

IDENTIFICATION CODE MIX TYPES; ON DENNY SUMARGO PODCAST “CURHAT BANG”

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe in the speech of spoken language, on Identification Language Types; Code Mixing on Denny Sumargo Podcast “Curhat Bang” types. The author used qualitative method to give explanation clearly. The data were collected from Denny Sumargo Podcast “Curhat bang” with Marshanda Actris on Jun 15 2022 duration times 40:53. Process of collecting the data for research author took some steps: Observing, Reviewing the Podcast Denny Sumargo, and choosing the sentence containing code mixing language types. Resulting of this research author found that types of code mixing on this Podcast that produce of Denny Sumargo and Marshanda they are Inner code-mixing, Outer code-mixing, Insertion, and Alternation that used and this research gives information to readers how the speaker in used language code mixing in informal situation as one of Privilege in lives.

Keywords: Languages, Types Code Mixing, Podcast

1) INTRODUCTION

Language is also a national identity in every country in the world. Abbassi (2013) states that the national language is the tangible sign of national character. Language is a fragile issue and also part of a person's race and heritage. Language is the words or symbols that allow people to express their opinions and feel for each other. Klappenbach (2022) found that today he estimates that over 7,100 languages are spoken in all countries of the world. English in particular is the most frequently used language in the world, although other languages are spoken by large residents of the district country and are often preferred by language learners. Community diversity If you have a diverse background, you will use a particular language to communicate with others. The designated language is called lingua franca and English is the lingua franca of the world. People in almost every country in the world used English to communicate. Rohmah (2009) emphasized that English is not only used when societies communicate with English speakers. Society also speaks English in different languages. Society used English when speaking to locals and meeting people from

other countries. English is the most spoken language in the world with every unique connection in the world. English is therefore not just an international language, it is a world language (p.107).

Linguistics is the scientific study of languages in general and of the theoretical field. Nor does linguistics determine which grammar is correct. Instead, we'll talk about the language and its flexibility. There is a field of linguistics. Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Phonetics, Semantics, Phonetics, Applied Linguistics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics. The fields are linguistics, phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, applied linguistics and sociolinguistics. Applied linguistics or microlinguistics is the practice of ideas, a kind of linguistic discovery to a practical mission. Theoretical linguistics or macrolinguistics is the study of language in order to produce its framework and purpose research without considering other practical applications for formulating a satisfactory theory of language structure.

The concept of social networks was introduced into sociolinguistics by Leslie and James Milroy. A social network is an abstract mechanism that specifies the social relationships that individuals form with other individuals in society. Looking at society at the macro level, social networks can be described at the micro level, such as family, friends, and neighborhoods.

Language Community

Societies use multiples Societies use multiple languages, or situations in which languages switch from one form of communication to another. Rusydah (2020) found that the emergence of new languages is driven by social status, social class, and social style in society. It can start with the few people who are used to combining two or more languages. This is called a larger group of people or language community (p. 2). A new language becomes a unique feature of the language community. Asare (2015) argues that a language community is a group of people who create and apply rules, at least in one communication practice. 1.1. bilingualism and multilingualism.

Today people communicate not just in one language, but in two or more. A person's ability to communicate in two languages and to be more dominant in one language is called bilingualism. Sukrisna (2019) describes what is called bilingualism (p. 11) when an individual He states that he uses two languages when communicating. In their daily life, usually in conversation he uses two languages. Rusydah (2020) described bilingualism as the ability of a person to be able to speak two languages, or known as bilingualism. In groups or societies, we

talk about social bilingualism, where two languages are predominantly used in interactions (p.2).

Chord Mixing

Code mixing has become part of everyday communication in society. Some people, especially in Indonesia, classify it as bilingualism or multilingualism, so it has become the norm when people mix languages to communicate with others. In the department, the phenomenon of language mixing is ubiquitous.

Sukrisna (2019) states that code mixing is everyone's ability to mix languages while interacting with others. Their language has changed, but their conversations always take place in the same context (p. 23). Wrandari says many factors influence people to mix languages. B. Education, culture, social issues, economy, etc. (p. 72). In summary, code-mixing is the condition when people use other languages but have the same conversation.

Code Mix Type

According to Hoffman, he has three types of code mixing based on syntactic patterns.

Intratext Code Mixture

Intra-sentence code-mixing is a condition in which speech is mixed at sentence boundaries in oral and written speech. Below is an example of mixed intra-sentence code in Indonesian-English.

Mixing Internal Code

Internal code mixing is when people mix languages with their native language. Because cultural diversity requires many languages.

Podcast Definition

The Saputra (2014) podcast is said to be recorded from "iPod" and "Broadcast" and stored in files that can be formatted and uploaded, making it easier for people to download. Podcasts are pre-recorded files created based on audience requests (Ruoff, 2019). The podcast itself can be found in many different formats. Originally included only in Motion Picture Experts Group Audio Layer 3 (MP3), the podcast was invented by Ben Hammersley in 2004. Podcasts now also exist in the form of video or his MP4, which distinguishes podcasts from other audio. Syahabuddin et al., (2021) explain that podcasts are generally different from audio because they are automatically uploaded to online websites. Podcasts are one of the most listened to programs due to the quality and content of the topics of conversation. Podcast topics can cover all aspects such as: B. Social issues, laws, etc.

Creating a podcast may involve two or more people discussing it or conducting a question-and-answer session to get information on a particular topic. Syahabuddin et al., (2021) explain that podcasts have also become a place for information and different types of entertainment. 1.2. Types of podcasts.

A public podcast is a recording made on demand or when a topical issue is discussed in a podcast. Saputra (2014) states that public his podcasts are those that are commonly found on the Internet and easily downloaded. One of the other types of podcasts is personal podcasts that can be easily found on the internet. Personal podcasts tend to target all panelists, or more specifically anyone. These podcasts, which may be owned by someone, are created to share what they have in the form of photos and videos. Saputra (2014) emphasized that personal podcasts are intended for someone to share an album in the form of video, audio, or photos. Professional podcasts may include themes that guide discussions about education, politics, and other social issues. Sometimes the content of these podcasts covers the general public as a whole and is extensively discussed. In addition, Saputra (2014) noted that professional podcasts tend to discuss educational topics and corporate podcasts. It says it's a podcast.

2) METHODS

Methods used for this research is qualitative descriptive Methods in explanation words. The data were taken from Denny Sumargo Podcast “Curhat Bang” with Marshanda Actries on 15 June 2022 duration times 40 : 53 with population taken speech of both of people and sampling on code mixing languages of Denny Sumargo and Marsahanda uses in Podcast. Author did some steps to found resulting that are: Observing, Reviewing the Podcast Denny Sumargo, and chosen the sentence containing to code mixing language types used. Author identification all sentences are used of Denny Sumargo and Marsahanda code mixing and define the identification in types of code mixing.

3) RESULTS

Mixing Internal Code

Internal code mixing is when people mix languages with their native language. It happens in Indonesia as cultural diversity gives rise to many languages in each region. Therefore, speakers combine Indonesian with their mother tongue by adding Indonesian or English to the conversation.

Figures 1. Inner Code Mixing



Denny Sumargo : *Lu* tinggal dimana sih?
Marshanda : *I'm on Cikini now.*
Denny Sumargo: ohh gak diBali?
Marshnda : Enggak

Figures 2. Inner Code Mixing



Denny Sumargo : *What Happen ?*
Marshanda : Yaa begitulah *Lu* kayak g tau keadaan *Gue*

Outer Code-Mixing

Outer code-mixing is mixing the foreign language with the national language. English is often foreign language that used in Indonesia and English.

Figure 3. Outer Code-Mixing



Denny Sumargo : Apa yang *mentrigger* kamu sehingga kamu *berubah pikiran*?
Marshanda : Yaa *aku hanya* mau *My lose my mind*

Figure 4. Outer Code-Mixing



Denny Sumargo : *kamu sempat stuck* dong yah?
Marshanda : *Eggak* sempat begitu aku butuh aku langsung *Action*

Insertion

Insertion is code-mixing in which the speakers put a word while they are in interaction. Usually, they use this type of code-mixing for mixing with a foreign language because they do not know the significance of a word from the national language they used or vice versa.

Figure 5. Insertion



Denny Sumargo : Any time kita gak bisa menghindari kematian kan?
Marshanda : Iaa karna aku sudah *menyelamatkan diri aku dari jurang kematian. Save leave* gitu ya maksudnya.

Figure 6. Insertion



Marshanda : Aku mau meyakinkan diri aku sehat gak *Mental ill yab?*
Denny Sumargo : *Bener*

Alternation

Alternation is the type of code-mixing when the speaker mixes their language with a phrase.

Figure 7. Alternation



Denny Sumargo : gimana sih kamu akhirnya melihat sosok ibu kamu *as hero*?
Marshanda : Iaa gimana sih jadi anak cewek yang sehat ya! Tugas nya apa

Figure 8. Alternation



Denny Sumargo : Oky kita balik lagi. *How do you deal* dengan semua permasalahan itu?
Marshanda : Yakin bahwa Tuhan itu menciptakan semua hambanya untuk tujuan yang mulia.

From the data above base on figures 1 until 8 we could get the resulting identified of the code mixing types that used of Denny Sumargo Podcast with marshanda actress in “Curhat Bang” are Inner code-mixing, Outer code-mixing, Insertion, and Alternation types.

4) DISCUSSION

As a result of this research, the authors discovered that the types of code shuffle used in this podcast created by Denny Sumargo and Marshanda are inner code shuffle, outer code shuffle, insertion and switching used. Did. Used in informal situations, mixing language codes as one of the privileges of life. For future research, the authors suggest providing more complete information about the written study.

5) CONCLUSION

Denny Sumargo, who completed this research, found in the podcasts Curhat Bang and Marsahanda Acties that the types of code mixing used in the podcasts are internal code mixing, external code mixing, insertions, and substitutions. The survey also provides readers with information about how speakers of the language being used mix code in informal situations where they are privileged in their lives. My suggestion for this research is for readers who may know information about types of code shuffle in his Denny Sumargo Podcast with Marshanda Actrices. There are code-mixing style languages that people are accustomed to leaving social media privileged. And this code mixed language means that it is suitable for creating casual communication to train people in English communication.

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