

## Code-mixing Analysis on Narasi Newsroom with Cinta Laura Kiehl

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### ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze the details of types, factors, and gestures that emerge through the utilization of code-mixing by Cinta Laura Kiehl in the Narasi Newsroom which talks about animal harassment in Indonesia. This is quite an attractive study because the subject of the research has mastered multi-language skills with an intercultural background. In addition, code-mixing is becoming a present-day lifestyle of language utilization in formal and informal cases. This is descriptive qualitative research that analyzed by code-mixing approach in sociolinguistics theory through the Cinta Laura's answers utterance. The primary data were gathered by conducting video observation on YouTube and doing note-taking of the manuscript which consists of code-mixing. Moreover, the secondary data was collected from several books and journals that have been cited. This research found two code-mixing types commonly utilized; insertion type and congruent-lexicalization. Then, family, educational background, environments, and multi-language skills are measured as the main sociolinguistics factors that affect code-mixing. Moreover, during the show, there is co-gesture analyzed consciously emphasis while the subject said the different language to strengthen addressee comprehension.

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## INTRODUCTION

Linguistics discourse is often interpreted in daily communication. In the line with that, Yuliana et al., (2015) examine the concept of people's communication to each other is absolutely using language. This is related to the sociolinguistics approach. Sociolinguistics is how the social aspects influent linguistics sources in a speech (Holmes, 2018). Sociolinguistics deals with language functions to explain social situations.

Due to globalization and technological development, influences people to speak different languages at the same time, namely multi-language skills. Multi-language influenced by family, friends, and the environment (D'warte, 2014). In addition, Indonesia is a country that has a colonialism history. This is one of the sociolinguistics factors that emerge as a multi-language probability. However, people who speak multi-language in their daily communication indicated that they have various cultures to follow. In Indonesia, the elaboration of global acculturation brings new language cultural patterns, one of them is code-mixing. Therefore, the famous person who practices her multi-language skill in Indonesia is Cinta Laura Kiehl.

Actually, this study is focused on one of the applied linguistics branches namely sociolinguistics, particularly code-mixing. Code-mixing is one of the language variations

which Thara & Poornachandran (2018) identify into mentioning different languages in one utterance. Therefore, in Indonesia code-mixing is often consciously carried out by people in the formal and informal speech caused by the sophistication language.

The habits of most people in speaking English which mixed with Indonesian become a trend material even into the warm discussion on social media. The development of language is inevitable because the language has an important role in human life. Then, language is the main means of communication. As social creatures, humans must interact with others in meeting various needs of life. Language is one of the most important elements that influence human life and culture. Therefore, it is important for us to analyze the code-mixing in Indonesian and English that occurs due to cultural globalization. A mixture of English and Indonesian or often referred to as Englonesian. This phenomenon in linguistics approaches is known as code-mixing. According to University of Indonesia linguistics expert Bernadette Kushartanti when contacted by BBC News Indonesia about the use of mixed languages stated that:

“On the one hand we need a way to still express the language correctly, but on the other hand, language also has a function. If it is too formal, then in certain situations we will become alienated.”

This research was conducted to analyze what type of code-mixing emerged in Narasi Newsroom program on YouTube with Cinta Laura Kiehl. Cinta Laura Kiehl is an Indonesian actress, singer, and dancer. She is a smart and open-minded woman who graduated from Jakarta Intercultural School and Columbia University with taken double degree; psychology and German literature. Her mother is Indonesian, and her father is from Germany. Cinta Laura's father is a general manager in Grand Hyatt Hotel which is an international hotel stand in many countries; some of them are in the United States also in Indonesia. Her father's work experience pursues an English environment. Here, Cinta Laura growth in a family that introduced her English language and culture. Her school also supported her to become an English native. Furthermore, this research aims to show what type and factors caused Indonesian-English code-mixing to occur during the program. It was referring to the integration between two languages that Cinta Laura was concerned about. This is an interesting study because the subject is having a mixed family background that is Indonesian and German. Moreover, Cinta Laura Kiehl is a native speaker of both, Indonesia and English. She often utilizes this language variation for her daily communication in the formal and informal context. She utilizes a mixed language between English and Indonesian because she makes language cultural acculturation between English and Bahasa. Thus, this research is quite attractive due to cultural globalization which becomes a new trend in Indonesia.

Code-mixing is two or more languages mixed in one utterance without some language situation. Fanani & Ma'u (2018) through descriptive study examines to identify factors and code-mixing types in the learning activity of the high school. It was a concern on formal utilization of language variation with teachers and students as research subjects. In the line with that, Syafaat & Setiawan (2019) also classify the frequent utilization of code-mixing types in different subjects of netizen twitters' status. Meanwhile, another descriptive study from Sumarsih et al (2014) shows the identification of Indonesian-English mixing percentage in daily conversation of North Sumatera citizens. Then, the quantitative and qualitative method emerges in one study of sociolinguistics about the frequent utilization of code-mixing in the Indonesian celebrities' circles (Yuliana et al., 2015). From that several statements, many code-mixing types of research have been conducted with a various objectives. Therefore, this research actually has a distinction from the previous study. The focus of this research is on the research subject which is one

of Indonesian celebrity, Cinta Laura Kiehl who is native in Indonesia and English. Moreover, the analysis is conducted in her answers while she was attending the Narasi Newsroom program. Another distinction of research findings between previous research is from several analyzing such as, the types have utilized in all over the answers she gave, the factors why code-mixing occur in the Cinta Laura Kiehl's answers, and the gesture identification while she states the code-mixing. The theory utilized in this research is sociolinguistics that is the branch of applied linguistics.

## **THEORY AND METHOD**

### ***Code-mixing***

Code-mixing is the branch of sociolinguistics. Here, Wibowo et al (2017) describe code-mixing as incorporating two languages into one pattern. Code-mixing is often utilized by the present generation which indicates language modernization. Language is dynamic, so here many new words combination are formed from various factors. One of them is the emerging of code-mixing in everyday communication. There are three types of code-mixing based on Musyken's theory which is cited in Fanani & Ma'u (2018) such, insertion, alternation, and congruent-lexicalization. Sumarsih et al (2014) elaborate that code-mixing could emerge in words or morphemes, phrases, and sentences classes.

### ***Code-mixing types***

The Musyken theory stated three distinct types of code-mixing that are insertion, congruent-lexicalization, and alternation. Each type defined different roles and characteristics (Fanani & Ma'u, 2018). Insertion embedding the lexical element of different languages. Insertion has A and B pattern. A as the core language that more primary and B is fragments that entered the code-mixing. The second one is alternation; two languages separated with grammatical and lexical structure mixed become one sentence. This is appearing in A symbol as Bahasa clause followed by B symbol as English clause, and vice versa. Then, Syafaat & Setiawan (2019) are concerned in congruent-lexicalization that mentions about one sentence which has two structures of words and phrases in a different language. The pattern of congruent-lexicalization is stated as ABAB. Based on Yuliana et al (2015) data shows the often utilized code-mixing types in Indonesian celebrities circles is insertion. This is occurring caused by the behaviorism of people in a large city with a present-day language style.

### ***Factors of code-mixing***

Code-mixing, specifically in Indonesia exists because of some factors such, first and second language from the family background (Fanani & Ma'u, 2018). On the other hand, Yuliana et al (2015) emphasize several factors of code-mixing emerging are in the conversation topic, setting, participants, and socio-economic. Almost when people talk about the current topic, consciously or not they will state some code-mixing in the conversation. This is existed because of global cultural development. Therefore, the participants are related to family background. Whether they are bilingualism or multilingualism. The capability of mastering several languages is closely related to family background and environment constituent. Those are all the sociolinguistics factors that supported someone implementing code-mixing in a formal or informal situation.

## **Method**

This research analysis utilized the descriptive qualitative method which shows complete data in a table from Cinta Laura Kiehl's answers in Narasi Newsroom program on YouTube with the title "Kekerasan terhadap Hewan Membuat Cinta Laura Sakit Hati." Then, the object of the research is Cinta Laura Kiehl's speech in that program. Then, the

primary data were gathered by conducting video observation on YouTube and doing note-taking of the manuscript which consists of code-mixing. Moreover, the secondary data was collected from several books and journals that have been cited. The secondary data was utilized to strengthen the primary data. Thus, the qualitative data analyzed by the code-mixing theory approach consist of types and factors of code-mixing itself.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *Code-mixing types utilized in Cinta Laura's answers*

Table 1. Code-mixing types of Cinta Laura's answers

No	Utterance	Type of code-mixing
1.	<i>Mungkin aku akan memberikan dua <b>example</b>.</i>	Insertion
2.	<i>Kadang-kadang sampai sekarang masih ada beberapa <b>company</b> yang menggunakan metode sianida.</i>	Insertion
3.	<i>Yang tentunya merusak ekosistem setempat dan juga membuat kaum <b>indigenous</b>; orang-orang setempat harus pergi dari daerah mereka.</i>	Insertion
4.	<i>Banyak sekali bisnis-bisnis ingin mendapat <b>profit</b> atau keuntungan setinggi mungkin.</i>	Insertion
5.	<i>Pemerintah harus lebih <b>discipline</b> dan <b>strict</b> dengan UU yang ada.</i>	Congruent-lexicalization
6.	<i>Satu-satunya cara kita harus <b>discipline</b>.</i>	Insertion
7.	<i>Lagi-lagi jangan selipin uang kepada <b>law enforces</b> agar bisa lari begitu saja.</i>	Insertion
8.	<i>Kebanyakan kekerasan terhadap hewan dilakukan demi <b>content</b>.</i>	Insertion
9.	<i>Tapi diluar itu, aku rasa undang-undang yang ada di negara ini <b>so far</b> ada undang-undang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan, itu terbit tahun 2009, itu pun sangat-sangat <b>hazy</b>, tidak jelas apa yang sebenarnya diutarakan.</i>	Congruent-lexicalization
10.	<i>Aku rasa ya ini, harus menjadi perbincangan diantara kita, bagaimana kita bisa membuat <b>line</b>-nya lebih kuat karena sekarang <b>boundaries</b>-nya tidak jelas, untuk saya.</i>	Congruent-lexicalization

From the table above, ten code-mixing utterances were found from Cinta Laura's answer in the Narasi Newsroom with Najwa Shihab. The duration of the program is for about 05.22 minutes. Then, the types of code-mixing that are often utilized in Cinta Laura's answers are insertion and followed by congruent-lexicalization. There is no alternation found in the script. This statement is in the line with Syafaat & Setiawan (2019) result study about code-mixing percentage in Indonesia that sequentially shown from insertion, congruent-lexicalization, and the third position is alternation. Alternation is rarely utilized caused the type has involved a clause. Here, clauses have a more complicated structure than just a word like in the insertion and congruent-lexicalization.

### 1. Insertion

Table 1.1. Insertion utilization in Cinta Laura's answers

Type	Total utilization
Insertion	7

Insertion found in Cinta Laura's answer during the Narasi Newsroom show is have utilized seven times. Here is the analysis code-mixing utterance from the table above:

Mungkin aku akan memberikan dua **example**.

A

B

The utterance *Mungkin aku akan memberikan dua...* is called A pattern or primary pattern. The primary pattern from the utterance that here is Bahasa is more dominant than B. Therefore, B is inserted word from a different language; English that indicates as a fragment in code-mixing utterance. The inserted word is probably located initially, medially, or finally based on what the speaker said. The insertion that emerges in Cinta Laura's answer is mixed between an Indonesian-English. There is no absolute standard for the inserted word location. Thus, insertion type just emphasizes the dominant pattern inserted by only one fragment word from a different language in an utterance.

## 2. Congruent-lexicalization

Table 1.2. Congruent-lexicalization utilization in Cinta Laura's answers

Type	Total utilization
Congruent-lexicalization	3

The congruent-lexicalization type is just utilized three times. Here is the analysis of this type:

Pemerintah harus lebih **discipline** dan **strict** dengan UU yang ada.

A

B

A

B

A

Congruent-lexicalization is a parallel structure mixing of different languages in an utterance (Bogaerde & Baker, 2005). This type consists of words and phrases in an utterance structure. The pattern of the sentence above is ABAB. There are two words or phrases from different languages that emerge in one utterance. B pattern indicates the English language with two words; discipline and strict mixed with word and phrase in Bahasa as A pattern. Nine and tenth utterances also have the same structure as the fourth utterance above.

on Dussias (2003) code mixing utilization is caused by speakers' incapability to sequent what they are talking about in the same language. Myers-Scotton (1993) as cited in Dussias (2003) argues about code-mixing is often identified in non-fluent bilingual speakers. On the other hand, in this era, that factor is not the only reason people utilize code-mixing. For the present-day people, mixed-language already is a new trend in the modern cultural lifestyle.

### **The factor of code-mixing utilization by Cinta Laura**

Code mixing used by Cinta Laura Kiehl is to use language in an informal context that usually follows or adapts to the circumstances and situations of communication. The main factor that causes Cinta Laura Kiehl to use the language is due to her socio-cultural background as well as the situations and conditions that complement the communication that occurs in the Narasi Newsroom event. Therefore, Cinta Laura Kiehl uses code-mixing as an excuse so that her relationship with Najwa Shihab in the Narasi Newsroom show runs smoothly and to be more easily understood by listeners.

The phenomenon that occurs in the use of code-mixing is actually an event that we always encounter in everyday life. For example, when we communicate and interact with others, but without us knowing it. Because code-mixing is done without special intentions and code-mixing is applied without any intent or occurs outside of our consciousness as



speakers. So that in its use, we use our native language dominantly, then insert it with another language as a supporting language.

Code mixing occurs in almost every language in the world, including Indonesian. This fact becomes a surprising thing. When someone is communicating or having a relationship with another person using two or more languages in a conversation that takes place by switching one language to another in a conversation or also mixing the two languages in a conversation. Cases that occur in the use of code-mixing that are not realized are actually caused by some reasons. As stated by Nababan (1991:32) who argues that code-mixing is caused by several factors, namely (1) the existence of bilingualism, (2) the existence of situations that require code-mixing, (3) the desire to stand out, and (4) not the existence of an expression or vocabulary in the language used.

The factor of code-mixing utilized by Cinta Laura Kiehl was emerging in some cases. She is capable to speak in multi-language depending on her family and educational background that also taken German literature. Some languages that Cinta Laura mastered are English, Germany, and Bahasa. In addition, English became Cinta Laura's first language. Thus, when she was in Indonesia definitely she commonly speak code-mixing in English and Bahasa and rarely utilized Germany. The other factor is that because she was a multi-lingual so there is a probability that occurs in her language regulation complexity. It was considered to her recognition to produce mixed language consciously. Environment adaptation also influenced Cinta Laura to say code-mixing. She lived in intercultural environments since she was a child. She could not abandonment the cultural diversity that she received. She needs to acculturate the diversity even if it was in a language, behaviorism, or lifestyle. A multicultural is could make someone to becoming open-minded and creating a new manner such as in the language used.

### ***Gestures emerge in the code-mixing applied during the show***

Gestures are spontaneously emerging while people talk or think about something. Gestures are involved as non-verbal communication. Furthermore, gestures represent a cognitive process coordinating with what people thought. Then, the representational gestures in adulthood ages are more frequently found because they are more expressive than young people (Feyereisen & Havard, 1999). Gestures were supported people speaking. While someone speaks or thought, they probably show a motoric movement from their body following the thought prompt.

Cinta Laura Kiehl frequently involved some gestures while she answers every question in the Narasi Newsroom show. There are some cases analyzed as self-oriented gesture emphasis. Here, Cinta Laura measured to facilitate her answers by the co-speech gesture. In the line with that, Kita et al (2017) indicate co-gesture is emerged during some people talk actively about matters and their point of view. In fact, gestures emphasis is often shown unexpectedly to investigate better information that will give particularly while expressing code-mixing. Here is an analysis example from one of the utterance on table 1:

*Yang tentunya merusak ekosistem setempat dan juga membuat kaum **indigenous**; orang-orang setempat harus pergi dari daerah mereka.*

In this utterance, Cinta Laura emphasizes her hand movement while she states the word **indigenous** consciously; which indicates a different language. It was followed by a primary pattern in insertion type of code-mixing. During the show, Cinta Laura always produces her gesture with hand movement and voice rising in every code-mixing utterance that she has said. Thus, this act is utilized to make strength comprehension to the addressee while the speakers speak bilingual or multilingual.

## CONCLUSION

Cinta Laura Kiehl is one of the most famous celebrities and actresses in Indonesia that have mixed parents and intercultural educational backgrounds. Thus, she commonly utilized code-mixing in her daily communication. Code-mixing is the branch of sociolinguistics that is involved in applied linguistics. Through the Narasi Newsroom directed by Najwa Shihab, Cinta Laura speaks up about her restlessness about animal harassment that occurs in Indonesia. In the 05.22 minutes video duration, she stated many strong opinions. During her explanation, definitely she utilized several code-mixing utterances. There are ten utterances identified as code-mixing in two types; insertion and congruent-lexicalization. Insertion is the type when only one lexical element from a different language emerges in an utterance. Then, congruent-lexicalization is two words or phrases added in a sentence. Here, insertion is decided as frequently used code-mixing types followed by congruent-lexicalization in second place. There is no alternation emerging in a hole of the video because this type has a complex structure than both above so it was rarely utilized by the speakers.

Many factors have influenced Cinta Laura to speak code-mixing. In this case, family, educational background, environments, and multi-language skills are decided as the main factors why she often utilized code-mixing. The last one is something interactive found in the video that she mostly emphasizes the gesture while she indicated to say different language in code-mixing conversation. This emerges because she is facilitating her answers by co-gesture to strengthen addressee comprehension about what she talks about in a code-mixing context. Thus, this research is quite interesting to be discussed because shows the detail analysis combination of type, factor, and output of code-mixing utilized by an Indonesian celebrity named Cinta Laura.

This research limitation is only on two kinds of code-mixing. However, there are many types are able to be exploring. So, future researchers expected to write issue about code-mixing with a wider variable and significant details display while identifying more than two types of code-mixing. Moreover, future researchers are freely to choose subject and object of the research based on their consideration to linguistics approach.

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