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Prototypical and Non-Prototypical Insertional Code-Mixing in Balinese *Wayang Cenk-Blonk*

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Abstract--This study examines the phenomenon of code-mixing insertion types in dialogues between characters in *Wayang Cenk-Blonk* performance, using the code-mixing typology framework proposed by Pieter Muysken. The primary focus of the study is to identify prototypical and non-prototypical insertion patterns that emerge in Balinese multilingual practices, as represented in these modern shadow puppet performances. The research data were analyzed qualitatively, emphasizing the relationship between syntactic structure, morphological integration, and pragmatic tendencies in code-mixing events. The results indicate that prototypical insertion patterns are found in the form of inserting lexical elements from another language into the grammatical structure of the matrix language, as explained in Muysken's classical theory. Furthermore, morphological integration patterns are also found in the form of the use of matrix language affixes on lexical elements of embedded language. This study also found non-prototypical forms that classification in the grey area, cannot be fully explained by the categories of insertion, alternation, or congruent lexicalization in Muysken's typology. There are 3 patterns found: Pragmatically Grounded Insertion (PAI), Multilayered Lexical Integrated (MLI), and Embedded-Language Morphological Control (ELMC). The various

structural patterns of insertion code mixing practices in *Wayang* Cenk-Blonk dialogues happened as communicative strategies in constructing specific pragmatic effects in the performance.

Keywords--- Prototypical, Non-prototypical, Insertional, Pragmatic Strategies, Balinese Code-Mixing.

Introduction

Code-mixing is a common linguistic phenomenon found in multilingual societies. In everyday communication practices, speakers often combine two or more languages in a single utterance as part of a communicative strategy to achieve certain social, pragmatic, or identity goals. Code-mixing is actually a linguistic phenomenon that is not only related to the integration of two or more languages in a single utterance, but also represents the pragmatic strategies used by speakers in constructing certain meanings in interactions. In multilingual communication practices, speakers often utilize elements of other languages to emphasize intentions, build humorous effects, refine speech, create social closeness, or display certain identities according to the communication context (Björkman, 2011).

The study of code-mixing has developed significantly through Pieter Muysken's perspective, particularly in the form of typological structures. Muysken (2000), states that code-mixing is the phenomenon of mixing two lexical elements and grammatical features of two or more languages in one sentence. This explanation places the position of code-mixing explained by Muysken is similar with the intra-sentential type of code-switching proposed by Poplack (1980), Hoffman (1991) and Romaine (2001). Muysken (2000) divides code-mixing into three main types, they are; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Among these three types, insertion is understood as the insertion of lexical elements or constituents from one language into the structure of another language that functions as a matrix language. In this type, the grammatical structure of the matrix language continues to dominate the speech construction so that the elements of the embedded language are present without changing the main syntactic frame. Thus, the insertion typology shows the dominance relationship between the matrix language and the embedded language in the formation of code-mixing structures.

Several studies related to code mixing are from Andini et al. (2026), who found the phenomenon of code mixing carried out by edu-influencers on social media in Indonesia, mostly found in the form of insertion rather than alternation and congruent lexicalization. In the insertion found, Indonesian becomes the matrix language with English as the embedded language to refer to academic terms. The form of alternation and congruent lexicalization was found only for emphasis and stylistic variation. Code mixing was found to have social and symbolic functions and became a communication strategy. Research from Hamid et al. (2025), discussed the phenomenon of code-mixing used in drama performance but used the elaboration theoretical framework of sociolinguistics, stylistics, and discourse analysis. This research investigated the use of Urdu-English code mixing in

Paskitani drama dialogues that reflect the speaker's social class, gender identities, cultural background, and generational position. The finding of this research is that the language choice and stylistic function reflect and shape the social identity of the characters of drama performance and the representation of hierarchical structure within society. Research by [Anuar et al. \(2020\)](#), also describes the findings related to the practice of code-mixing insertion among Malaysians on Facebook who prefer to use the English morpheme (-ing) for the word 'lepak' from Malay to become 'lepaking'. This study combines Muysken's typology theory with Kacharu's realistic social linguistic theory, which resulted in the discovery of the reasons for inserting the English bound morpheme (-ing).

Insertion-type code-mixing is often understood as a relatively stable form of linguistic integration because the embedded elements continue to adapt to the structure of the primary language. Furthermore, in some cases, a process of morphological integration is also found, namely when the lexical elements of the inserted language receive affixes from the matrix language so that the resulting constructions still follow the grammatical typology of the primary language. However, the development of multilingual practices in society shows that the phenomenon of code-mixing cannot always be explained rigidly through prototypical typological categories. In certain speech practices, forms of code-mixing are found that exhibit hybrid characteristics and exist in a grey area. This condition indicates that the boundaries between insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization in real language use are often not absolute. Therefore, the study of non-prototypical forms is important to broaden the understanding of the dynamics of code-mixing in multilingual societies ([Helmbrecht, 2015](#)).

This phenomenon is clearly evident in the dialogue of the characters in the *Wayang Cenk-Blonk* (further shortened into WCB) performance, a contemporary Balinese shadow puppet performance known for its fluid, humorous, and multilingual use of language. The dialogue between the characters in this performance demonstrates the intensity of the transition and blending of Balinese with various levels of Indonesian, and foreign languages in various forms of speech construction. These linguistic practices function not only as a means of communication but also as pragmatic strategies for building humor, social closeness, asserting identity, and creating certain dramatic effects in the performance.

This study found that the insertion-type code-mixing in WCB dialogue becomes the dominant finding, and it does not only appear in the prototypical form as explained by Pieter Muysken's theory, but also exhibits more complex non-prototypical patterns. Prototypical patterns are demonstrated through the insertion of certain language elements that adhere to the grammatical structure of the matrix language, including through morphological integration in the form of matrix language affixes on lexical elements of the insertion language. Meanwhile, non-prototypical forms exhibit characteristics that cannot be fully categorized as insertion, alternation, or congruent lexicalization. These forms include structural patterns that resemble alternation but still maintain the dominance of the pragmatics of the matrix language, layered integration patterns involving more than two languages in a single utterance, and morphological integration patterns using affixes from the inserted language ([Kumawat & Routray, 2025](#)).

Auer (2013), emphasized that switching must be analyzed based on how and at what point in the conversation the switch occurs, as well as how the interlocutor responds to the switch. In other words, the function of code mixing cannot be separated from the concrete dialogical context, because its meaning is constructed jointly by the participants through the interaction process. Furthermore, Gumperz (1982), emphasized that the function of switching the language is situational and depends on the sequence of interaction, so that its meaning cannot be separated from the social and pragmatic context in which the utterance is produced.

Gumperz (1982), views switching from one language to another not merely as a change in language system, but as a contextualization cue that speakers use to frame the meaning of their utterances, mark attitudes, and direct the interpretation of their interlocutors towards the intended meaning.

Based on this background, this study aims to examine insertion-type code-mixing patterns in the WCB dialogue, focusing on the prototypical and non-prototypical forms that emerge in the multilingual practices of its speakers. This study is expected to contribute the development of code-mixing theory, particularly in understanding the possibility of gradual and hybrid forms that transcend the boundaries of classical code-mixing typology which influenced by pragmatic strategies of the speaker to result kinds of performative meaning.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the phenomenon of code-mixing insertion type in the dialogue of servant characters in the digital WCB performance. The qualitative approach was used because this study focuses on interpreting the forms and patterns of code-mixing, specifically the insertion type that appear naturally in the context of this traditional performance. According to Creswell & Creswell (2017), qualitative research is an approach used to explore and understand the meanings ascribed to social or humanitarian issues through the interpretation of contextual data. This approach allows researchers to understand language phenomena in depth based on the context of their use in social interactions.

The data source is the dialogue of servant characters in the traditional WCB performance which used common Balinese language as a matrix language which contains a mixture of language codes between common Balinese, high Balinese, Indonesian, and English. Data was obtained through documentation techniques by collecting video of series 61-120 performances which were accessed via digital media. Next, the data is transcribed into text form to facilitate the process of identifying and analyzing forms of code mixing.

Data collection was conducted through listening and note-taking techniques. The listening technique was used by repeatedly listening to the use of language in the performance dialogue, while the note-taking technique was carried out by noting utterances containing code-mixing according to the research focus. This method is in line with Mahsun (2017), opinion which states that the listening technique is used to obtain language data through listening to the use of language directly or

indirectly, then continued with recording relevant data for the purposes of linguistic analysis. In this stage, this research also pays attention to the pragmatic context of the speech, including the dialogue situation, the speaker's communicative goals, and the interactional effects that appear in the performance.

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive analysis model proposed by Miles et al. (2014), which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was carried out by selecting utterances relevant to the research focus, particularly insertion-type code-mixing. The next stage was data classification based on Pieter Muysken's code-mixing typology, which includes prototypical and non-prototypical forms. Prototypical patterns were analyzed based on the suitability of the utterance structure with the characteristics of insertion, namely the dominance of matrix language structures and the integration of insertion elements into the grammatical framework of the main language. Meanwhile, non-prototypical patterns were analyzed based on gradual and hybrid characteristics that cannot be fully explained by the categories of insertion, alternation, or congruent lexicalization in the classic Muysken code-mixing typology. The analysis process is carried out repeatedly to ensure consistency of data classification and interpretation of the code-mixing patterns found.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study indicate that the insertion-type code-mixing practices in the *WCB* dialogues exhibit a more complex pattern than the characteristics of insertion as described in Pieter Muysken's classic typology. In general, the research data still show a tendency for matrix language, which is Balinese dominance in code-mixing constructions. This is evident from the use of insertion language elements that still follow the syntactic structure of the main language in the utterance. This finding supports Muysken's view that insertion is the process of inserting lexical elements or other language constituents into the grammatical framework of the matrix language without changing the main structure of the utterance. The dominance of matrix language structures in the research data shows that speakers maintain pragmatic stability and speech intelligibility despite the involvement of multilingual elements. In the context of performance dialogue, matrix language structures function as the main framework that maintains the continuity of interaction, while insertion elements are utilized to build certain communicative effects. Thus, insertion functions not only as a structural phenomenon, but also as a pragmatic strategy that allows speakers to present variations in meaning without disrupting the flow of communication. The variation of insertion phenomenon found in this research can be seen generally from table 1 below.

Table 1
Pattern Variation of Insertion

Form	Pattern Variation	Characteristic
1. Prototypical	1. Lexical insertion (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, compound words, and reduplicated words)	dominantly lexicon insertion follows the structure of the <u>matrix language</u> Adverb of intensity as adj. modifier insertion patterns follow the structure of the <u>embedded language</u> The insertion of Indonesian prepositions in Balinese code switching was found to have a structurally bound distribution pattern.
	2. phrase insertion (noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase)	all forms of phrase insertion follow the structure of the matrix language
	3. clause insertion (in compound sentences, complex sentences)	all forms of clause insertion follow the structure of the <u>matrix language</u>
	4. semantic equivalence repetition insertion	following the matrix language framework that occurs in the <u>same slot sequentially</u>
2. Morphology Integration	1. insertion of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes from matrix language to embedded lexical (Indonesian/English)	Following the matrix language structure
3. Non-prototipikal	1. morphologically interrupted alternation (MIA) pattern	looks like an alternation, broken by matrix language morphemes, the boundaries between structures are blurred
	2. multilayered lexical integrated (MLI) pattern	the matrix language is the main framework, the second language forms the morphology, the third language is the main lexicon
	3. embedded-language morphological control (ELMC) pattern	morphological structure follows the embedded language, in contrast to the matrix language frame model

Table 1 above shows three forms of insertion code-mixing patterns found in this research, namely the prototypical form, the morphological integration form, and the non-prototypical form. The prototypical insertion form in this study referred to insertion characteristics that is close to the classic definition of Muysken (2000), which is the insertion of lexical forms or other constituent forms from one language into the structure of the matrix language (Muysken, 2000). In this classification of prototypical insertion data, it refers to data containing insertions of elements of other languages into the structure of the Balinese language, which is a matrix language, without significant morphological changes. The inserted elements retain their basic form and internal structure but predominantly still follow the syntactic pattern of Balinese as the matrix language. The prototypical types of insertion found in the Balinese code mixing of the dialogue between the servant characters of *WCB* performance are insertions in the form of lexicons (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, compound words, reduplication words), phrases (noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases) and clauses (in the form of clauses in compound sentences and compound sentences). In this study presents several examples of findings for each form with variations in their patterns.

Prototypical Insertion in WCB Servants Characters' Dialog

The prototypical insertion in this study is referred to a form of lexical insertion as mentioned in Muysken (2000). In the finding of this research, insertion of code mixing that occurs, which is common Balinese as the matrix language, insertion of words, phrases, and clauses predominantly followed by the daily Balinese language structure. In this study, only insertions in the form of adverbs of intensity are found that follow the embedded language structure.

The insertion of nouns from other languages into daily Balinese in the dialogue of the *WCB* characters is found in their functional structure as subject, object, and complement object. The inserted nouns found in the data sources are Indonesian and high Balinese nouns.

Datum 1

Delem : *Sajan to Ngut. Jek keto-keto dogen **makanan** virus e lan butha kala di Bali. Nyen sing demen?* (WCB series 65)

(You are right Ngut. That's all kind of viruses and demons consumption in Bali. who's unhappy?)

The statement in datum 1 happened in a casual situation from a servant character named Delem to another servant character named Sangut. They discussed how people protected themselves from the virus that was spreading in Bali that time by drinking alcohol. They felt that the virus was like the demons who also enjoy the alcohol. The Indonesian noun "*makanan*" (consumption or meal) is preferred to use over its Balinese equivalent "dedaaran" because it has a specific pragmatic purpose. The Indonesian word, which is mixed into the common Balinese matrix language in this phenomenon, is a strategy to emphasize and highlight that the "*makanan*" (the meal) has a more specific meaning and signifies the core topic of the discussion, which will be discussed more. The insertion of Indonesian lexical nouns in the common Balinese language

structure in datum 1 shows that the lexical is mixed and follows the matrix language structure.

In this study, lexical insertions in form of verb are found dominantly. Verbs are very important in a sentence because they express the actions and states of the subject. Verb insertions found in the Balinese matrix language are in the form of Indonesian verbs, high Balinese verbs, and some English verbs. The insertion of verbs from other languages into the matrix language in this study is found to be in the form of basic verbs and also affixed verbs. The affixes Indonesian verb are found in the form of prefixes *me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, and *di-*. Another embedded verb found also in English. In datum 2 is found, the English -ing verb inserted into the daily Balinese matrix language.

Datum 2

Delem : *Arah...nasbedag. Kaka kar **refreshing** ne Ngut, jalan-jalan ngalih udara segar apang nyak **enjoy** ajak **refresh** polon kaka.* (WCB series 65)
(Ah, whatever. I'll be refreshing, Ngut. I'll go for a walk to get some fresh air so I can enjoy and refresh my brain.)

The English verb insertion does not affect the syntactic structure of Balinese. In the syntactic structure of English, the suffix -ing always be presented with auxiliary verbs. However, in the example data with common Balinese matrix language, this is not realized. It just inserted and merged in the matrix language structure. The use of English V-ing in this insertion just to show that the activity is currently taking place.

Datum 3

Sangut: *Oh..., keto. Yeh...,dadi bengong Man? Apa **pikir** Man?* (WCB series 91)
(Oh is that so? Why are you in a daze, Man? What are you thinking about?)

Generally, the pattern structure of Balinese and Indonesian sentence are similar, but both have their own characteristic, especially in spoken language. In Balinese, the agent is often mentioned after the verb (usually in the form of a base verb without affixes or with the Balinese suffix *-ang* or *-in*) in interrogative sentences. This differs from Indonesian that often the agent is mentioned before the verb. Data 3 above shows that the insertion of Indonesian verbs into Balinese does not affect the sentence structure patterns of the matrix language. The inserted Indonesian base verb "*pikir*" indirectly follows the pattern of the matrix language, which is Balinese that doesn't appear before the verb like in Indonesian structure.

The structure of adjective in Indonesian and Balinese phrases is similar. It generally appears after noun(s) in formal language (e.g., Indonesian: [*rumah*]n [**baru**]adj. [*saya*]pro "my **new** house" or in Balinese: [*umah*]n [**anyar**]adj [*tiyang*]pro "my **new** house"), but the adjective also often appear at the beginning of noun(s) in spoken language (e.g., Indonesian: *baru rumah saya* "new my house" or in Balinese: **anyar umah tiyang**) which have thematic meaning to emphasize the "new" thing. Practically, in Indonesian, adjective appearing before nouns is less common than after them, but in Balinese, this syntactic pattern is very common. This is also often found in code-mixing with the insertion of Indonesian into the Balinese matrix language. This phenomenon shows that the Indonesian

adjective insertion into the Balinese matrix always follows the structure of the matrix language. This is also seen in the sequential insertion of adjectives, which is one of the characteristics of Balinese sentence structure, as in the following example.

Datum 4

Delem : ..., jalan-jalan *ngalih* udara segar, *apang nyak* **enjoy** *ajak* **refresh** *polon* *kaka*. (WCB series 65)

(..., go for a walk to get some fresh air, so can enjoy and refresh my brain)

The structural pattern of inserting adjectives from other languages in common Balinese code switching is the use of Balinese coordinating conjunction “*tur*” or “*ajak*” which means “and” to connect the insertion of two adjectives from other languages that have similar meaning, is often found. This structure often occurs in Balinese sentences for a dramatic function in describing something. In this case, the insertion language element always follows the matrix language. This case occurs in most adverb insertions from Indonesian and Balinese. However, in this study, it is found that the insertion of the Indonesian intensity adverb is not like other lexical insertions that follow the matrix language structure. In the insertion of Indonesian intensity adverbs, the structural pattern found follows the structure of embedded language.

Datum 5

Nyoman : *Aduh...Jek* **betul-betul** *lek atin wake ci*. *Awak suba tua congkod kene bakal buin ngelah panak*. (WCB series 68)

(Oh my heart.. I’m **really** embarrassed. I’m old and I’m going to have children again)

In Balinese, adverbs of intensity usually come after adjectives (e.g., *lek sajan* “very emrassed”), but in Indonesian, the adverbs of intensity (many in the form of reduplication), which express an excessive degree, are used more generally with the pattern before the adjective modified. The example data in datum 5 is representative data that was found. The pattern found that it follows the structure of the Indonesian language as the embedded language, where the adverb appears before the adjective. From the context of the dialogue, the Indonesian intensity verb insertion occurred at the beginning of the Balinese adjective to give a dramatic effect and emphasize the intensity.

The kind of insertion of conjunctions from other languages into Balinese is only found in additive, inferential, and temporal forms of Indonesian. Overall, the data shows that speakers choose Indonesian conjunctions to mark more explicit addition and emphasis relationships, while Balinese maintains control over the structure of the clauses that follow. The same thing is found in the insertion of prepositions. Prepositions in Balinese do not contain independent lexical meanings. The presence of prepositions in the Balinese code-mixing phenomenon shows the dynamics of language use that occur not only at the lexical level but also at the structural level. The Indonesian preposition that is inserted in Balinese also follows the Balinese matrix language.

The insertion of compound words is one of the interesting phenomena found in the WCB dialogue. Compound words occupy an interesting position because they

appear as complete lexical units that carry idiomatic and complex semantic meanings. The insertion code-mixing of compound words shows that language shifts do not always occur at the level of single words, but also involve lexical constructions that have been semantically frozen in the source language. In this research, compound words found in Indonesian, Javanese, and English are compared to common Balinese. These compound words have been lexicalized in everyday use and are often inserted into Balinese sentences without disrupting the syntactic patterns of the matrix language.

Datum 6

Dek Luh : *Da gugu Bli Sangut, sing kodag ban tiang SMS Bli Melem jlema **playboy** kene* (WCB series 70)
(Don't trust it Brother Sangut. There's no way I'd text Brother Delem, a playboy like him.)

This phenomenon demonstrates the existence of structural adjustments between the matrix language and the insertion language, while also emphasizing the flexibility of the Balinese grammatical system in accommodating compound elements from other languages. In addition, the use of compound words in the WCB servant's dialogue is often related to certain pragmatic functions, such as emphasizing meaning, creating humorous effects, and conveying social criticism implicitly.

In this research, the pattern of intra-sentential switching with the insertion of clauses was found to be not as numerous as the insertion of word forms or phrases. The type of code mixing with clause insertion patterns in this research refers to the data, where the matrix language is Balinese, and the code mixing that occurs is in the form of clauses. Clauses inserted in speech are found to fill the grammatical slots of matrix language, as in the following example;

Datum 7

Sangut : *....Da jek apa ane sebilang Melem kenehang jek tuutina. Ento ngulurin indria adane. Kaden suba icang ngorang **pikiran mempengaruhi perasaan, perasaan mempengaruhi tubuh.*** (WCB series 96)
(...Don't give in to every Melem's desires. That's just indulging your desires. Didn't I tell you that thoughts influence feelings, feelings influence the body.

The data above shows that the matrix language of the utterance is Balinese. This is evident from the greater dominance of Balinese morphemes used. The third sentence of the Balinese utterance in the data, it shows the emergence of a transition from Balinese to Indonesian in the form of a clause. The third sentence in the data above is a complex compound sentence with the [SVO] pattern, where the object of the sentence is a subordinate clause with the coordinative pattern consisting of two clauses that modify the predicate of the sentence. In the subordinate clause, it shows the insertion of a compound sentence equivalent to Indonesian. The insertion of an Indonesian clause does not disrupt the grammatical structure of the complex compound sentence of the matrix language, so this data is classified as an intra-sentential code-mixing pattern of insertion.

Morphological Integration Insertion in WCB Servants' Characters' Dialog

In this study, another type of insertion code-mixing, besides the prototypical type, is the form of morphological integration. This is a classification of the insertion of other language elements into Balinese as a matrix language that undergoes morphological modifications such as affixation processes. Other language elements that insert to the matrix language structure not only occupy certain syntactic positions but also adapt morphologically following the grammatical rules of the matrix language. In this research, a lot of phenomena like this are found, such as the insertion of Indonesian and English lexical items accompanied by the attachment of Balinese prefixes and suffixes. Balinese prefixes integrated into the lexical insertion of embedded languages (such as Indonesian and English) in this research are found in the prefix types *a-* and *nge-*. Suffix integration is more frequently found integrated in lexical insertion of Indonesian and English such as the suffixes *-ne*, *-e* and *-ang*, which are very productively used in dialogue. Other Balinese suffixes found were the suffixes *-in*, *-an* and *-na/-a*. In addition to prefixes and suffixes, the Balinese language confixes also play a role in the phenomenon of code-mixing morphological integration, namely the confixes *N- -in* and *N- -ang*.

Datum 7

Sangut: *Ento jek suba paling kanggo, suba nomer satu, dan langsung Melem misi **ngeshare** di medsos apang ngenah paling spiritualis.* (WCB series 63)
(That's the most accepted, number one and immediately Melem **distributed** the contents on social media to look become the most spiritual.)

Datum 7 is an example of English lexical which is inserted into Balinese speech by obtaining the morphological process of Balinese lexical forms. The English verb 'share' is inserted into Balinese speech and undergoes morphological integration into Balinese lexical items with the prefix *nge-*, which means to perform an action. The English syntactic structure does not appear to follow the insertion process, but the resulting syntactic structure is Balinese.

Datum 8

Nonik :*Apang nyidaang kone mobile parkir jumahan, to suba korine ane tekek-tekek **bongkara**.* (WCB 79)
(.....So that the car could be parked at home, the sturdy door **was dismantled**.)

The Balinese verb suffix *-a*, a marker of passive structure, is integrated into the Indonesian lexical insertion "bongkar" in the speech of the character Nonik above, showing that the Indonesian lexical insertion does not carry the original language structure but follows the structure of the matrix language. The phenomenon of morphological integration using affixation from this matrix language indicates that this pattern falls into the insertion category according to Muysken's classic theory.

Non-Prototypical Insertion in WCB Servants Characters' Dialog

There are some code-mixing pattern are found theoretically closer to insertion, but does not fully fulfill the characteristics, so it occupies a grey area in the

insertion structure or other types of structures. In this study, this phenomenon is categorized as a non-prototypical insertion. There are 3 patterns of non-prototypical insertion found in this study, which are named: 1. Pragmatically Grounded Insertion (PAI), 2. Multilayered Lexical Integration (MLI), and 3. Embedded-Language Morphological Control (ELMC).

The first pattern, the PAI pattern, is a code-mixing pattern that looks like a type of alternation, but in the embedded language segment, a pragmatic element of the matrix language, such as particles, interpersonal pronouns, or other relational markers. This type of insertion is in the form of a relatively complex word or clause, appearing naturally but still under the syntactic and pragmatic control of the matrix language. The example of this pattern is in datum 8 below.

Datum 8

Cenk: *To ngudiang cai ne makudus malepuk kanti pesu andus ngorang bakti ken Bethara, justru cai sering memfitnah Tuhan dan menghujat Tuhan?* (WCB 80)

(So why do you who are so fiery say that you are devoted to God, when in fact you often slander God and blaspheme God?)

This code mixing between Balinese and Indonesian occurs in a sentence. In general, the code-mixing pattern occurs between clauses indicates an alternation pattern, because there is a shift from the first clause in Balinese to the second clause in Indonesian. However, the alternation boundary does not occur fully because the second person pronoun in Balinese "cai" (you) still appears inserted in the Indonesian clause. The presence of this element indicates that the speaker's interpersonal orientation is maintained through the matrix language despite the shift in sentence structure. The Balinese element "cai" that is inserted in the Indonesian structure in the context of the dialogue that occurs does not carry primary propositional information, but its appearance has a pragmatic function to maintain social closeness between the speaker and his interlocutor. The lexical "cai" is a personal pronoun in common Balinese, which is commonly used in casual situations for speakers and interlocutors who have very close social relations.

The second pattern found for non-prototypical insertion is MLI. This code-mixing insertion pattern is a pattern of integrating three languages in one construction, where the matrix language forms the main structure, the second language forms the morphological process, and the third language becomes the core lexical element.

Datum 9

Cenk : *To suba madan mental cai ne suba perlu diperbaiki totonan to Blonk. Ulian polon ci ne mores marenges, perlu **direfresh** pang nyak beres....*(WCB 118)

(That means your mental state needs to be improved. Because your brain is a mess, it needs to be refreshed to get things in order.)

Datum 9 above generally appears to fulfil the prototypical insertion rules, namely insertion from another language into the matrix language in base form or with hybrid morphological integration. However, if observed more closely, the form of insertion that occurs cannot be categorized completely into the prototypical insertion of morphological integration because one condition is not met, namely

the morphological integration that occurs does not follow the morphological structure of the matrix language. The main language of the sentence above is Balinese which is the main syntactic structure, the second language that becomes the morphological structure of the lexical insertion is Indonesian with the prefix *di-*. This prefix forms the lexical into passive form in Indonesian, which should be the morphological former of Balinese as a matrix language that should fill (namely with the suffix *-in*: “refreshin”) in this case. The third language is English which is the core lexical. In this case, a process occurs that is less commensurate with the classical morphological integration insertion theory, namely the formation of a morphological structure that does not follow the structure of the matrix language. This is what causes this data to be in a gray area in the insertion classification, so that it falls into the prototypical insertion pattern, especially the multilayered lexical integration pattern. This condition can be influenced by both syntax and pragmatics. This Indonesian prefix appears to emphasize or highlight the intended passive form, and its appearance is influenced by the lexical preceding it, namely the word “perlu,” which is an Indonesian lexical item. The preference of using prefix than suffix in this case is to produce a sound rhythm effect that harmony with adjacent lexical items, so this is kind of pragmatic strategy of creativity and language play to create a performative meaning.

The last pattern of insertion non-prototypical is ELMC, which is found as quite similar with morphological integration insertion but the embedded language in this case controls the morphological structure.

Datum 10

Nyoman: *To mara amonto. Tonden buin panak wakene rencana lakar ngae foto praweding apa adane to? Ane mesangih ngae masih lakar foto **pramesangih**. Konden wake sekeluarga lakar ngae foto bersama, dija alihang danane ento?* (WCB series 64)

(That’s not just it. Moreover, my son’s plan to have prewedding photo shoot, what’s that called? Other who will get mesangih will also have pre-Mesangih. And also my family and I will have family pfoto shoot. Where should I find the funds for that?)

Datum 10 above is a dialogue between the character Nyoman and her friend. She confides in her friend about the things that are weighing on his mind. Hindu-Balinese tradition is that parents are responsible for religious rituals for their children from birth to marriage. These traditional rituals are quite expensive; one of them is the wedding ceremony, especially in this modern era. Balinese people also add other cultural customs to existing traditional rituals, such as giving gifts to the future daughter-in-law and her family, taking some photo shoots before the event, and, of course, during the event as well as the reception with guests and party. This makes the character Nyoman restless. In Bali, wedding ceremonies are usually accompanied by a *Mesangih* (tooth filling) ceremony. This is a ceremony for a child who is coming of age in the Hindu-Balinese tradition. In her speech, which predominantly uses Balinese, she uses code mixing of Indonesian and English terms that have been integrated with the insertion of the prefix from the Indonesian language *pra-* in the lexical “*prawedding*”. Then she continues to use the term “*pramesangih*” whose basic lexical is “*Mesangih*” (tooth filling) from Balinese, which begins with the Indonesian prefix “*pra-*”. This form does not fully meet the requirements for classical theory insertion, which requires its

morphological structure to follow the matrix language. The insertion of this Indonesian prefix was deliberately done to attract the attention of the audience of this shadow puppet performance and to produce a referential meaning similar to the previous lexical use of "prawedding." This also shows the speaker's efforts to produce and introduce new concepts that might be used by society.

Conclusion

This research shows that Balinese code-mixing, particularly insertion, in the dialogue of servant characters in Wayang Cenk-Blonk not only appears in the prototypical form described in Pieter Muysken's typology but also exhibits more fluid and complex non-prototypical patterns. Prototypical patterns are characterized by the insertion of embedded language that adheres to the grammatical structure of the matrix language, including through morphological integration using matrix affixes. Meanwhile, non-prototypical patterns include structures resembling alternation but still exhibiting the dominance of matrix pragmatics, layered multilingual integration, and the use of insertion affixes in embedded language constructions.

These findings demonstrate that code-mixing practices in performative language, like in Shadow performance, cannot be understood solely through a structural approach but also require elaboration from a pragmatic perspective to understand the speakers' communicative intentions. Thus, this research demonstrates that the typology of code-mixing, particularly in Balinese, is dynamic and open to gradual forms that develop through linguistic creativity within the multilingual practices of the community.

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