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A Case Study on Code Mixing of "*Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024*" in Presidential Election

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang jenis dan faktor campur kode. Tujuan dari skripsi ini untuk menganalisis jenis campur kode yang digunakan dalam Debat "Capres & Cawapres 2024" pada Pemilu Presiden, ujaran campur kode tersebut dibagi menjadi tiga jenis: Campur kode Intra-sentential, Campur kode Leksikal-sentential dan Change pronunciation, serta menganalisis faktor/alasan yang melatarbelakangi ujaran para kandidat dalam dua bahasa yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis jenis dan faktor campur kode. Prosedur penelitian ini adalah: data (percakapan mahasiswa yang disusun dengan dua bahasa diklasifikasikan ke dalam tiga jenis campur kode berdasarkan teori Hoffman (1991). Kemudian, data dianalisis mengenai faktor-faktor yang melatarbelakangi para kandidat melakukan campur kode dalam percakapan mereka pada debat Capres & Cawapres Pemilu Presiden 2024 berdasarkan teori Hoffman (1991). Hasil dari penelitian ini, pertama jenis campur kode yang ditemukan adalah campur kode intra sentensial sebanyak 38 kata, campur kode intra leksikal sebanyak 9 kata, dan campur kode pergantian kata ganti sebanyak 3 kata, dan faktor penyebab campur kode dalam Debat Capres & Cawapres Pemilu 2019 meliputi topik tertentu sebanyak 26 kata. Kedua, faktor-faktor terjadinya campur kode, ditemukan faktor-faktor campur kode dalam Debat Capres & Cawapres Pemilu Presiden 2024 meliputi Membicarakan topik tertentu 26 kata (52%), Pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi 9 kata (18%), Maksud memperjelas isi tuturan untuk lawan tutur 12 kata (24%) dan Interjeksi 3 kata (6%).

Kata Kunci: *Sosiolinguistik, Kode Mixing, Debat*

Abstract

This research discusses about type and factors of code-mixing. The purpose of this thesis to analyze the type of code-mixing that used in Debate "Capres & Cawapres 2024" In Presidential Election, the code-mixing's utterances into three types : Code mixing of Intra-sentential, Code mixing of Lexical-sentential and Change pronunciation, It also analyzes the factors/reason that motivated the candidate utterances in two languages, Indonesia and English. This research used qualitative method to analyze the types and factors of code-mixing. The procedures of this research are: the data (the students' conversation which arranged by two languages are classified into three types of code-mixing based on Hoffman (1991) theory. Then, the data analyze about the factors which motivated the candidate to code-mix their conversation in debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election based on Hoffman (1991) theory. The result of this research, firstly the types of code-mixing, there were Code mixing of intra sentential from 38 words, Code mixing intra lexical 9 words and Change of pronounciaton 3 words. and the factors of Code mixing in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election includes Talking particular topic 26 words. Secondly, the factors of code-mixing, there was The factors of Code mixing in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election includes Talking particular topic 26 words (52%), Repetition used for clariffication 9 words (18%), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 12 words (24%) and Interjection 3 words (6%).

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Debate*

INTRODUCTION

One of the linguistics that studies the relationship between society and language is called sociolinguistics (Hutauruk, 2019:62; Herman, 2015). Sociolinguistics is the understood as the effects of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, context, and the effect of language use in society (Purba & Siahaan, 2021). According to (Holmes, 2013:1) cited in Herman, et al (2021), "Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning". Sociolinguistic also discussed language and gender emphasized the focus on the effect on human use of language.

Debate is one of the ways speakers, especially in "*Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024*" In Presidential Election, where the candidate convey their thoughts. However, the language conveyed by candidate in a debate is often inneutral. This language neutrality is the reason for researcher to conduct the research. The use of language is very important in communicating, conveying messages, thoughts, feelings, goals to others and making it possible to create ease in interacting. In the first session debate on 12 December 2023 and second session debates on 22 December 2023 which became the central edition of the

research, researcher found in debate often used code mixing which at the beginning used Indonesian language and then used terms or words in foreign languages such as English language. The debate featured several representatives of a society that was very heterogeneous in using language, so it was predicted that the use of language in this case contained several different forms of language use. Furthermore, the social, economic, educational, or cultural backgrounds of each individual actively involved in the ongoing debate were very different.

In *"Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024"* in presidential election as for the objectives conveyed are Candidate 1 is about social change and equity, maximizing the use of the state budget for the younger generation, one of which is business credit, assistance from the government to deal with digital literacy, and requires additional technological capacity, such as internet speed and requires additional technological capacity, such as internet speed. The Candidate 2 focuses on continuing the current government program. The work program is also related to the environment and the use of technology, data theft by strengthening cyber security and cyber defenses.

The Candidate 3 focuses on overcoming corruption and inefficiency in various government sectors. The candidate also emphasized that he wants to improve economic and social equality in Indonesia, the people are victims of online loans as one of the digital products. During the debate process The candidates also often use English as a code mixing. Reasoning human can become code mixing since they need to communicate and interacting, increase the relationship with foreign people, and enlarge the economic relationship for modern life and need. For the example: "Kita tidak boleh stuck pada pemikiran yang begitu-begitu saja". This sentence is a combination of Indonesian and English, where the sentence "stuck" is part of code mixing.

In this research the researcher uses research gap. According to Lira (2020: 13), research gap is a gap that appears in the discussion systematically to draw conclusions is still limited. So that it still requires further research to be resolved. In other words, research gaps indicate limitations in previous research. So that it creates an empty gap and has an impact on the results of research that is not complete or perfect.

In researcher related to the analysis of code mixing Adriana, Ratmo (2021) and Wulandari (2021) The same researcher discusses the types and factors in language mixing in the "Hitam Putih" Talkshow program. Adriana, Ratmo (2021) and Wulandari (2021) only focus on types and do not include specifically who the researcher are using the section. Therefore, there is a need to identify the types and factors in language mixing according to more specific researcher.

To support this research, The researcher also use the novelty research. Novelty from the results of improvisation or reinforcement of the weaknesses of previous research results. Sukardi (2006). This research offers novelty by examining the types and factors of code mixing based on specific researcher by differentiating three elements from other research. It is still very rare for researchers to examine the types of code mixing in debate and their factors based on significant researchers.

Code mixing is mixing one language to another and only the change some of elements such as words and phrase in a sentence (Hutauruk, 2017). Wardhaugh and Fuller (2021) asserted that code mixing occurs when conversations incorporate both languages to such an extent that they transition from one language to another within the confines of a solitary utterance. Code mixing is a natural phenomenon in communication, as it arises from the inherent need for or interdependence among bilinguals or multilinguals (Atsma, 2023). This practice occurs when there is a necessity to assume a particular social role within society, as communicators may employ code mixing, such as incorporating English to convey their modernity in specific situations. Code mixing becomes imperative when it is required to convey additional or more precise meaning during communication (Atsma, 2023).

So the summarize of code Mixing is the mixing of one language in another language by the speaker In communication. Code mixing involves the alteration of one language into another within a sentence without altering the sentence's overall meaning. In this context, a speaker introduces elements of a second language into their communication while primarily using their first language. For instance, one might incorporate English while speaking in the Indonesian language.

To find out the type of code mixing contained in the Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024, Hoffman's code mixing theory can be a reference in this research. Hoffman (1991) cited in Maulidar, et al (2020), details the types of code mixing, namely: Intra Sentential Code Mixing, Intra Lexical Code Mixing, Involving a Change of Pronunciation.

1. Intra Sentential : Code Mixing type appears within the boundaries of a phrase, clause, or sentence.
2. Intra Lexical Code Mixing : This kind of code mixing occurs within word boundaries.
3. Change of Pronunciation : this form or type is characterized by a change in the pronunciation of a language to make it more understandable to the interlocutor.

The following several examples of code mixing that appeared in the debate capres cawapres 2024 In Indonesia select by Hoffman's 1991 discovery.

[1] Ada *kontrol publik* maka kalau saya membuat pengalaman, kami buat laporup.

In the word " kontrol publik " is referred to as a Change of pronunciation in code mixing. code mixing occurs when there is a change in the sound from English Language (Public Control) to Indonesian (Kontrol publik). This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure this happens with the aim that the interlocutor can more easily understand what the speaker means.

- [2] Menerima seluruh masukan dan kritikan inilah yang akan kita angkat menjadi *government super apps* sehingga ketika..

The bolded word is a type of Intra-Sentential code mixing, this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. "Menerima seluruh masukan dan kritikan inilah yang akan kita angkat menjadi"(Indonesian Language) , "government super apps"(English Language). The form of code mixing in the example above characterized by the word "government super apps" a word that comes from English and occurs within the boundaries of sentence.

- [3] *Please* kasih tambahan kalau tidak tidak cukup dan ini terjadi di seluruh Indonesia.

The bolded word is a type of Intra-Sentential code mixing, this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. The form of code mixing in the example above characterized by the word "Please" a word that comes from English and occurs within the boundaries of sentence.

- [4] Merencanakan membuat sebuah program yang disebut sebagai *e online* untuk pelayanan pengacara gratis jadi ini adalah *online* pelayanan...

The bolded word is a type of Intra-Sentential code mixing, this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. The form of code mixing in the example above characterized by the word "Online" a word that comes from English and occurs within the boundaries of sentence.

- [5] Netral yang transparan jujur adil tiga dan kalau kita saksikan hari-hari ini,dua ini mengalami *problem*, kita menyaksikan bagaimana kebebasan berbicara menurun termasuk mengkritik partai politik dan angka demokrasi kita menurun.

The bolded word is a type of Intra-Sentential code mixing, this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. The form of code mixing in the example above characterized by the word "Problem" a word that comes from English and occurs within the boundaries of sentence.

Based on the example above can be found that in the debate they often use foreign languages as communication between the candidates. Most use the Intra-Sentential type,

language shift at sentence boundaries switching languages at sentence boundaries, previously using Indonesian but afterwards using English and vice versa.

Based on the explanation above, there are several language variations in the debate, it is likely that in the dialog of each candidate there is a code mixing phenomenon. If used too often, code mixing can cause confusion, especially for people who are unfamiliar with it. In addition, there is a risk that the use of standard language is reduced, and in certain situations, the use of code mixing can be perceived as unprofessional or impolite. So, it is important to tailor the use of code mixing to the context and audience to keep communication effective.

This description is the basis for the researcher to make the debate as the subject of this research, Debate as a subject of research, namely in the form of types, and factors why code mixing in debates can occur. The researcher interesting carrying out a research entitled "A CASE STUDY ON CODE MIXING OF *"DEBATE CAPRES & CAWAPRES 2024"* IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive and qualitative research. Researchers collect and describe the types of code mixing that appear in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 in Indonesia. Then observe the words spoken in the video repeatedly. Then make a script of all dialog in the debate related to the speech that becomes code mix. Furthermore, the author describes and analyzes the data obtained in accordance with the existing theoretical basis. Qualitative approach is a research approach that produces data in the form of writing or words from a person or observed behavior (Moleong in Rukhana, Andayani, & Winarni, 2018). Meanwhile, according to McInroy cited in Kuswahono (2020), qualitative methods are methods related to the quality of information. This method seeks to classify the types of code-mix forms used in the ongoing debate. Qualitative methods provide insights to determine problems and hypotheses and bring ideas to fruition. This method focuses on which types in the dialog produce code-mixing. It can be concluded that qualitative methods are concerned with how to generate an understanding of the types, processes and reasons for the occurrence of certain phenomena. Sukmadinata (2011) cited in Saragih & Lubis (2023), further explains that descriptive research is intended to describe an existing situation or phenomenon. Researchers do not manipulate or impose certain treatments on any research objects, activities, or events as they are.

The instrument chosen by the researcher is a tool to collect data, namely is Audio-Visual, The researcher also made notes as an instrument to look carefully so that it was

easier to find which types were included in the mixing of languages used during the first and second debate. The researcher download the first and second session of *"Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024"* In Presidential Election.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

The analysis of the data is divided into two parts: first to find out types of code mixing *"Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024"* In Presidential Election, And the second is to find the purpose and Factors of Code Mixing. The data was taken from the script in broadcasts of the KompasTV YouTube channel on December 2023. Researcher identified three types find in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 based on the Hoffman (1991) cited in Maulidar, et al (2020), There are ; Intra Sentential Code Mixing, Intra Lexical Code Mixing, Involving a Change of Pronunciation. Talking about certain points, Quoting (questions) other speakers, to emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition for clarification, Explaining the content of the speech for the interlocutor, Showing group identity based on cultural background are the purpose and factors of code mixing using in debate capres cawapres 2024.

Findings

Based on the problems in this research, the researcher formulated three problems that will complete this research, such as:

- 1) Types of Code mixing used Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election.
- 2) Purpose and factors of the Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election.
- 3) Dominant of Code mixing Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election.

1. Types of code mixing on Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election.

Based on data analysis, the code mixing contained in the film " Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election" show that Code mixing of intra sentential has the largest number. Code mixing of intra sentential from 38 words, Code mixing intra lexical 9 words and Change of pronounciaton 3 words. and the factors of Code mixing in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election includes Talking particular topic 26 words (52%), Repetition used for clariffication 9 words (18%), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 12 words (24%) and Interjection 3 words (6%) . Researcher can easily see the results and presentation of each type of code mixing word analyzed, such as: Code mixing of intra sentential as many as 38 words (76%), Code mixing intra lexical as many as 9 words (18%), Change of pronounciaton as many as 3 words (6%)

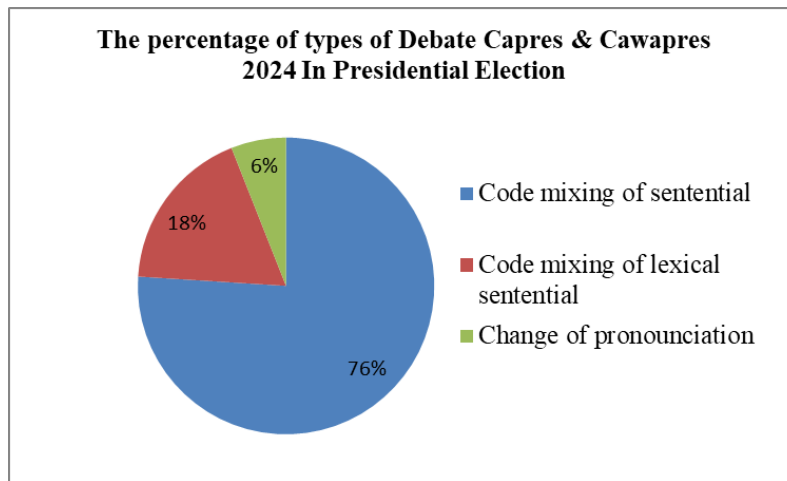


Figure 1. The Percentage of Types of Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 in Presidential Election

Researcher can easily see the results and presentation of each type of code mixing word analyzed, such as: Code mixing of intra sentential as many as 38 words (76%), Code mixing intra lexical as many as 9 words (18%), Change of pronounciaton as many as 3 words (6%).

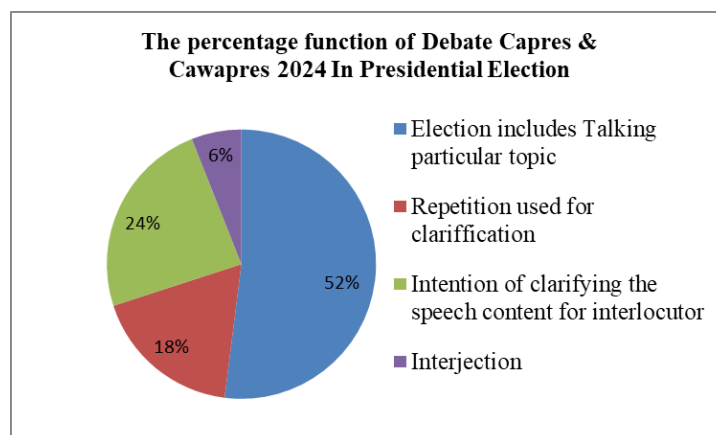


Figure 2. The Percentage Factors of Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 in Presidential Election

The factors of Code mixing in Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election includes Talking particular topic 26 words (52%), Repetition used for clariffication 9 words (18%), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 12 words (24%) and Interjection 3 words (6%).

2. Dominant types of code mixing and factors of code mixing found in the Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 In Presidential Election

Based on Hoffman (1991) theory which was discussed in the previous chapter, researcher can analyze the data. The dominant type of code mixing used by candidate in

the debate capres & cawapres 2024 in presidential election is Code mixing of intra sentential consisting 38 words (76%), and the dominant factors code mixing used by candidate is Election includes talking particular topic consisting 26 words (52%). Analysis of the data above shows that candidate use code mixing when speaking in presidential election. The amount of data analyzed by researchers was 50 data.

Discussion

The researcher use Hoffman (1991) theory to identify case in the debate capres & cawapres 2024 in presidential election with second session total duration 240 minute and 50 data consist. There are six factors when people mix the language, namely; talking about a specific topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition for clarification, expressing group identity, intention of clarifying the speech for the interlocutor. Related to that phenomenon, this study focuses on analyzing the code-mixing phenomenon used in debate capres & cawapres 2024 in presidential election. Based on the discussion above, there were three forms of code mixing: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and requiring a change in pronunciation. With 50 total data, the dominant type of code-mixing found in this study is Intra-sentential code-mixing, while the least type of code-mixing found in this study is change pronunciation of code-mixing. Talking about a particular topic as the factor of code-mixing is mostly found in data sources while the least common type of the factor of code-mixing is expressing group identity and being emphatic about something (nothing utterance).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher found the conclusion: 1). This research analyzed types of code-mixing, intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and requiring a change in pronunciation. The researcher concludes that type of lection includes talking particular topic is dominant in the debate capres & cawapres 2024 in presidential election. 2). This research also analyzed the factors which motivates the candidate to code-mixing the uttarnce in the Debate Capres & Cawapres 2024 in Presidential Election. talking about a specific topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition for clarification, expressing group identity, intention of clarifying the speech for the interlocutor. They are separated the researcher concludes that Talking about a particular topic is the dominant factor motivated the candidats to mix their uttarance in the debate capres & cawapres 2024 in presidential election.

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestion given as follows: 1). The

readers (especially linguistics learners) the researcher hoped to continue the analysis of code-mixing, not only debate session, but also in the wider subject, because in the researcher opinion, code-mixing is one of unique phenomena appeared from people's social life by examining code mixing, we can see how individuals adjust their way of speaking based on the situation or interlocutor. It can also reveal dynamics of power, identity, and connectedness between different social groups. 2). This research are expected to be useful to sharpen the readers understanding about code-mixing especially in type of code- mixing based on Hoffman theory and the factors which established by Hoffman

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