

## Code-Mixing on Denny Sumargo's YouTube Channel Selected Podcast

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### ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze the phenomenon of Bilingualism, Sociolinguistics, and code-mixing, that occurs in daily conversations, providing insight into how bilingual individuals manage language effectively and emphasizing the importance of context in language use. Code-mixing refers to the use of two or more languages in a single sentence or expression. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method by repeatedly watching Denny Sumargo's Podcast with Maudy Ayunda in an episode entitled "Sombong & Star Syndrome!? Aku Hampir Batal nikah dengan Jesse Choi!! Maudy Ayunda-Curhat Bang" and referring to theories from books and journals as data collection techniques. The researcher concluded the results of his findings where the out of 135 data, 107 data used the Intra-Sentential Mixing type, 22 data used Intra-Lexical Mixing, 5 data used Clause Level Mixing and 1 data used Tag Mixing. The findings reveal type of code-mixing. Factors such as habits, environmental influences, repetition, the intention to clarify speech content, and the expression of group identity were identified.

#### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fenomena bilingualisme, sosiolinguistik, dan campur kode yang terjadi dalam percakapan sehari-hari, memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana individu bilingual mengelola bahasa secara efektif dan menekankan pentingnya konteks dalam penggunaan bahasa. Campur kode mengacu pada penggunaan dua bahasa atau lebih dalam satu kalimat atau ekspresi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan menonton berulang kali podcast youtube channel Denny Sumargo Bersama Maudy Ayunda dalam satu episode berjudul "Sombong & Star Syndrome!? Aku Hampir Batal nikah dengan Jesse Choi!! Maudy Ayunda-Curhat Bang" dan merujuk pada teori dari buku dan jurnal sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Peneliti menyimpulkan hasil dari temuannya dimana dari 135 data terdapat 107 data yang menggunakan tipe Intra-Sentensial Mixing, 22 data menggunakan Intra-Lexical Mixing, 5 data menggunakan Clause Level Mixing dan 1 data menggunakan Tag Mixing. Temuan penelitian mengungkap jenis campur kode. Faktor-faktor seperti kebiasaan, pengaruh lingkungan, pengulangan, niat untuk memperjelas isi tuturan, dan ekspresi identitas kelompok diidentifikasi.



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## 1. Introduction

Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. Without language, people cannot live and socialise with each other because people use language to teach things to others. It studied how language is created, organised and interpreted in various contexts, including written texts, speeches and conversations. English is the most widely used language for communication among people around the world.

Humans often mix two or more languages in one sentence or even switch languages, a phenomenon known as code-mixing and code-switching. Wardaugh cited in (Fauqoh, 2019), "stated that code-mixing occurs when speakers blend two or more". Code-switching refers to the practice of alternating between two or more languages, dialects, or language varieties within a single conversation, sentence, or social context. Languages during a conversation and "use both languages together to the extent that they shift from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance". It means in code-mixing a speaker uses parts of one language while essentially speaking in another.

"Using linguistic components from one language to another to increase the style or diversity of languages, such as the usage of words, sentences, idioms, greetings, and so on, is known as mixing code" According to (Rufitriansyah & Siswana, 2024). By the definition, it can be concluded that code-mixing describes events in which words and grammatical elements from two languages appear in one sentence.

There are many ways for people to communicate with each other, one of which is by using language and in our increasingly multicultural world, there are many languages used by humans, and this creates a phenomenon where's using two languages in a sentence or code-mixing becomes interesting. Pratiwi (2023) states "that language can clearly and implicitly express human feelings and thoughts. Every form of written and spoken language can include speech sounds, words, sentences, and clauses, which can be configured into larger forms." The purpose of language is to get information from others through interaction. People can share their opinions, experiences, ideas, and feelings in language. Language can be written, spoken or even in sign form, but in language there is meaning.

This phenomenon contributes to a sense of comfort and engagement during conversations, facilitating deeper understanding even when words or sentences are mixed between languages. This occurs in environments that support bilingualism and is also seen in the media, especially in podcasts. "A podcast is a type of broadcast that consists of a voice or audio recording where a host or speaker discusses specific topics. It is typically distributed through platforms like Apple Music and Spotify. Nowadays, podcasts are also available for listening on YouTube" according to (Savira et al., 2022)

Because there is so much code mixing that occurs in society, the author decides to research this code mixing in more depth using podcasts as the

research object. Podcasts have long been a tool for disseminating information. The language used is so many varies greatly depending on the topic and the source. Many podcast channels in Indonesia, such as Deny Sumargo's YouTube podcast, often discuss trending topics. Deny Sumargo interacts with guests from various fields including entertainment, sports, and politics, adding value to his podcast by ensuring a balanced discussion with his guests. The channel often uses English to share information. In particular, the channel regularly features guest stars who prefer to communicate in English.

The podcast hosts by Denny Sumargo provides very important information, both in terms of knowledge, politics, education and so on. Not a few people who become guests of his podcast feel warmly welcome because of Denny Sumargo's expert way of communication and coincidentally, in this episode, we discuss quite a lot about education, life partners, the importance of communication and commitment in a relationship. In this study, the author wants to examine the types of code-mixing found in Denny Sumargo's Podcast, focuses on the use of language by the host and resource person. They mixing languages for various reasons, such as discussing certain topics, expressing opinions, conveying messages, using interjections, emphasizing the meaning of the conversation and repeating to clarify, clarifying the content of the conversation for the listener, and expressing identity especially Maudy Ayunda.1. Document Display Format.

## **2. Method**

In this study, the author uses a qualitative descriptive method. This approach is used to describe the phenomenon of code-mixing both orally and in writing. Using qualitative methods, which assume data is fundamentally important and the author collects information through online searches and library research.

There are several procedures that the author uses such as the author considers several materials related to code-mixing. After that, the author identifies Deny Sumargo's YouTube podcast by watching it to get more accurate research data and marks the utterances that include code mixing, sociolinguistics and bilingualism in the category. Then, the author looks for data and theories that support the title of this thesis, summarizes the results, and completes the research. The data source for this paper come from selected podcasts by Deny Sumargo, in episode with Maudy Ayunda titled "Sombong & Star Syndrome!? Aku Hampir Batal nikah dengan Jesse Choi!! Maudy Ayunda-Curhat Bang." With a duration of 01:00:24([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qOjUFtEdv\\_A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qOjUFtEdv_A)). The analysis focuses on the parts of the host Denny Sumargo and Maudy Ayunda as resource persons.

Observations are made by the author watching the podcast one time but divided into several part to confirm the type of code contained in the podcast. For every several second the podcast video must be paused and write the speakers talking about. If there is a sentence that not clear sound, the author replayed the podcast again. Then documentation is carry out after conducting

observations, the author documents by making notes about the type of code contained in the script.

### **3. Result and Discussion**

#### **Intra-Sentential Mixing**

Duration of time: 00:54 – 01:10

Text content: In this content, Denny comment about Maudy statement about journey life that not always runaway as we hope, but Denny responded positive.

Denny: Aku sesuatu itu yang buruk pasti ada baiknya cuma it's depended on us.

According to Denny, there is a sentence "It's depended on us" but in the first sentence begin with Bahasa. The use of English adds a universal and assertive tone to the message, with "it's depend on us" serving as a concise way to highlight the role of individual agency. This blending of Indonesian and English demonstrates Denny's ability to fluidly switch between languages to express thoughts effectively. The code-mixing reflects a conversational style commonly used by bilingual speakers to convey nuanced ideas with clarity and impact.

Duration of time: 08:00 – 08:05 Text context:

Maudy: Mungkin punya perspektif lain tapi ada peran clickbait culture juga.

The phrase "Clickbait culture" introduces another perspective, emphasizing how sensationalized or attention-grabbing content shapes behavior or expectations. In this context, clickbait culture could influence how questions or topics are framed to spark interest or engagement, possibly encouraging a shift towards open-ended questions or critical thinking to sustain attention in a saturated media environment. This cultural dynamic aligns with modern communication trends where appealing presentation often dictates audience interest.

#### **1. Intra – Lexical Mixing**

Duration of time 01:20 – 01:23 Text context:

Denny: Mungkin karena soul-ku lebih kesana.

The use of "soul" in English reflects a preference for expressing abstract or spiritual concepts in a way that might feel more impactful or natural in English. The Indonesian possessive suffix "-ku" is added to "soul," adapting the English word into an Indonesian grammatical structure. This is fall under lexical code-mixing, where a borrowed English word is seamlessly incorporated into an Indonesian sentence. The combination of languages demonstrates Denny's bilingual flexibility and ability to convey nuanced ideas effectively

Duration of time: 31:16 – 31:20 Text context:

Denny: Nah banyak nih kita tahu isu di Indonesia orang mengalami perselingkuhan peng-ghosting-an

terus cewek-cewek ya terus kemudian KDRT.

The word "peng-ghosting-an" involves a combination of an Indonesian affix ("peng-" as a prefix and "- an" as a suffix) with the English root word "ghosting". This blending of a local linguistic structure with an English term is indeed a form of lexical code mixing.

## 2. Tag Mixing

Duration of time: 49:15 – 49:21 Text context:

Denny: Dia duluan and you say I love you too, because my wife no say like that.

In this section, Denny used tag mixing type. The sentence starts with the Indonesian phrase "Dia duluan" and then inserts the English phrase "and you say I love you too," which acts as a tag to clarify the speaker's meaning. The sentence continues with "because my wife no say like that" in English, which adds additional context. The use of English tags like "I love you too" and "because my wife no say like that" emphasizes the speaker's thoughts and adds clarity, especially in a conversation about romantic relationships. This switch to English reflects the speaker's comfort with using both languages to express personal feelings and thoughts, particularly in an informal, conversational setting.

## 3. Clause-Level Mixing

Duration of time: 02:10 – 02:12 Text context:

Maudy: Jadi kayak cycle of bad things happening gitu kan.

On the sentence above, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing clause-level mixing. It can be seen she mixes Indonesian and English. The sentence "Cycle of bad things happening" which showed that what will happening if people do something that related to the book. The use of the English phrase emphasizes a concept that might be more naturally or succinctly expressed in English, particularly in discussions about patterns or recurring events. This code-mixing reflects Maudy's comfort with switching between languages to effectively convey ideas, especially abstract or universally recognized concepts

Duration of time: 19:10 – 19: 25 Text context:

Denny: Nah kalau kamu sendiri sebagai orang yang ada di situ ketika hal seperti itu keluar ya pastinya kan lu enggak mau gitu you just want people to see good things, how about you is it bothering you?

This data shows clause -level mixing, where Denny switches between languages at the boundaries of complete clauses or sentences. He starts with an Indonesian clause, "nah kalau kamu sendiri sebagai orang yang ada di situ ketika hal seperti itu keluar ya pastinya kan lu enggak mau gitu," then switches to English with the complete sentence, "you just want people to see good things."

The switch is followed by another English sentence, "how about you, is it bothering you?" These transitions between fully formed sentences in different

languages demonstrate clause level code mixing, which occurs when bilingual speakers switch languages at the clause or sentence level.

#### 4. Conclusion

Code mixing might occur in every way, when people can speak more than one language and mix those languages. For the reason also code mixing that use on podcast is interesting to be analyzed. Maudy Ayunda and Denny Sumargo used the forms of code-mixing during podcast. They are Intra-sentential mixing, intra-Lexical mixing, Tag Mixing and Clause-level mixing. In this research, the researcher found that the Intra sentential mixing is the highest percentage. Second, the intra lexical mixing have percentage. Third, the percentage of Clause level mixing. Then, the percentage of Tag mixing.

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