

Types of Code Mixing Used by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze the code-mixing types used by Iman Usman as a young adulthood resource person and Faisal Basri as a middle adulthood resource person in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame, as well as the similarities and differences between the code mixing types used by both respondents. The writers used the theory of code-mixing types by Muysken (2000) and employed a qualitative approach. The findings of this study revealed that both used all the code-mixing types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Content words were also widely found and both Iman Usman and Faisal Basri repeatedly applied the code-mixing with possessed content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs). Moreover, age factor did really affect Iman Usman and Faisal Basri when using code-mixing in their conversation with Gita Wirjawan. Iman Usman used code mixing more often than Faisal Basri.

Keywords: code; code-mixing; middle adulthood; young adulthood

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication for human beings to communicate with other people, both in spoken and written communication. In most cases, that code will be called a language. According to Wardhaugh (2006), "when two or more people communicate with each other in a speech, we can call the system they used a code" (p.1).

Code-mixing, as defined by Muysken (2000), refers to all cases where features of two different languages appear in a sentence. Moreover, according to (Meyerhoff, 2006), code-mixing is mainly found in informal situations. In the podcast, people usually have a conversation informally and can ask questions about specific topics because of the relaxed and natural atmosphere. It is common for speakers to insert other language expressions while having a conversation in informal situations (Mulyajati, 2017). Therefore, the occurrence of code-mixing in podcasts becomes an interesting aspect to explore.

In this study, the writers are interested in observing the occurrences of code-mixing in two podcasts in *Gita Wirjawan's Endgame*, entitled *Iman Usman: Good Enough is Not Enough* (Wirjawan, 2021) with *Iman Usman* as the young adulthood resource person and *Indonesian Economist: Business As Usual Not an Option Anymore* (Wirjawan, 2022) with *Faisal Basri* as the middle adulthood resource person. The two podcasts were uploaded on *Youtube* in the channel of *Gita Wirjawan* (Wirjawan, n.d.).

The writers would like to compare these two podcasts because the resource people are different in terms of age. According to Erickson (1977), young adulthood are people aged between 18-40 years while middle adulthood are people aged between 40-65 years. In the first podcast, Iman Usman is considered a young adulthood resource person since in 2022, he was still 30 years old. In the second podcast, Faisal Basri is regarded as a middle adulthood resource person since he was 63 years old in 2022. Besides, they both have the experience of living and

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studying abroad. Therefore, the occurrence of code mixing by considering the age factor is an important aspect to explore.

The aim of the study was to find out if there are any differences in the use of code-mixing between young adulthood and middle adulthood people. The analysis was conducted using code mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000) namely, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The analysis of code-mixing should be conducted based on the four indicators which constituency, element switched, switch site, and properties. Below is the table of summary of code-mixing types and features:

	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
Constituency			
Single Constituent	+	0	0
Several Constituent	-	+	0
Non- Constituent	-	-	+
Nested a b a	+	-	0
Non-nested a b a	-	+	+
Element Switched			
Diverse Switches	-	0	+
Long Constituent	-	+	-
Complex Constituent	-	+	-
Content Word	+	-	-
Function Word	-	-	+
Adverb, Conjunction	-	+	-
Selected Elements	+	-	+
Emblematic or Tag	-	+	0
Switch Site			

Major Clause Boundary	0	+	0
Peripheral	0	+	0
Embedding in Discourse	0	+	0
Flagging	-	+	-
Dummy Word Insertion	+	0	-
Bidirectional Switching	-	+	+
Properties			
Linear Equivalence	0	+	+
Telegraphic Mixing	+	-	-
Morphological Integration	+	-	+
Doubling	-	+	-
Homophonous Diamorphs	0	-	+
Triggering	0	0	+
Mixed Collocations	0	-	+
Self-Corrections	-	+	-

(Muysken, 2000, p. 230)

NOTES:

+ = indicative of a specific pattern

- = counter-indicative of a specific pattern

0 = neutral with respect to a specific pattern

METHODS

For this study, the writers used a qualitative approach. The source of data was the two podcast videos in *Gita Wirjawan's Endgame*. The data of this study was sentences in *Iman Usman* and *Faisal Basri's* utterances that contained more than one code in *Gita Wirjawan's*

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Endgame. The data was limited to only the sentences produced when Iman Usman and Faisal Basri discussed business-related issues.

These two podcasts, one with the theme of education and the second with the theme of political economy, are significantly different. However, the writers found the same topics of discussion from the two podcasts and realized that the focus of discussion in several chapters of these two podcasts is related to business.

In the data collection, the writer implements several steps. After watching two podcasts in *Gita Wirjawan's Endgame*, an online transcription generator was used to transcribe all their utterances and double-check the result. All of the transcriptions were available in Indonesian language. Therefore, double-checking means that the writer double-checked the transcription to find the code-mixing words in both podcasts, while listening to the podcasts. When the writer found any code-mixing words, the writer immediately checked and corrected the transcript.

Next, after listening to and summarizing each chapter, the writers decided to use chapters from both podcasts that mainly talked about business-related topics. Even though Iman Usman mainly talked about education and *Faisal Basri* mainly talked about politics and economics, these two podcasts still had a discussion from a business perspective.

As defined by Wardhaugh (2006), it is a sentence that contains more than one language or code. Then, dialects or variations of a language are not considered to be different codes. American English and British English are categorized as English, while non-standard Indonesian would be treated as Indonesian. In addition, the name of the city or place is not treated as code mixing.

The writers applied a two-digit numbering system in his analysis. The first digit indicates the type of podcast. 1 is the podcast with *Iman Usman* as the young adulthood resource person, and 2 is the podcast with *Faisal Basri* as the middle adulthood resource person. The second digit indicates the sentence that contains code-mixing. For illustration, the writer write down 1.11, which means that the data is taken from the podcast with *Iman Usman* as the young adulthood resource person, and 11 refer to the eleventh sentence that contains code-mixing

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the types of code-mixing used by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame. Muysken's (2000) code-mixing theory serves as the foundation for the analysis. Furthermore, the analysis of code mixing is conducted based on the four indicators namely, constituency, elements switched, switch site, and properties. The following table shows the table of findings in code-mixing types used by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri when talking about business in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame:

Code-Mixing Types	First Podcast <i>Iman Usman: Good Enough is Not Enough</i>	Second Podcast <i>Indonesian Economist: Business As Usual Not an Option Anymore</i>
Insertion	✓	✓
Alternation	✓	✓
Congruent Lexicalization	✓	✓

A. Insertion

There were a number of insertion cases found in the sentences produced by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in the podcasts. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 1.32
Iman Usman: “*Jadi dulu itu kita menyadari bahwa untuk kemudian bisa **scale**, itu tuh akhirnya susah banget.*”
(So, in the past we realized that it was really difficult to scale)

Iman was sharing his personal business experience with Gita Wirjawan. At that time, it was hard for Iman to expand *Ruanguru* business. The reason behind it was because the model of business that *Ruanguru* tried to sell is different from the model of business that they have right now, which is why back then Iman thought that it was very difficult to scale the business of *Ruanguru*.

Here, it shows that Iman Usman inserted the English word ‘**scale**’ in the sentence ‘*Jadi dulu itu kita menyadari bahwa untuk kemudian bisa **scale**, itu tuh akhirnya susah banget*’. The insertion in data 1.32 is identified by three indicators. In terms of constituency, the insertion in the data 1.32 was considered a **single constituent** and categorized in a **nested a-b-a** form (**a** refers to *Jadi dulu itu ...*, **b** refers to **scale**, **a** refers to *,itu tuh akhirnya susah banget*). In terms of element switched, the word ‘**scale**’ is categorized as a transitive verb. As a result, it qualifies as a content word, as verbs are one of the properties of a content word. Regarding switch site, ‘**scale**’ occurs at a major clause boundary before ‘*itu tuh akhirnya susah banget*’. ‘**scale**’ is in an independent clause. A comma following insertion means the end of the clause (... bisa **scale**, itu tuh ...). In terms of properties, no code-mixing features are found in this category.

- Example 2: Data 2.17
Faisal Basri: “*Nah, darahnya ini bisa di-**create** dari kegiatan ekonomi produktif.*”
(“Well, this blood can be created from productive economic activities”)

When Faisal Basri talked about good economic activities for Indonesia, he explained that productive economic activities carried out by the people of Indonesia can move the blood, in this case it is the movement of investment for the development in Indonesia.

Data 2.17 shows that Faisal Basri inserted the English word ‘**create**’ in the sentence ‘*Nah, darahnya ini bisa di-**create** dari kegiatan ekonomi produktif*’. The insertion in data 2.17 is characterized by three indicators, as follows. In terms of constituency, the insertion in the data 2.17 is considered a **single constituent** and categorized as a **nested a-b-a** form (**a** refers to *Nah, darahnya ...*, **b** refers to **create**, **a** refers to *,dari kegiatan ...*). In terms of element switched, the word ‘**create**’ is categorized as a verb and thus, it qualifies as a content word since a verb is one of the indications of a content word. In terms of switch site, no features are found in this category. In terms of properties, the insertion indicates a morphological integration. An Indonesian prefix ‘*di-*’ was applied to the word ‘**create**’. This prefix here indicates a passive voice in the code-mixing.

B. Alternation

A number of alternations were found in the sentences produced by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in the podcasts. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 1.36
Iman Usman: “*Dan yang kedua adalah bahwa it is very hard to scale.*”
(And the second is that it is very hard to scale)

Iman Usman was talking about the initial product in *Ruangguru* to Gita Wirjawan. Iman realized that the products offered at *Ruangguru* were not as efficient as they are now. He mentioned that *Ruangguru's* initial products were in the form of searching for tutors online, and he felt that these were mostly targeted at certain people who had good conditions. That was what made *Ruangguru* did not develop a lot at first because it couldn't reach much of the market at that time.

Data 1.36 shows that Iman Usman applied an alternation in the sentence ‘*Dan yang kedua adalah bahwa it is very hard to scale.*’ The case of alternation is identified by four indicators. In terms of constituency, these sentences occurred in several constituent forms. **It** is a pronoun, ‘**is**’ is a noun, **very** is an adverb, **hard** is an adjective, **to** is a preposition, and **scale** is a verb. It was also non-nested a-b-a. In terms of element switched, this sentence has a long and complex constituent because it contains more than one constituent in this sentence. In terms of switch site, the alternation occurred at the periphery or the end of the sentence. In terms of properties, this sentence indicates a linear equivalence feature, because the alternation ‘it is very hard to scale’ has the same structure when written in Indonesian.

it	is	very	hard	to	scale
<i>ini</i>	<i>sangat</i>	<i>susah</i>	<i>untuk</i>	<i>tumbuh</i>	
(pro.)	(adv.)	(adj.)	(prep.)	(verb)	

- Example 2: Data 2.6
Faisal Basri: “*Padahal, we never experienced low investment.*”
(“In fact, we never experienced low investment.”)

This sentence was produced by Faisal Basri who expressed his disappointment at the investment in Indonesia. Faisal then mentioned that there are big individuals who make the investment sector in Indonesia not optimal, which then inflict financial loss to the country. Faisal further mentioned that the Indonesian government has now realized this.

Data 2.6 showed that Faisal Basri applied an alternation in the sentence ‘*Padahal, we never experienced low investment.*’ The alternation in Faisal Basri’s sentence is characterized by three indicators. In terms of constituency, these sentences occurred in several constituent forms. **We** is a pronoun, **never** is an adverb, **experienced** is an adjective, **low investment** is a noun phrase. It was also non-nested a-b-a. In terms of element switched, this sentence has a long and complex constituent because it contains more than one constituent in this sentence. In terms of switch site, a peripheral feature is found in this sentence since ‘**we never experienced low investment**’ is placed in the periphery or at the end of the sentence. The characteristics of properties cannot be identified in this sentence. The structure of the sentence is not linear equivalence. Doubling and self-correction are not found in this sentence.

C. Congruent Lexicalization

There were some cases in which congruent lexicalization in the sentences were produced by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in the podcasts. Two examples were presented as follows:

- Example 1: Data 1.63

Iman Usman: “*Jadi, nggak bisa kayak cuman asal, ya udah yang penting **burning** aja, nggak papa **customer acquisition cost** nya (CAC) mahal gitu ya, yang penting dapat **market**-nya, gitu.*”

(“So, it should be taken seriously, it is not just ‘burning’, not simply it is okay if the customer acquisition cost is expensive as long as we can get the market.”)

Iman Usman mentioned that many businesses now dare to use up their cash reserves and sacrifice profits in exchange for being the market leader, to dominate the market share of their business products. However, Iman Usman also said that *Ruangguru* always builds and monitors a clear concept so they can develop a strategy to gain market's trust to buy and use their product.

Data 1.63 showed that congruent lexicalization occurred in this sentence. ‘*Jadi, nggak bisa kayak cuman asal, ya udah yang penting **burning** aja, nggak papa **customer acquisition cost** nya (CAC) mahal gitu ya, yang penting dapat **market**-nya, gitu*’. The occurrence is indicated by four indicators. In terms of constituency, data 1.63 has several constituents. Burning is an adjective, customer acquisition cost and market are nouns. Data 1.63 also has a non-nested a-b-a structure. A is for the first language, Indonesian, and b is for the second language, English. In terms of element switched, this sentence applied diverse switches. Since this sentence switched back and forth from Indonesian ‘*Jadi, nggak bisa ...*’ to English ‘**burning**’ then switched back to Indonesian ‘*aja, nggak papa*’ to English ‘**market**’, and so on. In terms of switch site in data 1.63, there is an indication of bidirectional switching. Iman Usman kept switching back and forth from Indonesian- English-Indonesian-English. In terms of properties, Data 1.63 also indicates morphological integration. An Indonesian suffix ‘-nya’ was applied with the phrases (*yang penting dapat **market**-nya, gitu*) and (*nggak papa **customer acquisition cost** nya*). In Indonesia this suffix ‘-nya’ is mainly to show ownership of an object.

- Example 2: Data 2.7

Faisal Basri: “***Investment per GDP** atau **gross fixed capital formation** pembentukan modal tetap bruto, jadi investasi fisik terhadap GDP, Indonesia hanya kalah dengan China, kita lebih tinggi dari rata-rata negara berpendapatan menengah atas, menengah bawah, menengah, **upper middle**, **lower middle**, negara OECD, Asia Pasifik, kita itu tertinggi, di ASEAN juga tertinggi.*”

(“in investment per GDP or gross fixed capital formation, the capital formation is bruto, so in terms of physical investment to GDP, Indonesia is only inferior to China. Ours are higher than the average upper middle, lower middle, middle, upper middle, lower-middle-income countries, OECD countries, Asia Pacific, ours is the highest, in ASEAN ours is also the highest”)

Faisal Basri explained that this investment is a problem for Indonesia. Therefore, the Indonesian government has made new policies and regulations to address this investment problem. He further explained that this machinery/equipment can increase investment returns in Indonesia, because 75% of investment in Indonesia is only in the form of buildings. Meanwhile, machinery or equipment is only 10%, even though it is this machinery or equipment that is capable of creating goods and services so that it drives the industry in Indonesia so that it can eventually develop.

Data 2.7 shows that congruent lexicalization occurred in the sentence ‘**Investment per GDP** atau **gross fixed capital formation** pembentukan modal tetap bruto, jadi investasi fisik terhadap GDP, Indonesia hanya kalah dengan China, kita lebih tinggi dari rata-rata negara berpendapatan menengah atas, menengah bawah, menengah, **upper middle**, **lower middle**, negara OECD, Asia Pasifik, kita itu tertinggi, di ASEAN juga tertinggi’. The occurrence of

congruent lexicalization is identified by four indicators. In terms of a constituency, Data 2.7 has several constituents. Investment **per GDP, gross fixed capital formation, upper middle, and lower middle** are noun phrases. Data 2.7 also has a non-nested a-b-a structure. A is for the first language, Indonesian, and b is for the second language, English. In terms of element switched, this sentence applied diverse switches. Since this sentence switched back and forth from English '**Investment per GDP**' to Indonesian '*atau*' then switched back to English '**gross fixed capital formation**' to Indonesian '*pembentukan modal ...*', and so on. In terms of switch site in Data 2.7, bidirectional switching is indicated. Faisal Basri kept switching back and forth from English-Indonesian-English-Indonesian. Regarding properties, the Data 2.7 indicated doubling in this sentence '*atau **gross fixed capital formation** pembentukan modal tetap bruto*'. The phrase 'gross fixed capital formation' was repeated by the Indonesian phrase '*pembentukan modal tetap bruto*'.

CONCLUSION

All types of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, were found in sentences by Iman Usman and Faisal Basri in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame entitled *Iman Usman: Good Enough is Not Enough* (Wirjawan, 2021) with *Iman Usman* as the young adulthood resource person and *Indonesian Economist: Business As Usual Not an Option Anymore* (Wirjawan, 2022) with *Faisal Basri* as the middle adulthood resource person. The pattern of code-mixing in both podcasts was widely dominated by insertion with possessed content words in the sentence which are nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Age factor really played an important factor in the Iman Usman and Faisal Basri's code-mixing occurrences. This finding is in line with Samhan (2017)'s study which stated that younger people use code mixing more often than older people. In Samhan (2017)'s study, young people are considered young adulthood in the writer's study. Moreover, he said that the old participants tend not to use code-mixing. In this Samhan (2017)'s study old participants are considered middle adulthood in the writer's study. Topics of the conversation and the target audience might also affect their choice of code-mixing occurrences when talking to Gita Wirjawan as the host in Gita Wirjawan's Endgame.

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