Grammar in Code-Mixing Occurrences in Three Episodes of “Ini Talk Show”

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the grammar use of mixed utterances that appears in three episodes of an Indonesian talk show, “Ini Talk Show”. The episodes selected for the study are episodes aired on October 16, October 30, and November 4, 2015. All of the mixed utterances that occurred in these episodes were then recorded into transcriptions, and then each of them were identified into types of code-mixing by Muysken (2000). After that, the grammatical structure of each of the mixed utterances were analyzed with Poplack (1980)’s theory of code-mixing constraints. The result from this study is that there are a total of 214 occurrences of code-mixing, with 186 occurrences being insertions, 5 being alternations, and 23 being congruent lexicalizations. Among these findings, it is found that there are examples of mixed utterances that follow free morpheme constraint and equivalence constraint. Nonetheless, there are also examples of mixed utterances that do not follow the constraints, and therefore the structures of these utterances are given deeper analysis using Indonesian grammar knowledge by Sneddon (2006), Chaer (2008), and Muslich (2010).

**Key words:** Code-mixing, grammar, sociolinguistics

Introduction

Code-mixing is a phenomenon that can usually be found among bilinguals due to their knowledge of at least two languages. That is why it is not rare to find them code-mix in their utterance. Despite this, the question whether bilinguals are proficient enough in both languages remains. Based on this question, Hughes et al. (2006, as cited in Berthele, 2012) stated that there are two possibilities of a bilingual’s proficiency in their language repertoire: the bilingual might suffer
from a lack of proficiency, or that the bilingual has high competence in his/her proficiency. Apparently, in order to be considered having a high level of proficiency, a bilingual has to master two grammars (Muysken, 2006, as cited in Berthele, 2012; Poplack, 1980) and can code-mix with “great ease and complete fluidity” (Muysken, 2000). Therefore, this thesis focuses on the grammar of code-mixing occurrences spoken in English and Indonesian by the hosts and guests in a talk show called “Ini Talk Show” broadcasted by NET.TV. This thesis presents an analysis of three episodes of “Ini Talk Show” aired on October 16, October 30, and November 4, 2015 to answer the research question: how is the grammar used in code-mixing occurrences spoken by “Ini Talk Show” hosts and guests?

The purpose of this research is to analyze the grammar in utterances produced by the hosts and guests of “Ini Talk Show”, specifically the utterances which have code-mixing occurrences in them. The analysis involves determining the grammatical system (in either English or Indonesian) that the hosts and guests of “Ini Talk Show” use in each of the code-mixing occurrence and analyzing the type of words (such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.) used for code-mixing, whether it follows the correct grammatical system or not according to each language involved in its code-mixing process. As for the significance of this research, it is expected to add to references for sociolinguistic study in the Faculty of Language and Arts of Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, especially since the code-mixing case that was analyzed in this thesis is an Indonesian talk show, which, for the students of Faculty of Language and Arts of Universitas Kristen
Satya Wacana, is an easier example of code-mixing because the students would be more familiar with the context of the talk show, and also the use of language (English and Indonesian).