



The Analysis of Code Mixing Among Luwuk Societies' Conversation in the Mids of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The aim of this research is focused on the code-mixing used in the mids of covid-19 pandemic by luwuk societies' conversation. The purposes of this research were investigated the kinds of code-mixing, the dominant kind of code-mixing, and the factors of code-mixing. This research used descriptive qualitative approach as the research method. Observation and interview were chosen as the collecting data technique. This research result showed that there were three kinds of code-mixing namely intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing and involving change pronunciation. The dominant kind is intra-sentential code-mixing. Moreover, there were attitudinal factors and linguistic factors as the causative factor. Attitudinal factors which is included of new culture introduction and social value. Linguistic factors included of popular term, code limited, speaker personal, conversation topic, conversation purpose, humor sense, and listener. The implication of this research was researchers' and language observers' contribution about the development of language variety among the societies of Luwuk City, Banggai Regency.

Keywords: *Kinds of Code-Mixing; Factors of Code-Mixing; Covid-19 Terms*

Introduction

Luwuk city which is located in the east of Sulawesi is the capital of Banggai Regency, central Sulawesi province. It has a population around 37,716 not only consist of indigenous people but also from immigrant communities that exist throughout the Indonesian territory. The diversity of ethnic, cultural and linguistic background, make the community of Luwuk becomes a multilingual society. Multilingual societies are societies who use more than one language to communicate. This is the cause of many language event arise among the societies. One of them is code-mixing.

Code mixing is an utterance in which there is a combination of some words that come from the elements of different language. Combining two language or even more when communicating is a common thing among Luwuk societies. Not only between Indonesian and regional language which become their second language, code-mixing also often occur between Indonesian and English. That's why it is no longer taboo for the societies when hear "Sorry e, late 30 menit saya".

The presence of covid-19 pandemic in the midst of Luwuk societies affects the use of code-mixing between Indonesia and English when communicating. This is because the terms of covid-19 are conveyed in English, such as Work from home, social distancing, rapid-test, non-reactive, lockdown and many more. Therefore, the researchers are interested in conducting an analysis of code mixing among the Luwuk societies amid covid-19 pandemic.

Code-Mixing

Code-Mixing is combination of two languages that have different characteristics and language elements in communication. Rokhman (2013) stated that code mixing is the use of two language or more by inserting the elements into each other consistently. It also supported by Gunawan and Suparti (2018) which stated that language code-mixing occurs when a speaker uses two different languages in an utterance. Basically, code mixing is a linguistic event that happen as a result of a speakers in a society are bilingual or multilingual. This statement is supported by Aziz at all (2019) which concludes that code mixing is the result of bilingualism at contact language happen.

In terms of its form, code-mixing is classified into six forms, they are: (1) insertion of elements in the form of words, (2) insertion of elements in the form of phrases, (3) insertion of elements in the form of baster, (4) insertion of elements in the form of repletion of words, (5) insertion of elements in the form of idioms, and (6) insertion of elements of clause (Suwitni in Firima, 2018). Furthermore, according to Hoffman, code-mixing is classified into three types, namely intrasentential code-mixing, intralexical code-mixing and pronunciation changes. (Samsi, 2016).

Meanwhile, there are several factors that influence speakers to code-mixing in communication. According to Suwito (In Pratiwi, 2021) there are two factors that influence the emergence of code-mixing in conversation. These factors include the following:

1. Non-linguistic factors (speaker's attitude/attitudinal type)

Here is something that are include in the non-linguistic factors or factors that are influenced by the attitude of the speaker.

- a. Need for synonym.
Code-mixing here occurs because the speakers wants to refine the meaning of his/her speech. So that speakers do code-mixing in the sentence that is spoken.
For example: "Excuse me, are the security in this office, right? I want to ask the address of this office, sir.". The word security in the spoken sentence which means security guard, shows the attitude of the speaker which makes the sentence more polite to hear.
- b. Social value.
This code mixing happens because speakers want to be seen as educated people. In this case, the speaker mixes his language with English words, to appear like an educated or highly educated person.
For example: "we cannot judge one party. It is a share responsibility". The word judge is an English word which means to judge. The speaker deliberately said the word to appear as an educated modern person.
- c. Development and introduction to a new culture.
Code-mixing occurs because of the presence of a new culture or habit in the midst of society. Such as on media social that currently seems to have become common thing to find English in their posts.
For example: "Ready, the couple batik clothes, affordable price, please keep it". In the sentence, there are several words which come from foreign languages namely ready, couple and keep.

These words appear because of the development of a new culture that is present in their midst. So it has become their new culture.

2. The linguistic factors (linguistic type)

According to Jendra (In Suandi, 2014:143), there are several things that are include in the linguistic factor or often known as linguistic type, including:

- a. Limitation of the use of the code
Code-mixing occurs when the speaker does not know the exact equivalent of the word that must be said in the original language.
- b. Use of more popular terms
Code-mixing occurs when speakers use foreign language words or terms that sound more popular in use among the public or in social life.
- c. Speaker and personal speaker
Code-mixing occurs when the speaker wants to change the atmosphere of the conversation., from a formal atmosphere to a non-formal atmosphere. In addition, code-mixing also occurs because the speaker's personality or speakers are used to mixing their language in communicating, and they feel more relaxed when mixing language in communicating.
- d. Speaking partner
Code-mixing occurs when the speaker has a speech partner (one person or many people) who have the same background, such as: work background, ethnic background and others.
- e. Speaker mode
What is meant by the mode of the speaker in this case is the way the speech act is carried out. Speech can occur orally or written. Both of them is usually done in informal situations.
- f. Conversation topic
- g. Function and purpose
- h. Variety and level of speech
- i. The presence of a third speaker
- j. Topic of conversation
- k. To evoke a sense of humor.

Terms of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic that emerged in Indonesia in early March 2020 greatly affected all aspects of life. The pandemic that originated in China (Wuhan) was able to change all forms of habits of the Indonesian people, including the habit of using language. Almost all terms related to Covid-19 which are presented in English require the public to understand and use them when communicating or discussing topics about Covid-19. So that these terms become a trend among the people. The terms related to Covid-19 based on the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2020, are as follows;

1. Lockdown: the activity of locking access in and out of an area or more commonly known as regional quarantine.
2. Social distancing: staying away from or avoiding all forms of gatherings and crowds.
3. Physical distancing: maintaining a distance between humans so that there is no physical contact.
4. Reactive: considered to have been exposed to a virus.
5. Non-reactive: considered to have not been exposed to a virus.
6. Local transmission: transmission that occurs locally within the area without any transmission from outside the area.
7. Work from home
8. Suspect: someone who has attacked by the virus and needs treatment at the hospital.

9. Probable: cases where someone attacked by heavy ISPA and died with covid-19 symptoms but has no laboratory result yet.
10. Discarded: People with suspect status, which SWAB test results are negative and have completed the 14-day quarantine period.
11. Swab test: a test using a sample taken by rubbing the nasopharynx.
12. Rapid test: fast test to see whether the antibody is active or not.
13. PCR test: a test by detecting the DNA virus.
14. Droplet: very small respiratory droplets.
15. Hand sanitizer
16. Stay home
17. Imported case: someone who attacked by the virus while outside the area.
18. Cluster: a group with the same health.
19. Panic buying: excessive buying activities for fear of not being able to get goods or food during the covid-19 pandemic.
20. New normal: a new way of life with new activities in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic.
(Habibi, 2020)

Luwuk Societies

Luwuk comes from the word “Luwok” which means bay. At first, the city of Luwuk was a port area for the people of Keleke, Soho and Dongkalan. On July 4, 1952, Luwuk was designated as the capital of Banggai district by the Indonesian government. Based on data in 2019, the population of Luwuk around 37,716 people. These people come from different tribes, cultures and language. Currently, Luwuk city is not only inhabited by indigenous people (Banggai, Balantak, and Saluan) but also by immigrant communities from all province in Indonesia such as Java, Bali, Sumatra, Manado, Gorontalo, Aceh and many more. Event though they have different cultural and linguistic background, communication that occurs among the societies continues to run well because of an understanding in using language.

Research Method

This research is qualitative descriptive which used to find, identify, analyze, and explain code-mixing that occurs in conversations of Luwuk societies during the Covid-19 pandemic. The location of this research is in Banggai district, especially in Luwuk city. Meanwhile, the subjects in this research are the Luwuk societies in the age range of 15-50 years which come from different background. Observation and interview are two kinds of techniques in collecting the data. The last step, analyzing the data by using Miles and Huberman model (Sugiyono, 2012) namely reducing, displaying and concluding.

Result

The Most Dominant type of code-mixing used by Luwuk societies during covid-19 pandemic

The presence of the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the use of code-mixing in the conversations of Luwuk societies. In conversation, people often present foreign terms related to Covid-19 in the form of words that match the pronunciation in English. There are also foreign terms related to Covid-19 which added by Indonesian language affix. In addition, there are also foreign terms related to covid-19 which they present in sentences, but the pronunciation that is not in accordance with English sounds. In short, there are three types of code-mixing that occur in the conversations of Luwuk societies, Banggai Regency, including Intra Sentential code-mixing, Intra Lexical Code-mixing, and Changes in pronunciation.

1.1 Intra sentential code-mixing

This type of code-mixing occurs in the conversations of Luwuk societies. They mix foreign words or terms, in this case are English terms related to covid-19 when communicating. Here are the following types of intra sentential code-mixing are found in the conversations.

Table 1. Code-Mixing in the form of Intrasentensial

No	Code-mixing data	Data Description of code-mixing	Form of Code-mixing
1	Jangan dulu ke kampus, belajar <i>online</i> saja dulu kamu. Belum <i>new normal</i> torang di kampus.	This sentence fragment takes place in a conversation that occurs between lecturers and students. The conversation took place in the campus environment, which at that time did not allow face-to-face teaching and learning activities. However, there were several students who entered the study program room, and a lecturer commented on the presence of these students by saying sentences in Indonesian that contained a mixture of English terms related to covid-19.	<i>Online, new normal</i>
2	<i>Covid nineteen</i> iki lo ora ilang-ilang, wes podo angel uwong golek duet	This sentence is a fragment of a conversation that took place between a traveling meatball vendor who is a Javanese and a customer who has the same ethnic background. Meatball traders seem to give comments to customer questions who ask about the number of meatballs sold. The sentence spoken by the trader is a regional language (Javanese) which has a mixture of English related to Covid-19 in it.	<i>Covid nineteen</i>
3	Torang klau so ka masjid so di suruh <i>social distancing</i> , tapi kalau ka pasar bebas te ada <i>social distancing</i> so kiapa ini?	The setting in this fragment of the conversation takes place in the courtyard of the al-Hidayah Luwuk mosque. The conversation took place between the mosque's member. They discussed the policies made by the government. One of them expressed a sentence using the Indonesian language, and in the middle of the sentence an English term was presented, namely social distancing.	<i>social distancing</i>
4	Ini covid so tamba banya tapi macam di luwuk bulum diterapkan <i>lockdown</i> .	This sentence is a sentence delivered by one of the employees at the Banggai Regency government agency. Conversations that occur in this service room take place between fellow employees in the agency. Then, one of them said a sentence in Indonesian and mixed up English terms related to covid-19.	<i>lockdown</i>
5	Mohon maaf ibu, saya cek suhu dulu, silahkan di pakai <i>hand sanitizer!</i>	The sentence is a fragment of the conversation that occurred between the Bank's security guard and the customer who came to visit. The security guard conveys the health protocol to customers using the Indonesian language and mixes English terms in the sentence.	<i>hand sanitizer</i>
6	Ebeh ini <i>covid nineteen</i> , so te mo habis habis orang pigi kamana mana harus <i>rapid test</i> dulu, den <i>swab test</i> den juga harus <i>social distancing</i> .	The conversation took place at one of the Gym centers in Luwuk city. A female visitor seemed to be communicating with one of the other visitors. He commented on COVID-19 by using Indonesian, then in the middle of a sentence she mixed it with a foreign language term related to Covid-19.	<i>covid nineteen, rapidtest, swabtes., social distancing</i>
7	Sekarang corona so ada <i>New Varian</i> muhama so tdk di tau-tau ini corona.	This sentence fragment occurred between employees in one of the government agencies in Luwuk city. They regret the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic which continues to emerge with new types. Then one of them delivered a sentence in Indonesian about the emergence of a new variant of covid.	<i>New Varian</i>

8	Maaf bu, kita belum melayani kontak fisik dalam waktu lama dengan pasien, karena Luwuk so nae ulang Depe angka kasus <i>Covid Nineteen</i> , jadi belum melayani untuk cabut gigi.	A conversation took place between a dentist and a patient at a health clinic in Luwuk city. After the patient conveyed his intention to extract the tooth, the dentist gave an explanation of the latest regulations since the surge in Covid-19 cases in Luwuk. The dentist gave an explanation using Indonesian formally at the beginning of the sentence, then in the middle of the sentence changed to the Luwuk dialect and mixed it with English.	<i>Covid Nineteen</i>
10	Aman bu, sebelum mereka masuk kelas, semuanya sudah di sterilkan pake <i>disinfektan</i> . Jadi InshaAllah aman bu.	The conversation took place in one of the kindergarten in Luwuk. One of parent asked the teacher about the health protocol that had been prepared by the school before the students entered the classroom. Then the teacher gave an explanation by conveying sentences using Indonesian formally, and mixing English terms related to covid-19 in the middle of the sentences.	<i>disinfektan</i>

From the sentences fragment above, it is known that the English term about covid-19 that is present during the conversation is a word whose form and pronunciation is in accordance with the original form of the English language without any additional affixes or changes in pronunciation. Basically, the type of intra-sentential code-mixing is one type of code-mixing that occurs in the conversations of the Luwuk societies.

1.2. Intra Lexical Code-mixing

In Luwuk societies' conversation, it is also found the type of Intra-lexical code-mixing. This form is a mixing of languages that has the addition of affixes or suffixes to other languages. The number of English terms related to Covid-19 has made the people Luwuk often mix languages in an intra-lexical form. The following is a sentence fragment that contains the type of intra-lexical code-mixing.

Tabel 2. Code-mixing in the form of Intra-Lexical

No	Code-mixing data	Data Description of code-mixing	Form of Code-mixing
1.	Badah, jani covid-19 Ade <i>new variane</i> Ben, ne kene to tanpa gejala.	The sentence is a fragment of a conversation that occurred between drivers at the Kilo 8 terminal in Luwuk City. A driver with a Balinese background seemed to provide information to a friend who came from the same ethnic group. The driver conveyed information using the regional language (Bali) then mixed English terms related to Covid-19 in it. When pronouncing the English term, he added the +e suffix to the English term, namely new variant to new variant.	<i>new varian+e</i>
2.	So <i>dinew normal</i> di berita, tapi torang sini belum makanya belum masuk sekolah	This sentence is a fragment of a conversation that occurs between a housewife and her neighbor. At first, an IRT seemed to share her complaints when accompanying her child to online school. Then he told the story using Indonesian, the IRT inserted English terms related to covid-19. But in pronouncing the term in English, he added the prefix –di attached to the word. So the word new normal becomes di+new normal.	<i>di+new normal</i>
3.	<i>Baonline</i> turus te ada yg saya tau-tau.	The setting in this fragment of the conversation takes place in the library of Tompotika Luwuk University. There are three students involved in this conversation. They told about the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic which had a lot of negative impacts on their lives. Then one of them commented	<i>ba+online</i>

		using Indonesian, then in the middle of the sentence he mixed English terms related to covid-19. The English word is pronounced by adding the suffix ba-. The word online becomes ba+online.	
4.	Iyo so banyak memang. Kurang Luwuk ini yang beum dilockdown	This sentence is a sentence delivered by one of the teachers at SMK N 1 Luwuk. Conversations that occur in the teacher's room take place between fellow teachers. Then, one of them said a sentence using Indonesian and then mixed English terms related to covid-19. When pronouncing English terms related to covid-19, the teacher added the suffix di-.	di+lockdown
5.	Ada barapid test, syukur depe hasil negative	This conversation took place between teenagers at the bus stop. It looks like a teenager conveying information to his friends about the activities he did yesterday. He conveyed it to his friends using Indonesian, then mixed English related to covid-19, by adding the affix to the word rapid test. So that the English word or term that is mentioned becomes a ba+rapid test.	ba+rapid test
6.	Pokonya saya pe jadwal ini WFH deng WFO, lama-lama baWHO, bawork house office kan	This sentence fragment is a fragment of a conversation that occurred between employees in one of the government agencies in Luwuk. Since covid-19 is present in the city of Luwuk. Their work system is divided into two, namely WFH and WFO. One of the employees who at that time had a work schedule at home suddenly appeared at the office. Then another employee asked the purpose of his presence. The employee responded by answering using Indonesian then mixing English terms by adding the suffix ba.-.	ba+work house office

The intra-lexical type is one type of code-mixing commonly used by the people of Luwuk City in communicating. However, this type does not appear as often as other types of code-mixing. The community of Luwuk sometimes insert words in foreign languages by giving affixes and suffixes to words that use the foreign language. Prefixes and suffixes that are often attached to foreign terms related to COVID-19, for example -ba, -di, and -e. So in essence, this type of intra-lexical code-mixing occurs in the conversations of the people of Luwuk city.

1.3 Pronunciation change

Mixing Indonesian or mother tongue with English related to the term covid-19, is usually done by Luwuk societies since covid-19 is present in the midst of their lives. However, they spoke English related to Covid-19 by modifying the pronunciation to suit their native language, namely Indonesian and regional languages. The following types of code mixing occur with a change in pronunciation.

Tabel 3. Code-mixing in the form of pronunciation change

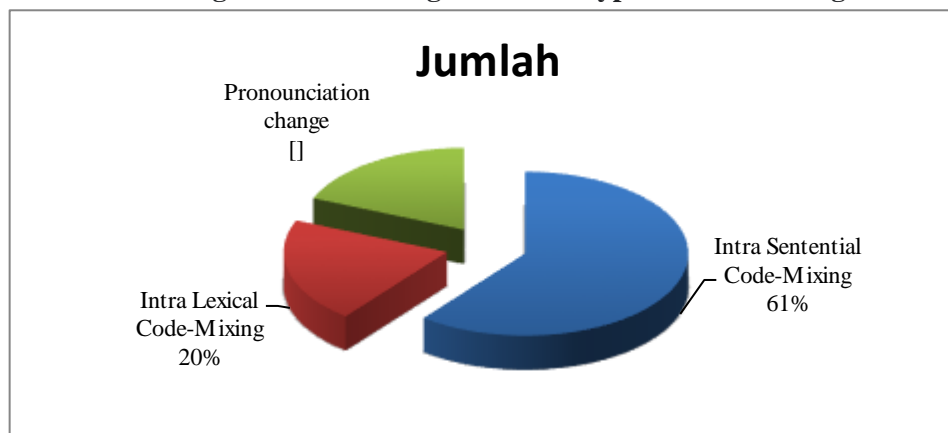
No	Code-mixing data	Data Description of code-mixing	Form of Code-mixing
1	Nga pe <i>hand sanitizer</i> , minta dulu ya semprotkan dulu.	The sentence is a fragment of a conversation that took place between employees in the proud district government agency. One of the employees asked his friend for hand sanitizer by saying Indonesian sentences mixed with English related to Covid-19, namely hand sanitizer. However, the pronunciation does not match the pronunciation in English.	<i>hand sanitizer</i> pronounced as: <u>han sanitizer</u>
2	Torang ini so zona	This sentence is a fragment of a conversation that occurs between	<i>Stay home</i>

	merah, jadi <i>stay home</i> saja terus-terus eh.	a tailor and his customer. The topic of their conversation was about the city of Luwuk which has become a red zone for the spread of COVID-19. Then the tailor makes comments using Indonesian and inserts the English word, namely stay home, but by modifying the pronunciation. So that the pronunciation of the word stay home is different from the pronunciation that should be in English.	pronounced as: <u>stay hom</u>
3	Jadwalku <i>work from home</i> sekarang, besok baru ngantor	The setting in this fragment of the conversation takes place in the family environment. A wife is asking about her husband's work schedule. Then the husband responded by answering using Indonesian and mixing words in English. The words conveyed are in accordance with the Indonesian phonology. As a result, the pronunciation changes in the original language, namely English.	<i>Work from home</i> pronounced as: <u>work prom hom</u>
4	Iye emplas <i>lockdown</i> saja e supaya aman	This sentence was delivered by one of the teachers at SMK N 1 Luwuk. Conversations that occur in the teacher's room take place between fellow teachers. Then, one of them said a sentence using Indonesian and then mixed English terms related to covid-19. But when he said the English word, there was a change in pronunciation.	<i>Lockdown</i> pronounced as: <u>lokdon</u>
5	Te bisa mo <i>new normal</i> , bagaimana mo tatap muka, noh kamu orang tea da yang mau di vaksin	This fragment of sentence takes place in a conversation that occurs between students in the campus environment. They seemed to be discussing face-to-face lectures. One of them gave an opinion by using Indonesian and mixing English in the sentence delivered. However, when pronouncing the English word there is a change in pronunciation that is not in accordance with original form of English.	<i>New normal</i> pronounced as: <u>new normal</u>

The Most Dominant type of code-mixing used by Luwuk societies during covid-19 pandemic

Luwuk city are multilingual society. This causes many languages that they often mix when communicating. The presence of the COVID-19 pandemic has increased their intensity by mixing English related to Covid-19 in their conversations. From the results of the study, it was found that there are three types of code-mixing that occur in the conversations of the people of Luwuk City, Banggai Regency, including Intra Sentential code-mixing, Intra Lexical Code-mixing, and Changes in pronunciation. Based on the results of the analysis, the types of code-mixing are classified in the following diagram.

Diagram 1. Percentage the use of types of code-mixing



From the graph above, it is found that the type of intra-sentential code-mixing is the most dominant type of code-mixing used in the conversations of the people of Luwuk City, Banggai Regency. This is evidenced by the number of percentages obtained from each type of code-mixing. The type of intra sentential code mixing obtained a percentage of 61%, followed by intra lexical code-mixing 20%, and changes in pronunciation which only obtained a percentage of usage as much as 19%. This shows that in conversation, the Luwuk people often mix their native language, namely Indonesian and regional languages with English related to Covid-19, without adding affixes or suffixes, and also without changing the way of pronunciation.

Factors Affecting the Use of Code-Mixing Among Luwuk societies' conversation during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The use of code-mixing in a conversation is of course influenced by several factors. The same thing happened in the conversation of the people of Luwuk city. The presence of the covid-19 pandemic which brings so many terms in English also has an impact on the use of code-mixing. From the results of the study, it was found that the factors that influence the use of code-mixing in the conversations of the people of Luwuk City, including two non-linguistic factors and four linguistic factors. Non-linguistic factors include status values and developments & introductions to new cultures, as well as linguistic factors including limited use of codes, use of more popular terms, speaker and personal speaker, talking partner, topic of conversation, function & purpose, as well as to evoke a sense of humor.

1. Non-Language Factors (Speaker's Attitude)

a. Status values

One of the factors that influence speakers in Luwuk city to mix Indonesian with English related to the term covid-19 in conversation is to show that the speaker is an educated person. So that by mixing the English language, speakers feel themselves like educated people who are able to use scientific terms in their conversations. This is in accordance with the results of interviews submitted by several Luwuk city residents regarding their reasons for presenting and mixing English terms related to Covid-19 in their conversations.

"The reason is just to be cool, so you know that this person has a school, so you understand that term, so it's normal for English to be like that" (R5, October 1, 2021)

From this reason, it is clear that the speaker intentionally mixes English words or terms in his conversation so that the speaker looks cool and educated because he uses words that sound scientific and sound.

b. Development & introduction of new culture

The presence of a new culture or habit in the midst of a society has a big impact on the use of code-mixing in the conversation of the community. This is also what is happening in the Luwuk community today. The presence of covid-19 and its terms have made the people of Luwuk already familiar with these terms, even though they have developed in the midst of their habits. Thus, the development and introduction of new cultures is one of the factors that influence the occurrence of code-mixing in the conversations of the people of Luwuk city. This is proven by the results of interviews with one of the people of Luwuk city.

"The reason why the term covid appears, is because right now, there is a covid nineteen outbreak, so automatically a new term appears so we have to use the term according to the current situation" (R31, 4 October 2021)

The statement makes it clear that the development and introduction of a new culture in the midst of society is able to encourage people to code-mix in their conversations. The same thing happened in the Luwuk city community. One of the factors that made them mix Indonesian with English terms related to Covid-19 was due to the development and introduction of new cultures or habits.

2. Language Factor (Linguistic Type)

a. Limitation of the use of the code

From the interview results, the speaker's statement said that the emergence of English terms related to covid-19 in their sentences during conversations occurred because it was difficult to find the right words to replace the word. As in the word swab test. The speaker said that he only understood when the word or term was conveyed in English.

"Because all I know is by using that language. usually say swab test. The problem is that you are confused, do you know what Indonesian language is when you say it's a swab test. But I know how the swab is made." (R58, 6 October 2021)

The limited use of the same code or word equivalent between English and Indonesian is one of the factors that the Luwuk community does code-mixing in their conversations. They think there is no right word to replace the English word or term in Indonesian.

b. The use of more popular terms

One of the factors causing code-mixing related to COVID-19 in the conversations of the people of Luwuk City is the use of more popular terms. The Covid-19 pandemic which has been known by all levels of society makes the terms often appear in every conversation. This is because these terms are familiar to their ears. So that in social life, the people of Luwuk often use these terms.

"Because that's the language or term that is often used" (R06, October 1, 2021)

"Often heard" (R13, 2 October 2021)

"Because the language is very familiar" (R18, 2 October 2021)

From these statements, it is known that the reason the Luwuk people mix words in English related to Covid-19 is because these terms are more familiar and popular in their social life.

c. Speaker and personal speaker

The habit or personality of the speaker also influences the occurrence of code-mixing in the conversations of the people of Luwuk city. This is evidenced by the speaker's statement saying that the speaker has a habit of mixing more than one language when communicating. The speaker feels that mixing code while speaking makes the speaker more relaxed.

"Because it is comfortable to use" (R19, 2 October 2021)

"Because I'm used to interfering when I talk" (R25, 3 October 2021)

From these data it is clear that the personality of the speaker affects the occurrence of cod-mixing in the conversation.

d. Speaking partner

The interlocutor or interlocutor who has knowledge of terms related to covid-19 is one of the factors causing the use of code-mixing in the conversations of the people of Luwuk city. This is especially true when the interlocutor is a person or group of people who have the same background, such as the same job. Because it will be easy to convey the message when the speaking partner understands what the speaker is saying. This is in accordance with the results of an interview from one of the people of the city of Luwuk.

"Because friends also understand the terms covid, so if you talk about it, people will understand those terms too" (R89, 9 October 2021).

e. Topic of conversation

One of the factors in the occurrence of code-mixing in the people of Luwuk city is the topic of conversation. Something that becomes a hot topic in the midst of society will automatically always be discussed in every conversation that occurs. So that the presence of covid-19 has made the terms a subject of discussion in every conversation of the people of the city of Luwuk. This is similar to the results of an interview with one of the people of Luwuk city.

"Because there are less covid days that are discussed" (R02, 1 October 2021)

"Because the topic is being discussed by many people" (R16, 2 October 2021)

f. Function and Purpose

The speakers, in this case the people of Luwuk city, have certain functions and purposes so that they do code-mixing in the conversation. In other words, function & purpose is one of the factors for code-mixing in Luwuk city society. The speaker intentionally mixes terms related to covid-19 in his sentence because the speaker aims to remind and advise.

"In order to easily remind others to always be aware of the transmission of covid 19" (R81, 9 October 2021)

"Form of socialization to the community so that it is always understood" (R86, 9 October 2021).

g. To evoke a sense of humor

Code-mixing that occurs in conversations is influenced by factors that evoke a sense of humor. Like the following sentence;

"Yo, CSR slogan now is Smart, Polite, and Reactive, hahaha"

The fragment of the conversation took place in the meeting room, when the meeting was in serious condition. The meeting discussed the preparation of PPL activities. So they prepare a theme that will be written on the activity banner. Suddenly, one of the lecturers mention the term in English, namely reactive, which made the meeting participants laugh at the same time. From the description of the event, it is clear that one of the factors in the occurrence of code-mixing in the conversation is because the speaker wants to evoke a sense of humor.

Discussion

Luwuk community are people who have a habit of combining more than one language when communicating. The presence of the covid-19 pandemic in the midst of their lives, makes them more intense to use code-mixing in their conversations. From the results of the study, it was found that there are three types of code-mixing that occur in the conversations among Luwuk societies. The first type of code-mixing is intra-sentential code-mixing. This type is a form of mixing Indonesian and the local language with English terms or words in English related to Covid-19, where the word or term is pronounced according to the pronunciation in English. The second type is intra lexical code-mixing. This type is a mixing of Indonesian or the local language with English related to the term covid-19, where in pronouncing these terms there are additional suffixes or suffixes. The third type is the type of code-mixing in which there is a change in pronunciation. This type is a mixture of Indonesian and the local language with English related to the term covid-19, but they pronounce the term by modifying the way of pronunciation to suit their native language, namely Indonesian and regional languages. These findings are in accordance with the theory put forward by Hoffman (in Samsi, 2016) which states that there are three types of code-mixing in conversation, including intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and pronunciation changes. The same thing was obtained by Hutabarat & Khalisa (2020) who obtained three types of code-mixing in their research, namely intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation code mixing.

From the three types of code-mixing that occur in the conversations, the Intra-sentential is the most dominant type of code-mixing used by Luwuk societies. This is evidenced by the habit of the people in conversations who often mix their native language, namely Indonesian and regional languages with English related to Covid-19, without adding affixes or suffixes, and also without changing the way of pronunciation. This is also reinforced by the results of the percentage of the use of the three types of code-mixing. The type of intra sentential code mixing obtained a percentage of 61%, followed by intra lexical code-mixing 20%, and changes in pronunciation which only obtained a percentage of usage as much as 19%. The results of this study are similar to the results of research conducted by Novedo & Linuwih (2018), which found that intra-sentential code-mixing is the most dominant type of code-mixing done in a conversation.

The use of code-mixing in the conversation of Luwuk society is influenced by several factors. Suwito (1985) suggests that there are two factors that influence code-mixing, namely non-linguistic factors and linguistic factors. In this study, researchers found something similar, namely code-mixing that occurred in the conversations of Luwuk societies was influenced by non-linguistic factors and linguistic factors. The non-linguistic factors obtained are social values (in the form of the speaker's desire to show that he is someone who is educated), developmental factors and the introduction of new cultures. Furthermore, the linguistic factors obtained include the limitations of the use of codes, the use of more popular terms, the speaker & personal speaker, the speaking partner, the topic of conversation, the function and purpose, as well as to evoke a sense of humor. These results are in accordance with the theory by Suandi (2014) which states that the linguistic factors of code-mixing include limited use of code, use of more popular terms, speaker and personal speaker, partner, mode of conversation, topic of conversation, function & purpose, variety and level of speech, presence of a third speaker, subject matter, and to evoke a sense of humor.

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