
A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-Mixing in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's Utterance on Puella Id Podcast

Eva Meidi Kulsum^{1*}, R. Rahil Putri Al-Hamzah², Ayang Winda Sri Widianingsih³

^{1,2,3} Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Ma'soem

Jl. Raya Cipacing No.22, Cipacing, Kec. Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, Jawa Barat

*Email: evameidik@gmail.com

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis *code-mixing* dan alasan penggunaan *code-mixing* dalam interaksi social sebagai salah satu bentuk analisis sosiolinguistik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui observasi video dan analisis naskah yang ditranskrip dari video YouTube terpilih. Teknik pengumpulan data ini bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan lebih banyak informasi dengan mengamati partisipan, dan ruang lingkup yang perlu dilibatkan peneliti dalam penelitian. Prosedur pengumpulan data untuk penelitian ini dibagi menjadi beberapa tahap. Pertama menonton videonya. Kedua, membuat naskah dengan mentranskripsikan ujaran-ujaran tersebut. Selain itu, menyaring pernyataan-pernyataan yang mengandung campur kode. Agar datanya sistematis dan mudah dianalisis, dan akhirnya disusun menjadi tabel. Berdasarkan temuan yang ada, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ketiga jenis campur kode yang dikemukakan oleh Hoffmann (2014) digunakan, antara lain: campur kode intra sentensial dengan persentase 76,47%, persentase kode intra leksikal 7,35%. -pencampuran, dan melibatkan perubahan pengucapan yang menyumbang 16,17% dari total. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan empat alasan terjadinya campur kode; berbicara mengenai topik tertentu, bersikap tegas atau emosional terhadap sesuatu, pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi, dan mengekspresikan karakter kelompok.

Kata kunci: Code-Mixing, Video YouTube, Analisis Sosiolinguistik

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to describe the types of *code-mixing* and the reason for using the *code-mixing* in social interaction as a sociolinguistic analysis. It employed a descriptive qualitative method through video observation and script analysis that were transcribed from the selected YouTube video. These data collection techniques aimed to collect more information by observing the participant, and the scope that researcher needed to involve in the research. The data collection procedure for this study has been divided into numerous stages. At first, watched the video. Second, created a script by transcribing the utterances. Additionally, filtered out the statements that engaged in *code-mixing*. In order to make the data systematic and simpler to analyze, and finally arranged it into tables. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that all three types of *code-mixing* proposed by Hoffmann (2014) were employed, including: intra sentential *code-mixing* with the 76,47% percentage, 7,35% percentage of intra lexical *code-mixing*, and involving a change of pronunciation which accounted for 16,17% of the total. Additionally, this study found four reasons of *code-mixing*; talking about a particular topic, being emphatic or emotional about something, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group character.

Keywords: Code-Mixing, YouTube Video, Sociolinguistic Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

In communication context, language is usually used a tool that people in society use to communicate their emotions, needs, and thoughts. Human language is not through a system of voluntarily produced symbols, human language is an entirely human, intentional, and communicates means of transmitting thoughts, feelings, and wants. The human attitude is shaped by a language, which organizes and controls all actions. Ultimately, language attitudes reflect attitudes toward language users. The attitudes formed by humans towards language reflect their comprehension of the context and function of language. Language in society is done through communication. Therefore, language is essential for social interactions in daily life. Hence, people are able to comprehend each other through language. Since language and society have a strong link, thus, it can be inseparable. Language, according to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2021), is a system of nonsensical and illogical vocalizations employed in interpersonal communication. Language serves a crucial function as a tool for making connections between people. In essence, language is a collection of items, called "linguistic items", entities such as sounds, words, and grammatical structures. Humans converse with each other in multiple languages in different places of the world. In addition, Indonesia is a bilingual country consisting of a plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages. As a result, speaking languages other than their mother tongue, the national language, or even foreign languages when interacting with others in society has become common. Language is what people in a specific society talk about Wardhaugh & Fuller (2021). From its definition, it can be argued that a community is a group of individuals who unite for a certain purpose. As social beings, individuals of the community connect and communicate with one another through language to fulfill their needs. and necessities as social beings. Furthermore, language has a function to help human express feelings, though, and obtain information. In utilizing language to communicate with one another, users are required to comply with the conversational standards that are prevalent in the local community.

The study of language known as linguistics looks into this phenomenon circumstance. Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the interaction between language and society. According to Holmes & Wilson (2022), sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. Related to this view, the field of sociolinguistics examines the development and degree of language use in society, including talks of bilingual and multilingual languages. Additionally, according to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2021), with the aim of better understanding language structure and communication, sociolinguistics studies the relationships between language and society, and how individuals express their identities through language when interacting with others in a social setting. The related goal of language sociolinguistic is to find ways in which language study can contribute to a better understanding of social structure, and identifying the different types of language that are utilized in various social contexts. To better comprehend language structure and its role in social communication, sociolinguistics focuses on examining the relationship between language and societal communication which has a great deal of knowledge about language use, community social dynamics, and the ways in which individuals use language to express and create aspects of their social identities may be gained by analyzing how people use language in various social circumstances. Sociolinguistics discusses how language is used to convey social messages and why people communicate differently in different social circumstances. Spolsky (2014) defines sociolinguistics as the study of how language functions in society, how it varies, and how individuals understand various languages. Furthermore, sociolinguistics is the study of language in daily life, including how it functions in informal talks and media exposure, as well as the existence of laws, rules, and conventions related to language use in society. Thus, sociolinguistics is the ponder of the relationship between language and society Holmes & Wilson (2022). In essence, it is possible to summarize the definition of sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that investigates language in relation to community, variety, function, and language users

based on a few previous definitions that were contested by experts. Sociolinguists are required to know a code in sociolinguistics.

Codes are symbols that humans use to communicate or speak in a particular language, dialect, register, accent, or style in situations with significant reasons. As Sugiharto (2022) stated in one language or dialect there can be found some varieties within a single language or dialect. In a sociolinguistic context, a code is divided into code switching and code mixing. Code-mixing is usually found mainly in casual conversations when people combine their mother tongue and English. Code-mixing, according to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2021), is when speakers combine two different languages into a single statement. It will be quite simple to identify code-mixing in bilingual societies or among individuals who interact with other cultures on a regular basis. There will be a dominant language in the code-mixing processes, or one language that dominates the others. The most common forms for it include words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and idioms.

Code-mixing is the condition where a bilingual speaks two languages fluently in specific contexts without altering any details, this is known as language mixing. Code-mixing occurs spontaneously (Rasul, 2013) and unspecified (Hutriani, 2019) in a certain situation. In addition to code-mixing, another phenomenon that occurs in bilingual or multilingual cultures is code-switching. Code-switching differs from code-mixing in that it involves moving from one dialect to another within a single sentence. Mujiono & Suharto (2017) define code-mixing as a communication strategy used by bilingual groups whose members are able to converse in two languages. Especially in this modern era, there are certainly many people using and mixing more than one language in communicating with the reason for the use of code-mixing. The use of this code mix occurs with their close friends in Indonesian and English. Code-mixing is the term used to describe the occurrence in the field of sociolinguistics. Some Indonesian content creator use this word, particularly those who are public figure that are abroad. In their regular conversations, they automatically employed code-mixing.

According to Hoffmann (2014), there are a few reasons for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages. First, interjection is a short exclamation such as duh!, hey!, oh!, shit!, etc. There are no grammatical rules in an interjection, but the speaker usually uses them in the conversation. Second, repetition used for clarification, and emphatic about something (expressing solidarity). For example, when our friend is sick and we message her "get well soon ya, biar cepet kuliah lagi" and so on. Additionally, speaker use code-mixing to express things to make them easier to understand and highlight a specific point. Considered to the previously definitions, the researcher figured out that code-mixing is a phenomenon that occurs in bilingual or multilingual societies where speakers use language that they mix (word for word or phrase for phrase) from one language to another throughout a discussion or conversation. Hoffmann (2014) categorizes code-mixing into three main groups; (1) intra-sentential code-mixing, (2) intra-lexical code-mixing, and (3) a change in pronunciation.

Since sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the interaction between language and society, a lot of researchers have contributed to its significance and function to better comprehend language structure and its role in social communication. Sociolinguistics requires a code as a symbol that humans use to communicate or speak in a particular language, dialect, register, accent, or style in situations with significant reasons. Thus, this research focuses on examining the relationship between language and societal communication using code as code-mixing. Similarly, some studies have looked into particular analyses in the sociolinguistics context. As in Ikhsani (2012) entitled "Code-Mixing in the Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February 2013 Edition". The findings of the research show that there are 103 cases classified into three types of code mixing, which are insertion, alternation,

and congruent lexicalization. Unlike this study, which has a different focus of the analysis, the recent study analyzes the code-mixing types on a podcast as a spoken language rather than written language. This research provides code-mixing types into three types of code-mixing; intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. As explained above this research addresses the unexplored gap. this study aims to find out the types and the reasons for code-mixing performed by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda as public figures, models, activists, writers, singers, and authors who serve as insightful content creators using mixed Indonesian and English, on podcast channels "PUELLA ID PODCAST" Entitled The consequences of success and what makes us feel whole. Therefore, this study is essential because it emphasizes the necessity of learning sociolinguistics as a way of societal communication context, in a particular language, dialect, register, accent, or style in situations with significant reasons. Additionally, it provides students with insight into the types of code- mixing as well as the opportunity to reflect on their social interactions. Moreover, Indonesian students live in a bilingual country consisting of a plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages which allows speaking languages other than their mother tongue.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method as a complex social reality by describing, classifying, and analyzing naturally. There is an attempt to describe, take notes, analyze and interpret the conditions currently occur. In other words, descriptive study aims to obtain information about the current state and the relationship between each variable. According to Richards (2020), qualitative research is a comprehensive process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting narrative and visual data to obtain an understanding of a particular phenomenon. Nassaji (2015) mentioned that descriptive research has the goal of describing a phenomenon and its characteristics. Additionally, Nazir (2017) clarifies that the descriptive method is a method of researching the state of human groups, objects, conditions, systems of thought, or events in the present. Furthermore, based on this understanding, the descriptive qualitative research method is a study that explains how to understand the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, language, motivation, action, holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences.

The method of collecting the data is by observation that considered as important data in qualitative research. Thus, this research, employed video observation, and script analysis that are transcribed from the selected YouTube video. These data collection techniques aim to collect more information by observing the participant, and the scope that researcher needed to involve in the research. Additionally, Creswell (2012), defines observation as the process of the researcher to get information effectively. The data collection procedure for this study has been divided into numerous stages. At first, the writers watched the video numerous times. Second, the writers created a script by transcribing the utterances. Additionally, the authors filtered out the statements that engaged in code-mixing. In order to make the data systematic and simpler to analyze, the authors finally arranged it into tables.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As defined by Crystal (2011), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on all aspects of the relationship between language and society. In addition to Holmes & Wilson (2022), sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. Related to this view, the field of sociolinguistics examines the development and degree of language use in society, including talks of bilingual and multilingual languages. In order to better comprehend language structure and its role in social communication, sociolinguistics focuses on examining the relationship between language and societal communication. Sociolinguistics discusses how language is used to convey social messages and why

people communicate differently in different social circumstances. Spolsky (2014) defines sociolinguistic is the study of how language functions in society, how it varies, and how individuals understand various languages. The related goal of language sociolinguistic is to find ways in which language study can contribute to a better understanding of social structure, and identifying the different types of language that are utilized in various social contexts. Furthermore, sociolinguistics is the study of language in daily life, including how it functions in informal talks and media exposure, as well as the existence of laws, rules, and conventions related to language use in society. Thus, sociolinguistics is the ponder of the relationship between language and society (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). In essence, it is possible to summarize the definition of sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that investigates language in relation to community, variety, function, and language users based on a few previous definitions that were contested by experts.

Considered to the previously definitions, the researcher sums up that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. It looks at how social constructs like ethnicity, gender, age, socioeconomic class, and geography affect language use, which in turn affects and reflects identities and social structures. The descriptive study of sociolinguistics examines how language use affects society such as cultural norms, expectations, and context, influence language use. Thus, the purpose of sociolinguistic is to better understand language structure and communication processes by examining the relationships between language and society. The followings are the essential of sociolinguistic according to Pieter (2000). a. Language variation: How language varies across different social groups and contexts. b. Language attitudes: The beliefs and attitudes that people hold towards different languages, dialects, and ways of speaking. c. Language change: How languages evolve over time, often influenced by social factors. d. Multilingualism: The use of multiple languages by individuals and societies. e. Language policy and planning: The efforts by institutions and governments to promote or regulate language use. f. Discourse analysis: The study of language in use, including spoken and written discourse in social contexts. g. Overall, sociolinguistics explores the complex interplay between language and the social, cultural, and political factors that shape how we use and perceive language.

To sum up, Sociolinguistic is the connection of macro linguistic that studies the relationship between society and language, as the usage of language in multilingual speech communities (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). Sociolinguistics is concerned with examining the relationship between language and society in order to gain a thorough understanding of language structure and communication function. Similarly, language sociology seeks to determine how language study can contribute to a better understanding of social structure by examining the various ways that language is used in society.

The research findings are presented in this section in two sections: first, a description of the types of code-mixing based on theory of Hoffmann (2014); second, a discussion of the reason for code-mixing based on theory. Through the transcription of people's spoken words into written form, the researchers summarize this research using a linguistic form. These two objectives are presented in the following subsequently.

3.1 Types of Code-Mixing

According to Johansson et al. (2020), a code is any kind of communication used by two or more individuals. In addition to Pieter (2000), code-mixing is a study that explores the comprehension of combining two or more languages in a given speech. However, informal settings are the main feature of code-mixing (Kim, 2006). As Holmes & Wilson (2022)views cultural, social, educational, economic, and individual characteristics are among the various aspects that influence code-mixing. Furthermore, referring to Hudson (1996) in Ouma (2014), code mixing occurs when two proficient bilingual people

converse in a different language without the circumstances changing at all. In bilingual societies like Indonesia, code-mixing is occurred by the insertion of English phrases. Moreover, the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture has designated English as the primary foreign language that students need to acquire. Accordingly, English is the foreign language that Indonesians have mastered the most (Isadaud et al., 2022). This is due to the English language having a significant role in business, politics, education, and the media, among other spheres of society (Crystal, 2011). Furthermore, according to Hadi (2013), owing of the internet's continued influence and globalization, people have more opportunities to communicate with people from across the world, which has a significant impact on these people's ability to acquire and speak different languages. Indonesian bilingualism refers to the capability of an individual speaker or a group of speakers to use more than one language. Pieter (2000) showed that almost 50% of people worldwide are regarded as bilingual. Bilingualism arises as a variety of social contexts. The most obvious factor is immigration, which is impacted by the economics, politics, education, religion, and natural disasters in addition to transmigration.

Therefore, there is a huge tendency for people with bilingualism to employ a variety of linguistic (language) varieties. The usage of code-mixing is one instance of these linguistic variances. Code-mixing is the mixed code of words or phrases in a sentence from two dissimilar grammatical systems and occurs as the result of bilingualism (Hoffmann, 2014). Based on previous definitions, the researcher conclude that code-mixing is a phenomenon that occurs in a bilingual or multilingual community where a bilingual is proficient in speaking two different languages without changing any details in certain situations.

Three categories of code mixing are distinguished by Pieter (2000) and Hoffmann (2014): (1) Intra-sentential code-mixing, which include nouns, verbs, and adjectives in addition to phrases like noun and adverbial phrases. "Untuk night time skincare aku memakai avoskin," "First impression kamu apa?" are examples of this type. (2) Intra-lexical code-mixing, which takes place within a word boundary and consists of affixation that may be divided into two categories: prefix and suffix. This type of code-mixing occurs during an individual's speech. "packagingnya" and "applicatornya" packagingnya pump, which translate to "the packaging" and "the applicator," are an example of this type. (3) and the last type is Involving a Change of Pronunciation, which occurs the phonological level, as when Indonesian people pronounce an English word, but adjust it to the Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word "product" that became "produk", the pronunciation of this word changed from /'prɒdʌkt/ into /'prɔ:duk/. In addition, the word "rekomen" e.g aku mau rekomendasi kalian skincare, should be "recommend" in English. The pronunciation of this word changes from /'prɒdʌkt/ into /'prɔ:duk/. All examples above include the change of phonological structure.

Based the theories above, the researcher used Hoffmann (2014) theory to analyze the data. From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is found that the three types of code mix proposed by Hoffman are found in the video. First, there are 68 data found which are categorized into 52 with a percentage of 76.47% as intra-sentential code mix. In this type, the language used is Indonesian-English. Second, 5 data with the smallest percentage of 7.35% are grouped into intra-lexical code mix. Finally, 11 data with the second percentage level of 16.17% are grouped as code mixes involving pronunciation changes. Table 1 thus provides a summary of the research findings related to the various forms of code.

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing

No	Types of Code-Mixing	Occurences (Utterances)	Percentage %
1	Intra-sentential code-mixing	52	76,47%
2	Intra-lexical code-mixing	5	7,35%
3	Involving change of pronunciation	11	16,17%

a. Intra-sentential code-mixing

Code-mixing on a phrase, clause, or sentence border is referred to as intra-sentential code-mixing. The results then showed that Cinta Laura and Mudy Ayunda had mixed intrasentential codes in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Words were the first type of intrasentential code-mixing that Maudy employed. "One or more morphemes that can stand alone in a 3language" is the definition of words in linguistics (Crystal, 2011). These examples might be produced in speech or writing. Thus, it can be said that a word can be defined as a meaningful unit in a language, either in spoken or written.

Table 2. Category of words

Data	Types of code-mixing
Cukup terpaku secara <i>subconscious</i>	
Tapi aku pengen bikin orang <i>excited</i> akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan	
Sebenarnya orang tua aku tuh bukan yang <i>cushy</i> gitu loh secara akademis	
Aku memiliki <i>trigger</i> yang kuat	<i>Intra-sentential code-mixing (category of words)</i>
Kayak selalu ngerasa kayak dikejar-kejar waktu gitu loh apalagi ya kita secara masyarakat itu selalu punya <i>milestone</i> kayak, oh pada saat kamu 17, 21, 25 30, kamu harusnya punya semua hal-hal ini.	

Those are translated into: (1) Cukup terpaku secara *subconscious*. "quite *subconsciously fixated*", (2) Tapi aku pengen bikin orang *excited* akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan "But ", I want to make people excited about what we're going to talk about", (3) Sebenarnya orang tua aku tuh bukan yang *cushy* gitu loh secara akademis "Actually, my parents are not that *cushy academically*", (4) Aku memiliki *trigger* yang kuat " I have a strong *trigger*", (5) Kayak selalu ngerasa kayak dikejar-kejar waktu gitu loh apalagi ya kita secara masyarakat itu selalu punya *milestone* kayak, oh pada saat kamu 17, 21, 25 30, kamu harusnya punya semua hal-hal ini "I always feel like I'm chasing time, especially as a society that has milestones, oh by the time you're 17, 21, 25 30, you should have all these things". Based on the theory that Hoffman put

forward this situation is called intra-sentential code-mixing. Since Maudy inserts the word within the sentence boundaries so it is called intra sentential code-mixing. The second category was in the form of phrase and sentence.

Table 3. Category of phrase and sentences

Data	Types of code-mixing
Without further ado, langsung aja aku introduce guest star hari ini	
Topiknya adalah the price of success dan apa yang membuat kita merasa utuh	
Well, it's really lovely to have you here	
I'm kinda scared. Jiwa kompetitif kamu harus keluar, so. Okay.	
In some way, aku tuh gak pernah ngerasa Pinter	<i>Intra-sentential code-mixing (category of phrase and sentences)</i>
Oh my God, aku nyembuhin dia langsung.	
Sekarang aku merasa punya self-sustainable Jadi aku tuh sempat punya hubungan yang kurang baik lah with my career	
Aku research out	
Tapi what if he's like somebody else? What if we found somebody else? Oh, right, right, right. Okay.	

b. Intra-lexical code-mixing

The second type of code-mixing is called Intra lexical code-mixing, which means a type of code-mixing that occurs within a word boundary. For intra lexical code-mixing was shown on word "mindsetnya" which is mindset is an English word, She mixes Indonesian and English in this utterance in the word boundary. Therefore, this utterance is categorized as intra-lexical code-mixing. "mindsetnya jadi berubah" The mindset has changed.

c. Code-mixing involves a change of pronunciation

The last type of code-mixing involves a change of pronunciation. It can be said that this type occurred in the phonological level. This kind typically appears in words that are essentially

English in origin but have been modified to Indonesian with different phonemes and spellings. For code-mixing involves a change of pronunciation was shown on word; *subjektif*, *spesial*, *positif*, *efektif*, *opini*, *negatif*, dan *autentik* that should be pronounced /səb'dʒek.tɪv/, /'speʃ.əl/, /'pɑ:.zə.tɪv/, /'pɑ:.zə.tɪv/, /'neg.ə.tɪv/, /ɑ:'θen.tɪk/. Thus, it is determined that these examples involve a change in pronunciation.

3.2 Reason of Code-Mixing

Typically, code-mixing occurs under specific circumstances. In spite of educational, societal, and economic constraints, bilingual or multilingual individuals are probably use mix languages for a few reasons Hoffmann (2014). These include the following: (1) some bilingual people prefer to use code-mixing to speak about a particular theme that is different from their everyday language; (2) code-mixing happens when people want to make suggestions or something important; (3) being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity); (4) interjection, which is a brief exclamation like *duh!*, *hey!*, or *oh!*; (5) and expressing group character. In addition to Adenugba (2016), other justifications for code-mixing include discussing a certain topic, displaying group identity or solidarity, being enthusiastic about something, and repetition used to provide explanation. This research found four reasons out of seven from the data which are presented in the table as follows;

- 1) Being emphatic about something (expressing solidaritas). Usually, when someone speaking in a language other than their mother tongue want to express something strongly, he or she will accidentally or purposely blend his second language with his mother tongue. It was reflected in the following sentences:
"Tapi aku pengen bikin orang excited akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan", "well, it's really lovely to have you here", "Oh my God, aku nyembuhin dia langsung"
- 2) Talking about a particular topic. On occasion, people will rather speak in one language than another while discussing a specific subject. A speaker may occasionally feel more at ease and liberated when expressing their innermost thoughts in a language other than their native tongue. Such as in the sentence below:
"Topiknya adalah the price of success dan apa yang membuat kita merasa utuh", "Sekarang aku merasa punya self-sustainable".
- 3) Religion used for clarification. It can be seen in the following script:
"Tapi what if he's like somebody else? What if we found somebody else? Oh, right, right, right. Okay."
- 4) Expressing group characters. Group identification can also be expressed through code mixing. Academics in their own discipline groups communicate in a clearly different fashion from other groups, as has already been mentioned in the following sentence:
"Sebenarnya orang tua aku tuh bukan yang cushy gitu loh secara akademis"

The first instance of code-mixing that Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayundan disclose is when they introduce a topic by saying, "Today's topic is about college." which is the subject matter that the podcast will talk about. Furthermore, Maudy Ayunda's utterance, "now I feel self-sustainable," provides further insight into her character as an academic success with a stable life. Therefore, these two are among the reasons for code-mixing of talking a certain subject. Secondly, the statement "I want to make people excited about what we are going to talk about" has a basis in empathy reason of code-mixing. Maudi Ayunda shows empathy for the audiences in this instance. The next reason of code-mixing repetition used for clarification. For example, "What if he's like somebody else? What if we discovered another person? Oh, you're right, all right. Alright. In addition is to express group character "Actually, my parents are not that cushy academically" is expressed through code-mixing. The analysis through the scripts and video that were done is shown 4 reasons for the usage of code-mixing above.

4. CONCLUSION

This section presented the final results of the many types of code mixing that appear in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's utterances through PUELLA ID PODCAST. In addition, this research identifies the reasons for using code-mixing in social interactions. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that all three types of code-mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991) were employed, including: intra sentential code-mixing with the 76,47% percentage, 7,35% percentage of intra lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation which accounted for 16,17% of the total. Additionally, this study found four reasons of code-mixing; talking about a particular topic, being emphatic or emotional about something, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group character.

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