AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA SENTENTIAL CODE MIXING FOUND IN ANEKA YESS! MAGAZINE

I Made Juliarta[1], I Putu Eka Suardana[2]

Universitas Bali Dwipa, Jl. Pulau Flores No.5, Dauh Puri Klod, Kec. Denpasar Bar., Kota Denpasar, Bali 80114 Indonesia
[1]madejuliarta330@gmail.com, [2]siputuekasuardana828@gmail.com

Abstract

This research analyzed about the types of code mixing found in the Indonesian magazine. The research study aimed find out the types and levels of code mixing found in the Indonesian magazine. Intra-sentential code mixing is stated as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. This study used descriptive qualitative method and the human research that becomes the main instrument of this research. Documentation method was the method used in collecting data. Content analysis was used by this study that focused on analyzing the types of code mixing defined by Hoffman (1991) and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito (1985). Intra sentential code mixing in the form of word and phrase can be found in the data source. There were 6 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of word found in the data source. And there were 13 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of phrases that were found in the data source.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Phrase, Sociolinguistics, Word

INTRODUCTION

The interplay of language and society can be examined by sociolinguistics with language as the starting point. Variation can be the key concept that is applied to language itself. The basic premise of sociolinguistics can be that language that is variable and changing. Language cannot be homogeneous not only for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers that apply the same language. Kachru (in McKay, 2010) stated that the world *English* in global era has impact in the sociolinguistic condition in Indonesia.

English is more popular in Indonesia to be a foreign language and and popular foreign language that can be learned. The need of English raised the social awareness that English is really necessary and useful in the era of globalization. The reality can take the people in those countries to make bilingual circumstance in their environment because they know language more than one (bilingualism). The existence is that people in many countries are exposed to more than one language in their daily lives. This exposure encourages the development of a bilingual environment, where individuals naturally learn and use multiple languages. When people are able to communicate in more than one language, it creates a dynamic situation known as bilingualism. Bilingualism interaction occurs when individuals use two (or more) languages actively within social, educational, or professional settings. For example, conversations may switch between languages depending on the context, the participants, or the topic being discussed. In such environments, bilingual speakers often engage in code-switching (switching from one language to another within a conversation) and code-mixing (mixing elements of different languages in a sentence). These interactions allow for smoother communication and often

reflect the cultural blending present in bilingual societies. Thus, bilingualism interaction is not just about knowing two languages, but about actively using them to communicate, build relationships, and share ideas across different social contexts.

The individuals that have the ability in using two languages is called as billingualism. The bilinguals do not mean that the individuals master the second languages completely (Scotton, 2006). The bilingualism and multilingualism can occur in the daily life. The multilingualism can appear as a result of learning the foreign language. In the multilingual community, speaker tends to mix from one code to the others, in which this is commonly called as code-mixing. Nababan in Udoro (2008) stated that code-mixing can occur when people mix two languages (or more) language in such speech act without any force to do mixing codes. Moreover, Trudgill in Udoro (2008) stated that "Code Mixing as the process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that can not be possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking". Code-mixing can be found in a spoken and written language. Code- mixing in the research can be in spoken language for example it can be seen in the realityshow. Moreover, Muysken (2000) stated that based on intra-sentential, contextual and situational conversation, code-mixing can be expressively purposing languages combined to increase social status or to keep the speaker's prestige in the society. When students described something to another one, there are parts of language – words, phrases, and clauses which come from their own language into Indonesian or English into Indonesian. It can be seen that the sociolinguistic can happen in some moments. The mamagzine cannot be separated from the bilingual or multilingual society because it has its own language. Moreover, the writer use Indonesian, and has the ability to master English.

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language interacts with society, including how people use language differently based on factors like age, gender, culture, social class, and education. In a classroom setting, sociolinguistic events happen naturally during student engagement activities. For example, when students from different backgrounds interact in group discussions, they may use different speech styles, accents, or even switch languages depending on whom they are speaking with. A student might speak formally when answering a teacher but shift to casual or slang language when talking with friends. This is a sociolinguistic event, showing how language use varies according to the social context and the relationship between speakers. Students from multilingual backgrounds use a mix of languages (code-switching) during group projects. Thus, sociolinguistics helps us understand that student engagement is not just about *what* students say, but also *how* and *why* they say it, influenced by their social experiences and environments.

Code mixing is stated as the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent. There are some previous studies related to code mixing to be reviewed in this study. There are some previous studies analyzing on the types of code mixing, code switching, and the factors of using code mixing. Analysis of code mixing and code switching in the learning activities have been conducted previously by Ansar (2017), Mustikawati (2018) Mukti and Muljani (2016). In addition, Siregar, Rasyidah and Niati (2016) analyzed the reasons of the students applied code mixing on Twitter and Facebook status. However, code mixing and switching analysis have been conducted not only in students, but also in Indonesian celebrities by Yuliana, Luziana & Sarwendah (2015). In the deeper level, the study conducted by Syafrizal & Sari (2017), Bar & Hossain (2015),

Astuti (2017), and Suparti & Gunawan (2018) focused on the levels of code mixing and its factors. There are previous studies analyzed about code switching in teaching and learning activities, novel, student' conversation, Facebook and Twitter posts and celebrities. Meanwhile, the study on the types of code-mixing used in one of teenage magazines in Indonesia has not been conducted. This analysis concentrated in Aneka Yes! Magazine. It is interesting to be conducted to reveal the types of code-mixing used by the writer. The result of this analysis can be useful in the discourse analysis.

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. According to Nergaard, et al. 2009; Sulivan, et al. 2005, descriptive qualitative method is suitable for the research questions emphasized on what, who and where of the experiences. According to Sugiyono (2009), descriptive qualitative was research producing the descriptive data either spoken or written. Descriptive qualitative research was used by this study because this research analyzed about the types of code mixing found in Indonesian magazine. This study focused on the research question of "what" to get the information related to the events. The data of this study were taken from Indonesian magazine. The magazine that was used as data source was published in online. The magazines that were used as data source consisted of edition from 27 July – 8 August 2014 edition. The selected editions fall within a significant period that reflects contemporary social, political, or cultural events of that time. This makes the language, topics, and discourse used in the magazines highly relevant for analysis, providing authentic and meaningful sociolinguistic data.

The data were collected based on the types of code mixing, such as word insertion, phrase, clause, idiom and reduplication. In the process of collecting, the study applied the theory taken from Sugiyono (2009). The process of collecting data of code mixing includes; 1) Collecting the magazine during a month 27 July – 8 August 2014 edition; 2) Underlining the English code mixing; 3) and Identifying the types of code mixing. The collected data were analyzed by classifying the data based on the types of code mixing in terms of word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertion. A description and generalization of every data were analyzed in terms of types of English code mixing occurred in Indonesian sentences by using the theory proposed by (Adapted from McManis, Stollenwerk, and Sheng, 1987:117).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Code Mixing

The followings are the data analysis on the types of code mixing that were found in the Indonesian magazine. The data of code mixing were classified based on the types of code mixing then it continued to analyze the code mixing occurred in Indonesian magazine. Based on the data classification, the types of code mixing were analyzed as follows:

Intra-Sentential Code Mixing of Word

Intra-sentential code mixing is stated to be the appearance of a word, phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. Word is called as the smallest element uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Word can be grouped into some types. They are verb, noun, adjective, and etc. Through the finding data in the

video, the Researcher found that there are 18 data in the word of construction. The data is stated to be words construction classified into noun, adverb and adjective.

Datum 1

Indonesian : *Selanjutnya, Yuni Shara menggelar matras lalu melakukan **plank**, gerakan kaki mengayuh, hingga gerakan kaki menyikut silang.*

English : (Next, Yuni Shara laid out a mat and then did a plank, pedaling, and crossing elbows).

Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word *"plank"* in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential. There is another argument which defines a foreign word appears in someone's utterance can be stated as insertion. According to Muysken, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "plank" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 2

Indonesian : *Dia juga melakukan **squat** dengan posisi setengah duduk dengan bersandar di matras, posisi berdiri, dan bersandar di tembok.*

English : (He also does squats in a semi-sitting position by leaning on the mat, standing position, and leaning against a wall).

The word of *"squat"* was found in this utterance. A single word or phras inserted in the boundary of sentence called as intra-sentential. Additionally, the type of data found is a word, thus it is intra-sentential code mixing of word.

Datum 3

Indonesian : *Sebanyak 3 ton baju bekas telah terkumpul melalui beberapa titik **showroom** Modena, sejak November 2021.*

English : (A total of 3 tons of used clothes have been collected through several Modena showroom points, since November 2021.)

An insertion of code mixing was found in the sentence boundary. According to Muysken, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. The word of *"showroom"* was found in this utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the "showroom" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion, or intra-sentential code mixing.

Datum 4

Indonesian : *Bukan hanya **outfit** mereka yang mempesona, aksesori yang dikenakan pun bernilai tinggi.*

English : (Not only are their outfits stunning, the accessories they wear are also of great value.)

In datum 4, the word *outfit* is a single English word around the Indonesian terminologies in above sentence. The speaker uttered the word to represent the style or dress worn by the people. Thus, it categorized as inter-sentential code mixing or insertion in the form of word.

Datum 5

Indonesian   : *Kini, kakigori menjadi salah satu **dessert** Jepang yang mendunia.*

English   : (Today, kakigori is one of the most popular Japanese desserts in the world.)

Dessert is English word. However, this word is commonly known by Indonesian people as the sweet food deserved in the end of the meal. The speaker uttered this word in order to create the humble situation for the readers, which are the youth generation.

Datum 6

Indonesian   : *Dalam sesi **talkshow** bersama Garnier pada acara Jakarta x Beauty 2022 yang berlangsung beberapa pekan lalu*

English   : (In a talk show session with Garnier at the Jakarta x Beauty 2022 event which took place a few weeks ago).

The word *talkshow* in the above sentence is the common word known by the Indonesian people. Some tv channels or other discourses already used this terminology as an entertainment program. However, the origin of this word is English, not Indonesian. So that, we can call it as inter-sentential code mixing or insertion because an English word inserted around Indonesian word boundaries.

Intra-Sentential Code Mixing of Phrase

A phrase is called as a set of words which at least consists of two words as head and modifier. In finding the data, the researcher first sorted some data classified as phrase. The analysis of code mixing in the phrase form can be seen as follows:

Datum 7

Indonesian   : *Seiring, Tommy menuturkan bahwa **home appliance** di Modena lainnya terus diproduksi dengan pemahaman hemat energi.*

English   : (Along with that, Tommy said that other home appliances in Modena continue to be produced with an understanding of energy saving.)

It can be seen that the phrase *home appliance* was found in the Indonesian magazine. The speaker stated *"home appliance"* in the middle of his Indonesian utterance. This mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing of phrase because the English phrase inserted around the Indonesian words. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"home appliance"* in datum 6 is stated as the type of intra-sentential code mixing.

Datum 8

Indonesian   : ***Drop box*** *baju donasi ini kolaborasi bersama Setali Indonesia, gerakan socialpreneur milik Andien dan Intan Anggita dalam memberikan wujud baru pada limbah fesyen.*

English   : (This drop box of donated clothes is a collaboration with Setali Indonesia, the socialpreneur movement owned by Andien and Intan Anggita in giving a new form to fashion waste.)

It can be seen that the phrase *drop box* was stated by the speaker in the Aneka Yes magazine. The term drop box included as phrase, because it is a set of at least two words. This mixing included as intra-sentential code mixing of phrase because there was found English phrase in the Indonesian utterance.

Datum 9

Indonesian   : *Salah satu tren baru muncul di tengah PSBB yang masih belum berakhir ini, adalah aksen **tie dye**!*

English   : (One of the new trends emerging in the midst of the PSBB which is still not over, is tie dye accents!)

We can see that the phrase *tie dye was* found in above sentence. It stated *"tie dye"* in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"tie dye"* in datum 9 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

Datum 10

Indonesian   : *Dijelaskan oleh Violet Lim, Chief of Cupid dan CEO Lunch Actually, pelopor sekaligus **dating agency** terbesar di Asia*

English   : (Explained by Violet Lim, Chief of Cupid and CEO of Lunch Actually, the pioneer and largest dating agency in Asia

It can be seen that the phrase *dating agency* were found in the above sentence. It stated *"dating agency"* in the middle of this utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"dating agency"* in datum 10 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

Datum 11

Indonesian   : *Pola Narsistik dikenal sebagai pola bom cinta atau '**love bombing**'.*

English   : (Narcissistic patterns are known as love bombing patterns or 'love bombing'.

It can be seen that the phrase *love bombing* was found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated *"love bombing"* in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"love bombing"* in datum 11 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

Datum 12

Indonesian   : *Mereka memberikan perlakuan dingin '**silent treatment**' dan membuat pasangannya merasa tidak berharga," ungkap Violet.*

English   : (They give cold treatment 'silent treatment' and make their partner feel worthless, "said Violet.)

It can be seen that the phrase *silent treatment* was found in this utterance. The speaker stated *"silent treatment"* in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"silent treatment"* in datum 12 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

Datum 13

Indonesian   : *Berawal dengan bosannya para pekerja kreatif di rumah dan adanya kebutuhan untuk **waist-up dressing***

English   : (Starting with the boredom of creative workers at home and the need for waist-up dressing).

It can be seen that the phrase *"waist up dressing"* in the last of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"waist up dressing"* in datum 13 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

Datum 14

Indonesian   : *Para selebriti dari seluruh dunia berlomba-lomba untuk tampil stunning di **red carpet**.*

English   : (Celebrities from all over the world are competing to look stunning on the red carpet.)

We can see that the phrase *the red carpet* was found in the Indonesian magazine. It can be seen that the phrase *"the red carpet"* was found in the last of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form *"the red carpet"* in datum 14 is stated as the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of code mixing in *Aneka Yess!* magazine reveals that the phenomenon is a common and natural part of language use among Indonesian youth. The most dominant type of code mixing found is word insertion followed by phrase insertions. This pattern reflects the tendency of young people to blend English terms into their daily Indonesian conversations for reasons such as linguistic efficiency, a sense of modernity, and social prestige.

The use of code mixing in the magazine aligns closely with the interests and linguistic habits of its target audience. It shows how media, particularly youth-focused publications, play a significant role in both reflecting and shaping sociolinguistic practices. Thus, code mixing in *Aneka Yess!* magazine is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a marker of cultural identity and globalization influences among Indonesian teenagers. This study reinforces the idea that understanding code mixing is essential in capturing the dynamic and evolving nature of language use in multilingual societies. Content analysis was used by this study that focused on analyzing the types of code mixing defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. Intra sentential code mixing in the form of word and phrase can be found in the data source. 6 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of word were found in the data source, while 13 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of phrases were found in the data source.

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