AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE-MIXING USED BY MARION JOLA

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Abstract: This study analyzed code mixing used by Marion Jola in a YouTube video*.* The writer used the theory proposed by Muysken to identify the different types of code mixing found in the utterance of Marion Jola and to figure out her reasons of using code mixing. Since the data were taken in the form of spoken words rather than numerical data, the author then applied descriptive qualitative method to answer the research questions. 44 data of code mixing were found as a result of the analysis. There were 13 data classified as insertion type, 14 classified as alternation type and 17 identified as congruent lexicalization type. Furthermore, this study discovered nine reasons of code mixing used by Marion Jola based on Hoffmann theory. 1) talking about a particular topic 13 times, 2) quoting somebody else 3 times, 3) being emphatic about something once, 4) interjection 2 times, 5) repetition used for clarification 2 times, 6) intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 4 times, 7) expressing group identity 5 times, 8) to soften or strengthen request or command 2 times, 9) because of lexical need 15 times and there is no data found concerning the reason to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only limited audience. The lack of equivalent lexicon between the languages is the most frequent cause of language mixing among bilingual or multilingual individuals and Marion Jola is one of them.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Marion Jola, YouTube video.*

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, humans rely on communication to stay connected with one another (Liando & Tatipang, 2022). Communication is the process of conveying messages or information to the recipient. Humans use language to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and knowledge to others. In line with (Tamalawe et al., 2022) Language is generally considered as a tool of communication used by humans to make connections.

In society, it is crucial that we use suitable language to ensure that the message is well received by the listener or individuals in that society. According to

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Kridalaksana (Kushartanti et al., 2005) and (Liando, 2007) language is a sound sign system that has been agreed upon and used by members of certain community groups in communicating, cooperating, and in identifying themselves. As stated by (Samola et al., 2020) In order for communication to be effective, each speaking community uses their own form or variation of language. Many languages are spoken around the world. People tend to develop their capability to use and comprehend various languages in order to communicate more broadly.

English is now the language most widely taught as a foreign language (Crystal, 2003) and (Lendo, Liando & Olii, 2021). As a bridge to information, knowlegde, and culture around the world, English is increasingly utilized for more than just communication as stated by (Marianca et al., 2022). In general, English is used as a second language (Liando, Serhalawan & Wuntu, 2021) and (Pajow et al, 2021). However, English is the third language of the majority of Indonesians. Because they first learned and mastered the regional and official Indonesian languages. It is referred to as bilingual and multilingual in sociolinguistics (Liando, Mangare & Olii, 2021). Someone who is bilingual can speak two languages, while someone who is multilingual can speak more than two languages.

Code switching and code mixing are terms used by sociolinguistics scientists to describe the process of using two or more languages in monologue or dialog. This phenomenon has evolved into a societal trend or style of communication, particularly among young people. Marion Jola, a singer from Indonesian Idol Season 9 is one of them. She likes to use code-mixing and code-switching in her utterances.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data for this research. As stated by (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007) Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The data in this research is considered qualitative since it comes in the form of spoken words rather than numbers and according to (Creswell, 2009) that a qualitative research is a study to investigate and understand the meaning individuals or groups assume to be a social or a human problem. It is used to discover and understand why and how a social phenomenon occurs. The writer attempted to describe the

many types of code mixing used by Marion Jola in a video entitled *"Berkat Tuhan Dalam Hidup Marion Jola – Daniel Tetangga Kamu"*, as well as the reasons why Marion Jola does code mixing.

The data for this study were taken from a YouTube video named *"Berkat Tuhan Dalam Hidup Marion Jola - Daniel Tetangga Kamu."* This video lasts 98 minutes and 10 seconds. And the data were the utterances of Marion Jola that contained English-Indonesian code mixing during the video.

Research Instrument: The writer is the key instrument in this study to gather the relevant data, and the video as the document to analyze is the secondary instrument. Because the writer studied the video broadcast directly, the document utilized in this research is a primary source.

In collecting the data of this research the documentation technique was used. (Sugiyono, 2013) defines a document as a documentation of an event that has already occurred in the past. He classified documents into three groups based on their format: a) written documents (containing diaries, life histories, and biographies), b) picture documents (including pictures, sketches, moving pictures (video), and so on), and c) art works documents (including picture, statue, movie and so on). Based on this, the writer decided that the documentation technique would be acceptable for data collection in this study because the data source is a video which include in a kind of document.

Data were analyzed once it has been successfully collected. The data in this research were analyzed through qualitative analysis. In accordance with (Miles & Huberman, 1994) the stages of analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The selected data required for this research are those that passed the reduction process. The writer has analyzed 44 selected data as samples of English-Indonesian code-mixing utterances from Marion Jola who appeared as a guest in a

video at Daniel Mananta Youtube channel. The writer analyzed three different types of code mixing, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000), as well as its form such as word, phrase, hybrid, reduplication, idiom, and clause according to the (Suwito, 1985) theory. And then the writer analyzed the reasons of Marion Jola used code mixing in her utterances during the video based on the theory of (Hoffmann, 1991) and some additional reasons from (Saville-Troike, 1986) those are, 1) talking about a particular topic; 2) quoting somebody else; 3) being emphatic about something; 4) interjection; 5) repetition used for clarification; 6) intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor; 7) expressing group identity; 8) to soften or strengthen request or command; 9) because of real lexical need; and 10) to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only limited audience.

Insertion

The insertion of lexical elements or entire constituents from one language into a structure from another language is known as insertion code mixing. This indicates that insertion code mixing only occurs in parts of a language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence, such as words or phrases. And it can be found in the data below:

Data 2   *Gak mau ngundang, cuma mau ngundang **dinner**, gak mau diundang konten, iya kan?* (1:52)

Analysis:

This utterance counted as Insertion code-mixing because the speaker inserted the noun word of English in the middle of her utterance from dominant language. She began her utterance with Indonesian language, changed to an English noun word '*..dinner..*' and then returned to Indonesian language to finish her utterance.

The intention of this utterance is to replicate what prior host had stated to the speaker. So, it might be stated that the speaker is quoting someone else or, of

course, is quoting the host's statement when she inserts an English noun word in the middle of an Indonesian utterance.

Data 4 *Full NTT, Sumba eh tapi oma dari papa, mamanya papa, Jawa Tengah.* (4:51)

Analysis:

The speaker in the utterance above was respond to the question of the host. She inserts English adjective word '*full..*' at first then continue her utterance with Indonesian language which is as a dominant language. This utterance counted as Insertion code-mixing.

The speaker mixed that English adjective word with a dominant Indonesian language because of lexical need. She found it easier to say it in English than in Indonesian language.

Data 5 *Bukan anak-anak yang **spoiled**, bukan dari orang tua yang mapan dan berlebihan segala macem.* (5:20)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was attempting to convince the host that she was raised in a fairly normal, non-extravagant family. The type of code-mixing that she used in this utterance is insertion because she inserted English adjective word '*..spoiled..*' in the middle of Indonesian language utterance.

She actually employed the same message in two different languages. The speaker was intending to clarify her speech content for the host and also for the audience in order to make sure that her message flows easily and the host and audience understands it.

Data 6 *Ini aku udah sering **share**, karna aku punya sifat suka jadi nomor satu.* (5:58)

Analysis:

Based on (Muysken, 2000) theory, the insertion code mixing characteristics are single, well selected content words. This utterance is classified as Insertion code-mixing because the speaker inserted a single word of English in the middle of

her utterance which dominantly with Indonesian language. The English word '..*share*..' used by the speaker simply because of real lexical need. She found it easier to say it in English languange than in Indonesian language.

Data 12   *Jadi disaat gue ngerasa ada masalah **and super down** ya coba dicari aja gitu apa yang bersyukur hari ini ya?* (12:09)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker primarily used Indonesian and only inserted one English word '..*and*..' and phrase '..*super down*..' in the middle of her utterance. Insertion type of code mixing is relevant in this situation. As to (Muysken, 2000)'s idea, lexical elements from one language are incorporated into another language during the process of insertion.

In the context of the conversation, the speaker is explaining how she gets over her emotional pain, which she expresses in English. She chooses to use a different language to communicate her emotions, because of real lexical need.

Data 13   ***Wow!*** *Baru, baru beberapa hari yang lalu gue punya **problem** yang ini.* (13:46)

Analysis:

The speaker reacted to the host's speech in this utterance. She began with an English interjection '*Wow!*..' and continued her utterance using Indonesian language then insert an English noun word '..*problem*..' in the middle of her utterance. This data classified as Insertion type of code mixing.

The speaker mixed English and Indonesian languages because of real lexical need and of course because of an interjection, she felt it easier to mention those words in English than in Indonesian.

Data 15   *Bahkan disaat **pandemic, at least** aku punya satu jadwal satu bulan, ini aku bisa 3 bulan gak kerja.* (14:26)

Analysis:

In this utterance, there are word and phrase of English language inserted in the speaker utterance which is dominantly filled with Indonesian language. As

stated by (Muysken, 2000), insertion code mixing took place when lexical elements from one language are incorporated into another. So, insertion type of mixing code is related with this utterance.

The writer has dewordined that the speaker used code mixing in this utterance is due to real lexical need. However, the writer has also discovered that the speaker appears to find it quicker and simpler to employ lexical components from English in certain words like *'..pandemic..'* and `*..at least..*' in this case.

Data 17 *Nah ini aku lagi **adjust** nih, kehidupan pribadi aku sama pekerjaan.* (15:33)

Analysis:

The speaker in this datum was describing to the host what she was doing at that moment to complete what she had just stated. The speaker's primary language in this utterance is Indonesian, with one English word *'..adjust..'* added in the middle. This refers to insertion type of code mixing.

Due to a real lexical need, the speaker inserted that one English word rather than speaking just Indonesian. People who speak many languages frequently do this because they can express their thoughts in conversation more rapidly using vocabulary from one of the languages they speak.

Data 18 *Tapi kalo sekarang aku mikirin lagi, sebenarnya aku selalu **survive** karna Tuhan kan selalu punya rencana ya ini bagian dari rencananya Tuhan mungkin.* (19:48)

Analysis:

The speaker at the moment recognized to the host that she is now conscious of the fact of God's existence in her life in this utterance. She nearly entirely uses Indonesian, only replacing one word with English *'..survive..'.* This is definitely included in the kind of insertion in mixing code.

The speaker inserts one English word into the middle of her Indonesian utterance because she believes the word that she is referring to is easier to process in English.

Data 29   *Tapi ini bagian dari mama aku selalu isi ke aku **everyday**.* (46:25)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker is describing to the host the significance of her mother in her life. As same as the data before, this utterance consists two language which is Indonesian and English language, but Indonesian language is dominant. She just adds an adverb word of English *'..everyday.'* in the end of her utterance. This type of mixing code is insertion.

At the end of her utterance, she added English vocabulary to identify herself to the host and the audience as an Indonesian who speaks English as well.

Data 31   *Tapi kalo gini, kalo ada yang bilang itu jadi **curse**, kadang orang kesulitan, banyak orang yang jadi stres kan, banyak orang yang bahkan ada yang bunuh diri dan segala macem.* (53:11)

Analysis:

In this discussion, the speaker discusses her thoughts about popularity with the host. The speaker inserts an English word *'..curse..'* to express his viewpoint in the middle of his mostly Indonesian utterance. Datum 31 is consequently included in the insertion type of code mixing.

The speaker in this speech used an English word because she quoted the prior host's remarks. She did this so that the topic of their conversation would flow smoothly as well as be easy to understand.

Data 38   *Dan aku rasa itu hal-hal yang **relate** di orang-orang seumuran aku, kayaknya semua orang pasti pernah melewati itu.* (1:06:29)

Analysis:

The speaker in the datum above shared her experience leaving an unhealthy relationship with some of her companions. This utterance is dominated by the Indonesian language. She just inserted an English word *'..relate..'* in the middle of her utterance. Therefore, this utterance is classified as an insertion type of code mixing.

The insertion code mixing in this utterance happened due to the speaker intention to express her group identity as an English-speaking Indonesian. The English word used by the speaker in this utterance is one that is commonly used among Indonesian people who are fluent in English, particularly among Indonesian young people.

Data 43   *Mungkin dengan aku nyanyi orang-orang banyak terhibur itu bagian dari memberikan* **joy**. (1:34:12)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this utterance in order to response the query about the purpose in life from the host. The dominant language of this utterance is Indonesian language. She merely adds an English noun word '*..joy.*' at the end of her utterance. Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is insertion type.

The mixing code in this utterance occured because of real lexical need. The speaker seemed lack in Indonesian word of that word, so she chose to just mention it in English.

Alternation

In this context, code mixing is similar to switching codes between utterances. There is a grammatical and lexical transition from one language to the other. One language appears to be substituted halfway through the sentence by the other, as shown in data below:

Data 1   ***It's an honor for me too,*** *terima kasih.* (1:39)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker intended to respond the greeting from the host. She starts her utterance with an English language clause '*It's an honor for me too,*' and then ends it with '*..terima kasih.*' which is an Indonesian language in a phrase form, so this utterance is considered as alternation code mixing because she alternately mixed English and Indonesian language in one utterance.

In the context of the conversation, the speaker used this utterance to reply to the host who had addressed her in English as well. Therefore, it might be

concluded that the speaker mixed the two languages to express her group identity as an Indonesian that fluent in English.

Data 7   *I've been with this A person for many years,* isi nya dia puji aku. (9:09)

Analysis:

This utterance consists two different languages, first the speaker used English language *'I've been with this A person for many years..'* then she finished her utterance with Indonesian language '..*isi nya dia puji aku'*. Therefore, this utterance classified as alternation type of code-mixing.

The intention of this utterance was to share about her own experience with someone. The speaker mixed code in her utterance because she was talking about a particular topic and she felt more comfortable to employ the personal information using English language.

Data 9   *Walaupun nanti ada masalah lagi tapi itu cukup untuk bikin aku survive another day.* (11:20)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was explaining the significance of what she was doing, which is mentioned earlier by her. She used a clause from English language '..*survive another day'* to complete her Indonesian utterance. She alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance, so alternation is the type of code mixing that the speaker used in this utterance.

The speaker finished her Indonesian utterance with English words because of real lexical need. She found it easier to deliver her thought in her second language in this utterance.

Data 14   *Jadi di masa-masa seperti ini, tahun awal* **pandemic, this pandemic, I'm doing well, I mean I still work.** (13:58)

Analysis:

This utterance is classified as alternation type of code mixing since the speaker used Indonesian language *'Jadi di masa-masa seperti ini, tahun awal..'* at

the beginning of her utterance and then changed to English language '..*pandemic, this pandemic, I'm doing well, I mean I still work*' to end her utterance.

The speaker alternated from one language to another because she intended to talk about a particular topic which is pandemic. She prefers to use another language to explain more about the topic.

Data 19   *Kalo lu bilang gue egois,* **wait, let me rethink.** (23:16)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this with the assumption that she is speaking to another person or someone close to her who is criticizing her. The type of code mixing in this utterance is alternation. Because, she alternated her language in this utterance, from Indonesian language to English at the end. She began with '*Kalo lu bilang gue egois,..*' which is Indonesian language and then ended with English language '..*wait, let me rethink*'. She altered her language to soften his request so that it did not come off as disrespectful. The speaker believes that saying these words in English will be more polite.

Data 22   *I cried like that too, aku nangis seperti itu juga dirumah.* (27:33)

Analysis:

The speaker uttered this utterance to responds the question from the host at that time. The mixing of two languages is evidently equal in this utterance. She spoke in English '*I cried like that too..*' and clarify it in Indonesian '..*aku nangis seperti itu juga dirumah*'. This utterance indicates the alternation kind of code mixing. She alternated her language to convey the same message in order to maximize audience understanding.

Data 24   *Kalo setahun akhir ini* **from sixty fourty to seventy thirty. The thirty one is positivity, negativity is seventy.** (30:10)

Analysis:

According to this datum, speakers respond to question from the host more frequently in English than in Indonesian. She began with an Indonesian clause '*Kalo setahun akhir ini..*' and then continued it using two clauses in English '..*from sixty*

fourty to seventy thirty..' and *'..The thirty one is positivity, negativity is seventy.'* She alternated Indonesian language to English language, this indicates alternation type of mixing code.

She mixed those code in this utterance because she intends to express her group identity. The writer observed that the speaker preferred to switch to English to finish her sentence because she wanted to show to the host her proficiency in speaking English.

Data 25 ***There must be something that I need to fix, must be,*** *menurut aku gak mungkin gak ada.* (31:07)

Analysis:

The speaker intended to share her viewpoint on a particular topic to the host through this utterance. She alternated from English language *'There must be something that I need to fix, must be..'* to Indonesian language *'..menurut aku gak mungkin gak ada.'* As a result, this utterance is classified as alternation code-mixing.

Mixing code in this utterance occurs because the speaker is talking about a particular topic. She felt more at ease expressing her emotional feelings in this utterance with her own language, so she alternated her language to complete her opinion.

Data 27 *Jadi aku rasa* ***there must be something wrong with the way I live.*** (31:48)

Analysis:

The speaker was continuing talking the same topic as before when this data was taken, which was her spiritual life. The type of this utterance is alternation because this utterance consists lexical items from two languages. In the beginning of her utterance, she used Indonesian language *'Jadi aku rasa..'* She then moved on to express what she meant in English *'..there must be something wrong with the way I live'*.

She used English to express herself rather than using Indonesian entirely in this utterance. In line with Hoffman's theory, it is because the speaker is talking

about a particular topic, and she felt more comfortable to express her thoughts in this utterance using English language than Indonesian.

Data 32   ***That's why sometimes I think I'm so blessed*** *sampe aku suka ngerasa bersalah, tapi aku juga pengen kerja keras untuk menyamai mereka.* (56:54)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker expresses her feelings to her companions for everything she has received. Although Indonesian is the primary language in this utterance, she uttered English language '*That's why sometimes I think I'm so blessed..'* at the beginning of her statement and she then use Indonesian language to completely communicate her thought. This type of code mixing is alternation.

She alternated from English to Indonesian because she believed it would be more suitable and effective to show his empathy with in original language.

Data 34   ***I think it's a part of that, even*** *disaat aku dapat berkat aku mikirin orang lain.* (58:09)

Analysis:

The speaker in this conversation recognizes the core of her fault, which the host has already corrected. There is no dominant language in this utterance because the speaker uses two languages equally. She began with a clause in English language '*I think it's a part of that, even ..'* and finished the utterance with a clause in Indonesian. This mixing code utterance classified as alternation type because she alternately mixed English and Indonesian languages in one utterance.

She alternated both English and Indonesian languages in her utterance because she was talking about a certain topic as before and she assumed that the English lexical elements that she mentioned in this utterance more able to convey the accurate meaning rather than Indonesian language.

Data 36   *Itu sampe kita tinggal bersama kan di Jakarta,* ***I don't live with my family, I live with my bestfriends.*** (1:01:46)

Analysis:

The speaker attempted to show her closeness to certain of her friends in more detail with this utterance. In order to explain the point of her utterance, she alternately combines the languages of Indonesian and English. She began with Indonesian clause and then finished the utterance in English '..*I don't live with my family, I live with my bestfriends.*' This type of code mixing is alternation because she alternated two different languages in one utterance.

The intention of this utterance is to clarify the speech content for interlocutor. She uses English language in her utterance to elaborate on and clarify the earlier Indonesian language in order to make the host and audience get the point of her utterance.

Data 41 *Kalo aku si ke temen-temen aku* **"Whatever it is, I support you, I know this is wrong but I still support you"** (1:14:14)

Analysis:

Speaking as a friend to her companions, the speaker provides an example in this utterance. The type of code mixing indicates in this utterance is alternation type, because she alternately combined the Indonesian language and English language in one utterance. She began her utterance with Indonesian clause and continued it with using English language.

The mixing code in this utterance occurs because the speaker at the moment quoting her previous statement. She just added the remarks she previously spoke to her friends.

Data 42 *Kalo yang sebelumnya itu aku cerita, aku gak* **I don't think about anything, I just do it**. (1:23:27)

Analysis:

The speaker in this utterance has described her feelings while performing on stage. She initially speaking in Indonesian, she then alternated to English to convey her point in this utterance. This type of code mixing is alternation.

She chose to mix the language because she was talking about a particular topic, and she seemed more confident and at ease using English language to communicate her feelings in this utterance.

Congruent Lexicalization

The grammatical structure of languages A and B is shared, and words from both languages are inserted more or less randomly in congruent lexicalization code mixing. The data found to have a feature of congruent lexicalization is listed below.

Data 3   *Kayaknya **I kinda forgot some scenes**, aku baru **realize** itu sekarang sampe aku bikin daftar di **notes** aku. **"Friends that I forgotten"** itu dari **Idol**, sama **"Scenes that I have forgotten"**.* (3:25)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker was explaining what she was going through to the host. She used a combination of Indonesian and English language to explain it. Congruent lexicalization is the type of code mixing used in this utterance, because both languages shared grammatical structure and the lexical items of the second language were randomly inserted such as '*..I kinda forgot some scenes,..*', '*..realize..*', '*..notes..*', '*Friends that I forgotten..*', '*..Idol..*', '*..Scenes that I have forgotten.*'

The writer analyze that the speaker combines the two languages in this utterance is because she is talking about a particular topic. She explained to the host how she overcame her forgetting problem by making notes of what she had previously forgotten. She did make her notes in English, therefore she felt more comfortable explaining in English as well. And also because of the word '*Idol*', that word refers to the name of the program *Indonesian Idol* which is a reality television singing competition. The speaker chose to still mention the original word in order to make the listener understand the topic.

Data 8   *Jadi aku sampe sekarang belum bisa **handle**, tapi kalo misalnya aku lagi ngerasa sedih, satu-satunya yang aku lakukan adalah, mencari **the little spark of happiness** yang bisa aku bikin.* (10:50)

Analysis:

From the datum above, the speaker combined the English and Indonesian languages in her utterance. She added a verb word '*..handle..*' and a clause '*..the spark of happiness..*' of English language randomly in the middle of Indonesian language. This type of code mixing is classified as congruent lexicalization.

This happened because of real lexical need. The speaker seemed difficult finding the Indonesian equivalents of those English words, she then conveyed her thought in some English words.

Data 10   *Tapi untuk **problem-problem**, aku belum bisa si yang kayak gitu, aku gak tau cara **handle**-nya.* (11:32)

Analysis:

Based on the datum above, in the beginning of the utterance the speaker used Indonesian language '*Tapi untuk..*' and then she mentioned '*..problem-problem..*' which is an English word but in a reduplication form of Indonesian language grammatical structure. She then continued her utterance in Indonesian language '*..aku belum bisa si yang kayak gitu, aku gak tau cara..*' and she mentioned a hybrid English-Indonesian word '*..handle-nya*'. Obviously, it is evident that congruent lexicalization is the type of code mixing used in this utterance. Because both of languages share grammatical structure and the lexical items of both languages is inserted randomly.

She easily chose to mix the languages because she found it easier to utter the English word in Indonesian language structure rather than pausing to think of such words in Indonesian.

Data 11   ***I've been living with just*** *mensyukuri **day by day** apa yang bisa aku syukuri dari hari ini **to make me feel better and then***

tomorrow *misalnya aku ngerasa gak baik, aku cari lagi, karna aku tau aku selalu diberkati kan?* (11:48)

Analysis:

It is evident from the above utterance that the speaker conveys her perspective on living her own life by combining two languages, which is English and Indonesian language. She used English language at first of her utterance *'I've been living with just..'* then shifted to Indonesian word *'mensyukuri'* and she added an English phrase *'..day by day..'* then continued her utterance using Indonesian language and mentioned again English language in the middle of her utterance *'..to make me feel better and then tomorrow..'* and then she ended her utterance using Indonesian language. This type of mixing code is congruent lexicalization.

The speaker seems quite at ease and fluent while combining these two languages in this utterance. This is due to the fact that she is proficient in both languages and feels more at ease expressing her emotions within each.

Data 16 *Aku lupa sama kehidupan pribadi aku,* **I forgot my family, my love life, my friends,** *karena itu.* (15:20)

Analysis:

This speaker's utterance appears to be almost identical to the alternation code-mixing type with just minor language changes, but upon closer analysis, the utterance indicates a mixed-type pattern of code congruent lexicalization as proposed by (Muysken, 2000). This utterance had A..B..A pattern, the first A represents Indonesian language *'Aku lupa sama kehidupan pribadi aku,..'* and B represents English language *'..I forgot my family, my love life, my friends..'* and then the last A respresents *'..karena itu'* which is Indonesian lexical items.

The speaker provided a detail explanation of earlier utterance in English because she wanted to ensure that the host could understand what she was talking about. This is related to intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, reason of mixing code.

Data 20   *Tapi kan **scene**nya aku itu kan ceritanya memang soal perempuan yang dilecehkan **by my lyrics** gitu.* (25:54)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was talking about her part in one of her song's video clips, which had recently been released at that time. She inserted a word and phrase of English word with Indonesian language. At first of her utterance, she used Indonesian language *'Tapi kan..'* then she mentioned a hybrid word of English-Indonesian *'..scene-nya..'*, this word contained English noun word with an addition of Indonesian affixation. After that, she continued her utterance in Indonesian and added another English phrase *'..by my lyrics..'* before ending. This type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization. She highlighted some of these items in English since they were relevant to the topic she was discussing.

Data 21   *Sebenarnya ini, tapi **by the way** lagu **"Don't touch me"** itu bukan **refer to women only** ya. Sebenarnya **to every gender**, untuk semua orang, semua kalangan yang mengalami hal tersebut di lirik-lirik kita. Tapi kita pake cerita perempuan karena **both** eh **three of us are woman** gitu jadi kita pake perempuan.* (26:03)

Analysis:

As per the datum above, the speaker was explaining one of her songs titled "Don't Touch Me". She mixed both Indonesian and English language proficiently in this utterance, yet Indonesian is still the primary language. It may be argued that this utterance is a congruent lexicalization type of code mixing since it has a number of English lexical elements that have been inserted at random to the Indonesian dominating utterance.

The speaker switched languages in a single utterance because she is discussing a single topic, particularly her song, and also to ensure that others understand what she is saying, thus she repeats the same message in both languages.

Data 23   *Kayaknya itu **human thing** yang gak pernah puas deh, kekurangannya manusia **right?*** (29:03)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker tried to communicate her thoughts on the question posed by the presenter. She appears to incorporate only two lexical elements from English which is '*..human thing..'* and '*..right?'*, but the pattern established relates to pattern of congruent lexicalization.

This occured because of real lexical need. She probably unable to identify the Indonesian equivalents of these words, thus she prefers to communicate his message in English instead.

Data 26   *Aku gak bisa **blindly,** menutup mata, bilang **I've been doing okay** juga. Karna sometimes, kita menyakiti Tuhan **right?*** (31:12)

Analysis:

The speaker at this utterance, as with her other ones, intended to express her views on living a spiritual life. The dominant language in this utterance is Indonesian language. Then she inserts several lexical items of English language randomly. Therefore, this utterance classified as congruent lexicalization type of code mixing, because both Indonesian and English language shared grammatical in one utterance.

The intention of the speaker to mix the code in this utterance is to communicate the same message in other language which is used repeatedly for clarification as according to Hoffman theory.

Data 28   *Daripada begitu, itu aku yang dulu itu **pattern**nya.* (35:05)

Analysis:

This utterance represented the speaker's response to what the host mentioned. The dominant language in this utterance is Indonesian language, she just inserts a noun word of English language then she mixed it with an Indonesian affixation at the end '*..pattern-nya'.* This type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization, because the English word filled in the Indonesian language structure.

The intention of this utterance was the speaker wanted to ensure the host and also the audience that she is now doing better that before. She adds that English word is might because she lacks in Indonesian vocabulary.

Data 30   ***I'm still until now***, *aku masih* ***capable. I don't know*** *kalo misalnya orang lain yang dikasih mungkin gak* ***capable****.* (53:04)

Analysis:

In this datum, the speaker at that moment is addressing inquiries regarding careers from the host. The type of code mixing used in this utterance is obviously congruent lexicalization type, because she randomly inserts both English and Indonesian languages lexical items and share grammatical structure as well in this one utterance.

To answer to queries in English from the host, the speaker in this utterance begins with English and then combines it with Indonesian. She intends to show that she understands the query and is equally competent in English as the host.

Data 33   *Karena* ***sometimes I think*** *karena udah dikasih berkat yaudah* ***be the best*** *karena kamu udah dapet kan, orang lain mah kerja setengah mati.* (57:05)

Analysis:

The datum presented above was taken while the speaker was discussing the blessing of God with the host. She expresses herself in two different languages, which is Indonesian and English language. In the midst of her majorly Indonesian utterance, she inwordittently inserted English language '*..sometimes I think..*' and '*..be the best..*'. The pattern of this utterance is related to congruent lexicalization type.

When a speaker is bilingual or multilingual, it is common for her to express herself using words from other languages that she has mastered, in this case, English, because she believes those words can more accurately convey the message particularly when disscussing a certain topic.

Data 35   *Even sometimes* kita lupa ucapin ulang tahun *it's okay* gitu gitu. (1:01:28)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker was talking about her relationship with some of her friends to the host. She combines English and Indonesian languages to convey the point. This utterance dominated with Indonesian language, the speaker just added some of English words in the beginning and before the end. Congruent lexicalization pattern is indicated in this utterance.

The mixing code that occured in this utterance is because of the speaker real lexical need. She found it easier to say some words in English rather than using Indonesian language entirely.

Data 37   Aku **people pleaser** dulu kalo dalam pertemanan ya. **I try my best** untuk bikin temenku sayang sama aku mungkin karena aku kurang temennya dari dulu, di**bully**. (1:04:09)

Analysis:

Based on datum above, the speaker talks to the host about her experience in making friends and establishing relationships. In this utterance, the grammatical structures of the English and Indonesian languages are shared and words from both languages are inserted at random. The characteristics of the congruent lexicalization type of code mixing are well represented by this utterance. She inserted an English phrase '..*people pleaser*..' in the beginning, then in the middle of her utterance she inserted an English clause '..*I try my best*..' and she mentioned a hybrid word of Indonesian and English '..*di-bully*' to closed her utterance.

This case of mixing code is because of her real lexical need, she prefers to mention some words in English because if they were conveyed in Indonesian, the meaning of the words would likely be unclear or unusable at times.

Data 39   Aku gak tau **if this a good thing** ya, **but this work for me.** (1:10:08)

Analysis:

In this utterance, the speaker expresses her thoughts on a topic that she previously discussed with the host. The pattern of congruent lexicalization is indicated in this utterance. The dominant language of this utterance is English language. She combined the Indonesian language and English language in one utterance. At first, she used an Indonesian clause and continued her utterance in English, she just inserted a word of Indonesian language in the middle of it. This occured because she was talking about a particular topic and she felt more comfortable to express her opinion using her native language.

Data 40   *Oh **well** kita teman, kita mau yang terbaik untuk teman kita, tapi **not you controlling their life.*** (1:11:55)

Analysis:

The speaker shared her opinion on how to behave in friendship through this utterance. The English and Indonesian languages that she used in this utterance shared grammatical structures. She combines the English language at the beginning and the end of her Indonesian utterance. Therefore, this utterance classified as a congruent lexicalization type of code mixing.

The first English word she used in this utterance is just an interjection or the speaker expression to express her emotion. And the second words of English in the end of this utterance is to strengthen her command. She intended to affirm the point of her utterance.

Data 44   *Kalo aku lagi ngerasa aku gak nyaman **in certain situation, I listen to the song** yang bakal bikin aku merasa **comfortable**.* (1:34:43)

Analysis:

This utterance was express when the speaker was explaining her interest in music. She combined Indonesian language and English language in this one utterance. The characteristic of congruent lexicalization type of code mixing is indicated in this utterance. She began with Indonesian language and inserted lexical items of English language '*..in certain situation, I listen to the song..*' in the middle of her utterance. She then continued her utterance using Indonesian language and

merely added an adjective word of English language '..*comfortable*' to end her utterance.

The mixing code that occured in this utterance because the speaker was talking about a particular topic. She got more convenience expressing her feelings in a language other than her native language.

Reasons of Marion Jola using Code-Mixing

According to Hoffman's and Saville-Troike's theories there are several reasons people using code-mixing and also code switching. And from the data that were gathered, the writer found the reasons of Marion Jola mixing code in her utterances, as shown in table below:

REASONS OF USING CODE MIXING	DATA	FREQUENCE
Talking about a particular topic	3, 7, 11, 14, 20, 21, 25, 27, 33, 34, 39, 42, 44	13 times
Quoting somebody else	2, 31, 41	3 times
Being emphatic about something	32	1 time
Interjection	13, 40	2 times
Repetition used for clarification	22, 26	2 times
Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	5, 16, 21, 36	4 times
Expressing group identiy	1, 24, 29, 30, 38	5 times
To soften or strengthen request or command	19, 40	2 times
Because of real lexical need	4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 28, 35, 37, 43	15 times
To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only limited audience	-	0

CONCLUSION

The data analysis revealed that Marion Jola used all the types of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2000) in her code-mixing utterances. In this study, Marion Jola utilizes the type of code mixing known as congruent lexicalization more frequently that the other two types of code mixing, insertion and alternation. As evidenced by the data found, there were 16 data were classified as congruent lexicalization type and the other two types, insertion and alternation, each types have 14 data found. And as accordance to (Suwito, 1985) theory of multiple level of code mixing, there is no data found in this study that in the idiom form.

In this study, only 9 of the 10 reasons people use code mixing based on (Hoffmann, 1991) theory and some additional reasons from (Saville-Troike, 1986) were discovered. Because of real lexical need is the most frequent reason of code mixing found in Marion Jola utterances. This is a common reason of mixing code in bilingual or multilingual society as well. They occasionally use a word from another language because they are lacking of the equivalent word in a certain language.

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