

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Communication plays an important role in life. Communication is something where it is a process of exchanging information or thoughts from one person to another. (Littlejohn & Foss, 2012) argue that communication is the process of sharing information between people using common signs and symbols. So, that's what makes communication essential in life.

Sometimes communication does not only use one language. People living in areas with two or many languages usually speak more than one language due to the diversity of languages. In multilingual communities, people tend to mix their languages when interacting. When someone mixes two or more languages when communicating it is called code-mixing.

When conversing with someone else, the technique of "code-mixing" involves blending two or more languages. Code-mixing, another phenomenon that are strongly connected to code-switching, as stated by (Mustamir Waris, 2012). It typically happens when speakers of both languages combine their usage of them and switch between them to the point where they go from one tongue to the other in the course of a single sentence. Without changing the subject, code-mixing occurs and might involve several linguistic levels like phonology, morphology, grammatical structures, or lexical elements.

Code-mixing typically happens in a formal setting. There is no appropriate expression in such a context, therefore foreign words or expressions must be utilized in writing. This code-mixing can also be done to demonstrate rank or education. The characteristic of code-mixing is produced by the link between the role and the language function. While the role refers to who is using the language, the language function describes what the speaker is attempting to accomplish through their speech. In addition to daily life, code-mixing also occurs in books, movies, talk shows, etc.

Studies on code mixing can also be found in many articles journals both national and international journals. So, the studies on code mixing in international journals such as “Code-mixing and language dominance: bilingual, trilingual and multilingual children compared” (Poeste et al., 2019), “Code-switching as a form of communication: Insights from a South African public hearing discussion” (Mabule, 2019), and “Deep Insights of Erroneous Bengali–English Code-Mixed Bilingual Language” (Ganguli et al., 2021).

(Poeste et al., 2019) on their research, states that Language dominance and code-mixing in young bilingual and trilingual children are typically associated, according to acquisitions. In their cross-sectional study, they looked into the potential link between linguistic dominance and code-mixing in 122 children raised in either Spain or Germany. Children spoke two, three, or more languages, with the latter group learning more than three. The key finding of their study is that, in a monolingual environment, code-mixing is uncommon, meaning that bilingual, trilingual, and multilingual youngsters can behave monolingually. The comparatively high mixing rate in the Catalan tests can be explained by domain-specific language dominance, but no correlation between the children's code-mixing and language (un)balance was discovered for the dimensions of language dominance. The typological proximity between the child's languages is what determines intersentential mixing, according to a different analysis of intra- and intersentential mixing. Intrasentential code-mixing only occurred when words were inserted.

The researcher wants to make position the study among the previous ones. Therefore, the researcher reviews articles in SINTA – indexed journals published from 2015-2022. The researcher chose journals originating from SINTA because SINTA is a place for prestigious journals and is not easy to enter it. Furthermore, the researcher will conduct her research under a title “TREND OF CODE MIXING RESEARCHES IN SINTA – INDEXED JOURNALS ACROSS INDONESIA”

B. Research Focus

The researcher seeks to restrict the research's scope to prevent incorrect interpretation of the issue. The trend of code-mixing studies based on SINTA has been examined by the researcher.

C. Research Question

The researcher decide on some problems that has been discussed. The problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the number of code mixing studies from 2015 to 2022?
2. At what level of SINTA can code mixing studies be found?
3. What types of code mixing are mostly used in code-mixing studies?
4. What are the subjects of the code-mixing studies use from 2015-2022?
5. What types of data sources are used in code mixing studies?
6. What are some examples of code mixing in each studies?

D. Research Objective

Referring to the statement of the research questions above, the researcher presents the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To find out what are the number of code mixing studies from 2015-2022
2. To know what level of SINTA can code mixing studies be found
3. To find out the types of code mixing are mostly used in code-mixing studies.
4. To know what are the subjects of the code mixing studies use from 2015-2022
5. To find out types of data sources are used in code mixing studies
6. To find out some examples of code mixing in each studies?

E. Research Benefits

Researcher hopes that the results of this study are useful for:

1. For the Readers

The results of this study are expected to help the readers learn about code mixing that exist, especially learning it from some articles.

2. For the Future Researchers

The researcher hopes that the next researcher will analyze the same topic as the researcher. The result can give space for the research,so that actually this research will be carried out to support next research and add information about the theory for readers.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research Overview

In a review of previous research, the author found related research that had been done previously and had a similar topic, and a similar method was by:

The first research was previously conducted by (Arnaz & Ismail, n.d.), entitled "Review of Code-Mixing in the Last Decade." The variety of languages spoken by pupils may indicate that they are multilingual and multiethnic. This study's goal is to shed light on the choice of code used in learning encounters. The sociolinguistic approach is used in this descriptive and qualitative research methodology. Data are gathered using observational techniques, such as these, and are then evaluated using the Hymes method of ethnographic communication. The findings of this study indicate that there are differences in the codes that students use, including those for Indonesian (BI), foreign languages (BA), Javanese (BJ), and mixed languages (BC), as well as code switching and code mixing, specifically from Javanese into Indonesian and Javanese codes mixed into English. Access to the internet also facilitates the rapid distribution of communication and information to multiple locations.

The second research was previously conducted by (Hidayatullah et al., 2022) entitled "A Systematic Review on Language Identification of Code-Mixed Text: Techniques, Data Availability, Challenges, and Framework Development." Language identification (LID) systems have faced a significant issue as a result of the blending of native language and foreign languages (code-mixing) in social media. Code-mixed LID research has been sparked by this. This study has identified four things, including approaches, difficulties, and dataset accessibility with associated quality standards. It has also built an extensive framework for code-mixed LID. In addition, we discovered gaps and future work possibilities in addressing code-mixed LID issues. We identified major areas for future code-mixed LID research based on our analysis of the studies we analyzed. We highlighted the many technique variants and showed a taxonomy of applied techniques for code-mixed LID. They

found that ambiguity, lexical borrowing, non-standard terms, and intra-word code-mixing were the four main difficulties in code-mixed LID tasks. 32 code-mixed datasets for LID were identified in this systematic literature study. We suggested five variables, such as the number of instances or sentences, the proportion of code-mixed types in the data, the number of tokens, the number of unique tokens, and the average sentence length, to describe the quality criterion datasets.

The third research was previously conducted by (Meliani et al., 2021) entitled "Code Mixing As Language Style in Communication Through Social Media Twitter." This essay aims to identify the different kinds of code-mixing and the variables that affect it among Twitter users. A descriptive qualitative research design was used for this study. Twitter users who publish tweets with code-mixing are the focus of this study. The researcher uses documentation and interviews to gather data. By keeping track of the tweets that Twitter users had previously posted on the Twitter site, the information needed to identify the different types of code-mixing was gathered. Respondents were questioned using the interview guide regarding the variables affecting the linguistic style of code-mixing in communication. The analysis of the gathered data was divided into three stages: reduction of data, display of data, and verification of the conclusions. The information collected through interviews and documentation revealed that the insertion of code-mixing had become the most prevalent language used among Twitter users. This is affected by various elements originating from the language speaker and external aspects. To further support this notion, this study has also shown that the language user's context, age, and geographical location influence the choice of code-mixing. Additionally, insertion code-mixing is also affected by the language speaker's knowledge and experience with multiple languages. This was concluded based on the results of the data collected and analysed.

The next research was previously conducted by (Rif'attullah, 2022) entitled "CODE MIXING BAHASA INDONESIA WITH ENGLISH UTTERANCES ON." This study investigated Indonesian-English code mixing in the Maudy Ayunda YouTube channel videos. This study aims to identify the varieties and intensities of code-mixing in Maudy Ayunda

Video. The Maudy Ayunda YouTube channel videos Maudy Ayunda Pernah Males Ngga Sih (Q&A Part 1) and Maudy Ayunda Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE! (Q&A Part 2)? This video is the source of this study. The speech of Maudy Ayunda in the YouTube video serves as the subject of this study. This study used descriptive qualitative methodology. The findings of this study revealed 74 different types of code mixing, including three different categories: 55 insertions, 11 alternations, and 8 congruent lexicalizations. Six levels make up the stages of code mixing: the 38 word level, the 20 phrase level, the 1 baster level, the 12 clause level, the 2 reduplication or repetition levels, and the 1 idiom level. The researcher comes to the conclusion that word level code mixing is most prevalent and insertion is the most prevalent sort of code mixing in both videos.

The last research was previously conducted by (Hilda et al., 2021) entitled "The Uses Of Code Mixing On Facebook By The Students in English Language Education Department." This research aimed to determine the different types of code-mixing and the driving force behind it among English Language Education students in their seventh semester using Facebook. The design of this study was descriptive qualitative because it only examined one instance of code-mixing. Therefore, the student's use of Indonesian-English code-mixing was the only topic of this study. Information was gathered from students' Facebook stories, comments, and postings. The information was also obtained through interviews with the chosen topic utilizing an interview guide. The gathered data was evaluated using Ho's, Myusken's, Hoffman's, Hockett's, and Saville-Troike's hypotheses. After analyzing the results, it was found that Lexical Word was the most often utilized by the student, totalling 41 (33%) amongst 142 incidents. On the other hand, 12 (27%) of the subject chose to talk about a particular subject as the main factor behind their code-mixing activities on Facebook. To further explore the matter, this study suggests that more research should be conducted to examine the reasons behind selecting particular topics.

Based on the previous research above, this research will bring up different topics and media from the five previous researches because this study will utilize articles as a data source. This study's strength is that it would be articles from SINTA-indexed journals across Indonesia.

Researchers will select articles about “code-mixing” since it is a popular term used by millennials and is pretty engaging. Consequently, the title of this study is “Trend of Code Mixing Researches in SINTA Indexed Journals Across Indonesia.”

B. Theoretical Review

1. Code Mixing

(Achmad, 2016) states it is a known fact that code mixing is a natural result of bilingualism, which offers people the opportunity to switch codes according to the context and their needs. Indonesian people, as bilingual or multilingual speakers, might find themselves in a situation where they need to choose between dialects or languages to use for a particular occasion. Moreover, they may also decide to switch from one code to another, or even combine them in both oral and written forms. In order to support this point, research into language contact has suggested that code mixing is a common phenomenon among bilingual or multilingual speakers. For instance, studies have highlighted how people combine two or more languages in conversation in order to express themselves in a more specific way. Additionally, this phenomenon has also been observed in written texts, as people tend to mix codes in order to convey a clearer meaning.

According to Gumperz states in (Ikhsani, 2018) it is widely accepted that bilingual speakers blend two or more languages (codes) when producing language, a phenomenon termed code-mixing. This mixing of codes is typically done when the conversation or passage stays the same in topic or context and when the speaker is proficient in both languages. Additionally, code-mixing may also involve the use of individual words, phrases or clauses from one language within the other language.

(Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019) states that the research literature has much discussion of Code Mixing. For example, studies have shown that there are a variety of instances of lexical items and syntactic structures that demonstrate the presence of this phenomenon. These analyses illustrate that it is a prominent feature of language. In some

cases, Code Mixing serves as a means of communication between speakers of different languages, allowing for a better understanding. Muysken states in (Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019) that when in one sentence appear lexical items and grammatical features of each language.

It can be agreed that code-mixing is the intentional combination of two or more linguistic expressions, both spoken and written, in a public situation. This phenomenon is acknowledged to involve the alteration of two or more dialects in order to create a new, distinct form of communication. For instance, the term 'bae' has been used in a variety of languages in order to express endearment or affection in public settings. Similarly, the term 'lit' has been used in many languages to indicate something exciting or enjoyable. Consequently, these examples demonstrate code mixing as linguistic hybridity in everyday communication.

2. Types of Code Mixing

In accordance with (Muysken, 2002), there are various types of code-mixing. Even though many academics offer some forms of code mixing, there are others. Because there are three different types of code-mixing, the Muysken theory has been chosen for this study.

a. Insertion of Elements

Insertion is the acquisition lexical components from a single language, which may then adapt to a sentence from a different dialect. Additionally, it adds that the component that contained in the insertional code-mixing could be any syntactic unit, such as lexical items or phrases. For example :

- 1) *Silahkan **check grup** kelasnya*
- 2) *Mereka sedang mengerjakan tugas **deadline***

b. Conversational

Conversational code mixing happened when there was deliberate mixing of two languages without topic change. For examples:

- 1) *Masih sehat. Pokolnya **Happy Mom's day** buat seluruh ibu di Indonesia. Selamat hari ibu.*

2) ***For two beautiful ladies** apa sih barang yang paling.. apa nih?*

c. Situational

Situational code mixing occurred when the speaker used Indonesian and English together in the conversation. For examples:

1) *Jaga sopan santun, estetika, ya monggo! Ini namanya **first lady, lady first.***

2) ***I love** ibu **from** Miyake*

d. Phrase Insertation

The term "phrase" refers to a single structural piece, usually more than one word long, that lacks the subject-predicate relationship seen in clauses. For examples:

1) *Perusahaan ini membutuhkan **fresh graduate** yang berkompeten.*

2) *Keinginan adalah bagian pertama dari **recruitment system** Tuhan.*

e. Clause Insertation

A group of words called a clause usually has a subject and a verb. Clauses can be of two different types. The first sentence is independent, whereas the second is dependent. The independent clause, also known as the major clause, is a complete sentence that includes the main subject and verb of the sentence. For examples:

1) ***What will you do** jika kamu menemukan uang di jalan?*

2) *Jangan buang-buang waktu dalam penyesalan dan mengasihani diri sendiri. **Do something good.***

f. Intra-sentential

Intra-sentential is kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. For examples:

1) ***I like** mujizat dan itu terjadi dalam hidup saya sampai saat ini.*

2) *secara **amazing** banget berkat-Nya bener-bener mengalir seperti air buat saya.*

g. Inter-sentential

Inter-sentential is a type of code-mixing that occurs in two different sentences in which the first sentence is in full primary language (L1) and then followed by the second sentence in full second language (L2). For examples:

- 1) Doni: "**Sebentar**, Mas."
- 2) *saya takut tinggal disini berarti contohnya* **I am afraid of here**

h. Intra-lexical

A conjunction, suffix, or affix, which is the structure of the Indonesian language, is used to create an intra lexical code mixing that occurs within a single word boundary. For examples:

- 1) *Gue bersyukur banget kita bisa* **nge-catch up** *bareng*
- 2) *Berarti lu berhasil* **nge- let go** *kekhawatiran lu'*

i. Intra-phrasal

The combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories a verb and a particl, such as an adverb or a preposition to form a single semantic unit on a lexical or syntactic level. For examples:

- 1) **Put of your shoes** *ketika masuk rumah*
- 2) *Saya baru saja* **to wake up**

j. Intra-clausal

Clause consists of a subject and a verb and is the smallest grammatical unit that expresses a thought. For examples:

- 1) **I am eat** *pisang di dapur*
- 2) *Setiap malam sebelum tidur,* **I am eat banana.**

k. Tag mixing

A tag mixing or Emblematic Mixing involves the insertion of tag, interjection or a sentence filler in the other language which serves an ethnic identity marker. For examples:

- 1) *Sakit gigi?* **No way!**
- 2) *Helm gaul,* **man!**

l. Intra-word

The mixing of two languages with in a single word; switching occurs at morpheme boundaries. For example:

- 1) *Susah ya tapi emang kalau **downloadnya** lancar tapi gaada ya **streaming**.*

m. 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 Indonesia phonological Structure. For examples:

- 1) *Citra bengkoang memiliki pencerah alami yang lembut, cerah alami untuk kulit Indonesia. Kini tersedia dalam **saset**.*
 2) *Tapi ini sangat berperan **signifikan** untuk siswa menghafal*

n. Insertation Hybrid

A word part with many parts is referred to as a hybrid. When two components from various languages are combined to provide meaning, the result is a hybrid. For examples:

- 1) *Jadi jangan suka **nge-judge** orang lain.*
 2) *Maaf Miss, dari kelompok saya tidak ada yang ngereview Miss.*

o. Insertion of repetition

The word repetition in question is a word that results from the reduplication process. For examples:

- 1) *Aku lagi **sit-sit** handsome luuurs. Kalian ngapain?*
 2) *Suwun yo lurrs wes nggawekno **caption caption** lucu!*

p. Insertion of Word

One method of code-mixing is to insert English terms into Indonesian sentences. It happens when the speaker inserts a word element in his or her utterance. For examples:

- 1) *Dia termasuk wanita yang **charming***
 2) *Miss, **questions** nya dijawab sekaligus nanti atau sekarang Miss?*

q. Word Reduplication Insertation

Reduplication is the process of converting one word into two words in one sentence or utterance. This indicates that the speaker repeats the same word in a phrase several times. For examples:

- 1) *Bagaimana kabarmu, **fine-fine** aja kan?*
 2) *Yang dah dapat ebook, tolong **share share** lah*

r. Idioms Insertation

Idioms are collections of words that collectively have a meaning that differs from the meanings of the words individually. It implies that each word's actual meaning is changed by an idiom to produce a new meaning. For examples:

- 1) *Semuanya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu **go with the flow**.*
- 2) *Banyak orang gembiranya sebentar, tapi sedihnya lama. **Not cool**.*

s. Intra-sentential Insertation

This form of code mixing is the insertion of other language elements in equivalent of words into an utterance without changing grammatical structure of the utterance. For examples:

- 1) Bayu: *"Tapi iki tenan blas ora **direspons** lho, Cak Jon."*
- 2) Bayu: *"Sak wise iku, awakedewe sepakat gawe mbentuk band. **Pertama-tama dalam band**, kudu ono **personile**."*

t. Intra-sentential Alternation

According to (Muysken, 2002), when two languages can replace one another's grammatical functions, this is called alternation. Alternation also occurs when two dialects with different linguistic structures and lexical items appear in the same sentence. The two dialects appear in the condition in a rather isolated fashion. It's not like one language comes first, followed by another dialect's provision. For example :

- 1) *Aku menggunakan tongkat for reaching these guavas*
- 2) *Ayah ingin kami bekerja but there is no chance for us*

u. Intra-sentential Congruent-lexicalication

This category describes two languages that completely or partially share grammatical structure by switching from one to the other. It signifies that there are two words or phrases from each language in a single sentence. For example :

- 1) *Kita coba dulu **sweet** gak, kalau **bitter** mending jangan.*
- 2) *Berbohong itu emang bad sih, tapi kalo lari dari tanggung jawab itu **crazy** namanya.*

The researcher found a selection of configurations of code-mixing classifications from varied experts. Every configuration held the

same capacity to categorize code-mixing types. As a consequence, the researcher concluded to employ the classification systems in accordance with their appropriateness. Consequently, this will help to accurately detect the code-mixing varieties. Additionally, the researcher has to ensure that the classifications are properly applied to accurately distinguish the code-mixing kinds based on (Muysken, 2002).

3. Bilingual Speech

Bilingual speech can be seen as the result of more than two decades of attempts to interpret the multifarious and, at times, inconsistent Code Mixing research, as viewed through Muysken's tripartite approach to Code Mixing, which he views as his principal contribution. This entails integrating elements from one language into the framework of the other language, the alternating use of the two languages' structures, and the congruent lexicalisation of elements from disparate lexicons into a mutual grammatical framework. To reinforce this, these three categories of Code Mixing offer a comprehensive representation of the phenomenon's complexity and provide a comprehensive insight into the nature of bilingual speech (Muysken, 2002)

4. Journals

According to (Otto, 2014) periodical regularly publishes articles that are compiled into a journal. To extend this notion, one can also suggest that the journal is designed to provide an outlet for research and new information for readers. Additionally, it serves as a platform for academics to engage in discourse on the latest developments in their field. This offers an opportunity for the academic community to interact and share ideas that can ultimately benefit society. Furthermore, journals help to disseminate new knowledge and discoveries, providing a valuable resource for the research community.