

# CODE-MIXING IN *KICK ANDY* TALK SHOW ON METRO TV

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## ABSTRACT

*This research discusses about type and factors of code-mixing. This thesis analyzed about Code-Mixing in Kick Andy Talk Show on Metro TV. The researcher used Muysken theory (2000) to find out the types of code-mixing and the factors of code-mixing by Bhatia and Ritchie (2008). The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to get the data. The results showed that there are 53 data analyses of code-mixing performed 20 data on insertion, 20 data on alternation, and 13 data on congruent lexicalization. The researcher also found three factors for the occurrence of code-mixing, namely participant roles and relationships, situational factors, and message-intrinsic.*

**Keywords:** *Bilingual, Code-Mixing, Kick Andy*

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is a vital tool in everyday life. Humans may communicate with others by utilizing language. Language allows one to comprehend what is spoken and heard in the context of the current language. Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, and Leap (2009: 5-6) define language as the process of conveying meaning through the use of ideas, events, or occurrences that exist outside of language. In general, language is concerned with comprehending what others are saying. Many individuals nowadays speak more than one language due to the changing times.

There are several languages in the globe, including Mandarin, Korean, Japanese, and English. English is an international language that is used to communicate with countries that speak

various languages. English is used by people all around the world to express themselves. English is widely used in everyday life in Indonesia, particularly in speech and writing. People who are educated in Indonesia are typically bilingual or multilingual, because they learn their home language, national language, and even a foreign language, yet English is a foreign language in Indonesia. Furthermore, there are various variables that lead a person to become bilingual or multilingual because of the many interactions of individuals that produce multiple languages, including educational considerations.

When bilingual or multilingual persons engage with one another, they can combine both languages, for example

Indonesian and English. Code-mixing occurs when two languages are mixed together. This code-mixing occurs when a person is having a discussion and merely changes a few words. In casual contexts, code-mixing happens. This phenomena of code-mixing may be observed in many parts of daily life, including politics, education, and pop culture, which is rapidly garnering people's attention.

Code-mixing may also be found in broadcast media such as radio, television, and YouTube. This media displays such as movies, news, quizzes and talk shows. Metro TV is one of the television channels that broadcast chat programs, one of the programs on Metro TV is Kick Andy. Kick Andy is a show that focuses on a talk show with one or more people talking about or debating a problem. This discussion may take the form of an interview or simply a conversation about socio-political or religious or events that are happening.

### **The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of code-mixing used in *Kick Andy* talk show on Metro TV
2. To find out the factors of code-mixing used in *Kick Andy* talk show on Metro TV

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is made up of two parts:

sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of all social activity, whereas linguistics is the study of language. According to Hudson in Wardhaugh (1996: 4) as follows: sociolinguistics is "the study of language in relation to society," whereas sociology of language is "the study of society in relation to language." In other words, sociolinguistics studies language and society to discover as much as possible about what type of thing language is, whereas sociology of language studies the opposite. Sociolinguistics will enable us to interact, and use language, a range of languages, or a style of what language to use while talking to a certain individual.

According to Trudgill (2000: 2) there are two important language points of view, according to him, first with the presence of language, humans can build social relationships with other people and second, through language, one can understand what one wants to convey or hear. We may express our sentiments, ideas, or points of view about things, even through language, and we can also share knowledge with others. Sociolinguistics, on the other hand, specifies the types and variants of language that must be utilized or selected while communicating with specific populations. For example, what kind of language style will be used for parents and children.

Holmes (2013: 1) provides a similar

definition, stating that sociolinguistics is the study of the link between language and society. Sociolinguists show that humans communicate differently in different social circumstances, and they are also interested in determining the social purpose of language and how it is utilized to express social meaning. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between society, language, and anything connected to language and society. They should not be judged based on their responsibilities because they are inseparable. They each have a part in language development, according to the explanation.

According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 1), "sociolinguistics is the study of our daily lives—how language works in our casual conversations and the media we encounter, as well as the existence of social norms, policies, and laws that address language." Sociolinguistics is not the study of facts, but rather the notion of how individuals of a certain culture impact the terminology we use in our language. Language is utilized as a means of communication because people comprehend it. People use language as a medium to share information, exchange news, and learn.

### **Bilingual**

A bilingual speaker is someone who can communicate in more than one language. Many people speak in more than one language when conversing with others. It would be simpler for a bilingual speaker to

communicate with a listener who knew more than just language and grasped what the speaker meant. Education is one of the variables that impact someone's decision to be multilingual. According to Grosjean (1982: 235), because the majority of bilinguals use their languages for different things and in different settings, "balanced" bilinguals, those who are equally fluent in both languages, are likely the exception rather than the rule.

According to Scotton (2006: 13), being in a community where two or more languages are spoken is part of the human experience. Because bilingualism has grown prevalent in all countries, one of them is Indonesia, which has a large number of bilingual and multilingual individuals. This is due to Indonesia's varied ethnic and linguistic groupings. The vast majority of Indonesians can speak and understand two or more languages.

### **Code-Mixing**

The effect of language contact generated by bilingualism is code-mixing. According to Hudson (1996: 53), a bilingual who is fluent in conversing with other fluent bilinguals can switch languages without changing the context. This transition is known as code-mixing. According to Saville-Troike (2008: 42), bilingual speakers pick the code and technique of interaction that will be employed in a certain situation as a result

of this bilingual phenomena.

Bhatia and Ritchie (2014: 376), on the other hand, define code-mixing as the blending of diverse linguistic units such as morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Informal interactions between acquainted individuals tend to include more code-mixing than formal conversations.

According to Muysken (2000: 1) defines code-mixing as any circumstance in which lexical and grammatical components from two languages appear in the same sentence. A growing number of studies have found that the number of bilinguals will use mixed terms in regular conversations. When someone speaks in one sentence, certain words will be translated into another language. On the other hand, it solely refers to linguistic phenomena using the term code-mixing. The researcher of this study concur with Muysken that the terms code-switching and code-mixing should not be used interchangeably.

### **Types of Code-Mixing**

According to Muysken (2000: 3) there are three types of code-mixing like, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion occurs when words or phrases of lexical items from one language are inserted into the structure of another language. Alternation is a type of code mixing that occurs when a speaker presents another language in the utterance of his first language or uses both languages together. reading

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where speakers tend to combine two languages in terms of their grammatical structure.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen (2007: 5), qualitative method focus on data acquired in the form of words or visuals rather than figures. Creswell (2009: 4) defines qualitative research methods as approaches for investigating and comprehending the meaning linked to people or groups in social or human circumstances. The code-mixing utilized in the *Kick Andy* television program is analyzed using this qualitative descriptive technique.

Data sources are videos that have been downloaded from Youtube or a place that provides information for a research study. The researcher downloaded 15 videos from December 2020 to November 2021. The documentation method was used for data collection, there are several steps that have been taken by researcher, such as:

1. Choose which videos to analyze from youtube
2. Downloading *Kick Andy* videos on youtube
3. Watching videos repeatedly
4. Write a transcript of speech on video
5. Researcher identified code-mixing by

transcript.

After collecting data, there are several steps that have been taken by researcher in analyzing the data, namely:

Researcher analyzed the types of code-mixing, researcher created a table to classify each types of code-mixing that appears in the video, and after that, the researcher concludes by determining the types of code- mixing that is most often used of code- mixing that is most widely used.

### **Data Analysis**

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Insertion**

The first type of code mixing was insertion. To apply this principle, we needed to define constituents. These constituent could be (noun, adjective, verb). This insertion occurred when a lexical item or phrase from one language is inserted in the middle of an utterance in another language. It could be seen in the data below:

#### **Data 1**

‘Saya pilih untuk lewat jalan gang gitu yang *shortcut* kalo misalkan saya masuk gang itu keluar langsung rumah saya disebrangnya’

Based on the data above, the speaker used two languages, namely Indonesian and English. The main language used by the speaker was Indonesian and then the speaker inserted a lexical item in English words in the middle of their speech, namely *shortcut*. The word “*shortcut*” was a noun, which meant the route taken to shorten the journey.

Therefore, this type of mixing was called insertion because the speaker inserted English words in the middle of their speech. In accordance with the insertion illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) it was A-B-A, where the inserted elements were placed between the sentence structures of the main language.

#### **Data 2**

‘Mereka selalu kasih *support* ke kita’

Based on the data above, it could be seen in the speech above that there were Indonesian and English spoken by the speaker. The main language used by the speaker was Indonesian, then the speaker inserted a lexical item in English word in the middle of their speech, namely *support*. The word “*support*” was a verb, which meant providing support that enabled people to continue doing something. Therefore, this type of mixing was called insertion because the speaker inserted English words in the middle of their speech. In accordance with the insertion illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) it was A-B-A, where the inserted elements were placed between the sentence structures of the main language.

#### **Data 3**

‘Hingga para *public figure* menggunakan produk mereka’

Based on the data above, there were two languages used in the speech, namely Indonesian and English. The main language used by the speaker was

Indonesian and the speaker inserted a lexical item in English, namely public figure. The word "*public*" was a noun and "*figure*" was also a noun. Which meant an important person. Therefore, this type of mixing was called insertion because the speaker inserted English words in the middle of their speech. In accordance with the insertion illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) it was A-B- A, where the inserted elements were placed between the sentence structures of the main language.

#### Data 4

‘Jadi kita sefrekuensi gitu bahwa kita pengen *explore* Indonesia timur’

Based on the data above, it could be seen in their speech above that there were Indonesian and English spoken by the speaker. The main language used by the speaker was Indonesian, then the speaker inserted a lexical item in English, namely *explore*, in the middle of their speech. The word "*explore*" was a verb, which meant to travel somewhere to study it. Therefore, this type of mixing was called insertion because the speaker inserted English words in the middle of their speech. In accordance with the insertion illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) it was A-B-A, where the inserted elements were placed between the sentence structures of the main language.

#### Alternation

The second type of code mixing was alternation. When two languages could be substituted by a grammar function for one

another, it was referred to as an alternation. This alternation also occurred when the structures of two languages were spoken alternately or side by side.

The two languages were mentioned separately in one sentence. It could be seen in the data below:

#### Data 5

‘Jangan putus asa karena *we all have your back*’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that there was a change in structure between the two languages. First, the speaker spoke in Indonesian “jangan putus asa karena”, and it ended with English “*we all have your back*”. Thus, the utterance was said to be an alternation of code-mixing between the structures of two different languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000), the constituents of language A (with words from the same language) were followed by constituents of language B (with words from that language).

#### Data 6

‘Kalo itu kita lakukan untuk Tuhan, *why you have to listen others*’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that there was a change in structure between the two languages. First, the speaker spoke in Indonesian “kalo itu kita lakukan untuk Tuhan”, and it ended with English “*why you have to listen others*”. Thus, the utterance was said to be an alternation of code mixing between the

structures of two different languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000), the constituents of language A (with words from the same language) were followed by constituents of language B (with words from that language).

Data 7

‘Soalnya Jason juga ada prinsip *I am happy when I can be useful for others*’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that there was a change in structure between the two languages. First, the speakers spoke in Indonesian “Soalnya Jason juga ada prinsip”, and it ended with English “*I am happy when I can be useful for others*”. Thus, the utterance was said to be an alternation of code-mixing between the structures of two different languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000), the constituents of language A (with words from the same language) were followed by constituents of language B (with words from that language).

Data 8

‘*So we design the box* kita menciptakan sebuah tempat sampah khusus’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that there was a change in the structure between the two languages. First, the speaker spoke in English “*So we design the box*”, and it ended with Indonesian “kita menciptakan sebuah tempat sampah khusus”. Thus, the utterance was said to be an alternation of code mixing between the structures of two different languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000),

the constituents of language A (with words from the same language) were followed by constituents of language B (with words from that language).

### **Congruent Lexicalization**

The third type of code mixing was congruent lexicalization. The term congruent lexicalization occurred when two languages share a grammatical structure that could be filled lexically with elements from both languages. Vocabulary came from two or more different languages. It could be seen in the data below:

Data 9

‘Ada gejala ptsd (*post traumatic stress disorder*) ada *panic attack* trus *anxiety*, *anxiety* nya juga termasuk *social anxiety* yang kerumunan ngerasa takut’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that the speaker conveyed their words in Indonesian and English randomly in the sentences they said. The words entered by the speaker were “*post traumatic stress disorder, panic attack, anxiety, social anxiety*”. As in speech, congruent lexicalization code-mixing occurred where two languages shared a grammatical structure, which could be lexically populated with elements from both languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) the grammatical structure was shared by languages A and B and words

from both languages a and b were inserted more or less randomly.

Data 10

‘Dan Rudy melihat saya oh kamu *hairdresser*, no *I’m no hairdresser* saya seorang *student* saya bilang begitu’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that the speaker conveyed their words in Indonesian and English randomly in the sentences they said. The words entered by the speaker were "*hairdresser, no I’m no hairdresser, student*". As in speech, congruent lexicalization code-mixing occurred where two languages shared a grammatical structure, which could be lexically populated with elements from both languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) the grammatical structure was shared by languages A and B and words from both languages a and b were inserted more or less randomly.

Data 11

‘*If you have do something to apa educated people* untuk dia sekolah untuk dia apalagi rakyat yang tidak mempunya tapi pintar kalo kita ga bantu bagaimana’

Based on the data above, it could be seen that the speaker conveyed their words in Indonesian and English randomly in the sentences they said. The words entered by the speaker were "*If you have do something to, educated people*". As in speech, congruent lexicalization code-mixing occurred where two languages shared a grammatical structure, which could be

lexically populated with elements from both languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) the grammatical structure was shared by languages A and B and words from both languages a and b were inserted more or less randomly.

Data 12

‘Saya hanya pengen mengabdikan ada *legacy* buat anak saya contoh buat anak cucu saya bahwa eh *your father your* opung ini *have done something also to do this country* udah simple aja gitu lo’

Based on the data above, showed that the speaker conveyed their speech in Indonesian and English randomly in the sentences they said. The words entered by the speaker were “*legacy, your father your, have done something also to do this country*”. As in speech, congruent lexicalization code-mixing occurred where two languages shared a grammatical structure, which could be lexically populated with elements from both languages. According to the illustration introduced by Muysken (2000) the grammatical structure was shared by languages A and B and words from both languages a and b were inserted more or less randomly.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data analysis, the researcher concludes that:



This study found three types of code-mixing based on Muysken's theory, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Researcher found 53 data of analysis of code-mixing performed 20 data of insertion, 20 data of alternation, and 13 data of congruent lexicalization. The researcher concluded that the types of insertion was most commonly used in Kick Andy talk show on Metro TV.

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