Indonesian English Code Mixing Used in Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo YouTube Channel

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Abstracts: This research is entitled Indonesian English Code Mixing Used In Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo YouTube Channel. This research is focused on analyzing the types and constituent of code mixing taken from Bang Denny Sumargo's YouTube channel. Muysken's theory is used to analyze code mixing, namely three types of Code Mixing where there are three types of Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lezicalization. The second theory uses Morley's theory to analyze constituent of code mixing consisting of word, phrase, and clause. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data from this study consists of utterances taken from each video that uses code mixing. The result of the research shows that there are three types of code mixing produced from utterance.
Keywords: Code Mixing, Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo, YouTube

INTRODUCTION

English is used to communicate with people all over the world. English is also considered a foreign language in many countries that do not use English in their daily life. In Indonesia, people can learn English at work and in school. However, English can also be obtained through songs, films, novels, TV programs, and social media.

Social media is something that is used by almost everyone. By having social media, people can easily get the information that they want. There are various kinds of social media, such as Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. YouTube is one of the social media platforms that has an impact on people's lives. "YouTube" refers to a website for sharing videos or watching videos shared by various parties. YouTube is one of the major websites in the world which is used to upload and share videos, create channels, and provide live broadcasting services. On YouTube, we can find a lot of information ranging from daily vlogs, tutorials, entertainment, podcasts, music video clips, and much more. In Indonesia, there are many famous YouTubers. One of them is Denny Sumargo. The channel name is Curhat Bang, Denny Sumargo. Denny Sumargo started making videos in 2020. The content of his videos is podcasts. On YouTube, a podcast is when two people are talking to each other; one of them will be the guest and the other one will take a role as the host. In this content, Denny Sumargo usually uses a mixed language to talk to the guest. The phenomenon of mixing languages that occurs in Denny Sumargo's content is usually called code mixing.

Code mixing usually occurs when the speaker can speak two different languages. When the speakers want to say something but cannot an exact term to convey their intention in Indonesian, then they mix their language the English with merely to convey the term. So, based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on code mixing using the YouTube video channel Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo.

METHOD

There are four points of method research that can be found to examine the object; there are the method in determining the data sources, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of the analysis. The data source in this study were taken from videos Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo. The videos were downloaded from YouTube. In this research, the data were obtained from Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo's video YouTube channel. The research looked for the types and constituents of code mixing that appear in Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo's video utterance.

In determining the sample of sociolinguistic research related to social groups, the determination of social groups that had become research variables needs to be clearly formulated, because these social groups had been the sample in data collection (Mahsun,2012). Data collection was a process of collected the data from the data source. In collected data, the research had been used the observation method. The first looked for the data, watched, listened and understood the data in YouTube. After that, the writer made the transcription. And then the writer had been identify types and constituents of code mixing.

After all the data were collected, then they were analyzed. They were analyzed according to the types and constituents of code mixing. This research had been used a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell,2007). And the last step is to present the result analysis. The method had been used in presenting data were informal method. The informal method had been explanation to describe and analyzed the problem of code mixing in data source.

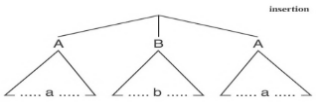
DISCUSSION

Code mixing is expressions in which a mixture of the grammar of one language and another language is used without altering the grammar of the first language used (Mabule, 2005). Code mixing is a term used to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken,2000).

In studies of bilingual language acquisition, code mixing refers to a developmental stage during which children mix elements of more than one language. Nearly all bilingual children go through a period which they move from one language to another without apparent discrimination. This different from code switching, which I understood as the socially and grammatically appropriate use of multiple example

Insertion

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language (Muysken, 2000).



(Muysken, 2000)

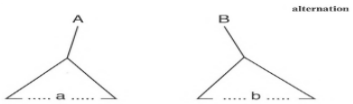
The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is a video conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. In this case, Cinta Laura talks about having five close friends, like family, who have an impressive philosophy of life, such as a philosophy about business. In this video, Cinta laura said "Aku punya teman bisa diajak ***sharing*** juga". In Indonesian, "***sharing***" means "***berbagi***". Therefore, the type of code mixing is insertion, because the English word "***sharing***" is one of the elements of sentence. The word "***sharing***" is the object category. The structure of the sentence is "Aku" as subject, "punya" as verb, "teman" as object. The structure of "bisa diajak sharing juga" is adjective clause, "bisa diajak" as a verb, "sharing" as a object and "juga" as adverbial. In this case the sentence is "I have friend who can also sharing".

The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is a video conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. Cinta laura said "Aku lebih suka kerja ***nonstop*** bersama tim." As the result, the type of code mixing is insertion, because the English word "***nonstop***" is one of the elements of sentence. The word "***nonstop***" is the adverb category. The structure of the sentence is "Aku" as subject, "lebih suka" as adjective phrase, "kerja" as verb, "nonstop" as an adverb, "bersama tim" as a object. In this case the sentence is "I prefer to work nonstop with team".

Alternation

Alternation between structures from languages (Muysken, 2000). Associated to Poplack in Muysken (2000) view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the

languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective code-mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns or utterances.



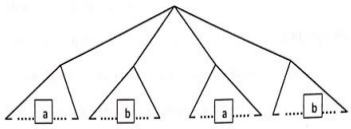
(Muysken, 2000:7)

The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. In this video, Cinta Laura talks about being a person who always respects time, which means that discipline comes from small things. In this case, she said, "***Hey, I am gonna be here eleven*** itu artinya kita nyampe jam sebelas." The related utterance consists of two clauses written in different languages. Therefore, the sentence is categorized as an alternation of code mixing because the alternation is a transition from one language to another, where the sentence begins with an English code followed by an Indonesian code. In this sentence, it is "Hey, I am gonna be here eleven That means we arrive at eleven."

The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. In this case, she said, "***As far as I can remember***, aku udah selalu gitu dari dulu". As a result, the statement is categorized as an alternation of code mixing because that transitions from one language to another, beginning with an English code and ending with an Indonesian code. In this sentence it is "As far as I can remember, I have always been like that from the beginning."

Congruent Lexicalixation

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000).



(Muysken, 2000)

The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. In this video, this is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. In this case, Denny Sumargo talks about how if you want to be successful, you have to be disciplined in time, even though it's not 100 percent, but successful people are people who are time disciplined. In this video, he said, "Kalau bicara tentang Indonesia ***is different story***." Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is congruent lexicalization because in the utterance there is a clausa share grammatical structure. Therefore, the structure of the sentence "Kalo bicara tentang Indonesia" as a subject, "is" as a verb, and "different story" as a complement. The meaning of the sentence "If talking about Indonesia is different story"

The data is taken from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. In this video, this is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. Denny Sumargo said, "Orang di sekitar aku sering berpikir wah, Cinta itu ***confident*** banget." Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is congruent lexicalization because in the utterance there is the word "***confident***" as adjective share grammatical structure with the Indonesian word "banget" as an adverb. The Indonesian word "banget" and the English term "confident" is formed into a adjective phrase. The structure of the sentence "Orang" as subject, "di sekitar" as an adverbial, "aku" as an object, "sering berpikir" as a verb, "Cinta" as a subject, "confident banget" as adjective phrase. The meaning of the sentence "The people around me often think, Cinta is very confident"

The Constituent of Code Mixing

A constituent can be any syntactic unit, either a lexical item (e.g. a noun) or a phrase (e.g. a prepositional phrase). This principle is not absolute, but it can be used as an evaluation measure for analyses and is presupposed in what follows. (Muysken, 2000) To analyze word phrases and clauses, it is supported by using Morley's theory.

The Constituent of Word

Words are traditionally allocated to one of the following range of word classes: noun, pronoun, article, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction (Morley, 2000). Word is sound or combination of sound forming a unit of the grammar or vocabulary of a language.

The data is taken Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. Denny Sumargo's statement "Tapi gak mungkin kamu awalnya langsung ***followed***" means Cinta Laura always emphasizes herself as a time-disciplined person. The words that "***followed***" have the meaning "***mengikuti***". In the part of utterances that followed as a verb, So the kind of code mixing in this sentence is the verb.

The data is taken Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura are having a conversation. Cinta Laura's statement "Orang yang benar-benar mencintai kalian nggak akan menyakiti kalian secara ***intensional***" that means in a healthy relationship, we can get hurt with our partner, but someone who loves you will not intentionally hurt you. The words "***intentional****"* have the meaning "***disengaja****"*. In the part of utterances that "***intentional****"* as an adjective, the kind of code mixing in this sentence is the word categorized as an adjective.

The Constituent of Phrase

A phrase involved a grouping of two or more words, nowadays the phrase is regarded as a grouping of one or more words which focus around a headword element and which together perform the grammatical role which in other circumstances could be expressed by a single word (Morley, 2000).

The data above is taken Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. This is conversation between Denny Sumargo and Cinta Laura. There is a conversation above between Indonesian and English language. Such as Denny Sumargo's statement, "Jadi kamu ***very insecure*** ketika bicara tentang waktu." That means Denny Sumargo said Cinta Laura feels unsafe talking about time because she is a very disciplined person. The English words are "***very insecure***," which turned up in Denny Sumargo's utterance at (1.02-1.05) minutes in his video. There is the word "***very***" as an adverb with the word "***insecure***" as an adjective. The words "***very***" and "***insecure***" are formed into an adjective phrase. Denny Sumargo mixed his language into a phrase form in his official language, which is the Indonesian language. Because the data above shows that Denny's mixing is in the form of a phrase, it's possible that Denny's mixing is at the phrase level.

The data is taken Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. There is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Valerie Thomas. Valerie Thomas said, "Banyak orang kira aku ***the opposite***." The term "***opposite***" is used as an adjective, and "***the***" is used as an article. The words "***opposite***" and "***the***" combine to form an noun phrase. Because a noun phrase is formed when there is an article in front of it and it is followed by an adjective, so that the phrase form is level.

The Constituent of Clause

Clause does is to express a single idea or proposition. This may involve giving or seeking information (Morley, 2000). Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate.

The data is taken from Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo. There is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Valerie Thomas. Valerie Thomas said, " Aku senang belajar ***so I love learning***." That means she likes to learn new things because it is interesting for her to start something new. Valerie insert English language " ***so I love learning***." The type of constituent is included in the clause because the mixing language can be classified as an independent clause. The independent clause theory is if the clause can stand alone without other clauses. Therefore Valerie put the utterance into the clause.

The data is taken Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo on YouTube. This is a conversation between Denny Sumargo and Vincent Verhaag. Such as Vincent's statement, "***I don't know her life*** dulu aku nggak tau hidupnya kayak gimana sebelumnya" It means being a person who can accept a situation. He inserts "***I don't know her life***" into English sentences. The type of constituent is included in the clause because the clause can be classified as an independent clause. According to the independent clause theory, a clause is independent if it can stand alone without the help of another clause that contains a subject, verb, or object, So Vincent inserts his utterance into the clause.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and getting the results, it was found that several codes were mixed on Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo's YouTube channel by research. Based on Muysken and Morley's concept, the data was classified into types and constituents of code mixing. The researcher used Muysken theory to analyze a video from the Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo YouTube channel, and the types of code mixing were classified into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. For the analysis, a video was used from Morley's theory of Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo's YouTube channel for the constituents of code mixing by researchers. The constituents of code mixing are classified into three parts: word, phrase, and clause. The results revealed that insertion was found as objects (sharing, privilege, decision), adverbial (nonstop), and verb (distract). Alternation was found into form of clauses. Congruent Lexicalixation was found as phrases (confident, happy), verbs (addiction and fight), and clause (kalo bicara tentang Indonesia is different story). The results revealed that word was found as verbs (followed and stay), adjectives (intensional and struggling), and noun (show). The results phrase was found as adjective phrases (very insecure, very disappointed, very related), prepositional phrase (at the sametime), and noun phrase (the opposite). The clause was found as four independent clauses and two dependent clauses.

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