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## **Sociolinguistics: Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used by Sport Commentators in Indonesian Football League**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Code is another term for language in sociolinguistics, and many bilingual people use different codes when having conversations with others. The phenomenon of using different codes nowadays is known as code-mixing. This study aims to find out the function of code mixing used by the football presenters' dialogues in the Indonesian Football League, especially during the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta. The methodology of this research is a descriptive qualitative method, and it is used to find out the functions of using code mixing during a football match. In the analysis, Hoffman's theory (1991) is used. It is found 134 data that classified into seven different functions, such as talking about a particular topic with the amount of 86.5 %, which became the most dominant function, followed by interjection with 4.5 %, similarly, with the function of quoting somebody else with 4.5 % of data, the third position is placed by repetition used for clarification with only 1.5 % of utterances, same with expressing group identity as amount 1.5 %, and for the lowest functions are filled by being emphatic about something with only 0.7 % and also clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 0.7 % as well. This result is strengthened by the intention of the football presenters to analyze the football game with a different language because they want to talk about specific terms that are used to describe the situation that occurred during the match.

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### **1. Introduction**

The phenomenon of mixing two or more languages when having dialogues between people is booming these days (see Alshaboul et al., 2022; Bjørhusdal et al., 2024; Bock et al., 2023; Boll et al., 2024; Mahootian, 2006; Swann & Deumert, 2018). This trend is

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commonly known as bilingual trends. Bilingual is a condition of somebody who can speak and master at least two languages and even more (Scotton, 2006, p. 2). Basically, the speaker's main language is the first language, and there is one more language that makes the speaker bilingual. Bilingual means speaking different languages, and bilingual means they have identical intents to the terms in many languages. Therefore, language is an important medium for humans to communicate with each other for a long time. As stated by Sabty et al. (2021), languages reflect the human mind because it is a way of communication where humans can express themselves. Since then, language can now link people's expressions, intentions, and messages. There are spoken and written languages that simply consist of groups of words, and obviously, both of those forms greatly affect human life.

The country of Indonesia may be stereotyped as a country of rustic that's wealthy pluralism, an abundance of natural resources, friendly-looking folks, and a range of cultures, and the most certain thing is the multiple languages in most regions in Indonesia. (Yani, 2022). In discussing languages, there are a pair of language types; the first one is a formal language that deals with things that have more formal status or serious occasions (Sutrisno, 2019, p. 143). Meanwhile, informal language is used by people in a casual situation; for example, it is like attending a family gathering and something related to it. Both of these language types, formal and informal, as well as spoken and written, are necessary in our daily lives. According to Halliday (1992, p. 11), language has several functions, such as regulatory function, personal function, imaginative function, instrumental function, interactional function, heuristic function, and representational function. Furthermore, the other term for language in linguistics branches, especially inside the scope of sociolinguistics, is called code. When two or more people communicate in speech, the communication system they employ is a code (Shay, 2015).

Code is a variety of language that can be useful for users when transferring their utterances in certain situations, such as when having a conversation (Harya, 2018, p. 03). Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is defined as how human daily life is constructed, specifically related to language use, language structure, and language style in society (Wardhaugh, 2015, p. 2). In sociolinguistics, the phenomenon of mixing code that bilingual people nowadays popularize is also familiarly stated as a phenomenon of code-mixing. There is no need for action to change the subject; code-mixing occurs and might involve several linguistic scopes, such as morphology, phonology, grammatical structures, and even lexical items (Waris, 2012, p. 5). Public belonging to multilingual territories commonly use code-mixed language when they have a hand in social media. (Sasidhar, 2020). An example of the use of code-mixing can be found in "Itu adalah dua hal yang powerful banget," which is interpreted as "Those are the two most powerful things" (Sari et al., 2022). Moreover, code-mixing with English appeared to help in creating an online youth language. Popular English words such as nice and thanks and many textisms like omg ('oh my god) and lol ('laughing out loud') were used in Dutch youths' online 'teen talk,' displaying youthful dynamism (Verheijen & van Hout, 2022).

In real-life circumstances, multilingual people tend to have conversations in many languages. It is natural for humans to transition from one language to another while still maintaining a coherent topic (Dowlagar, 2023). Therefore, many bilinguals often use code-mixing terms in many ways, such as education, economics, entertainment, and sports activities like football. Football is one of the most famous and favored sports, and it has many fans all around the world, from young kids to adult men and even women. In Indonesia, football is always leading for the most viewed and supported by Indonesian

football fans or just sports parties (Hidayatullah, 2018). In Indonesia, the football competition is called Liga 1, or the freshest name is BRI Liga 1, followed by 18 football clubs as members. Within this competition, there is regulation of promotion and degradation. Therefore, all the teams should fight over the champion title and leave the degradation zone.

The football competition in Indonesia is streamed on television and should be presented by a football presenter who will lead the analysis. Working as a Football presenter or broadcaster in Indonesia, besides using Bahasa, I often use terms in other languages, such as English. This study intends to discover the functions of code-mixing that the football presenters used during their stream program, and this study applies the theory of Hoffman (1991) to solve the study's objectives.

## 2. Literature Review

Language is the ultimate achievement of civilized society that is only a bit of quotation (Chaturvedi, 2015) about how important language is and due to sociolinguistic influences such as the interlocking, the situational environment, and language preference are affected, the mixing and adjustment may occur in the conscious or unconscious process (Asrifan, 2021). Therefore, some previous studies analyzing the languages, in particular code-mixing, proved that languages are not only a means of communication in a certain society but also language is a part of cross-cultural that growth dynamically (see Bentahila & Davies, 2002; Blom et al., 2024; Bokamba, 1988; Hamed et al., 2017; Jisa, 2000; Mamta & Ekbal, 2025; Rahimi, 2014; Sampath & Supriya, 2024; Takawane et al., 2023; Verheijen & van Hout, 2022).

In this case, researchers compared some earlier studies as a guideline to support and strengthen the current study's idea. First, research conducted by Handayani (2019) examined the Indonesian-English code mixing in Instagram captions. Then, research done by Raksang (2019) analyzed the Analysis of Code Mixing on Social Media Produced by the Students of the English Department at IAIN PALOPO. Two theories are used in this research: Muysken's theory (2000) to find out the types of code mixing and Ritchie and Bhatia's theory (2013) to find out the reason for using code mixing.

Furthermore, a research from Sutrisno (2019) investigated the Code Mixing on Social Media Influencers on Instagram." This research applied Hoffman's theory (1991) to find out the reason and was also done by observing the interlocutors directly by sending the selected influencers messages directly. Similarly, Jayantini et al. (2021) analyze code Switching and Code Mixing in Negeri Para Bedebah Novel, focusing on determining the types and reasons for using code mixing within the novel.

Based on the above literature studies, the researcher also utilized Hoffman's theory (1991) to analyze code-mixing and the theory proposed by Muysken (2000) to determine the types of code-mixing. The general similarity is found in the topic focused on the main idea of doing the research, which is the sociolinguistics branch, namely code-mixing. Meanwhile, the differences are found in the data sources in each study, the theory used, and the percentage of results that are different from one another.

## 3. Method

This This research employs descriptive qualitative methodology. This method focuses on culture and society, including society and personal identity. Therefore, this method is dominated by the descriptive rather than predictive method (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009, p. 167). Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p. 23), two experts who provided a

different definition of descriptive qualitative, say that it is a technique that uses surveys, questionnaires, observations, and text descriptions to provide information. This study's data, which becomes the main object of analysis, is taken from the Indonesian Football League match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta, held on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The code-mixing occurred within the talks containing the bilingual terms coming from the football presenters and experts Bung Valentino Simanjuntak and Bung Binder Sigh. This segment aims to discover the functions behind the football presenters' use of code-mixing in their dialogues. The technique used to analyze the data is observation. Observation is the process of collecting and analyzing the data directly from the data source (Raco, 2010, p. 112). In this study, the observation is by watching the football match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta through the Vidio.com application, noting the terms in English utterances, transcribing the collected data, and the last is classifying the data based on its function.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

There are seven different functions why humans choose to mix their languages in their utterances when having a conversation with others, such as talking about a particular topic, interjection, repetition used for clarification, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting somebody else, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor (Hoffman, 1991). In addition, there are three types of code mixing: intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation (Hoffman, 1991). In Table 1 below, the total data of each code-mixing function used by the football presenter dialogues during the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021, were found.

##### 4.1 Functions of Code Mixing Found in Bali United FC vs Persija Jakarta

This section shows all the functions of code-mixing found in the football match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta, which was held on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The final result is presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Functions of Code Mixing Found in Football Commentators

No	Functions of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about particular topic	116	86.5 %
2	Being emphatic about something	1	0.7 %
3	Interjection	6	4.5 %
4	Repetition used for clarification	2	1.5 %
5	Clarifying the speech for interlocutor	1	0.7 %
6	Quoting somebody else	6	4.5 %
7	Expressing group identity	2	1.5 %
<b>Total</b>		134	100 %

Table 1 above shows the results of the functions of code-mixing that football commentators or presenters use during their stream. The most frequent function is the function talking about a particular topic, with a percentage of 86.5%. Then, the lowest function found is being emphatic about something, with only 0.7 %, and clarifying the speech for the interlocutor, with 0.7 %. The reason why talking about particular topics becomes the most dominant is the intention of the presenters to specifically talk about certain topics that are commonly used in football circumstances; it also makes the

presenters feel more comfortable when saying the utterances in different codes well, in this case, it is English code.

Based on the total amount of data collected, only several functions of code-mixing became part of the discussion based on each classification. Below are the selected data of the football presenter's dialogue called Bung Valen and Bung Binder during the match Bali United FC versus Persija Jakarta on March 6th, 2021. The selected data is as follows

### 1. Talking about particular topic

During a dialogue with other opponents, people often use some expression to explain in a specific way. This gives people a chance to mix the language they use to jump to the target topic. Moreover, mixing two or more languages in the same communication setting can narrow the topic of discussion. These are two pieces of data taken from the football presenter's dialogues.

#### Data 1

Bung Binder : *Lebih banyak Fano Lilipaly yang memberi supply bola*  
[Fano Lilipaly provided more ball supplies]

The utterance "supply," if translated into Indonesian, became *pasokan*, which is the function of telling the viewers about the condition in the field where the player is giving another player a ball. "Supply" can be classified as the function of talking about a particular topic because the football presenter is telling or talking about a term that is common in English daily. Also, the term "supply" is equal to describe the main interpretation, that is, *pasokan* in Indonesian. Furthermore, from the sentence, it can be seen that the player named Fano is the actor who delivered the ball to the other teammates.

### 2. Interjection

The second function of using code mixing is as an interjection, whereas the aim of interjection is normally to seek people's attention or stress out such an important point. Many people, like bilinguals, often use interjections in different languages, especially in English, to express their emotions or feelings, for example, a feeling of shock, to warn others, usually when facing kind a dangerous situation, and sometimes can be a sign of anger. The following data was taken from the football presenter's dialogues.

#### Data 2

Bung Binder : *Wow, Andritany, what a save!*

The utterance "Wow, and what a save!" There is stressful intonation at the end of the utterance save, which is it can be a sign of amazement to the football presenter by showing the action of the player on the field, and also it can gain people's attention to focus on the TV screen. The use of interjection is to show the presenter's spontaneous reaction, or it might show the feeling of shock because of the situation on the field. In this case, why does the presenter choose to say it in English rather than in Indonesian? By using English, the excitement of watching a football match can increase, and it can trigger viewers' eyesight.

### 3. Repetition used for clarification

During conversations, it is very common to find the phenomenon of speakers repeating their utterances more than once, whether the repetition is in the same language or it deliver in different languages. The repetition is used by the speaker to clarify the topic of the discussion and make it even clear to the receiver. By using repetition is expected the utterance become understood by the opponent parties. These below are two data that taken from the football presenter dialogues:

#### Data 3

Bung Valen : *Pemain yang sangat penting, versatile alias luwes bisa dimana saja*  
[A very important player, versatile, alias flexible, can be anywhere]

The word “versatile” is repeated but in a different code or language: Bahasa Indonesian, which the commentator translates into *luwes*. The repetition is used because the presenter wants the viewers to understand the interpretation of versatile from English into Bahasa. In addition, the first reason is that the majority of the viewers are Indonesian people.

### 4. Being emphatic about something

Code mixing sometime can help people to show their attitude to other. In the context of code mixing as a function, it can be used to express the emphatic feeling to something because when speaker use other utterance can give deeper reaction and the message can deliver in clearer ways. These are two data below that taken from the football presenter dialogues:

#### Data 4

Bung Binder : *Rivalitas hanya sembilan puluh menit di atas lapangan ya, dan perlu saling respect satu sama lainnya, supportive.*  
[Rivalry is only ninety minutes on the field, yes, and you need to respect each other, be supportive]

The speaker uses the utterance “respect and supportive” because it sounds more appropriate and is easier to understand the message that is covered inside, whereas the utterance from the football presenter tells the players or any other football elements to prioritize the feeling of humanity rather than harassing and playing aggressively on the field or outside the field.

### 5. Expressing group identity

Some groups have codes for representing their identity as a whole community. One function of code-mixing is expressing group identity. Usually, the code is only familiar or sometimes recognizable and understandable if it is used inside or between the group members. By using code, mixing might be a symbol or sign of the group identity itself, as described below.

#### Data 5

Bung Valen : *Jebreeet... this is Bali United way, inilah dia bola Bali United*  
[Jebreeet... this is Bali United way, this is Bali United ball style]

The expression “This is Bali United” was spoken by the presenter, Bung Valen. This expression is classified as repetition used for clarification; also, it can be classified as code-mixing in the function of expressing group identity as well because the

utterance is directing and telling people about this is *Bali United* way, or on the other hand, it is the same as telling or showing the things that very identically represent such *Bali United* styles.

## 6. Quoting somebody else

Quoting somebody else is one of the others function of code mixing, by quoting someone else by accidentally people sometime will use other code or language out of native language. Many people are quoting other words or statement especially when it is good and usually sound like a wiseman. This is the other functions of code mixing that people often time always done.

### Data 6

Bung Binder : *Masih beruntung Persija tadi tidak ada pemain Bali yang menyambar bola rebound, atau yang biasa kita sebut rebound mentality.*  
[Persija was still lucky that none of the Balinese players grabbed the rebound ball, or what we usually call the rebound mentality]

The expression “rebound mentality” is basically familiar in the football circumstance and is used by football presenters to tell the viewers about the term that is famed by football experts. The presenter of Bung Binder is quoting this expression. The interpretation of rebound mentality, if it is being translated into Indonesian, can sound like “*bola pantulan*,” which means a deflected ball. In certain situations, especially in football play, it can be an advantage for the team to get a score.

## 7. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

According to Hoffman (1991), the function of code-mixing is clarifying an utterance; this means taking action to ensure the participant understands the utterance being said and vice versa.

### Data 7

Bung Binder : *Rohit Chand seperti play maker dia* [Rohit Chand is like the play maker he is]  
Bung Valen : *Iya, dia menjadi deep line player* [Yes, he is a deep line player]

The two dialogues below are still linked to one another. In contrast, Bung Binder makes a statement that tells the viewers the player named Rohit Chand is playing a “play maker” and then clarifies Bung Valen by saying yes, he is a “deep line player.” Even though the structure of the sentence is not absolutely the same, the function and its intention are still the same. That telling player named Rohit Chand is a player who has the role of midfielder player and takes deep parts, which has meant he is a very important role player.

## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, there are seven functions of code-mixing: talking about a particular topic, interjection, repetition used for clarification, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting somebody else, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The outcome of this intent study is 134 utterances that can be classified into English code mixing used by football presenters in the Indonesian Football League, specifically in the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta.

Whereas from the seven different functions, there are some of the functions that dominated the use of code-mixing by football presenters: the highest function of code-mixing is talking about a particular topic with 86.5 % of data, followed by interjection with 4.5 %, similar to quoting somebody else with 4.5 % of data, the third one is placed by repetition used for clarification with only 1.5 % of utterances, same with expressing group identity as amount 1.5 %, and for the lowest functions are filled with being emphatic about something 0.7 % and also clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 0.7 % as well. From the shown data, the function of talking about a particular topic is the highest utterances found. This result is strengthened by the intention of the football presenters to analyze the football game with a different language because they want to talk about specific terms that are used to describe the situation that occurred during the match. In addition, the presenters seem more comfortable when they utter utterances in English because they are more understandable.

### **Conflict of interest**

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

### **Authors' contribution**

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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