

## TREND OF CODE MIXING RESEARCHES IN SINTA – INDEXED JOURNALS ACROSS INDONESIA

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### Abstract

*This research describes a study of trends in code-mixing studies in Indonesia during 2015 – 2022 to provide space for further researchers who wish to research code-mixing. By using articles from SINTA-indexed journals, this study aims to find (1) how much code mixing research is in 2015 – 2022, (2) at what level of SINTA code mixing research be found, (3) what types of code mixing are there? Most used in code mixing research, (4) what are the subjects of code mixing research used from 2015 – 2022, (5) what are the data sources used in code mixing research, and (6) what are examples of code sentence mixing of any code mixing research. Qualitative descriptive is the method used in this study. The instrument of this research is documentation, where all the articles that have been found are then downloaded and analysed using the content analysis method. From the use of these data analysis methods and techniques, the research found that there were ten articles on code-mixing from 2015 – 2022. The ten articles came from journals at SINTA levels 2, 3, 4, and 5. The most common type of code-mixing mainly used is word insertion. Subjects, objects, and data sources in code mixing research are divided into two categories: public figures on social media and students. An example of a sentence in code mixing research is "Berpakaian fashionable dan bermerk". This research has a significant impact on future researchers because this research has produced findings that are useful in expanding knowledge and improving the quality of thinking, especially in code-mixing. Most importantly, it is hoped that what has been done will provide a better understanding for future researchers. The researcher suggests that the types of code mixing found the least, such as insertion of elements and idioms insertion, should be studied more by other researchers.*

**Key Words:** *code – mixing studies, SINTA-Indexed Journals*



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## **INTRODUCTION**

Communication plays an important role in life. Communication is something where it is a process of exchanging information or thoughts from one person to another. (Littlejohn & Foss, 2012) argue that communication is the process of sharing information between people using common signs and symbols. So, that's what makes communication essential in life.

Sometimes communication does not only use one language. People living in areas with two or many languages usually speak more than one language due to the diversity of languages. In multilingual communities, people tend to mix their languages when interacting. When someone mixes two or more languages when communicating it is called code-mixing.

When conversing with someone else, the technique of "code-mixing" involves blending two or more languages. Code-mixing, another phenomenon that are strongly connected to code-switching, as stated by (Mustamir Waris, 2012). It typically happens when speakers of both languages combine their usage of them and switch between them to the point where they go from one tongue to the other in the course of a single sentence. Without changing the subject, code-mixing occurs and might involve several linguistic levels like phonology, morphology, grammatical structures, or lexical elements.

Code-mixing typically happens in a formal setting. There is no appropriate expression in such a context, therefore foreign words or expressions must be utilized in writing. This code-mixing can also be done to demonstrate rank or education. The characteristic of code-mixing is produced by the link between the role and the language function. While the role refers to who is using the language, the language function describes what the speaker is attempting to accomplish through their speech. In addition to daily life, code-mixing also occurs in books, movies, talk shows, etc.

Studies on code mixing can also be found in many articles journals both national and international journals. So, the studies on code mixing in international journals such as "Code-mixing and language dominance: bilingual, trilingual and multilingual children compared"

(Poeste et al., 2019), “Code-switching as a form of communication: Insights from a South African public hearing discussion” (Mabule, 2019), and “Deep Insights of Erroneous Bengali–English Code-Mixed Bilingual Language” (Ganguli et al., 2021).

(Poeste et al., 2019) on their research, states that Language dominance and code-mixing in young bilingual and trilingual children are typically associated, according to acquisitions. In their cross-sectional study, they looked into the potential link between linguistic dominance and code-mixing in 122 children raised in either Spain or Germany. Children spoke two, three, or more languages, with the latter group learning more than three. The key finding of their study is that, in a monolingual environment, code-mixing is uncommon, meaning that bilingual, trilingual, and multilingual youngsters can behave monolingually. The comparatively high mixing rate in the Catalan tests can be explained by domain-specific language dominance, but no correlation between the children's code-mixing and language (un)balance was discovered for the dimensions of language dominance. The typological proximity between the child's languages is what determines intersentential mixing, according to a different analysis of intra- and intersentential mixing. Intrasentential code-mixing only occurred when words were inserted.

The researcher wants to make position the study among the previous ones. Therefore, the researcher reviews articles in SINTA – indexed journals published from 2015-2022. The researcher chose journals originating from SINTA because SINTA is a place for prestigious journals and is not easy to enter it. Furthermore, the researcher will conduct her research under a title “TREND OF CODE MIXING RESEARCHES IN SINTA – INDEXED JOURNALS ACROSS INDONESIA”

## **METHOD**

### **Design**

This research primarily utilises a qualitative methodology, given its focus on examining the utilisation of code-mixing in the articles. The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the first instrument. The use of qualitative methods is to get a deep meaning in data. Meaning is the actual data of visible data (Sugiyono, 2013). The researcher analyze the data using content analysis method. According to (Gheyle &

Jacobs, 2017), content analysis is an investigative process used to make sense of messages, whether it will be in the form of texts, visuals, audio, or other forms of communication. In a nutshell, it is a way of deciphering what is being communicated in a given text. To further illustrate this concept, an example of content analysis could be used to assess the frequency of particular words in a text and how these contribute to the overall message. Additionally, it could be employed to analyse the emotions conveyed in the text to better understand its meaning.

### **Subject**

The subject of this research is SINTA publications. The researcher has opted for articles regarding code mixing studies from 2015 to 2022. SINTA journals provide an abundant source of academic material to draw from. SINTA is especially pertinent for studies of code-mixing, as the range of publications available from 2015 to 2022 offers a substantial range of reliable data.

### **Data and Source of Data**

This study obtained data from articles procured from various journals indexed in SINTA (Science and Technology Index), from the SINTA 1 to SINTA 6 categories. These would ensure that only the most relevant and up-to-date information is used to inform the study. Furthermore, it provides a comprehensive overview of the field and increases the paper's credibility. Only materials from publications authorized by SINTA will be utilized to further guarantee accurate and legitimate data.

The researcher found eight journals have scope in Code Mixing. The eight journals were the Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies (JEELS), Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature (JOALL), Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics, Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (IJELTAL), Journal of Literature Linguistics and Culture Studies (Rainbow), Scientific Journal of Linguistics Literature and Education, Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning Linguistics and Literature (IDEAS), and Journal of English Education Linguistics and Literature (JEELL). All of these articles were downloaded and subjected to content analysis. The data obtained is analyzed and will be displayed in tables.

### **Data Collecting Technique**

By employing the method of documentation, researchers will be able to collect data, which is conducted in a few distinct steps. The primary stages of data collection include:

- 1.The researcher open the SINTA website first.
- 2.Then after opening the SINTA website, the researcher chose the data source, namely 'Journal'.
- 3.After selecting the data source, the researcher filtered the SINTA level. Starting from SINTA 1 to SINTA 6.
- 4.After selecting the SINTA level, the researcher selects journals based on their knowledge. In this case the researcher chose 'Linguistics'.
- 5.After the journals on linguistics appeared, the researcher opened the journal's website one by one.
- 6.After opening the web of each journal, the researcher enters the keyword, namely 'Code Mixing'.
- 7.The researcher download articles that discuss Code Mixing through the SINTA journal.
- 8.The researcher read and identify the contents of the articles about Code Mixing.
- 9.The researcher analyzing the data using a qualitative approach to understand whats Code Mixing is in articles.

### **Data Analysis Technique**

By utilising content analysis in the data analysis techniques, the researcher was able to not only collect data but also analyse the data in order to generate research results. This approach effectively provides complete and comprehensive results that can be used for further analysis.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

#### **1. The Number of Code Mixing Studies From 2015 – 2022**

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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Title</b> |
|-------------|--------------|
|-------------|--------------|

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|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>2015</b>  | “Code Mixing Found in Bukan Empat Mata Program on Trans 7 Television Channel”   |
| <b>2018</b>  | “Code Mixing on Lyrics of Batak Pop Songs Martina I Love You from Trio Romansa”<br>“Code Mixing in English Class of SMPN 14 Bengkulu City : Views from The Teachers”  |
| <b>2020</b>  | “Analyzing the Switch Segments and Types of Switch in Indonesian-English Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon of Elite People in Makassar”<br>“Code Mixing in College Students’ Presentation: A Case in an Intercultural Communication Class”                    |
| <b>2021</b>  | “Code Mixing Analysis on Daniel Mananta’s Youtube Channel Video: Sociolinguistics Study”<br>“An Analysis of Code Mixing of an Australian YouTuber Dave Jephcott in his Instagram Londo Kampung”<br>“Code Mixing on Quipper YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Study” |
| <b>2022</b>  | “Indonesian-English Code Mixing: A Case in Online Learning Class”<br>“Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Translation Quality in Yowis Ben Film Structure”   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10</b>   |

## 2. Which SINTA Level can Code Mixing be Found

| Level of SINTA | Frequency | Percentage  |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| SINTA 2        | 4         | 40%         |
| SINTA 3        | 1         | 10%         |
| SINTA 4        | 3         | 30%         |
| SINTA 5        | 2         | 20%         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>10</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## 3. Types of Code Mixing are Mostly used in Code Mixing Studies

| No | Types Code Mixing     | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1  | Conversational        | 11        | 1,16%      |
| 2  | Situational           | 8         | 0,84%      |
| 3  | Insertion of Elements | 2         | 0,21%      |

|              |   |            |             |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------|
| 4            | Phrase Insertion                              | 66         | 6,97%       |
| 5            | Clause Insertion                              | 29         | 3,06%       |
| 6            | Intra-sentential                              | 116        | 12,25%      |
| 7            | Inter-sentential                              | 129        | 13,62%      |
| 8            | Intra-lexical                                 | 21         | 2,22%       |
| 9            | Intra-Phrasal                                 | 19         | 2%          |
| 10           | Intra-clausal                                 | 97         | 10,24%      |
| 11           | Tag Mixing                                    | 16         | 1,69%       |
| 12           | Intra-word                                    | 19         | 2%          |
| 13           | Change of Pronunciation                       | 65         | 6,86%       |
| 14           | Insertation of Repetition                     | 6          | 0,63%       |
| 15           | Word Insertion                                | 169        | 17,85       |
| 16           | Hybrid Insertions                             | 21         | 2,22%       |
| 17           | Word Reduplication<br>Insertion               | 7          | 0,74%       |
| 18           | Idioms Insertion                              | 3          | 0,32%       |
| 19           | Intra-sentential Insertion                    | 106        | 11,19%      |
| 20           | Intra-sentential Alternation                  | 21         | 2,22%       |
| 21           | Intra-sentential Congruent-<br>Lexicalization | 16         | 1,69%       |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>947</b> | <b>100%</b> |

#### 4. The Subjects of Code Mixing Studies from 2015 – 2022

The result about the subjects of the code-mixing studies use from 2015-2022 is as follows:

In 2015, namely an article entitled "Code Mixing Found Code Mixing in Bukan Empat Mata Program on Trans 7 Television Channel". The subject of this research was

Tukul Arwana as the presenter and he was accompanied by other presenters, Vega Damayanti and Shintia Sari.

In 2018 there were 2 articles studied, the first is an article entitled "Code-Mixing on Lyrics of Batak Pop Songs Martina I Love You from Trio Romansa". The subject of this research were the song that is concluded in lyrics of batak pop songs Martina I Love You from Trio Romansa. While the second journal entitled "Code-Mixing in English Class of SMPN 14 Bengkulu City: Views from The Teachers". The subject of the research were were six English teachers in SMPN 14 and three English teachers who teach in ninth grade of junior high school at SMPN 14 Kota Bengkulu.

In 2020 an article entitled "Analyzing the Switch Segments and Types of Switch in Indonesian-English Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon of Elite People in Makassar." The subject of this research were groups of elite people in Makassar, consisting of doctors, lecturers, politicians, governmental officials, and lawyers. While the second article entitled Code Mixing in College Students' Presentation: A Case in an Intercultural Communication Class". The subject of this research was conducted at the eighth semester of English Education Department of a private university in West Java in the academic year of 2015/2016.

In 2021 there are 3 articles, the first article entitled "Code mixing analysis on Daniel Mananta's youtube channel video: Sociolinguistic Approach". The subject of this research was Daniel Mananta's video content. The second article entitled "Code Mixing on Quipper Youtube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Study". The subject of this research were the Quipper Youtube channel. The third article entitled An analysis of code-mixing of an Australian YouTuber "Dave Jephcott" in his Instagram "Londo Kampung". The subject of this research were Dave Jephcott as youtuber in Australian.

In 2022 there are 2 articles, the first article entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing: A Case in Online Learning Class". The subject this research were English Education Department students of Universitas Pembinaan Masyarakat Indonesia in three online class. While the second article entitled "Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Translation Quality in Yowis Ben Film Structure." The subject this research Yowis Ben Film Structure.

## 5. Types of Data Sources in Code Mixing Studies

The types of data sources in the code-mixing study included 10 journals analyzed in 2015-2022 including:

In 2015, namely an article entitled "Code Mixing Found Code Mixing in Bukan Empat Mata Program on Trans 7 Television Channel". The source of the data in this article was taken from the conversation between the host and the guest star.

In 2018 there were 2 articles studied, the first is an article entitled "Code-Mixing on Lyrics of Batak Pop Songs Martina I Love You from Trio Romansa". The data source in this article was the lyrics or the song text "Martina I love you". While the second article entitled "Code-Mixing in English Class of SMPN 14 Bengkulu City: Views from The Teachers". The data source in this article, namely interviews, was used to obtain data about the reasons teachers use code mixing in junior high school English classes.

In 2020 a journal entitled "Analyzing the Switch Segments and Types of Switch in Indonesian-English Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon of Elite People in Makassar." The source of the data was the conversations of elites in Makassar who institutionalize several topics such as politics, medicine, career, and so on. While the second journal entitled "Code Mixing in College Students' Presentation: A Case in an Intercultural Communication Class". Sources of data in this article were obtained from student presentations in class.

In 2021 there are 3 articles, the first article entitled "Code mixing analysis on Daniel Mananta's youtube channel video: Sociolinguistic Approach". The source of data in this article was obtained from Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel content taken from the Internet. The second article entitled "Code Mixing on Quipper Youtube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Study". The data source was taken from the official YouTube of Quipper Indonesia. The third article entitled "An analysis of code-mixing of an Australian YouTuber 'Dave Jephcott' in his Instagram 'Londo Kampung'". Data source obtained from Instagram captions from January 2019 to January 2020.

In 2022 there are 2 articles, the first article entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing: A Case in Online Learning Class". The data source obtained from this article was student chats using Google Meet and Whatsapp as online class platforms. While the second article entitled "Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Translation Quality in Yowis Ben Film Structure." The source of the data in this article is a document. The document refers to the structure of the story in the film which includes: orientation, complication, and resolution.

## 6. Example of Code Mixing in Each Studies

- 1) “**Talk about just my mom**, hari ini kan dirayakan sebagai hari ibu nih,...”
- 2) “**I love** ibu from Miyake”
- 3) “**Amazing – amazing!** Kalau mas Anang?”
- 4) “Itu sebagai **diamond** banget”
- 5) “Quote **ter-epic** minggu ini. Cocok gak dipake buat desain kaos?”

## Discussion

Based on the findings of this research data, there are 10 articles of code mixing found in sinta - indexed journals. In addition, the articles analyzed in this study had 5 levels, namely sinta 2 was 4 or 40%, sinta 3 was 1 or 10%, sinta 4 was 3 or 30%, and sinta 5 was 2 or 20%.

Based on the analysis of findings, there were 21 types of code mixing analyzed in 2015-2022, namely: conversational was 11 or 1,16%, situational was 8 or 0,84%, insertation of Elements was 2 or 0,21%, phrase insertion was 66 or 6,97%, clause insertion was 29 or 3,06%, intra-sentential was 116 or 12,25%, inter-sentential was 129 or 13,62%, intra-lexical was 21 or 2,22%, intra-phrasal 19 or 2%, intra-clausal was 97 or 10,24%, tag mixing was 16 or 1,69%, intra-word was 19 or 2%, change of pronunciation was 65 or 6,86%, insertation of repetition was 6 or 0,63%, word insertion was 169 or 17,85%, hybrid insertions was 21 or 2,22%, word reduplication insertion was 7 or 0,74%, idioms insertion was 3 or 0,32%, intra-sential insertion was 106 or 11,19%, intra-sential alternation was 21 or 2,22%, and intra-sential congruent-lexicalization was

16 or 1,69%. So based on the result above, the types of research that are mostly used in code-mixing are word insertion.

Other research, such as research by (Arnaz & Ismail, n.d.), entitled “Review of Code-Mixing in the Last Decade, based on the article above, this study's goal is to shed light on the choice of code used in learning encounter.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded, this study’s strength is that from 10 articles from SINTA-indexed journals across Indonesia. The researcher select articles about “code-mixing” since it is a popular term used by millennials and is pretty engaging. The results of this study that code-mixing serves to clarify the meaning of a term or to repeat information that is not clear so that communication continues. Therefore, code mixing is needed to overcome this problem.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The trend of Code-Mixing research from 2015 to 2022 were (a) 10 articles from SINTA INDEXED Journals; (b) the types are mostly use is word insertion; (c) Code Mixing Studies can be found in Level 2 – 5; (d) the most subject of each studies were from social media; (e) the data source of each studies is from social media.

The researcher would like to give some suggestions based on the research results and conclusions above. For readers who want to learn about code mixing, the researcher hopes this research can help them get what they need. There are many ways to understand code mixing, one of which is through articles. This article will help readers to reduce the difficulty of understanding code mixing.

The researcher hopes that this research can be helpful for further researchers who are interested in researching the same topic. The results of this study provide space for future researchers to discuss code mixing. The researcher has several suggestions for further researchers regarding code mixing research. First, the types of code mixing examined should be element insertion, and idiom insertion because these types are the least of the ten articles studied. Then, for subjects to be studied further, it is better if students are based in education because, from the articles studied, the subjects are more public figures on social media. Later, data sources should also come from the educational sphere, such as students, because the data sources studied, on

average, come from public figures on social media. This research also only discusses a small scope of the problem. This condition is also a boundary situation in this study. Thus, researchers believe that a broader range of problem formulation will also improve research to be much better.

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