



## TYPES AND REASON OF CODE MIXING FOUND IN DEDDY CORBUZIER CONVERSATION IN THE PODCASTS

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### ABSTRACT

*The study concerns the code mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts.. The objectives of this research are to classify the types and to analyze the reasons of code mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts. The writer analyzed the types of code mixing based on theory by Hoffman (1983: 75) and theory by Hoffman (1991) was used to analyze the reasons In this research, descriptive qualitative is used as the method of the analysis. The data were taken from one video of Chef Juna-Guy? Jahanam? Silahkan. This researcher shows that all types of code-mixing, such as intra sentential mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation were found in Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts. Meanwhile, the reasons for code mixing found in the podcasts were talking about a particular topic, expressing feelings about something, and the last, the most dominant one was intention of clarifying the speech for the interlocutor. Some of the reasons were not found data such as, quoting someone words, interjection (inserting sentences filler or sentences connector), repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity.*

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### INTRODUCTION

People use language with other people in their communication. By using language, people can adapt in their new environment, express ideas, tell experiences, desires, hopes, feelings, and others. In this case, the

function of the language is the tool of communication. According to Wibowo (2001:3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound generated by said tools that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts.

Most Indonesian people are able to use at least three languages, namely mother tongues (local languages), the national language, and English. Some people often do code mixing while doing conversation, for example from a local language to Indonesian or from Indonesian into English. The way that people talk depends on where they are or where they come from. When people are having a conversation, they often use language that they have in common; People can speak more than one language. Most of them are mastering to use two or more

Each country has their own original nation and official language, and many countries have a local language. By multilingual or mastering or understanding their national language they are able to communicate with other people around the nation or around the world. The condition of a person or group that speaks more than one language is called a bilingual or multilingual society. And it is a process in which people use two or more languages consisting of the first and second languages. Moreover, it is also possible for bilingual or multilingual people to use more than one language in communication or conversation. One of the linguistic phenomena especially for studying a problem of bilingualism is called code-mixing. Code mixing occurs when fluent people use both languages together to the extent that they are able to change from one language to another in one speech. For example, *,"sorry saya tidak bermaksud menyakitimu, Thanks ya kamu telah datang"*. From the examples which are in italic form is an English word that mixes in the form of a sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, code mixing is the alternation of two languages in a sentence, either using the mother tongue and together with the national language or the national language with other languages

The first research that is related to this study is written by Sukrisna (2019), entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar YouTube Channels". This study focused on finding out the types and levels of code mixing. Sukrisna (2019) the data from two videos on Atta Halilintar YouTube channels. In order to find the types of code mixing he used the theory proposed by Hoffman's Theory, such as intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. And for the levels of code mixing he used Suwito's theory such as word, phrase, baster, reduplication/repetition word, idiom, and clause. He got 32 data for the types of code mixing and 32 data for the levels of code mixing. There are similarities and differences between Sukrisna's paper and this study. The similarities are that both papers are analyzing

types of code mixing and levels of code mixing, while the differences are he took two videos as a data source and this study took one video as a data source.

The second research that is related to this study is written by Saleh (2017) *entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing used by Teachers of Zarindah House of Learning In the Teaching Learning process"*. To get the data of types of code mixing he took the teachers of Zarindah house of learning as the object of the research. He used Hoffman's theory such as intra-lexical code mixing, intra-sentential code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. And for the reason of code mixing he used Hoffman's (1991: 116) theory such as : talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (conveying solidarity), interjection, repetition of words that are usually spoken, and the purpose of explaining to the speaker, revealing the identity of the group. There are similarities and differences between Saleh's paper and this study. The similarities are that both of these papers discuss code mixing between English and Indonesian language. While the differences are, he took the teacher of Zarinda house of learning as the data source and this study took the data from YouTube.

In order to make the research about code-mixing more varied, besides discussing the form of code-mixing and the reason for using code-mixing, in this present study the researcher discusses the use of code-mixing found from podcasts in YouTube. The writer formulates two research studies while performing the study. Questions, in the following way:

## METHODS

Based on the aforementioned background, the problem of this study is formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing found on Deddy Corbuzier podcasts on YouTube?
2. What are the reasons for code mixing found on Deddy Corbuzier podcasts on YouTube?

The data of this study were taken from the podcast of visual audio from YouTube videos by Deddy Corbuzier. The data of this research is utterances that are pertinent which consist of code mixing sentences. The data sources for this study are "conversation by Deddy Corbuzier and his guest star in the podcasts. The writer chose this data in this conversation and showed a lot of code mixing sentences. The video was downloaded 10,5,2021 and the video was downloaded from YouTube, in this video the researcher saw that there was a lot of code mixing that took place between

speakers, so the researcher used this video as a data source, and also the duration of this video is 48:54 minutes, the artists that who was invited was a chef, namely chef juna. Through this conversation, I can learn and find many types of code mixing.

The theories of this study are divided into two parts which are the types of code mixing and the reasons for code mixing. Specifically, theory by Hoffman (1983: 75), is applied to classify the types of code mixing and theory by Hoffman (1991) is applied to analyze the reasons for code mixing. In this study, the method that was implemented in analyzing the data was a descriptive qualitative method.

### 1. The Types of Code Mixing

The types of code mixing proposed by Hoffman, shows many types of code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra sentential mixing, Intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation.

#### a. Intra-Sentential Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. As when a French English bilingual says:

*Y luego decla*

“I started going like this.

Another example is from Wardaugh

“*Estaba training para pelar*”:

“He was training to fight

#### b. Intra-lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppā* (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy*. (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning ‘to’).

#### c. Involving A Change Of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word ‘*strawberry*’ (/ 'strɔ:b(ə)ri/) is said to be ‘*stroberi*’ by Indonesian people.

## 2. The Reason Of Code Mixing

In this research, the reasons for code mixing according to Hoffmann (1991) are applied as the triggers of the use of code mixing. Hoffmann (1991) proposed seven reasons for code mixing: talking about a particular topic, quoting someone's words, expressing feelings about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, clarifying the speech content for interlocutors, and expressing group identity.

### a. Talking About A Particular Topic

According to Hoffmann (1991: 115), "people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another." Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotion, excitement, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language. If the unwanted person comes, the speaker tries to change or code switch their language, which the person does not know anything at all about that language. Moreover, the code switching is caused by the linguistics deficiency that the speaker could not find the possible translation in the first language. So, the speaker tended to switch the code to the second language, which could accommodate the utterances' significance. An example of talking about particular topic can be seen below:

*Bicara tentang fashion item wanita akan ada habisnya. Especially this one, Bag.*

(Talking about women's fashion items there will be no end. Especially this one. Bag.)

### b. Quoting Someone`s Word

People tend to quote someone's words because they think that those kinds of words are worth showing off and can open people's minds. Quoting someone`s word can be taken from someone`s wise word of expression in love, life and family. An example of quoting someone`s word can be seen below:

*Yes of course, sebuah quotes Audrey Hepburn pernah mengatakan, "My look is tenable, women can look like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair with large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dress.*

(Yes of course, a quote Audrey Hepburn once said "my look is a tenable, women can looked like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair by a large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dress)

### c. Expressing Feeling About Something

Someone who talks not using the native language sometimes wants to be emphatic about something. As Hoffmann (1991:116) stated that "he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his/her first language." He/ she wants to express

his/her feelings by code mixing to the first language. An example of expressing feeling about something can be see below:

*Watched a little bit tapi bukan berarti saya menikmati.*

(Watched a little bit but it didn't mean I enjoyed it.)

(Andayani, 2018: 71)

d. Interjection (Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentences Connector)

Code mixing can strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he or she can use a language that is not language mixing and language among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection to give the command or show their anger. By using interjections in code-mixing, it can make the instruction more clear and aware of their feelings. An example of interjection can be seen below:

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you

B: Andale pues (O.K.Swell). And do come again. Mm?

(Gumperz, 1982: 77)

e. Repetition Used for clarification

While two people are speaking, sometimes they cannot avoid miscommunication that can happen. About this reason, Hoffmann (1991:116) said that "when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech, so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same the same utterances (the utterances is said repeatedly). One of the speakers should code-mixing his/her language so the addressee can understand what he/she is talking about. Furthermore, it can minimize miscommunication. An example of repetition used for clarification can be seen below:

Keep straight. Sidhajao.

(Keep straight. Keep straight.)

(Gumperz, 1982:78)

f. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffmann (1991:116), "it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur." It means making the content of his/her speech run smoothly and can be understood by the listeners. The

person chooses the term which is more familiar to the listener. An example of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor can be seen below:

Dan gue out of topic sebentar ya dan ini akan nyambung.

(And I am out of topic for a while and it will be connected.)

(Andyani,2018:79)

g. Expressing Group Identity

Hoffmann (1991: 116) stated that “code mixing can be also used to express group identity.” The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from another group. An example of expressing group identity which taken from Indonesian-English code mixing can be seen below:

Bukan hanya musiknya, tapi juga style fashion para rockstars juga menjadi tren. Seperti Rihanna and pink yang selalu walking the rockstar's look.

(Not only the music, but also the fashion style of rockstars became a trend. Such as Rihanna and Pink who always walk the rockstar`s look.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016: 26)

The data were described factually, systematically and scientifically in accordance with the first problem that was analyzed by the theory proposed by Hoffman (1983). Meanwhile, the second problem was analyzed by the theory proposed by Hoffmann (1991). First, the data of code mixing which were found in the podcasts from YouTube videos conversation by Deddy Corbuzier were analyzed based on types of code mixing and the reasons of code mixing. Second, the code mixing which occurred was described by giving some explanation concerning types of code mixing and the reason for code mixing. The last conclusion of code mixing was made descriptively based on the result of the data analysis. Finding presentation is the method used by the writer in describing the result of the data analysis. There are two kinds of finding presentations: they are formal and informal methods. The result of the data analysis was presented in a formal and informal method. In an informal way, the findings were presented in table form to show the percentage of code mixing. Meanwhile in an informal way sentences were used to explain the data descriptively.

In this researcher, the writer chose the method because the writer in presenting the data analysis result uses the sentence to explain clearly and use tables to make it easier for the reader to understand the data analysis result.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULT

The result of this research is divided in two: findings of the types of code mixing and findings of the reasons for code mixing. In this part, the data are identified and tabulated. Moreover, the finding is presented in the form of tables.

#### 1. The types of code mixing found in

According to Hoffman (1983: 75), there are three types of code mixing: intra sentential mixing, intra lexical mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. Based on the study, all of those types of code mixing were found in the data source.

The data were classified clearly on the tabulation table as below:

No	Type Of Code Mixing	The Example Of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage Of Occurrence %
1.	Intra Sentential Mixing	1. Luh Tuh Masih Ada Green Card Gak? 2. Ahh, Bisa Dipurpose Balik.	26	83,87%
2.	Intra Lexical Code Mixing	1. Dipurpose 2. Something Lah	3	9,67%
3.	Involving A Change Of Pronunciation	1. Patent /'pæt(ə)Nt/ 2. Celebrities /Sə'lebrəti/	2	6,45%
Total			31	100%

The data above were found in one video. First, intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. Dominant by intra-sentential mixing, in the types of code mixing occurs, because the utterances by Chef Juna And Deddy Corbuzier mixed the other

language within a sentence of her first language Indonesian. And the least code mixing occurring in the data source involves a change of pronunciation, and there is some data that is the least found, and many in data are not related.

## 2. The Reason of Code Mixing found in

There are seven reasons of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991) namely, talking about particular topic, quoting someone's word, expressing feeling about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), also the repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and the last is expressing group identity. Based on the finding, all of these reasons were found with respectively different amounts for every data. In detail, the findings are presented as in the table below:

No	The Reason of Code mixing	Frequency	Percentage of occurrence %
1.	Talking about Particular Topic	2	6,45%
2.	Quoting Someone's Word	0	0%
3.	Expressing Feeling about Something	3	9,67%
4.	Interjection	0	0%
5.	Repetition Used For Clarification	0	0%
6.	Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor	26	83,87%
7.	Expressing Group Identity	0	0%

The data above are concerning the reasons for code mixing. The reasons are talking about a particular topic, expressing feelings about something, and the last is the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor as the dominant data found in reason. The dominant reason was the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. When Chef

Juna and Deddy Corbuzier were speaking they often mixed smoothly still their speaking can be understood. Some reasons were not found, namely quoting someone's word, interjection, repetition used for clarification and expressing group identity. According to the researcher, the problems related to the type of intra-sentential mixing are the reason for the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors as the dominant of each type, and have the same frequency, because it was a coincidence. Basically, the identification of the data for each of the three code-mixing types and the seven reasons were all according to the views of the researcher.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. The Types and Reasons of Code mixing found in

Code-mixings were found in the utterances of Deddy corbuzier in the YouTube video. They were classified according to the three types of code mixing: intra sentential mixing, intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation.

#### 1. Intra sentential Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. As when a French English bilingual says:

*Y luego decla*

"I started going like this.

**Data 1.** *"luh tuh masih ada green card gak"*

(Do you still have a green card right)

(Corbuzier,2020, times 0:30)

First, from the data above it can be seen that the speakers inserted the English noun phrase "green card" in an Indonesian clause. The type of code mixing which occurs in this utterance is intra-sentential mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.

The mixing has the reason for talking about a particular topic. According to Hoffmann (1991: 115) people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. The speaker above was more comfortable expressing the topic in English. Moreover, the use of green cards could be because the speaker could not find the possible translation in Indonesian. So, the speaker mixed it with English.

**Data 2.** *"Ahh, bisa. Bisa dipurpose balik"*

(Yes, it can be reverse purpose)

(corbuzier, 2020, time 00:34)

First, Regarding the utterance, there was a type of code mixing. The speaker switched from Indonesian to English in the middle of the second sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded as an intra-sentential mixing.

Second, The English word purpose was mixed with Indonesian prefix do- to become purpose. This means that it is also an intra-lexical mixing. The English word was used by Chef Juna to mean 'ditujukan' or 'digunakan untuk tujuan'. The reason is to clarify the content for the interlocutor.

**Data 3.** "It is a burden, *kalo kita tinggal diamerika.top*"

(It is a burden, but if living in America, top)

(corbuzier, 2020, time 02:04)

First, the utterance shows that an inter-sentential code mixing occurred. English sentences and Indonesian sentences were used by the speaker. English language was used for the first sentence and Indonesian was used for the second. It can be seen that the mix from English to Indonesian occurred at the sentence boundary. Therefore, the switching above can be categorized as inter-sentential mixing.

Second, chef Juna mixed his second language into the first language due to the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. By saying it is a "burden", he shows her feeling that she was quite surprised because the interlocutor asked that thing. This conversation happened when Deddy Corbuzier asked Chef Juna about his work at america. It unintentionally happened since the utterance was good in Indonesian as well as in English.

**Data 4.** "Terus dia pokoknya unfortunately dekat ama orang"

(Then he, unfortunately, is close to other people)

(Chef juna,2020, time 04 : 55)

First, the data showed that almost all the words were used in the Indonesian language. It was only "unfortunately" uttered in the English word followed by the Indonesian language. It meant the mixing of code occurred within the sentences. Therefore, the utterances in data above is categorized intra-sentential mixing

Second, the utterances switched the word Indonesian into a sentence of the first language. In this case English words "unfortunately" were inserted into the middle of the sentence. Actually the word "unfortunately"

in English can be translated into “sayangnya” , these words used by people since it seemed too awkward especially in daily conversation or informal situations. Moreover, it was easier to understand by the hearer. It can be concluded that Chef Juna's utterances mixed his language due to the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

**Data 5.** “*Gue hidupnya gak pengen prove something ke orang*”

(My life doesn't want to prove something to other people)

(Chef juna, 2020, time 05 : 26)

First, the data above showed that almost all the words were used in the Indonesian language. However, the English language “prove something” was inserted in the middle of the utterance. The insertion of English in different languages occurred within the utterance. Therefore, the utterance is classified as intra-sentential mixing.

Second, the utterance above mixes the English words into sentences of a second language. In this case English words “prove something” were inserted into two languages of the utterances. In Indonesian language “prove something” means “*membuktikan sesuatu*” , these words used by people since it seemed too awkward especially in daily conversation or informal situations. Moreover, it was easier to understand by the hearer. It can be concluded that Chef Juna utterances mixing his language due to the reason of intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

## 2. Intra lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppã* (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy*. (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning ‘to’).

**Data 6.** “*Ahh bisa, bisa dipurpose balik*”

(Yes, it can be reverse purpose)

(Chef juna, 2020, time 00 : 34)

First, A prefix is a group of letters placed before the root of a word. For example is the word “*purpose*”. Here the prefix is “*di*” and the original word is “*purpose*” . Both of them, if they become a word, will have different meanings. In Indonesian the example is the word “*tujuan*”. The prefix is “*di*” So, from the explanation about prefixes, the Researcher found a datum which is indicated as inter-lexical of code mixing.

Second, the speaker mixed from her second language into the first language due to expressing feelings about something. By saying “*purpose*”, she showed her feelings to her interlocutor. This conversation happened when they were talking about chef juna.

## 2. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word '*strawberry*' (/ 'strɔ:b(ə)ri/) is said to be '*stroberi*' by Indonesian people.

**Data 7.** "patent = paten"

(Patent)

(Corbuzier,2020, time 42 : 12)

First, the data above mixing between English language and Indonesian language, the word "patent, /'pæt(ə)nt/, translate into Indonesian language means "paten" . This happens when the interlocutor asks Deddy Corbuzier to explain about the tools in magicians. And this code mixing can be interpreted as involving a change of pronunciation.

Second, the mixing from English to Indonesian was influenced by a reason. The English language "patent" means "*patent*" was used since Deddy Corbuzier was talking about magic and his interlocutor was interested. Rather than Indonesian since she felt more comfortable expressing her emotions. It can be seen that talking about a particular topic influences the utterances to mixing his language.

## CONCLUSION

After the data were analyzed it can be concluded that. The first conclusion deals with the types of code mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts. The second conclusion deals with the reason for the Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts mixing one language to another language in her utterance.

For the first problem, the analysis showed that three types of code switching according to Hoffman and Suwito (1983 : 75) were found in Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts. Those intra-sentential mixing, inter-sentential mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation Based on the research results, intra-sentential mixing were most data found.

The second problem discussed the reason in Deddy Corbuzier's conversation in the podcasts. Based on the analysis, code mixing Deddy Corbuzier conversation in the podcasts was influenced by seven reasons according to Hoffman (1991). Based on the results of analysis data, the reason were talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor were found the data while, some reason, quoting someone`s word, interjection

(inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity data has not been found.

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I realized that this thesis is far from perfection. Therefore, comments, suggestions, and new ideas are needed for the improvement of this paper. Hopefully this thesis will be useful for those who want to develop their study on English especially in directive illocutionary acts.

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Wibowo (2001: 3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound generated by said tools that are arbitrary and conventional.