data for this study were taken from a YouTube video named *"Berkat Tuhan Dalam Hidup Marion Jola - Daniel Tetangga Kamu."* This video lasts 98 min and 10 s. And the data were the utterances of Marion Jola that contained English-Indonesian code mixing during the video.

2.2 Research Instrument

The writer is the key instrument in this study to gather the relevant data, and the video as the document to analyze is the secondary instrument. Because the writer studied the video broadcast directly, the document utilized in this research is a primary source.

2.3 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data of this research the documentation technique was used. [10] defines a document as a documentation of an event that has already occurred in the past. He classified documents into three groups based on their format: a) written documents (containing diaries, life histories, and biographies), b) picture documents (including pictures, sketches, moving pictures (video), and so on), and c) art works documents (including picture, statue, movie and so on).

2.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data were analyzed once it has been successfully collected. The data in this research were analyzed through qualitative analysis. In accordance with [11] the stages of analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

3 Findings and Discussion

The selected data required for this research are those that passed the reduction process. The writer has analyzed 44 selected data as samples of English-Indonesian code-mixing utterances from Marion Jola who appeared as a guest in a video at Daniel Mananta Youtube channel. The writer analyzed three different types of code mixing, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization [12], as well as its form such as word, phrase, hybrid, reduplication, idiom, and clause according to the [13] theory. And then the writer analyzed the reasons of Marion Jola used code mixing in her utterances during the video based on the theory of [14] and some additional reasons from [15] those are, 1) talking about a particular topic; 2) quoting somebody else; 3) being emphatic about something; 4) interjection; 5) repetition used for clarification; 6) intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor; 7) expressing group identity; 8) to soften or strengthen request or command; 9) because of real lexical need; and 10) to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only limited audience.

3.1 Insertion

The insertion of lexical elements or entire constituents from one language into a structure from another language is known as insertion code mixing. This indicates that insertion code mixing only occurs in parts of a language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence, such as words or phrases. And it can be found in the data below:

Data 12. *Jadi disaat gue ngerasa ada masalah **and super down** ya coba dicari aja gitu apa yang bersyukur hari ini ya?* (12:09)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker primarily used Indonesian and only inserted one English word *'..and..'* and phrase *'..super down..'* in the middle of her utterance. Insertion type of code mixing is relevant in this situation. As to [12]'s idea, lexical elements from one language are incorporated into another language during the process of insertion.

Data 13. ***Wow!*** *Baru, baru beberapa hari yang lalu gue punya **problem** yang ini.* (13:46)

Analysis:

The speaker reacted to the host's speech in this utterance. She began with an English interjection *'Wow!..'* and continued her utterance using Indonesian language then insert an English noun word *'..problem..'* in the middle of her utterance. This data classified as Insertion type of code mixing.

Data 15. *Bahkan disaat **pandemic, at least** aku punya satu jadwal satu bulan, ini aku bisa 3 bulan gak kerja.* (14:26)

Analysis:

In this utterance, there are word and phrase of English language inserted in the speaker utterance which is dominantly filled with Indonesian language. As stated by

[12], insertion code mixing took place when lexical elements from one language are incorporated into another. So, insertion type of mixing code is related with this utterance.

Data 17. *Nah ini aku lagi **adjust** nih, kehidupan pribadi aku sama pekerjaan.* (15:33)

Analysis:

The speaker in this datum was describing to the host what she was doing at that moment to complete what she had just stated. The speaker's primary language in this utterance is Indonesian, with one English word *'..adjust..'* added in the middle. This refers to insertion type of code mixing.

Data 18. *Tapi kalo sekarang aku mikirin lagi, sebenarnya aku selalu **survive** karna Tuhan kan selalu punya rencana ya ini bagian dari rencananya Tuhan mungkin.* (19:48)

Analysis:

The speaker at the moment recognized to the host that she is now conscious of the fact of God's existence in her life in this utterance. She nearly entirely uses Indonesian, only replacing one word with English *'..survive..'*. This is definitely included in the kind of insertion in mixing code.

Data 29. *Tapi ini bagian dari mama aku selalu isi ke aku **everyday**.* (46:25)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker is describing to the host the significance of her mother in her life. As same as the data before, this utterance consists two language which is Indonesian and English language, but Indonesian language is dominant. She just adds an adverb word of English *'..everyday.'* in the end of her utterance. This type of mixing code is insertion.

Data 31. *Tapi kalo gini, kalo ada yang bilang itu jadi **curse**, kadang orang kesulitan, banyak orang yang jadi stres kan, banyak orang yang bahkan ada yang bunuh diri dan segala macem.* (53:11)

Analysis:

In this discussion, the speaker discusses her thoughts about popularity with the host. The speaker inserts an English word *'..curse..'* to express his viewpoint in the middle of his mostly Indonesian utterance. Datum 31 is consequently included in the insertion type of code mixing.

Data 38. *Dan aku rasa itu hal-hal yang **relate** di orang-orang seumuran aku, kayaknya semua orang pasti pernah melewati itu.* (1:06:29)

Analysis:

The speaker in the datum above shared her experience leaving an unhealthy relationship with some of her companions. This utterance is dominated by the Indonesian language. She just inserted an English word *'..relate..'* in the middle of her utterance. Therefore, this utterance is classified as an insertion type of code mixing.

Data 43. *Mungkin dengan aku nyanyi orang-orang banyak terhibur itu bagian dari memberikan **joy***. (1:34:12)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this utterance in order to response the query about the purpose in life from the host. The dominant language of this utterance is Indonesian language. She merely adds an English noun word *'..joy.'* at the end of her utterance. Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is insertion type.

3.2   Alternation

In this context, code mixing is similar to switching codes between utterances. One language appears to be substituted halfway through the sentence by the other, as shown in data below:

Data 1. *It's an honor for me too,* *terima kasih.* (1:39)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker intended to respond the greeting from the host. She starts her utterance with an English language clause *'It's an honor for me too,'* and then ends it with *'..terima kasih.'* which is an Indonesian language in a phrase form, so this utterance is considered as alternation code mixing because she alternately mixed English and Indonesian language in one utterance.

Data 7. *I've been with this A person for many years,* *isi nya dia puji aku.* (9:09)

Analysis:

This utterance consists two different languages, first the speaker used English language *'I've been with this A person for many years..'* then she finished her utterance with Indonesian language *'..isi nya dia puji aku'*. Therefore, this utterance classified as alternation type of code-mixing.

Data 9. *Walaupun nanti ada masalah lagi tapi itu cukup untuk bikin aku **survive another day**.* (11:20)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was explaining the significance of what she was doing, which is mentioned earlier by her. She used a clause from English language *'..survive another day'* to complete her Indonesian utterance. She alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance, so alternation is the type of code mixing that the speaker used in this utterance.

Data 14. *Jadi di masa-masa seperti ini, tahun awal **pandemic, this pandemic, I'm doing well, I mean I still work**.* (13:58)

Analysis:

This utterance is classified as alternation type of code mixing since the speaker used Indonesian language *'Jadi di masa-masa seperti ini, tahun awal..'* at the beginning of

her utterance and then changed to English language *'..pandemic, this pandemic, I'm doing well, I mean I still work'* to end her utterance.

Data 19. *Kalo lu bilang gue egois, **wait, let me rethink.*** (23:16)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this with the assumption that she is speaking to another person or someone close to her who is criticizing her. The type of code mixing in this utterance is alternation. Because, she alternated her language in this utterance, from Indonesian language to English at the end.

Data 22. *I cried like that too,* *aku nangis seperti itu juga dirumah.* (27:33)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this utterance to responds the question from the host at that time. The mixing of two languages is evidently equal in this utterance. She spoke in English *'I cried like that too..'* and clarify it in Indonesian *'..aku nangis seperti itu juga dirumah'*. This utterance indicates the alternation kind of code mixing. She alternated her language to convey the same message in order to maximize audience understanding.

Data 24. *Kalo setahun akhir ini **from sixty fourty to seventy thirty. The thirty one is positivity, negativity is seventy.*** (30:10)

Analysis:

According to this datum, speakers respond to question from the host more frequently in English than in Indonesian. She began with an Indonesian clause *'Kalo setahun akhir ini..'* and then continued it using two clauses in English *'..from sixty fourty to seventy thirty..'* and *'..The thirty one is positivity, negativity is seventy.'* She alternated Indonesian language to English language, this indicates alternation type of mixing code.

Data 25. *There must be something that I need to fix, must be,* *menurut aku gak mungkin gak ada.* (31:07)

Analysis:

The speaker intended to share her viewpoint on a particular topic to the host through this utterance. She alternated from English language *'There must be something that I need to fix, must be..'* to Indonesian language *'..menurut aku gak mungkin gak ada.'* As a result, this utterance is classified as alternation code-mixing.

Data 27. *Jadi aku rasa **there must be something wrong with the way I live.*** (31:48)

Analysis:

The speaker was continuing talking the same topic as before when this data was taken, which was her spiritual life. The type of this utterance is alternation because this utterance consists lexical items from two languages. In the beginning of her utterance, she used Indonesian language *'Jadi aku rasa..'* She then moved on to express what she meant in English *'..there must be something wrong with the way I live'*.

Data 32. *That's why sometimes I think I'm so blessed sampe aku suka ngerasa bersalah, tapi aku juga pengen kerja keras untuk menyamai mereka.* (56:54)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker expresses her feelings to her companions for everything she has received. Although Indonesian is the primary language in this utterance, she uttered English language *'That's why sometimes I think I'm so blessed..'* at the beginning of her statement and she then use Indonesian language to completely communicate her thought. This type of code mixing is alternation.

Data 34. *I think it's a part of that, even disaat aku dapat berkat aku mikirin orang lain.* (58:09)

Analysis:

The speaker in this conversation recognizes the core of her fault, which the host has already corrected. There is no dominant language in this utterance because the speaker uses two languages equally. She began with a clause in English language *'I think it's a part of that, even..'* and finished the utterance with a clause in Indonesian. This mixing code utterance classified as alternation type because she alternately mixed English and Indonesian languages in one utterance.

Data 36. *Itu sampe kita tinggal bersama kan di Jakarta, I don't live with my family, I live with my bestfriends.* (1:01:46)

Analysis:

The speaker attempted to show her closeness to certain of her friends in more detail with this utterance. In order to explain the point of her utterance, she alternately combines the languages of Indonesian and English. She began with Indonesian clause and then finished the utterance in English *'..I don't live with my family, I live with my bestfriends.'* This type of code mixing is alternation because she alternated two different languages in one utterance.

Data 41. *Kalo aku si ke temen-temen aku "Whatever it is, I support you, I know this is wrong but I still support you"* (1:14:14)

Analysis:

Speaking as a friend to her companions, the speaker provides an example in this utterance. The type of code mixing indicates in this utterance is alternation type, because she alternately combined the Indonesian language and English language in one utterance. She began her utterance with Indonesian clause and continued it with using English language.

Data 42. *Kalo yang sebelumnya itu aku cerita, aku gak I don't think about anything, I just do it.* (1:23:27)

Analysis:

The speaker in this utterance has described her feelings while performing on stage. She initially speaking in Indonesian, she then alternated to English to convey her point in this utterance. This type of code mixing is alternation.

3.3 Congruent Lexicalization

The grammatical structure of languages A and B is shared, and words from both languages are inserted more or less randomly in congruent lexicalization code mixing. The data found to have a feature of congruent lexicalization is listed below.

> **Data 3.** *Kayaknya **I kinda forgot some scenes**, aku baru **realize** itu sekarang sampe aku bikin daftar di **notes** aku. **"Friends that I forgotten"** itu dari **Idol**, sama **"Scenes that I have forgotten"**.* (3:25)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker was explaining what she was going through to the host. She used a combination of Indonesian and English language to explain it. Congruent lexicalization is the type of code mixing used in this utterance, because both languages shared grammatical structure and the lexical items of the second language were randomly inserted such as '*..I kinda forgot some scenes,..*', '*..realize..*', '*..notes..*', '*Friends that I forgotten..*', '*..Idol..*', '*..Scenes that I have forgotten.*'

> **Data 8.** *Jadi aku sampe sekarang belum bisa **handle**, tapi kalo misalnya aku lagi ngerasa sedih, satu-satunya yang aku lakukan adalah, mencari **the little spark of happiness** yang bisa aku bikin.* (10:50)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker combined the English and Indonesian languages in her utterance. She added a verb word '*..handle..*' and a clause '*..the spark of happiness..*' of English language randomly in the middle of Indonesian language. This type of code mixing is classified as congruent lexicalization.

> **Data 10.** *Tapi untuk **problem-problem**, aku belum bisa si yang kayak gitu, aku gak tau cara **handle**-nya.* (11:32)

Analysis:

Based on the datum above, in the beginning of the utterance the speaker used Indonesian language '*Tapi untuk..*' and then she mentioned '*..problem-problem..*' which is an English word but in a reduplication form of Indonesian language grammatical structure.

> **Data 11. *I've been living with just** mensyukuri **day by day** apa yang bisa aku syukuri dari hari ini **to make me feel better and then tomorrow** misalnya aku ngerasa gak baik, aku cari lagi, karna aku tau aku selalu diberkati kan?* (11:48)

Analysis:

It is evident from the above utterance that the speaker conveys her perspective on living her own life by combining two languages, which is English and Indonesian language. She used English language at first of her utterance *'I've been living with just..'* then shifted to Indonesian word *'mensyukuri'* and she added an English phrase *'..day by day..'* then continued her utterance using Indonesian language and mentioned again English language in the middle of her utterance *'..to make me feel better and then tomorrow..'* and then she ended her utterance using Indonesian language. This type of mixing code is congruent lexicalization.

Data 16. *Aku lupa sama kehidupan pribadi aku,* **I forgot my family, my love life, my friends,** *karena itu.* (15:20)

Analysis:

This speaker's utterance appears to be almost identical to the alternation code-mixing type with just minor language changes, but upon closer analysis, the utterance indicates a mixed-type pattern of code congruent lexicalization as proposed by [12]. This utterance had A..B..A pattern, the first A represents Indonesian language *'Aku lupa sama kehidupan pribadi aku,..'* and B represents English language *'..I forgot my family, my love life, my friends..'* and then the last A respresents *'..karena itu'* which is Indonesian lexical items.

Data 20. *Tapi kan* **scene***nya aku itu kan ceritanya memang soal perempuan yang dilecehkan* **by my lyrics** *gitu.* (25:54)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was talking about her part in one of her song's video clips, which had recently been released at that time. She inserted a word and phrase of English word with Indonesian language. At first of her utterance, she used Indonesian language *'Tapi kan..'* then she mentioned a hybrid word of English-Indonesian *'..scenenya..'*, this word contained English noun word with an addition of Indonesian affixation.

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