An analysis code mixing among judges' commentary in *Indonesia Next Top Model*

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Abstract: Code-mixing is the simultaneous use of statements or utterances in two different languages; the switch from one language to the other happens within a single sentence. There are three types of code mixing and seven reasons for code mixing. This is about phenomena code mixing that occurs in *Indonesia Next Top Model*. The objectives of this study are to categorize different types of code mixing and to explain why judges in Indonesia Next Top Model employ code mixing. This study used qualitative descriptive analysis as its research approach. The four judges of Indonesia Next Top Model are the subject of this study. The findings of this study are: The research's most prevalent code-mixing is 31 items of congruent lexicalization, with a percentage of 47,69, and the study's least dominant code-mixing is 16 items of insertion, with a percentage of 24,62. Then the reason of code mixing the most dominant reason is talking about a particular topic, the researcher finds 36 data used this reason and the lowest reason is interjection (insert sentence fillers or sentence connector) in this research 1 data is used this reason.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization, Reason

INTRODUCTION

There are so many languages spoken around the world, it is necessary for people who speak different languages in different nations to communicate using a single international language. Thus, countries that speak various languages can communicate with each other using English as a common language. Crystal (2003:6) as cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020), stated that English is the global language. At this time we can see that the position of English used by English speakers has spread throughout the world. In several nations, including Singapore, Malaysia, and others, English is frequently used as a second language. English is spoken as a foreign language in other nations like Indonesia. Because English is a foreign language in Indonesia, many people sometimes use two or three languages in their communication. The ability to use more than one language in communication called as bilingualism or multilingualism.

People often mix languages in communities of bilinguals and multilinguals, It is called "code-mixing." Code-mixing, as defined by Wardhaugh as mentioned in (Br Siahaan & Johan, 2020), is the simultaneous usage of statements or utterances in two languages. This switch from one language to another occurs inside a single sentence. Code mixing appears to be a common technique employed by speakers to display pride and make listeners think they are professionals. It is interesting for the researcher to analyze code-mixing in context of this event. Since YouTube is a popular source of information in the modern era, it is make the researcher chooses to employ YouTube for this study.

Many people can utilize the platform known as Youtube to get the information or entertainment. The Youtube of Indonesia Next Top Model is an illustration of a Youtube channel that can be utilized to access both informational and entertainment-related items. An event called Indonesia Next Top Model is broadcast on YouTube and on television. Indonesia Next Top Model is a very well-liked and well-trending YouTube channel right now. The reason this event is trending because Indonesia Next Top Model is the first modelling event in Indonesian that adapted from Asian's Next Top Model. Director of Content for Net TV, Untung Pranoto (2020) says "*Indonesia Next Top Model* is an event that presents a competitive drama of the participants in the selection of the best model which is carried out with a strict process with a jury that has been agreed upon by American's Next Top Model as the license owner". With 4.3 million views, Indonesia Next Top Model is very popular on YouTube. This means that every aspect of the event—including the judges—must meet international standards. The judges of tis competition are Luna Maya, Deddy Cobuzier, Panca Makmun, and Patricia Gouw.

The judges of *Indonesia Next Top Model* are celebrities in the entertainment world and fashion. They flow the judgments into the international tastes including the language they speak to the models. The researchers are interested to this phenomenon and their use of code-mixing. In this study, the researcher tries to categorize the various kinds of code-mixing and the causes behind its utilization. With the aims of this research, the researcher hopes that many people can know that today in this country many people can use more than one language and many people can know the reason why someone used more than one language to communicate with each other, especially in entertainment and many people can know the reasons why someone uses more than one language to communicate with each other, especially in entertainment.

In this study, the researcher needs the theory of code-mixing from Musyken (2000). Musyken divides code-mixing into three, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This theory will be the basis for the researcher to classify code-mixing which the researcher will find later. The researcher also uses the theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reason why people use code-mixing. With the problem statement and theory regarding this research, the researcher will conduct research entitled "Code Mixing among Judges'

Commentary: Sociolinguistic Study of *Indonesia Next Top Model*". The researcher needs theory from Musyken (2000) about code-mixing for this research. Code-mixing is divided into three categories by Musyken: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This idea will serve as the framework for categorizing code-mixing, which the researcher will discover later. The theory from Hoffman (1991) is also used by the researcher to examine the rationale behind code-mixing. The researcher will conduct research titled "Code Mixing among Judges' Commentary: A Sociolinguistic Study of *Indonesia Next Top Model*" using the issue statement and research theory.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher will use the method qualitative method because in this research researcher will describe the types and the reason why the judges in *Indonesia Next Top Model* use code-mixing. According to Moleong and Aminnudin (1990), qualitative research is the kind of study that generates descriptive information about the observed behavior of individuals in the form of written or vocal speech.

According to the above opinion, several number of measures are conducted in the data analysis for this research. First is classified the data and after that, the data is described according to the investigation of the problem of code-mixing which is a practice by the judges' *Indonesia Next Top Model*. After that, the researcher will make conclusions based on the results of the analysis. The purpose of this study was to identify the different types of code-mixing and the justifications behind their use, particularly in the judges' comments from *Indonesia Next Top Model*.

In this research the researcher is used a data source. An information provider for a piece of study is referred to as a data source. According to Arikunto (2006), the subject who provides the data or information, as well as the place the data are obtained, are the sources of the data. In this research, the data source was the utterances of the judges' commentary in *Indonesia Next Top Model*, which has code-mixing to collect the data needed. The source of the data is the video *Indonesia Next Top Model* on 4th April 2021. Then, the other source of the data is the theory from Musyken (2000) and the theory on why people employ code-mixing by Hoffman (1991), and several journals to support analysis make up the other source of the data.

The researcher took various steps to gather the data needed for analyses. Data collection is a methodical process to obtain the required data (Tanzeh, 2001, p.83). The method of data collection refers to how the researcher gathers the data for the study. This study employs the documentation method. The documentation method, according to Arikunto (2006), is a technique for gathering data based on transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, epigraphy, meeting minutes, and agendas. In this study, the researcher employed documentation as a method to gather information about the many kinds of code-mixing that were applied in the jury's comments on the Indonesia Next Top Model as well as other papers as supporting information.

The researcher then applies a Miles and Huberman technique in analysing. Data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification are the three current flows of activity that comprise analysis, according to Miles and Huberman (1994:10). To analyze the data for this research, the researcher followed the three stages outlined by Miles and Huberman.:

1. Data condensation, according to (Miles et al., 2014), Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming data that emerges from written field notes, interviews, transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. Data condensation is part of an analysis. The researcher's decisions about which data to code, which data to draw, which category is best, and which stories can be developed into a story. These are all analytic options. Data compaction is a form of analysis to sharpen, sort, focus, discard, and organize data in such a way that conclusions or "finals" can be drawn and verified. In this research, the data is in the form of video and transcription of *Indonesia Next Top Model* video on YouTube. According to the Miles approach, the researcher first

examines the data by carefully watching the video and listening to it, then double-checks it by reading the transcription to understand the context. The researcher then chose the commentary of the Judges' words or utterances that contain the code-mixing to be examined. The researcher then divides the data into three categories based on the three types of code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In order to make it simple to analyze the data and go on to the next phases, the researcher also prepares summaries and takes notes on the theory and code-mixing that were found in the transcription of the YouTube video for *Indonesia Next Top Model*.

2. Data Display

The second step is data display. According to Miles (1994:11), "generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action." In this step, the researcher specifically and clearly demonstrates or presents the data that contains the code-mixing. The researcher demonstrates which sentences or utterances contain code-mixing, what categories of code-mixing are in those sentences, and why it is classified as that category of code-mixing. The researcher then extracts the meaning of the code-mixing found in the *Indonesia Next Top Model* YouTube Channel.

3. Conclusion Drawing

According to Miles (2014), the Conclusion drawing is part of the Gemini configuration. The conclusion is also a verification carried out in an analysis. Verification can be defined as a second thought that passes through the analyst's mind during writing, using a field note or lengthy argument and review among colleagues to develop an "inter-subjective consensus" or by extensive efforts to replicate findings in other data sets. The meaning that emerges from the data must be tested for plausibility, robustness, and confirmability, which can be called validity. Otherwise, we are left with an interesting story about what happened but the truth and usefulness of which are unknown.

RESULT

Result The Types of Code Mixing
The researcher makes a table percentage of code-mixing found in this research. Below is the table percentage:
TABEL 1. *Data Percentages of Code Mixing*

NO	TYPES	TOTAL	PRECENTAGE
1.	Insertion	16	24,62 %
2.	Alternation	18	27,69 %
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	31	47,69 %
	Total	65	100 %

In this study, the researcher found 65 code-mixing data from the judges' commentary on *Indonesia Next Top Model*. Based on Muysken (2000) theory, the researcher classified the code mixing data from *Indonesia Next Top Model I* YouTube Channel . The research found 65 code-mixing data in this study, including 16 insertion code-mixing items, 18 alternation code-mixing items, and 31 congruent lexicalization code-mixing items.

Result The Reason for Code Mixing

The following table provides the answer to the second problem statement, the reason why judges in *Indonesia Next Top Model*:
TABEL 2. Reason of Using Code Mixing

NO	TYPES	TOTAL	PRECENTAGE
1.	Talking about particular topic	36	55 %

NO	TYPES	TOTAL	PRECENTAGE
2.	Quoting somebody else	2	3 %
3.	Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)	20	31 %
4.	Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)	1	2 %
5.	Expressing group identity	6	9 %
	Total	65	100 %

Based on table 2, the researcher identified 65 instances of code-mixing in the judges' commentary transcript for Indonesia Next Top Model. The researcher then classified these instances in accordance with Hoffman's hypothesis. In this study, the researcher identified five causes for the judges' use of code-mixing in Indonesia Next Top Model. There are several reasons: the first reason is talking about a particular topic, in this research, there are 36 data that used this reason; the second reason is quoting somebody else, in this research the researcher found 2 data about this reason; the third reason is being emphatic about something (express solidarity) in this research the researcher found 20 data that used this reason; then the fourth reason is interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector) in this research there are 1 data that used this reason; then the last reason is expressing group identity in this research, the researcher found 6 data that used this reason.

DISCUSSION

In the discussion, the researcher wants to explain about the data found in the results section and the researcher tries to compare the finding of this chapter with the previous studies.

Types of Code Mixing

In order to respond to problem statement one, which asks what types of code mixing exist, the researcher first discusses the findings of a prior study. The first prior study is the one by Prathama & Hastuti (2020) titled "Code Mixing and Code Switching in Twivortiare 2 Novel." In this research, the researchers discovered code switching and code mixing in the Twivortiare 2 book. The data were analyzed using a qualitative approach by this researcher, and the analysis revealed several data of code mixing, with insertion code mixing accounting for 48,5 percent of the total, alternation code mixing accounting for 39,4 percent, and congeuent lexicalization accounting for 12,1 percent.

The second previous study is the journal that entitled "An Analysis Code Mixing Used in The Movie Cek Toko Sebelah" by (Khafid, 2019). In this study, the researcher discovered that insertion, which contains 65% of code-mixing items, alternation, which contains 30% of code-mixing items, and congruent lexicalization, which contains 5% of code-mixing items, are the greatest and lowest sequences, respectively.

The last previous study is the journal that entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Usage in WhatsApp Grups Conversation among Lectures of Universitas Pamulang" by (Haryati & Prayuana, 2020). The instructors from four different departments at Universitas Pamulang participated in this study, which used qualitative research to assess the data from code mixing. The researchers discovered various data from this study, including the following:
1. In the group of Pelatih TOEFL, the researchers found the highest code mixing 15 (79 %) data congruent lexicalization, the second sequence is 4 (21 %) data insertion and the lowest code mixing is 0 (0 %) data alternation.

2. In the group of Penelitian Internal Unpam, the researchers found the highest code mixing is 15 (65%) data congruent lexicalization, the second sequence is 6 (26%) data insertion and the lowest code mixing 2 (9%) data alternation.
3. In the group of Sastra Unpam, the researchers found the highest code mixing is 10 (41, 67%) data insertion, the second sequence is 9 (37,5%) congruent lexicalization and the lowest code mixing 5 (20,83%) data alternation.
4. In the group of Prodi Sasing, the researchers found the highest code mixing is 17 (68%) congruent lexicalization, the second sequence is code mixing 5 (20%) alternation and the lowest 3 (12%) insertion

After displaying a number of previous studies. The researcher provides additional details regarding the data percentage codes mixing that the researcher discovered in the judges' comments from Indonesia Next Top Model. The researcher divides the data into three categories based on table 1: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The researcher discovered 65 instances of code-mixing in this investigation. The second sequence is 18 items alternation code-mixing percentage 27,69 percent, while the lowest code mixing is 16 items insertion code-mixing with percentage 24,62 percent. The maximum code mixing in this research is 31 items congruent lexicalization code-mixing with percentage 47,69 percent. Congruent Lexicalization was the most common type of code mixing that the judges in Indonesia Next Top Model utilized, according to the data.

According to the results of the first and second previous studies, in which a novel or movie served as the research subject, insertion type code mixing occurs the most frequently, while congruent lexicalization code mixing occurs the least frequently. The prevalence of code mixing through the insertion of English words or phrases used by characters in stories can be attributed to the use of code mixing in novels and movies. They frequently speak in their mother tongue and infrequently blend it with a foreign language, therefore congruent lexicalization is used very little.

The most common types in the researcher's research are distinct from the most prevalent types in the first and second preceding studies. The highest sort of code mixing found in this research is congruent lexicalization code mixing, much like in the most recent study. Due to the fact that many of the judges on Indonesia's Next Top Model are multilingual and mix two languages in their daily lives, congruent lexicalization was used in this study. Sentences in Indonesian and other languages frequently combine their lexical structures as a result. This case similar with the last previous study where the research subjects are the literature lecturers where most of them used congruent lexicalization code mixing more often. When persons are already proficient in using two languages, the use of congruent lexicalization seems to be more prevalent (bilingualism). Sometimes bilingual people blend the vocabulary structures of two languages, whether on purpose or accidentally. Therefore, it was discovered in this investigation that the type of code mixing in the study can differ from that in a previous studies. This depends on the research topic and whether the subject frequently exhibits bilingualism, which frequently blends the use of the two languages they speak.

The Reasons for Code Mixing

The researcher attempts to compare the findings of this chapter with those of earlier studies and attempts to explain the data discovered in the results section in the discussion. An analysis of code switching and code mixing as found in television advertisements was employed in a previous work by the researcher (Girsang, n.d.), In this study, the researcher identified a number of causes for this phenomenon, including the following: first, discussing a specific subject, second, emphasizing something (express solidarity), third, interjecting (adding fillers or connectors to sentences), fourth, repetition used for clarification, fifth, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and finally, fourth, expressing group identity. In this study, the researcher has not discovered a justification for quoting someone else.

The second previous study is an article entitled "The Use Of Code-Mixing Among Pamonanese In Parata Ndaya Closed-Group Facebook" by (Luke, 2015). In this study, the researcher identified a number of reasons: first, the most frequent reason is expressing group identity, accounting for 24% of all reasons; second frequent are interjections and emphatic about something, occurring at 17% of all reasons; third is quoting someone else; 15% of all reasons; fourth is talking about a specific topic, accounting for 13% of all reasons. The least common cause for code-mixing discovered at the Parata Ndaya Close-Group site is the goal of clarifying the speech content with a 4 percent reason. The fifth is repetition for explanation with 11 percent reason data.

The last previous study is an article entitled "An Analysis Of English Code Mixing Used By Agnez Mo" by (Salamat et al., 2021), In this research, the researchers found several reasons why Agnez Mo used code-mixing, there are the reasons: talking about a specific issue, being enthusiastic about something, interjection, and displaying group identification.

The researcher elaborates the data percentage on the cause of code-mixing discovered in this research after detailing a number of earlier studies. Based on table 2, the researcher discovered five reasons: the highest reason, talking about a specific topic, has a percentage of 55%; the second reason, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), has a percentage of 31%; the third reason, expressing group identity, has a percentage of 9%; the fourth reason, quoting someone else, has a percentage of 3%; and the least reason, interjection (inserting sentence fillers), has a percentage of 3%.

According several previous study and the data in this research, the reasons for using code-mixing in each study sometimes is different because each reason for using code-mixing can be seen from the object of the research and the context of the conversation in the research. In this research, the researcher has investigated the types of judges' code-mixing in the *Indonesia Next Top Model* and the researcher knows that the conversation in this object is direct. So, it is making many reasons found. They are such as talking about a particular topic that is fashion, like words "pose, stage, scene, body movement, beauty, and others". While the reason for code-mixing which is the least used in this research is Interjection. Interjection found in this research is the conjunction "and then".

CONCLUSION

First In this study, using Muysken's theory, the researcher analyzes code-mixing in this study (200). Muysken categorizes code-mixing into three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The most prevalent code-mixing in this study is the congruent lexicalization code-mixing of 31 items, with a percentage of 47,69%, followed by the alternation code-mixing of 18 items, with a percentage of 27,69%, and the insertion code-mixing of 16 items, with a percentage of 24,62%.

In this study, the researcher also examines the reasons why the judges use coe-mixing. To analyze the reasons for using code mixing the researcher uses the theory of Hoffman (1991). According to Hoffman, the reasons for using code mixing divided into seven types, there are: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity.

In this study, the researcher finds five reasons for using code-mixing, namely: the most dominant reason is talking about a particular topic, the researcher finds 36 data used this reason; the second reason is being empathic about something (express solidarity), in this research the researcher finds 20 data that used this reason; then the third reason is expressing group identity, the researcher finds 6 data that used this reason; the fourth reason is quoting somebody else, in this research the researcher finds 2 data about this reason; and the lowest reason is interjection (insert sentence fillers or sentence connector) in this research 1 data is used this reason.

For future research, the researcher suggests studying code mixing because many people nowadays are able to speak two or more languages, increasing the likelihood that they may employ code-mixing between the languages they have mastered. This study can be used as a reference for future studies, particularly those looking at code-mixing in the fashion industry.

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