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### AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED BY INDONESIAN ARTISTS ON YOUTUBE

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#### Abstract

This study is research about the phenomenon of sociolinguistics that occur in nowadays society, namely code mixing and code switching. This phenomenon also occurs and often used by famous artists in Indonesia, especially Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda. This research focuses on types of code mixing and code switching types are used by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda in their speech through YouTube videos. This research uses qualitative research as research method. The instrument in this research is the researcher as the first instrument, then the second instrument are videos, transcripts of the utterances and tables. The theory used in analyzing is from Hoffman theory. Based on theory, there are three types of code mixing, namely intra sentential switching, intra lexical mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. In addition, there are four types of code switching, namely intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching or tag switching, and establishing continuity switching. The results obtained after analyzing the utterances used by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda in the video are that they use all types of code mixing and code switching. In the results of the analysis, there are a total of 69 on the type of code mixing and a total of 55 data on the type of code switching. In the dominant type of code mixing, the type used is intra sentential mixing and in the type of code switching, namely intra sentential switching.

**Keywords:** Code Mixing, Code Switching, Utterances

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## **1. Introduction**

Communication occurs when there is an exchange of information, ideas, or feelings between two or more people. According to Pohan et al (2021) Communication is not limited to the spoken word, but any form of interaction, a smile, an affirming nod of the head, a gesture, an expression of interest, shared attitudes and feelings. Communication is important for human life as a social being. Language is key to communicating with others. Gimson (Cited in Kahfi, 2018) stated that a language is a system of conventional signal used for communication by a whole community. Language is a dynamic and changing system. Language can change and develop by itself, because it adapts to the development of the living system of the community of speakers. There are many languages in this world that people use in communication. English language has been used by common people in communication because English language is known as international language, especially in Indonesia English as foreign language. The majority of language used for communication occurs in social contexts. In the theoretic, it is called sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics that focuses on how people use language in society (Saputra et al, 2019).

In sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are situations or conditions where many people can understand two or more languages. The competence of using two or more languages is called bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages and multilingualism is the ability to communicate effectively in three or more languages. The occurrences of bilingualism and multilingualism are common called code switching and code mixing, because people use more than one language on speaking. Wardhaugh (Cited in Harya, 2018) states that Code mixing is the result of conversant using both languages together, so that they switch from one language to the other during a single utterance. Code switching also occurs when a person connects or inserts a second language into the speech of his first language but each clause of both languages still supports its own language function (Myres-Scotton in Piantari et al, 2011).

The phenomena of code switching and code mixing is becoming a popular trend of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to code mixing or switching in speech or conversation in their daily lives especially between Indonesia and English language. This phenomenon also appears on the famous people in Indonesia are Maudy Ayunda and Cinta Laura On Puella ID YouTube channel, in their conversation they often use language mixing on their utterance among Indonesia and English Language. Therefore, this study will analyze code mixing and code switching used by Maudy Ayunda and Cinta Laura conversation on Puella ID YouTube channel. This study is important to research because code-switching and code-mixing allow speakers to communicate more effectively in situations where multiple languages or dialects are involved. In addition, Code-switching and code-mixing can help speakers fit in and adapt to different cultural and social contexts, allowing them to interact with others more effectively.

### **1.1. Research Questions**

- 1.1.1 What types of code mixing are found in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's conversation on the Puella ID YouTube channel?
- 1.1.2 What types of code switching are found in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's conversation on the Puella ID YouTube channel?

## **2. Review of Literature**

### **2.1. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguists investigate how factors such as social class, ethnicity, gender, age, and geographical location influence the way people use language. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society with the objective of

understanding language's structure and communicational functions (Hoffman in Sukrisna, 2019). According to Yule (Cited in Ifandi 2022), sociolinguistics is the study of how language is influenced by various social factors such as age, gender, social status, ethnic background, and situational context. While, according to Gee (Cited in Farras 2023), sociolinguistics involves the study of how language is used in social contexts and how language use reflects and shapes social identities and power relations. Therefore, Sociolinguistics studies the use of language in social contexts as well as how language reflects and shapes social identities. In sociolinguistics, used of language can called code. Code can be defined as the key of someone who wants to change from one language to another language when uses in conversation. There are also kinds of code, namely code mixing and code switching.

## 2.2. Code Mixing

Code mixing can be defined as a phenomenon where someone or speakers can combine more than two or more languages in a sentence or conversation. Code mixing occurs when speakers add words, phrases, or even full clauses from one language into another, depending on the situation and the speakers' level of fluency in the languages concerned (Poeste et al, 2019). According to Wearsea (2018) stated that code mixing is the combination of two language elements in one sentence. Code mixing happens when a speaker mixes two or more languages in a speech or dialogue without any obligation, speaker comfort or habit of engaging in that situation (Dewi, 2021). Meanwhile, Asrifan et al (2021) stated that Code mixing is someone who uses two or more languages by inserting words that have no grammatical elements in their speak. According to the theory by Hoffman (1991) code mixing can be classified into three types:

### 2.2.1 Intra Sentential Mixing

Intra sentential mixing is the appearance of other languages within clauses, phrases, or sentence boundaries, like the following example, from Pharamita et.al (2021) in their research as follow:

*“Saya mau ngasih latihan yang lebih challenging lagi”*

From the sentence above there is a mix two of words, English and Indonesian by expressing certain ideas mostly in Indonesian and using the English terms “challenging” to support it. Code-mixing of this kind occurs naturally and frequently in bilingual or multilingual communities.

### 2.2.2 Intra Lexical Mixing

Intra lexical mixing occurs when elements from different languages are combined within a single word or morpheme. According to Armiya et.al (2022) Intra-lexical code mixing is currently happening on a smaller scale, specifically at the word level. Words from other languages can be attached as either prefixes or suffixes in the primary language spoken by the speaker. There is the example based on research done by Pharamita et.al (2021), as follow:

*“Kita harus memahami pertama artinya dulu Sekarang kita lihat formnya”*

The sentences add the prefix “-nya” to the word “meaning” and “form”. The speaker mixes the language between English and Indonesia language at the level of individual words.

### 2.2.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type is a change in the pronunciation of language that can be intentional or unintentional to make it more understandable. Involving changes in pronunciation is combining foreign languages and phonological modifications, making it appear as though the dominant language is being used by speakers (Armiya et.al, 2022). The word that modifications can be vowel sounds, consonant sounds, or stress patterns, for instance, the word “presentation” in English is said “*presentasi*” in Indonesian language or the word “camera” is said “*kamera*”.

## 2.3 Code Switching

Code switching involves the interchange between two or more languages or linguistic variations within the context of a single conversation or discourse. Code switching, which

naturally occurs in the quality system, is defined as the speaker's speech alternates between two or more languages (Ameliza et al, 2020). Wardaugh (Cited in Kautsar, 2022) stated that code switching is a linguistic strategy used to build, provoke, or alter interpersonal relationships with their rights and obligations as well as to set, cross, or eliminate boundaries. Kridaklaksana (Cited in Sa'ida et.al, 2022) describes code switching as the use of other language variations to adjust to a role or situation due to other participation. Thus, code switching serves as a linguistic strategy for establishing, influencing, or modifying interpersonal relationships, involving the adaptation of other language variations to align with specific roles or situations based on external participation. Hoffman (1991) divided the types of code switching into four types, namely:

### 2.3.1 Intra Sentential Switching

Intra sentential switching occurs within the confines of a single clause or sentence, where each individual clause or sentence is in one language or another, for example in research done by Natalia (2022) as follow:

A : *"Hello everybody, my name is Zulki Pangestu or Zoopunk. I am.. a... ini...  
Ali's niece.. apa sih Bahasa Inggrisnya...?"*

B : *"Cousin"*

The speaker A switches their language in the end of their conversation into Indonesian language. The speaker A ask for English word which is not understood in Indonesian language then the speaker B replies in English language. According to Heeti et al (2016) stated where the speaker encounters difficulty, they employ code switching as a strategy to enhance communication effectiveness.

### 2.3.2 Inter Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching occurs at clause or sentence boundaries and it can happen at the beginning or end of a sentence, such as the following example from Natalia (2022), as follow:

A : *"Hi, I'm Ali, I'm looking for Ms. Mia."*

B : *"Who?"*

A : *"Ms. Mia from Indonesia."*

B : *"Oh, I see, kamu orang Indonesia?"*

A : *"Iya, Tante."*

Based on the example above, in the first sentence, both speakers use English because they don't know each other's country of origin. However, when speaker B knows that speaker A is Indonesian, and then speaker B switches into Indonesia language at the end of the sentence. Speaker A then responds with Indonesian as well. Additionally, the conversation shows code-switching at the sentence level, classified as inter-sentential switching.

### 2.3.3 Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching

Emblematic switching involves a word or phrase from one language as a tag of a sentence in another language, such as "you know," "I mean," or "right?". Fanani et al (2018) stated that Tag switching usually happens in the end or in the beginning of sentence, for example:

Teacher: *"Well, nanti habis ini diambil ya jawabannya kemudian kita bahas satu per satu."*

The teacher uses the word tag switching "well" in English language at the beginning of the sentence then switches into the full sentence Indonesian language. The addition of the word "well" at the beginning of a sentence does not change the meaning of the whole sentence.

### 2.3.4 Establishing Continuity Switching

This type occurs when a speaker picks up or continues the language used by the previous speaker. Establishing Continuity Switching often happens in conversations where both speakers are bilingual or multilingual and may naturally switch between languages depending

on the topic of conversation being discussed. There is the example of the establishing continuity switching by Mardianingtyas et.al (2023) in her research, as follow:

S: *“Oh ya? To the airport?”*

F: *“To the airport, Jadi waktu aku berangkat ke Miss Universe, bandara Soekarno Hatta itu penuh dengan baju merah putih.”*

The example above shows the speaker S closed the utterance with an English phrase and Speaker F replied in English as well and then explained in Indonesia language.

#### 2.4 Review of Previous Studies

There are several researchers who have conducted the research about code switching and code mixing. Dealing with this research, the researcher takes some relevant researches which have been investigated, the first research by Silaban & Marpaung (2020) with the title An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One. The result of these research, there are two kinds of code mixing and code switching namely Inner code-mixing, outer code-mixing and internal code-switching, external code-switching. The second research by Salmawati (2020) with the research title An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching English Process at SMAN 5 Pinrang. The researcher found three types of code switching and two types of code mixing. The third research by Salsabil (2022) with the research title is Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used by Lecturers in Digital Learning. The result of this research shows that code-switching is used by lecturers in learning activities, namely the term inter-language and in terms of the form of the language used. Besides, code mixing used by lecturers in learning activities are inner code-mixing, outer code-mixing, and hybrid code-mixing.

Based on several previous studies, there are some similarities in this research, namely the three previous studies using qualitative as research method as well as in this research and analyzing the type of code mixing and code switching. In addition to similarities, there are also differences, namely the theory used to analyze and the object used in the research. In the second and third research using lecturer as research subjects, while in research one and this study using utterances of a person in video as a research object.

### 3. Methods

#### 3.1. Design

This research was conducted using a qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2016) qualitative research was defined as a method of investigating and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups attach to a social or human situation. Rather than relying on numerical data, qualitative research was a methodological technique that focused on investigating and understanding the meaning, attitudes, and experiences of individuals or groups. Furthermore, this research used a descriptive qualitative approach to explain and describe the utterances used by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Cited in Reyhan, 2019) qualitative research was a research procedure that produced descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior.

#### 3.2. Objects

The objects of this research were the code mixing and code switching utterances that occurred in the conversation between Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda on the Puella ID YouTube channel. The video was aired on July 2, 2023 with the title of the video is *“Kuliah Ke Luar Negeri Itu Perlu Gak sih? Cinta Laura x Maudy Ayunda”*. This research only focused on utterances of conversation by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda that were transcribed.

#### 3.3. Data and Sources of Data

Data was information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings. According to Zuldafril (Cited in Silaban et.al, 2020) defines data source was the origin from where information can be obtained. The source of data in this

research was taken from a YouTube video on the Puella ID channel entitled “*Kuliah Ke Luar Negeri Itu Perlu Gak sih? Cinta Laura x Maudy Ayunda*”. The data in this research was taken from a transcript of the YouTube video. The transcript contained utterances from the conversation between Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda on the YouTube video.

### 3.4. Data Collection

The most common data collection procedures used in qualitative research were observation, interviews, and documentation (Creswell, 2014). This research used documentation technique as the way to collect the data. Documentation technique was data collection carried out by collecting documents relevant to the object of research and documents could be written documents, visual documents, or audio documents (Utama, 2019). In collecting the data, the researcher used some techniques, first, the researcher downloaded the videos on Puella ID YouTube channel entitled “*Kuliah Ke Luar Negeri Itu Perlu Gak sih? Cinta Laura x Maudy Ayunda*”. Second, the researcher replayed the video and then listen it many times. Third, the researcher transcribed the utterances from conversation by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda. Fourth, the researcher selected the Indonesia – English code mixing and code switching.

### 3.5. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Hubberman (Cited in Wandu et.al, 2013) there were four stages in data analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. In the analysis of the data, the researcher used some techniques, first, data collection in this research used documentation technique. Second, data reduction in this research was identified and classified types of code mixing and code switching by reading the transcript and then given different color highlights based on each type. Third, data presentation in this research was placed in the table based on the results of the classification and identification of each data. Fourth, conclusion in this research involved were rechecked the data presentation and then described the data types of code mixing and code switching based on the theory.

## 4. Findings and Discussion

### 4.1 Finding Type of Code Mixing

The results of research on the words spoken in the conversation between Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda in one of the YouTube contents entitled “*Kuliah Ke Luar Negeri Itu Perlu Gak sih? Cinta Laura x Maudy Ayunda*” shows substantiation data of code mixing and code switching. The researcher found various types of code mixing and code switching used in their conversations. The analysis of code mixing was conducted based on Hoffman's theory, focusing on types such as Intra Sentential Mixing, Intra Lexical Mixing, and Involving a Change of Pronunciation. As a result of process data reduction, the researcher identified all instances of English - Indonesian code mixing within the video Cinta Laura dan Maudy Ayunda in Youtube is 69 data.

**Table 1. Percentage Type of Code Mixing**

NO	Type of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Intra Sentential Mixing	51	73,9%
2.	Intra Lexical Mixing	13	18,9%

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation	5	7,2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table, there are the description types of code-mixing that have been found:

#### 4.1.1 Intra Sentential Mixing

Through the finding data in the video, the researcher found fifty-one data of intra sentential mixing. Here are some of data that analyzed, as follow:

Data 1 *“Bintang tamu yang aku hadirin adalah salah satu bintang tamu yang kalian ada request sejak season 1 dan kita sekarang udah memasuki season 4.”*

The utterance above was spoken by Cinta Laura in her video. The dominant language she uses is Indonesian and then she adds the words "request" and "season" in her utterance. In Indonesian language "request" means "*permintaan*" and "season" means "*musim*". The speaker has the ability to use two languages so he inserts the word English in an Indonesian sentence. Cinta Laura's utterance shows intra sentential mixing because she mixes languages within the sentence boundary.

Data 2 *“Aku nggak sabar topik kita hari ini aku menarik banget dan jarang kamu membicarakan hal-hal ini di podcast podcast lain.”*

The sentence above is a fully Indonesian sentence with the addition of the English word "podcast" by the speaker. In Indonesian, the word "podcast" means "*siniar*". The context of using words podcasts in Indonesian sentences because podcast is more commonly used and often do not have the common word equations that are often used in Indonesian.

Data 3 *“Tapi aku bikin orang excited akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan.”*

In the sentence, the speaker adds the English word "excited" to the Indonesian sentence. The meaning of the word "excited" here in Indonesian means "*antusias* or *bersemangat*". The speakers want to use more energetic language to express their enthusiasm for the topic to be discussed. The use of code mixing in conversations can provide more expressive feel.

#### 4.1.2 Intra Lexical Mixing

The finding data in the video, the researcher found thirteen data of intra lexical mixing. Here several explanations of the data finding type of intra lexical mixing, as follow:

Data 8 *“Dalam konteks itu tentu kita harus belajar lebih mandiri karena professor-nya juga nggak ada yang ngomong sama parents kita kan.”*

There is an Indonesian suffix "*-nya*" in the word "professor" in an Indonesian sentence. The use of "*-nya*" in the word "professor-nya" is to provide a more specific and personalized context, show ownership or affiliation, and smooth the speech to sound more familiar in conversation.

Data 16 *“Mmmhh and actually itu sih mindset-nya kayak I don't feel very naturally smart at all.”*

In this sentence there is an Indonesian suffix "*-nya*" in the English word "mindset" in Indonesian sentences. The use of "*-nya*" helps to tie the sentence together grammatically and

gives it a more natural feel in Indonesian, clarifying the relationship between the subject and the experience being talked about.

Data 23 *“Bahwa saat anak bisa mengapresiasi process belajar itu akan lebih bermakna dan ber-value bagi mereka.”*

In the utterance above, it can be seen there is the Indonesian prefix “-ber” on the word of “value”. In Indonesian language, the meaning of “ber-value” is “bernilai”. The prefix "ber-" is used to give verbal form to a noun or adjective, indicating that something has value or becomes meaningful

#### 4.1.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

Based on the finding data, the researcher found five data types of involving a change of pronunciation. Here are the several descriptions of the data type of involving a change of pronunciation, as follow:

Data 8 *“Dalam konteks itu tentu kita harus belajar lebih mandiri karena professornya juga nggak ada yang ngomong sama parents kita kan.”*

There is the word "konteks" in Indonesian language which is a pronunciation like "context" in English words.

Data 20 *“Nah, so ini mungkin lumayan shocking juga kalau misalnya aku cerita tapi di aspek pendidikan.”*

There is the word "aspect" in English language which is a pronunciation like "aspek" in Indonesia words.

#### 4.2 Finding Type of Code Switching

The result of types of code switching, the researcher also found several types of code switching in the video. The analysis of data in types of code switching also used the theory from Hoffman that identified types such as intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching or tag switching, and establishing continuity switching. The researcher found 55 data type of code switching used in the video.

**Table 2. Percentage Types of Code Switching**

NO	Type of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Intra Sentential Switching	25	45,5%
2.	Inter Sentential Switching	15	27,3%
3.	Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching	3	5,4%



4.	Establishing Continuity Switching	12	21,8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the table, there is the description of the types of code switching that have been found and analyzed.

#### 4.2.1 Intra Sentential Switching

Based on the video, the researcher found twenty-five data of intra sentential switching, as follow:

Data 2 “*Dan hari ini topik nya menarik banget topik nya adalah the price of success dan apa yang membuat kita merasa utuh.*”

In the sentence, there is an Indonesian switch and English in the middle of the Indonesian sentence. The speakers may use this type to enrich or emphasize the topic "the price of success" by using terms that are already common or specific in English. The use of code switching can reflect a speaking style that is affected by the influence of English in the context of topics that are generally often discussed in a global or professional setting.

Data 16 “*You can. You should be able to always express your opinions again tergantung orang tuanya gimana tapi expressing your opinion itu gapapa cuman mungkin kita ga selalu bisa mendapatkan apa yang kita mau dibawah umur segitu ya.*”

The speaker switches the language at the beginning and middle of the sentences. The sentence is in the context of a discussion about the right and ability of people, especially children, to express their opinions. The use of English at the beginning of a sentence emphasizes the importance of being able to express opinions firmly and clearly.

#### 4.2.2 Inter Sentential Switching

As a result of the finding data, the researcher found fifteen data in the video. Here some description of the data, as follow:

Data 4 “*Well its really lovely to get you here, aku nggak sabar topik kita hari ini aku menarik banget dan jarang kamu membicarakan hal-hal ini di podcast podcast lain.*”

The sentences shows that the speaker switches the language into English language at the beginning of the Indonesian sentences. The sentence involves switching language between different sentences in one statement. The speakers use English at the beginning to give a formal or polite impression, as well as to demonstrate their bilingual ability, which can increase credibility or attractiveness.

Data 9 “*And so now that I married I have my own space, punya kebebasan lebih ada rasa lebih berdaya. Making my own decision simple things like choosing furniture atau you know creating system and processes in your house so that's been really nice.*”

The speaker switches the language at the beginning and in the end of the sentences in a sentence boundary. Inter sentential switching occurs when a sentence or clause in one language is followed by a sentence or clause in another language. In this sentence, there is some switching between English and Indonesian between the clauses.

### 4.2.3 Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching

As the result of the data, the researcher found three data in the video. Here the description, as follow:

Data 14 *“You know, temen-temen dirumah gausah jadi artis untuk tau perasaan ini tapi untuk temen-temen diluar sana yang punya pressure dari keluarga apa saran yang maudy bisa kasih agar mereka nggak ngerasa marah, sakit hati, atau dendam terhadap orang tua mereka.”*

The speaker uses the word tag switching “You know” in English language at the beginning then switch into Indonesia language. Those word at the beginning does not change meaning of the full sentences. According to Appel et al (Cited in Inten et.al, 2020) tag switching can contain the use of exclamation marks, tags, comma or parentheses in language different from the language used in the sentence for emphasis.

### 4.2.4 Establishing Continuity Switching

The data finding in the video, the researcher found twelve data. Here are some descriptions of the data establishing continuity switching, as follow:

Data 6 *“Cinta: Sekarang akhirnya udah menikah udah punya apa ya rumah sendiri, not living with your parents anymore.*

*Maudy: I think I don't know, aku gatau kalau fact ini tuh bakalan shoking.”*

The conversation began with Cinta making the statement that Maudy is now married and has her own house, no longer living with her parents. Maudy responded by saying that she wasn't sure if this fact would be shocking. Cinta uses Indonesian to provide context about Maudy's marital status, then Maudy uses establishing continuity switching type code switching by starting the sentence in English "I think" and then continuing in Indonesian to explain that she doesn't know if the fact would be surprising.

Data 14 *“Cinta: What's that something troubling for you?*

*Maudy: No for sure, karena kalau waktu aku lagi disana ya. ya and I when to the UK waktu sekolah dan di UK itu kita bener-bener dianggap adult, kayak people can drink, people do anything the day what at eighteen.”*

In the conversation above, it shows that Cinta asked using English then Maudy also answered in English then switch to Indonesian. Maudy used establishing continuity switching type code switching by starting her answer in Indonesian to explain her feelings, and then switching to English to give details about her experience in the UK, where she felt like an adult since the age of eighteen. Maudy's use of bilingualism allows her to express her personal experiences in more detail and gives the conversation a more personal feel.

## 4.3 Discussion

Based on the finding, the most dominant data found in code mixing is the intra-sentential mixing. The data shows that speakers often add English words in one sentence in Indonesian when communicating. Words that are often used by them such as so, introvert, moment, and guys. Other than additional words, speakers also often use additional English phrases in their utterances. Phrases used by speakers such as gap year, key ingredient, self-sustainable and so on. This shows the addition of English words and phrases in one Indonesian sentence indicates the type of intra sentential mixing. Besides, the Hoffman theory (1991) defined intra sentential mixing refers to someone utterances where two or more languages are mixed within a single

sentence, clause, or phrase. In line with the previous definition, Novedo et al (2018) defines intra sentential mixing is kind of mixing occurs in phrases, clause or sentence boundaries. Furthermore, the example data above shows intra sentential mixing because there are mixing between Indonesian and English in words, phrase and sentence boundaries.

Meanwhile, in code switching, the dominant type that is often used is intra sentential switching. Based on finding, it shows that the intra sentential switching type is the most dominant type. The data shows that speakers often add English sentences within Indonesian sentence. Haryanto et al (2021) stated that to indicate intra sentential code switching is the speaker such as uses English language than switches Indonesian language in one sentence. So, the data above shows the existence of intra sentential switching types in sentences or utterances. In the intra sentential mixing and intra sentential switching types, both have the same most dominant data used, because the two types of spoken sentences do not change the meaning between the data code mixing and code switching.

After explaining the dominance of each type of code mixing and code switching, this research also has advantages compared to the previous study in chapter two. The theory used in the previous study is different from the theory used in this research. The use of Hoffman's theory in this research is still relevant to use because the data is indicated in each type of code mixing and code switching. In addition, this research uses speech objects from famous artists in Indonesia, namely Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda to be researched, where the context is more unique and accessible. This research also showed different results from previous studies, namely the dominant type used in code mixing is the intra sentential mixing type and code switching is the intra sentential switching type. This research has important implications, being able to determine the use of language by bilingual speakers used by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda.

The use of code mixing and code switching by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda is influenced by several factors such as their educational backgrounds where both of them study abroad. Their academic and social experiences in an English-speaking environment influence their habits in using both languages. Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda have a social identity as bilingual or multilingual individuals, so they feel comfortable and skilled in using more than one language when communicating. Furthermore, Cinta Laura speaks English with an accent and intonation very similar to a native speaker. This is because she spent a lot of time living and studying abroad. Meanwhile, Maudy Ayunda speaks English with an Indonesian accent that is still audible, though clear and easy to understand. This reflects her highly educated but mostly Indonesian background. In addition, in the professional environments, they often interact with individuals with multiple languages, so the use of code mixing and code switching is a way to demonstrate their linguistic skills and facilitate more effective communication.

In line with the opinion of Suwito in Yohana et.al (2020), explaining the factors from the use of code mixing, namely a person's linguistic ability to use language in code by speakers and their conversation partners, their social background, level of education or attitude of the speaker. There are also factors the use of code switching by Doko et.al (2021) in their research, namely speaker switches language to the speaker partner for a purpose, speaker has the same background language as the partner speaker, to generate a sense of humor, and it's just for prestige.

## **5. Conclusion**

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda utilize for all types of code mixing and code switching in their utterances in YouTube videos. The researcher found for type of code mixing are intra sentential mixing, intra lexical

mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, in the type of code switching are intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching or tag switching, and establishing continuity switching. The dominant types in code mixing is intra sentential mixing, while in type of code switching is intra sentential mixing. The use of code mixing in communication is influenced by its identity and expertise in the use of two or more than two languages. Meanwhile, in the use of code switching there is an influence from previous speakers, so the language used can change depending on the person who spoke before at the time of the conversation.

This research not only enriches academic understanding of the phenomena of code mixing and code switching, but also provides a practical view of how multilingual communication can be utilize to build more inclusive and communities. In addition, the use of code mixing and code switching properly and correctly, not just for the aesthetic or show off, so that it can help someone to express their emotions and communication becomes effective with no difference in meaning.

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