THE USE OF CODE-MIXING BY NATHALIE KEZIA IN INDONESIA'S NEXT TOP MODEL CYCLE 3

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Abstract

This research aims to categorize the types and functions of code mixing used by one of the contestants in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, Nathalie Kezia. This research used a descriptive-qualitative method to analyze the conversation. The data source was taken from a YouTube channel entitled "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3". The result showed there are three types of code mixing found in the total 43 data; 35 of insertion (82%), 4 of alternation (9%), and 4 of congruent lexicalizations (9%). In the data analyzed, the most dominant type of code mixing is insertion, which indicates that Nathalie frequently inserts one language into another in her utterances. Moreover, it is clear from the findings that Nathalie Kezia used code mixing with several functions, which are 30 data of 'talking about a particular topic' (70%), 3 data of 'being emphatic about something' (7%), 8 data of 'interjection' (18%), and 2 data of 'intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor' (5%).

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code-Mixing, Television Show

A. INTRODUCTION

A tool used by society to interact with others in groups or individually is called Language. It is a basic human need and an essential tool for communicating ideas because it is employed in daily interactions, conversations, and information exchanges with others. "Language has a role as a communication tool that helps humans as social beings to exchange information, ideas and feelings by communicating with each other" (Simatupang et al., 2021). Language allows people to communicate their thoughts, to comprehend one another, and to express their feelings. Furthermore, language is a form of expression that involves conveying meaning by referencing ideas, events, or phenomena that exist beyond the realm of language. (Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, & Leap, 2019 cited in Ikhsani, 2012).

The study that focuses on language is called Linguistics. The role of linguistics is to study and analyze the complexities of language to help people communicate and find meaning more effectively. "Sociolinguistics is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts and identifying the social function of language to convey social meaning" (Herdian & Supri, 2020). Along with it, the aim of sociolinguistics is to understand how language is used in different social contexts and how social factors such as class, ethnicity,

gender, and culture influence language use and attitudes towards language. Humans at least can use more than one language or called bilingual. A bilingualist often inserts a foreign language into their main language in their conversation. The phenomenon of mixing the primary language with a foreign language is called code mixing.

Related to the above background, the author of this research is interested in analyzing the conversation of one contestant in a famous television show by NET TV, specifically Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. The interaction between the models in the show often uses code mixing, because they are models from many different regions. Television has great effectiveness and efficiency in influencing thoughts, feelings, emotions, and even a person's character and daily behavior (Septiani, 2020). From the model interactions, viewers can copy the language they employ because the show is broadcast nationally. Hence, this research aims to find the types of code mixing used by Nathalie Kezia in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, as well as the functions implied in the utterances. This research focused on three episodes of the show, primarily episodes 1, 2, and 13, which aired on November 5th – 6th and December 17th, 2022. From total 36 episodes, the three episodes have been selected due to the amount of screen time that Nathalie has in the show. In addition, this research is expected to help the readers to enrich the knowledge and a better understanding of language learning, especially in terms of learning the phenomenon of code-mixing. Based on the background of the research, the problem of the research are as follows:

1.   What types of code mixing are used by Nathalie Kezia in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3?

2.   What functions of code mixing are used by Nathalie Kezia in the show?

A field that examine the sociological dimensions of language is known as sociolinguistics. It is the study of the relationship between language and society, as well as how people utilize language in different social situations. "Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey meaning" (Holmes, 1994). Additionally, the objective of sociolinguistics is to explore the connections between society and language, seeking a deeper comprehension of language structure and how languages function in communication. (Wardhaugh, 2006). In other words, sociolinguistics examines how a language is employed within a society's norms for communication with others.

The way people use language in different social situations reveals several things about the way language functions, as well as about social interactions in a community and how people signal aspects of their social identity through language. The aim of sociolinguistics is to understand the complex relationship between language and society, and how language use and attitudes are shaped by social, cultural, and historical factors. Sociolinguistics involves with the study of the connections between society and language to gives essential insights into the social elements of language and provide a better understanding of how language both reflects and shapes social structures, identities, and interactions (Nanik Mariani et al., 2019). Besides, sociolinguistics examines the way individuals navigate and use several languages in their daily lives, which includes the study of bilingualism and multilingualism.

In linguistics, "code" refers to a system of rules and conventions used to communicate meaning through language. "The particular dialect or language that person chooses to use

in any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties" (Wardhaugh, 1986 in Chandra et al., 2021). This implies that the code serves as a system employed for communication between two or more individuals, utilizing a specific dialect or language. Therefore, a code can be defined as a symbol of nationalism wherein individuals employ a unique language element, such as dialect, accent, or style, for various reasons and on different occasions to communicate (Stockwell, 2002 in Luke, 2015).

On the other words, a code can represent a language, register, dialect or style of communication used by a particular group of speakers in a specific context or situation. Different languages can be seen as different codes, each with its own set of rules for grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and other aspects of language use. For instance, as the term "code" is often used in the context of code-switching or code-mixing, here is an example of code-switching between English and Indonesian in a conversation:
Speaker A: "Halo, apa kabar? I was just thinking about our plans for the weekend."
Speaker B: "Hai! Saya juga sedang memikirkannya. What do you feel like doing?"

(Myers-Scotton, 2007)

In this case, Speaker A starts the conversation in Indonesian by saying "Halo, apa kabar?" (Hello, how are you?), then switches to English with "I was just thinking about our plans for the weekend." Speaker B responds in Indonesian with "Hai!" before returning to English with "What do you feel like doing?" The conversation continues with a mixture of Indonesian and English, illustrating the switching between the two codes (language).

Bilingualism refers to the ability to speak and use two languages fluently. It is an individual's capacity to proficiently and appropriately utilize two languages in different situations and contexts. Bilingualism in sociolinguistics exists when more than one language is used in a community (Herman et al., 2022). Individuals with bilingualism may have improved cognitive function, such as better memory and problem-solving skills, and may be more adaptable to new situations. Most people nowadays speak more than one language due to internal and external factors such as ethnic and cultural backgrounds, inter marriages, and career opportunities (Simatupang & Amalia, 2019). Digital media such as television, radio, and gadgets can also be a place for people to absorb language, so that they know more than one language. Digital media plays a crucial role in studying translingualism by prompting and revealing important language, identity, and communication issues (Tankosić & Dovchin, 2023).

Bilingualism can also involve the ability to alternate between languages or mix them within the same conversation or sentence. They may use one language and turn into another when they are more proficient or comfortable in one language for expressing certain ideas. It can occur because of various factors, including social, cognitive, and situational aspects. This phenomenon that bilingual people often do is called code mixing and code switching. It is a condition in which persons who are accustomed to using multiple languages on their daily lives would mix those languages at the same time. (Larassati & Suyudi, 2021).

Code mixing refers to the practice of combining two or more languages or language varieties in a single conversation or sentence. It is a common phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual communities where speakers switch between languages or mix elements from different languages within the same utterance. Code mixing can take many forms, such as the insertion of individual

words or phrases from one language into another, or the use of a hybrid language that incorporates elements of two or more languages. Languages mixing has the potential to enhance comprehension, authenticity, expressiveness, and can serve as a means to introduce a cultural element. (Eka Putri et al., 2016). People frequently use more than one language in their heads, although they unaware of it. They do not alternate the entire sentence, but instead only use one or two words. This happens unintentionally all the time, because sometimes people have a lot of lexicons that get muddled in their brain (Dinillah Harya, 2018).

The main theory of this research is the classification of code-mixing theory by Pieter Muysken to determine and classify the types of code mixing that the writer found in the INTM Show used by Nathalie Kezia. There are many kinds of code mixing that are interesting to learn. However, the types of code mixing stated by Muysken (2000) are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization which are described below: 1) Insertion is basically only inserting words, phrases, or expressions from the second language (foreign language) to the first language using the sentence structure of the first language. Insertion occurs when a speaker incorporates a lexical item from the second language into a sentence originally constructed in the first language. 2) Alternation is no longer inserts words, phrases, or expressions. But the more complex part of the sentence, namely the clause. Alternation occurs when a speaker includes a clause from a second language into a sentence formed in the first language. Essentially, the distinct feature of alternation is the incorporation of a clause. Without this distinct characteristic, both the grammatical and lexical aspects of the sentence will be impacted. 3) The sharing of grammatical structures between two languages, allowing

lexical elements from either language to be inserted, is commonly known as congruent lexicalization. The difference in this type is the sentence structure used the same sentence pattern between the two languages. On the other words, congruent lexicalization takes place when both the first and second languages have shared grammatical structures, allowing for lexical filling from either language.

There is also a supporting theory from Charlotte Hoffmann (1991) to analyze the using code mixing's function. According to Hoffman, it can be divided into: 1) Talking about a particular topic. A bilingual speaker usually discusses a specific topic in one language over another. They may use words from their second language when discussing a topic that is more commonly associated with that language. For example, when someone said "the test is such a piece of cake", it means that "the test" is easy. There are times when individuals find it more convenient and comfortable to show their thoughts and emotions in a language other than their everyday one. In this case, the speaker used an English slang "piece of cake". 2) Quoting somebody else. When a speaker mixes codes to cite a popular expression or recite a popular line from a well-known figure, it involves quoting somebody else. The mixing language only includes the phrases that the speaker claims some well-known figures stated. For instance, "Kalau kata Jessie J sih *money can't buy us happiness*". This can be particularly common in multilingual settings where people are accustomed to hearing and using multiple languages.

Being emphatic about something (express solidarity) When someone wants to be emphatic about anything while speaking in a particular language, they may intentionally or unintentionally switch to another language promptly. Otherwise, they might transition from their second language to their first, as it proves more convenient for them to express

emphasis in the second language. For example, a speaker may use an English phrase "I feel you" that has a stronger emotional connotation to express their empathy more effectively.

Interjection (inserting sentences fillers or sentence connector). A sentence connector or interjection can sometimes be used to indicate language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people. Speakers may use code mixing as an interjection to gain attention, to express surprise, agreement, or other emotional reactions. For example, a speaker may use a word from a different language to express surprise or disbelief. Interjection can be a short exclamation such as "Shit! I forgot about it!". Thus, the word "Shit!" can be concluded in interjection.

Repetition used for clarification. To clarify their speech and be more understandable to the listener, a speaker can employ both languages (codes) that convey the same meaning. The speaker may repeat it more than once because it serves to both clarify and emphasize the idea of the message. For example, when someone said "Let's eat something healthy, makanan sehat". The speaker used the repetition "makanan sehat" with Indonesian language to clarify about "something healthy". This can be particularly useful when the speaker and the listener do not share the same language or dialect.

Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Individuals who can speak multiple languages often engage in code-mixing and code-switching frequently. This involves the speaker restating a message from one language to another, ensuring clarity to make the listener understand the point of the speech, such as when someone said "Could you please hand me that blue dress? gaun biru yang ada talinya". The speaker uses code mixing English-Indonesian to ensure that the listener understand on which dress they are talking about.

Expressing group identity. Code-mixing in communication can be employed to convey group identity. The communication style of a group is obviously different from the way they communicate with other people from other groups. For example, a speaker may use a phrase to signal their membership in a particular social group, such as "mate" in "What's up mate!" which is commonly used by Australians in their daily conversations. Besides, they usually say, "How are you guys!" when they greet people outside the country.

B.METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method, to collect, analyze, and interpret the data in the form words rather than number. The descriptive research approach is a basic research methodology which focuses on the current situation of the problem (Gay, 1992 in Kusumayanthi, 2022). The researcher took various steps to gather the data needed for analyses. First, the researcher selected a code mixing as the focus of the research. Then, chose some videos, mainly the episodes 1, 2, and 13 on a playlist entitled "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" uploaded by 'Indonesia's Next Top Model' YouTube channel as a data source. After that, the researcher watched the selected episodes of INTM Cycle 3 show and studied the Nathalie Kezia's utterances that contained code mixings as the data. The researcher applied the theory from Muysken (2000) and Hoffman (1991) in analysing the data. A model must typically fluent in English in order prove that they are capable of going internationally, thus they utilize English more frequently. Conversations between them that contain a mixture of English and Indonesian will be used for data analysis. The collected data were analyzed by identifying the

different variety of code mixing, identifying the functions behind the use of code mixings, and drawing conclusions.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

Related to the research questions of the study, the researcher found there are 43 data of code-mixing spoken by Nathalie Kezia during the INTM show. Those data were classified into 3 types: 35 insertions (82%), 4 alternations (9%), and 4 congruent lexicalizations (9%). Thus, the most common code-mixing used is insertion.

On the one hand, four functions of code mixing appeared: 30 data of 'talking about a particular topic' (70%), 3 data of 'being emphatic about something' (7%), 8 data of 'interjection' (18%), and 2 data of 'intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor' (5%), Therefore, 'talking about a particular topic' became the most dominant function in this research.

Discussion
Insertion

The following is a situation when Nathalie was in a segment of the INTM show called Confession Room, where all the contestants could talk to viewers about their feelings or the story behind the scenes during the competition. The models were in the living room, and suddenly Luna Mail came in. Luna Mail is a message from a judge, Luna Maya, which is given every week as a clue for the next challenge. Then, Nathalie talked about her plan for tomorrow after getting the mail.

Nathalie: "Untuk besok aku akan buktiin kalo aku bisa melakukan yang terbaik dan aku gak akan di **bottom two**."

(INTMC3/Episode1/09:53)

The conversation occurred from the data 1 is containing the code-mixing Insertion.

This can be seen in the utterance, that the speaker was using other language, "bottom two" after Indonesian within a sentence. Nathalie said that she wants to prove to the other contestant that she will do her best in the photoshoot session, so that she will not be in the bottom two. Instead of using "dua terbawah", Nathalie chose the term "bottom two" because it seems easier for her to say it in English since 'bottom two' is a common phrase in INTM Show. The pattern used in Nathalie's utterance in the data 1 is Indonesian – English.

The functions of code mixing used by the speaker in the utterance in the data 1 is to talking about a particular topic. This is known because Indonesia's Next Top Model is a television show based on Tyra Bank's American Next Top Model in which the terms of the competition are all in English, such as model of the week, first call out, and bottom two. According to that, INTM also employs these terms in their system of competition with English. Viewers who often watch this program will automatically understand the term although it is expressed in English. The term "bottom two" in the data 1 means the two model who give a bad picture or are the last two who were called as the best models. Since the speaker talked about a position of contestant in Indonesia's Next Top Model by saying a model terms 'bottom two,' it can be said that in this data, code mixing is used to talking about a particular topic.

Alternation

At this time, the utterance took place in the living room at the model house, where all models discussed one person who would be eliminated from their group and two experienced models chose Nathalie. Each model could showcase their vents of emotion to viewers, Nathalie then expressed her feelings about it.

Nathalie: "Mereka tau aku berpotensi jadi **they try to make me down and I'll proof it that you are wrong**."

(INTMC3/Episode2/3:34)

The utterance said by Nathalie in the data 2 is included in code mixing Alternation, because there are two clauses in the utterance. The first clause included as the dependent clause which aims to give information and consists of a subject, a predicate, and a conjunction, such as 'jadi'. In that case, Nathalie wanted to tell the reason of the other contestant chose her as the worst model is because they know that Nathalie is potential, so that they wanted to make her down. As a bilingual, Nathalie accustomed to spontaneously using vocabulary in two languages depending on her habits. In this case, Nathalie prefered to explain with English after Indonesian, to show her ambition and expression more efficiently.

The functions of Nathalie's utterance in the data 2 can be identified as she was talking about a particular topic. Nathalie seems more comfortable in using English when expressing her thought and emotional situation clearly. She intentionally used other language "they try to make me down and I'll proof it that you are wrong" after used Indonesian in expressing her ambition, to prove to the other contestant that she is not the worst model. Thus, Nathalie was talking about the specific situation where the other contestants were judging her.

Congruent Lexicalization

In the confession room, Nathalie showcased her opinion after being chosen as a model who gave a bad performance at the first runway challenge. She inserted English to further express her honesty regarding her feelings.

Nathalie: "Aku **actually** ngerasa aku not that bad, tapi **anyway**, aku tau dia juga punya **experience** yang lebih dari aku."

(INTMC3/Episode1/02:33)

The data 3 showed that there is a process of code mixing because the speaker used several words in English within one sentence, such as "actually", "anyway", and experience". It can be concluded as the mixing Congruent Lexicalization, because there are many different grammatical grammars used at the same time. Nathalie uses English adverb to connect one utterance to another, as she is fluent in English. Nathalie, on the other hand, appears on Indonesian television, which requires her to speak in Bahasa and use code mixing. Therefore, Nathalie mixed two different languages repeatedly in only one sentence. The pattern used from the data 3 is English – Indonesian – English –Indonesian.

The code mixing used by Nathalie in the utterance of the data 3 is functioning as 'intention clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor'. This is because she inserted some adverbs that are often used to express contrast or to clarify a point. Nathalie used the word 'actually' to emphasize that she is not bad at modelling. She also used 'anyway' to straighten out her feelings about bad comments from the other contestant toward her. Moreover, there is also a function 'talking about a particular topic' because, in the utterance, she used the word 'experience' to convey that the other model she discussed is more experienced in modelling.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions found in the conversations by Nathalie Kezia in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, it can be concluded that code mixing is a language phenomenon that happens all the time. Some of the contestants in Indonesia's Next Top Model used code mixing in their

conversations on the show; one of them is Nathalie Kezia. Accordingly, the writer expected that this research would provide the readers with a better understanding of the different types of code mixing as well as the functions for their use. In this research, there were three types of code-mixing language used by Nathalie in the three selected episodes of the INTM Show, which are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The most dominant type that often appears in her conversations is insertion, which contains 35 data (82%). It is caused because Nathalie frequently mixes her utterances with Indonesian-English to speak more fluently in her daily conversations. Meanwhile, the least common types showed up in Nathalie's conversations are alternation (9%) and congruent lexicalization (9%).

According to the theory, the functions of code mixing are divided into seven types. There are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The researcher found four functions of code mixing used by Nathalie Kezia in her utterances. Based on the show, it can be known that talking about a particular topic is the most common function of code mixing used, which contains 30 data (70%). As a bilingual, Nathalie used to speak her expression or emotion in a different language because she understood the vocabulary of both languages. Therefore, she often does code mixing to create a better explanation of a particular topic. It can be happened due to her social and educational background. In addition, the lowest function in this research is intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor (5%).

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