

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the findings and discussion of the research. The reseacher would provide the findings and discussion from the study in order to answer the research questions about the types of code mixing and code switching used by Vidi Aldiano on Podcast and the reasons of using code mixing and code switching used by Vidi Aldiano on Podcast.

#### A. Findings

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study based on the data collection. The data that was collected by the researcher was taken from the utterances of Vidi Aldiano in her two videos. The videos was taken from Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube channel.

Based on the research problem, the discussion in this chapter includes: (a) the types of code mixing and code switching that used by Vidi Aldiano on PodHub and Login videos, (b) the factor that causes why code mixing are used by Vidi Aldiano on PodHub. The researcher analyzed the types and the reasons of code mixing are used by by Vidi Aldiano on PodHub video proposed by Muysken's theory. The types of code mixing consists of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The types of code swicthing consist of intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, tag switching. In this research, the instrument of collecting data that was applied

is documentation. The researcher was watch and analyzed the video in Youtube Channel Deddy Corbuzier. During watching the Youtube, the researcher was writing the transcript of the utterances use by Vidi Aldiano's video. To answer the research questions, the researcher was presented all the data containing code mixing in the form of tables. The tables were divided into several column, namely, number, the data, types of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2022), the types of code switching theory of (Poplack et al., 2022) , and the factors that discovered by (Fuller, 2021)

Verb Analysis in Indonesian is the process of identifying and analyzing verbs in Indonesian. This includes identifying verbs, determining the grammar used, and analyzing verbs in context. Verb analysis in Indonesian can help you understand verbs and how they are used in sentences.

**Table 4. 1 Detail Data Analysis**

Title : PODHUB (Habib Jafar: Bubarin Aja Nih Podhub !! Gak Manfaat !! Vidi-Onad-Podhub)

Time :1.20.21

Link : <https://youtu.be/VjWTVgA0rZE?si=jXgAGnaHeZ6UKZHS>

The Utterances	Code Mixing	Code Switching	Reasons of Code Mixing and Code Switching
1. Eh, tapikan aku nge- <i>mention</i>	Congruent	Intra-	Intention of clarifying

	nya panjang, Bib. Tuh kek Assalamualaikum, Bib, salam kenal.	Lexicalization	sentential switching	the speech content for the interlocutor
2.	Karna gini ya, ini ada <i>fun fact</i> nih sebenarnya, hari ini kenapa gue jadi bisa <i>shooting</i> , tadinya tuh gue hampir gak bisa <i>shooting</i> loh. (10:56)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
3.	Hari ini nyokap gue ulang tahun, inikan <i>shooting</i> kita kan siang nih, nah nyokap gue ada <i>lunch</i> . (11:52)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
4.	Tapi Bib, bukannya di islam kita diajarkan harus berhusnudzon ya? Maksudnya kalau nge- <i>fans</i> kan bisa aja nganggap oh ternyata dia menghargai karya-karya saya. (21:54)	Congruent Lexicalization	Intra-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
5.	Kalau yang <i>negative thinking</i> tuh namanya suudzon. (21:40)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
6.	Astaghfirullahaladzim, emang yang suka nontonin ini karna kita kosong? Kita bikin ini tadinya maunya <i>inspirative content</i> kan. (23:26)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Expressing group identity
7.	Nabi Isa tuh dia tuh <i>struggling</i> tau dari kecil. Semua nabi sih masa kecil nya <i>struggling</i> ya. (25:30)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
8.	Lo umur berapa sih? Kok <i>jokes</i> nya ke Deddy-Deddy an	Insertion	Intra-sentential	Talking about particular topic

	menurut gue. (27:00)		switching	
9.	Tuhkan, bingung nih harus nge- <i>treat</i> orang ini kayak apa gitu. (29:01)	Congruent Lexicalization	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
10.	Gue tuh <i>confuse</i> sama Habib Jafar ini sumpah. Kayak kadang-kadang tuh pengennya tuh oh kita sama aja gitu tapi dia Habib gitu kan, jadi kadang-kadang kayak <i>confuse</i> . (29:12)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
11.	Tapi suka <i>gaslighting</i> juga ternyata. (29:31)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
12.	Emang TikTok aku gak pernah <i>follow</i> siapa-siapa sih. (31:18)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
13.	Takutnya kayak jadi <i>ter-currate</i> gitu, fyp pengen kayak tau <i>in general</i> aja apa yang terjadi didunia. (31:27)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
14.	Agama tuh warisan, mau orang tuanya apa pasti anaknya ngikut. Jadi kayak gue tuh dari kecil di sekolahin islam tuh itu <i>I just learned about technicallity</i> . (31:58)	Alternation	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
15.	Tapi kayak untuk <i>someone</i> untuk bisa dapat langsung <i>believe</i> , kayak ada hubungan koneksi itu gak bisa diajarin. (31:18)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic

<p>16. Tapi ini emang sesuatu yang kayak <i>you keep it personal</i> sebenarnya. <i>For the longest time</i> kan aku sempat kuliah diluar negeri segala macam, <i>and then ter-expose</i> dengan banyak sekali orang-orang yang berbagai macam <i>culture</i> berbagai macam budaya segala macam dan benar-benar <i>main story</i> juga. (33:59)</p>	Alternation	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
<p>17. Gue cuma tau gue dikasih identitas islam gitu, dalam diri gue kadang-kadang ya kok sholat jadi kayak terpaksa, puasa karena harus kalo gak masuk neraka, jadi kaya <i>its all about punishment</i>. Agama itu <i>punishment</i>, kalo lo tidak melakukan ini lo akan di-<i>punish</i> gitu. <i>Make sense</i> lo (Habib Jafar) bilang agama hukum. (34:34)</p>	Alternation	Intra-sentential switching	Repetition used for clarification

18.	Gue merasa lebih banyak ketakutan nya dibanding keindahan nya. Padahal indah nya kalau mau di <i>highlight</i> bisa cuman gue merasa gak tau mungkin ini cuman gue aja cuman apa yang gue diajarkan itu selalu gue merasa ketakutan. Takut dosa, takut masuk neraka, surga itu kayak nya susah banget untuk dicapai gitu. (35:19)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
19.	Lo pernah nyamperin <i>haters</i> sampai kerumah nya, om Ded? (43:08)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
20.	Sumpah gue deg-deg an sejak episode Aldi Taher. Ada <i>surprise</i> apalagi ini. (43:51)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Being emphatic about something
21.	Gue hampir <i>anxiety</i> , karna takutnya kesurupan teriak-teriak ditengah <i>shooting</i> . (44:03)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Being emphatic about something
22.	Ya tapikan lo harusnya bisa lebih mengatur <i>flow</i> loh om. (45:35)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
23.	Ya itu gue 2019 kena sakit terus gue kan <i>for the longest time</i> gue tuh gak pernah berkomunikasi dengan Tuhan kan. Tapi gue percaya bahwa ada <i>higher power</i> yang ngontrol semua nih, gue sebut	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic

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alam semesta lah. (50:47)

- |  |             |                            |                                |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 24. Gue ngerasa gue kayak <i>connect</i> dengan si <i>higher power</i> ini dengan cara sholat. (52:18)   | Insertion   | Intra-sentential switching | Being emphatic about something |
| 25. Bersyukur, sampai hari ini gue masih semua yang gue lewatin ini kalo gue gak sakit gue gak bisa punya <i>mindset</i> kayak ketenangan hati yang kayak sekarang karna jujur dari 2019 sebelumnya ya Bib ya gue kayak <i>anxiety attack</i> lah. (52:45) | Insertion   | Intra-sentential switching | Being emphatic about something |
| 26. Lu udah kenal sama Habib ini, merasa jadi orang yang lebih baik ga Nad? <i>in what way?</i> (54:02)  | Alternation | Inter-sentential switching | Talking about particular topic |
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27. Karna ini orang-orang yang pasti di undang itu yang kita gak ketemu tiap hari om. Dan lo dapat kayak perspektif baru gitu loh. Karna kan ini kepercayaan kan. <i>You cannot like blame someone's believes. If someone already believe something really deeply, they just believe it. Thats the fact that they know, right?</i> (1:00:17)	Alternation	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
28. <i>Even my mom</i> itu FBI itu <i>Fans Berat Islam</i> . Jadi kayak agama lain dan segala macam itu dia bisa gak mau tau kayak <i>ignorant</i> gitu loh. (1:01:53)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
29. Ya maksudnya gue gak ketawa sih, tapi gue cuma kayak heh gitu. Mau <i>respect</i> juga kayak harus <i>effort</i> kan. (1:06:50)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
30. Nanti kita bahas lagi ya mam, masih shooting nih, <i>bye bye. I'll see you soon, love you.</i> (1:15:35)	Insertion	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
31. Itu gara-gara lu kalau gitu, dia <i>happy</i> banget dia, Bib. (1:16:55)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Being emphatic about something

32. Om harusnya bikinin gue program kaya gini gitu loh om, yang kayak ‘daging’ terus gitu loh. Lo punya maha kuasa malah di <i>Close The Door universe</i> ini. Malahan ini kan <i>request</i> aspirasi rakyat om. (1:17:53)	Insertion	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
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Code mixing analysis, Congruent lexicalization is a form of code mixing in an utterance that contains a variety of vocabulary from different languages but can still form complete information because of the shared grammatical system.

Insertion is a way of presenting material/subject matter in a way that the essence of Islamic teachings or the spirit of religion/religious emotions is inserted/inserted into general subjects (secular sciences).

Lexicalization is the process of adding words, groups of phrases, or word patterns to the lexicon of a language.

Alternation is a turn. Another meaning of alternation is alternation.

## **B. Discussion**

In this part, the researcher explained all the data that have been found in the PODHUB (Habib Jafar: Bubarin Aja Nih Podhub !! Gak Manfaat !! Vidi-Onad-Podhub) about grammatical structure English-Indonesian. Based on the data finding below;

Eh, tapikan aku nge-*mention* nya panjang,

Based on the data above “nge + mention verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

Maksudnya kalau nge-*fans* kan bisa aja nganggap oh ternyata dia menghargai karya-karya saya.

Based on the data above “nge + fans verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

bingung nih harus nge-*treat* orang ini kayak apa gitu.

Based on the data above “nge + treat verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms

quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

Takutnya kayak jadi ter-*currate* gitu,

Based on the data above “nge + currate verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

*and then ter-expose* dengan banyak sekali orang-orang

Based on the data above “nge + expose verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

Next discussion about types of code mixing and code switching

## 1. Code Mixing

a. Insertion

Based on the data finding above:

“Karna gini ya, ini ada *fun fact* nih sebenarnya, hari ini kenapa gue jadi bisa *shooting*, tadinya tuh gue hampir gak bisa *shooting* loh.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*funfact*” and “*shooting*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“nah nyokap gue ada *lunch*.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*lunch*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Kalau yang *negative thinking* tuh namanya suudzon.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*negative thinking*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change.

New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Kita bikin ini tadinya maunya *inspirative content* kan.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*inspirative content*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Nabi Isa tuh dia tuh *struggling* tau dari kecil.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*struggling*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Kok *jokes* nya ke Deddy-Deddy an menurut gue.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*jokes*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Gue tuh *confuse* sama Habib Jafar ini sumpah.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*confuse*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Tapi suka *gaslighting* juga ternyata.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*gaslighting*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Emang TikTok aku gak pernah *follow* siapa-siapa sih.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*follow*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Takutnya kayak jadi ter-*currate* gitu, fyp pengen kayak tau *in general* aja apa yang terjadi didunia”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*currate* and *in general*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic

phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Tapi kayak untuk *someone* untuk bisa dapat langsung *believe*, kayak ada hubungan koneksi itu gak bisa diajarin.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*someone* and *believe*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“banyak sekali orang-orang yang berbagai macam *culture* berbagai macam budaya segala macam dan benar-benar *main story* juga.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*culture* and *main story*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Padahal indah nya kalau mau di *highlight* bisa cuman gue merasa gak tau mungkin ini cuman gue aja cuman apa yang gue diajarkan itu selalu gue merasa ketakutan.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*highlight*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is

constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Lo pernah nyamperin *haters* sampai kerumah nya, om Ded?”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*haters*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

Ada *surprise* apalagi ini.

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*surprise*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Gue hampir *anxiety*, karna takutnya kesurupan teriak-teriak ditengah *shooting*.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*anxiety and shooting*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being

borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Ya tapikan lo harusnya bisa lebih mengatur *flow* loh om.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*flow*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Gue ngerasa gue kayak *connect* dengan si *higher power* ini dengan cara sholat.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*higher power*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

Bersyukur, sampai hari ini gue masih semua yang gue lewatin ini kalo gue gak sakit gue gak bisa punya *mindset* kayak ketenangan hati yang kayak sekarang karna jujur dari 2019 sebelumnya ya Bib ya gue kayak *anxiety attack* lah.

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*mindset* dan *anxiety attack*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Ya maksudnya gue gak ketawa sih, tapi gue cuma kayak heh gitu. Mau *respect* juga kayak harus *effort* kan.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*respect* dan *effort*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

“Itu gara-gara lu kalau gitu, dia *happy* banget dia, Bib.”

Based on the utterance, they inserted English words “*happy*” in their first language. Insertion is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly evolving as languages interact and societies change. New words and phrases are constantly being borrowed and adapted to reflect the evolving needs and experiences of multilingual speakers.

#### b. Alternation

Based on the data above

Om harusnya bikinin gue program kaya gini gitu loh om, yang kayak ‘daging’ terus gitu loh. Lo punya maha kuasa malah di *Close The Door universe* ini. Malahan ini kan *request* aspirasi rakyat om.

Based on the utterance, they who initially used Indonesia switched to English. In the process of the changing language, there was pause between Indonesia and English.

Nanti kita bahas lagi ya mam, masih shooting nih, *bye bye. I’ll see you soon, love you.*

Based on the utterance, they who initially used Indonesia switched to English. In the process of the changing language, there was pause between Indonesia and English.

Karna ini orang-orang yang pasti di undang itu yang kita gak ketemu tiap hari om. Dan lo dapat kayak perspektif baru gitu loh. Karna kan ini kepercayaan kan. *You cannot like blame someone's believes. If someone already believe something really deeply, they just believe it. Thats the fact that they know, right?*

Based on the utterance, they who initially used Indonesia switched to English. In the process of the changing language, there was pause between Indonesia and English.

Gue cuma tau gue dikasih identitas islam gitu, dalam diri gue kadang-kadang ya kok sholat jadi kayak terpaksa, puasa karena harus kalo gak masuk neraka, jadi kaya *its all about punishment*. Agama itu *punishment*, kalo lo tidak melakukan ini lo akan di-*punish* gitu. *Make sense* lo (Habib Jafar) bilang agama hukum.

Based on the utterance, they who initially used Indonesia switched to English. In the process of the changing language, there was pause between Indonesia and English.

Tapi ini emang sesuatu yang kayak *you keep it personal* sebenarnya. *For the longest time* kan aku sempat kuliah diluar negeri segala macam, *and then ter-expose* dengan banyak sekali orang-orang yang berbagai macam *culture* berbagai macam budaya segala macam dan benar-benar *main story* juga.

Based on the utterance, they who initially used Indonesia switched to English. In the process of the changing language, there was pause between Indonesia and English.

### c. Congruent Lexicalizatio

Based on the data finding above:

“Eh, tapikan aku nge-*mention* nya panjang, Bib.”

The reason why “nge + some English verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the

process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

“Maksudnya kalau nge-*fans* kan bisa aja nganggap oh ternyata dia menghargai karya-karya saya.”

Based on the data above “nge + fans verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

“bingung nih harus nge-*treat* orang ini kayak apa gitu.”

Based on the data above “nge + treat verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

“Takutnya kayak jadi ter-*currate* gitu,”

Based on the data above “nge + currate verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the

process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.

*“and then ter-expose dengan banyak sekali orang-orang”*

Based on the data above “nge + expose verb” commonly used in congruent lexicalization because the prefix ‘nge-’ offers a convenient way to adapt English verb to Indonesian morphology. It simplifies the process of incorporating foreign words into everyday speech, creating new slang terms quickly. The use of ‘nge-’ often adds a casual and informal touch to conversations. This informality is particularly common among young people and online communities.