Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the grammar use in code-mixing occurrences found in three episodes of “Ini Talk Show”, an Indonesian talk show. The three episodes were aired on October 16, October 30, and November 4, 2015. This study uses mainly frameworks from Muysken (2000) on code-mixing types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, and Poplack (1980)’s model of code-mixing constraints: free morpheme constraint and equivalence constraint. Other than the constraints, there are also analyses on a few noticeable code-mixing errors using Indonesian grammar guides by Sneddon (2006), Chaer (2008), and Muslich (2010).

The study resulted in a total of 214 occurrences of code-mixing. The most recurring type of code-mixing found in the study is insertion, which totals to 186 occurrences (86.91%), followed by congruent lexicalization with 23 occurrences (10.75%) and alternation with 5 occurrences (2.34%). One of the more noticeable findings is that the episode aired on October 16, 2015 has the most occurrences on code-mixing, totaling to 142 occurrences of code-mixing, compared to the episodes aired on October 30 and November 4, 2015, which only have 33 and 39 occurrences respectively. This is most possibly influenced by the guest on October 16, 2015 episode, Agnes Monica, an Indonesian singer who is also active internationally and therefore she has also become more familiar with English than the guests who appeared on the October 30 and November 4, 2015 episodes.
The grammar analysis on the mixed utterances in the three episodes of “Ini Talk Show” analyzed for this study shows that while there are mixed utterances following the free morpheme constraint and the equivalence constraint established by Poplack, there are also utterances with noticeable errors and therefore not following the code-mixing constraints. Furthermore, by using the Indonesian grammar guidance from Sneddon (2006), Chaer (2008), and Muslich (2010), the study attempts to provide solutions to these errors. Through the grammar analysis, it shows that code-mixing does not signify that anyone may or may not be competent in speaking a language. Though there might be some cases of errors of code-mixing found in the data of this study, there are also utterances that followed the constraints.

The result of this study is more in line with Moradi and Gupta (2014)’s statement, which implied that the occurrence of code-mixing does not have anything to do with one’s proficiency of a language. Therefore, this study support this implication, although in the future, the question of whether or not the use of code-mixing can signify any lack of proficiency can still exist and possibly, more research about this matter can eventually give birth to a definite answer to the question.

This study has only covered a small amount of code-mixing used in three episodes of an Indonesian talk show “Ini Talk Show”. Therefore, if there is any
similar research conducted, the result may differ from the one presented in this study. However, in the future research about a similar topic with this study, it is suggested that the research should try to cover another talk show, not only from Indonesian, but also from other languages if possible, and also other frameworks available for code-mixing and also code-mixing constraints in order to generate a different result and also a new discovery about this debatable topic of grammar use in code-mixing.

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