



Analysis Types of Code Mixing used from the Ruang Sandi Podcast video with Cinta Laura

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Abstract

This research focuses on Code Mixing Analysis in Sandi's Podcast with Cinta Laura. This research purposes to describe the types of code mixing and its occurrence. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the data. The research data collected from Sandi's YouTube channel entitled Podcast Room with High Motivation Love Achieves Many Things at a Young Age, Sandi Uno "LUAR BIASA!". The study results were described in a video of 18.13 minutes, and researchers wrote down as many as 72 code mixes. The most dominant code mix occurs with the insertion type, which has 41 code mixes. Sandi and Cinta Laura are bilingual because they can speak two languages. This research also shows that Cinta Laura is the one who more often uses code mix from Indonesian into English, and it can be concluded that code mix occurs in every native speaker to communicate.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code-mixing, YouTube social Media, Insertion

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the means used in communicating with fellow human beings. With language, people can more easily interact and understand the meaning conveyed. Language as communication used by society every day is in oral form. Indonesian is the primary language used by the people of Indonesia, and local languages are the mother tongue. Language is arbitrary and is used for interaction and other uses by humans. In the exchange process, it is done using good language.

Communication is passing on general information and knowledge from an individual to another person. (Keyton 2010)Communication is a form of information that will be transferred to the recipient of information verbally and non-verbally. Communication is conveying messages to help sustain the provision of information to others so that different interpretations do not occur. The interaction can done in oral and written form. In ancient times, distance was the main problem for humans to interact or communicate, so they usually conveyed orally. Nowadays, much communication exists, including non-verbal communication, such as using

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social media in YouTube programs. An example is podcasts, which are like talk shows.

People today use more than one language when communicating in one language, especially in our digital future. As an international language, English should be the second most widely spoken language worldwide. In sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism are an interesting phenomenon to study. Bilingualism is a condition where a person may use more than one or two languages. Bilingual and multilingual people contribute to code-mixing. Code-mixing is when one speaker mixes one language with other languages in their speaking activities.

According to (Wardhaugh 2005), communication between individuals involves using codes as a communication system when conversing with each other. For example, two people who are bilingual speakers, namely those with access to two codes through code-switching and code-mixing. Code-switching and code-mixing often occur during bilingual speakers' speech and can occur together, but sometimes they are used in different contexts. Code-switching has been described as a usage that alternates with code-mixing, where both terms refer to either variety of language fusion (Retnawati and Mujiyanto 2015). "Code-switching and code-mixing" refer to the use of two languages in communication, while "code-mixing" is the change from one language to another in the same conversation or the exact text, either orally or in writing. (Hoffman, n.d.) explains that code-mixing is an event between mixing languages that are one or two words when communicating by speaking. (Muysken 2000) explains that code-mixing is generally classified into three kinds, namely insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lexicalization (dialect), and the most frequent variant of code-mixing in society is insertion code-mixing. The author defines insertion as the insertion of content (lexical items or whole constituents) by one language into another.

1. Insertion is code-mixing understood as something similar to borrowing, the insertion of a foreign lexical phrase within a given structure.
2. Alterations occur among clausal alternations that change when a speaker mixes their language with phrases.
3. Congruent Lexicalization is a dialectal effect of using language.

These brief definitions clearly show that code-switching and mixing have the same language. Code-mixing is commonly found in daily conversations as well as on social media. Social media is a place for users to communicate remotely and more efficiently. Indonesian people are familiar with social media, especially YouTube. Almost everyone uses YouTube to find information, sound, and entertainment. YouTube Media is an application service with various features that make it easy for users to watch, upload, save, and share a video. Then, a live feature can see directly when the video takes place, making it easier for someone to interact with others. This research uses one of the videos from the YouTube channel Ruang Sandi. A previous study highlighted using code mixing to convey information effectively, especially when speakers switch between languages for contextual reasons. However, no in-depth analysis of the context or function drives code-mixing. The previous researcher's goal focused on analyzing code mixing without describing the types and functions in detail; therefore, this study explores more

deeply the use of code-mixing in Indonesian discourse through the YouTube platform, which is being widely used in social media, especially among young people today because YouTube platform which is being widely used on social media, especially among young people today.

Cinta Laura and Sandiaga Uno are public figures from entertainment and national politics. They have achieved many careers. Sandiaga Uno, apart from being a public figure in the world of politics, is also a content creator on YouTube. He uses YouTube for podcasts as material for discussing a topic, which can be listened to like podcasts in general and uploaded to videos. Meanwhile, Cinta Laura is a talented Indonesian artist and singer who is German. Cinta Laura is also a model and has received several awards. In this video, Sandiaga Uno invited Cinta to be the guest star in his podcast, and they communicate using two languages in daily conversations. In this case, this article will discuss how code-mixing is used in videos and the types.

Therefore, in this research, the writer is attracted to analyze code-mixing that can be used in daily conversations in Indonesia and in all people who use code-mixing in their speech. In this research, those code-mix conversations between Cinta Laura and Sandiaga Uno are interesting to study because the discussion in the podcast happened naturally. Therefore, the researcher wants to know what code mixes are used to express more meaning in their speech. This study aims to identify the different types and functions of code-mixing in Cinta Laura and Sandiaga Uno's conversation. This incident is common in daily talks where everyone uses code-mixing in their discussions, such as using English, a foreign language in Indonesia, so when they do not know a sentence or word in English or Indonesian, they switch to Indonesian and English to convey information.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to determine the code mixing used by Cinta Laura in the official YouTube channel Ruang Podcast Sandi entitled *Dengan Motivasi Tinggi Cinta Raih Banyak Hal Di Usia Muda*, Sandi Uno "It is AMAZING!" with a duration of 18 minutes 13 seconds uploaded on 17 July 2020. 1.3 million people have watched it. (Hammersley 2012) mentions that qualitative research is a kind of research that emphasizes words more than numbers in gathering and analyzing data. (E. Silalahi 2015) also argues that qualitative research is descriptive because the researcher is interested in the processes, values, and understanding obtained through the words. In line with what is stated by (Dey 1993), qualitative methods produce materials in the form of notes, interview transcripts, documents, and videos. The data were collected: gathering data by finding the text transcript of the official YouTube channel Ruang Podcast Sandi, analyzing data by reading the transcript of the video Ruang Podcast Sandi entitled *Dengan Motivasi Tinggi Cinta Raih Banyak Hal Di Usia Muda*, Sandi Uno "It's AMAZING! The text then classifies the data based on the types of code-mixing that appear and the last concluding data collected from the video.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

After collecting data on the words found in the transcript of the Ruang Sandi Podcast Video with Cinta Laura, the author provides a table showing the findings of code-mixing. From the previous article, which focused more on analyzing code-mixing and its types, in this article, the author focuses more on analyzing code-mixing and its kinds in more detail. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find code-mixing.

Table 1. The Code Mixing Analysis

NO	Utterances	Type of code-mixing	Time
1.	Well, thank you very much Cinta Laura udah mau datang ke podcast ruangsandi where we talk good vibe only.	Alternation	(0.38)
2.	And i have been following your career dari masih muda banget, terus sekolahnya di mana terus You went into very good school and I just betul-betul banggalah orang Indonesia bisa masuk ke sekolah yang sulit ya Colombia itu kan one of the top school of the world	Alternation	(0.42)
3.	Ada yang bilang nih cantik pintar multitalenta sangat peduli Pada penampilan hobi hidup sehat. This is Cinta Laura Kiehl. So, how are you?	Insertion	(1.07)
4.	I'm great thank you. Aku baru sebenarnya operasi gigi. Kenapa? aku punya gigi susu yang nggak pernah lepas, akhirnya aku cabut beberapa hari yang lalu. Makannya kalo hari ini ngomongnya agak aneh sedikit karena masih ada jahitan	Insertion	(1.18)
5.	Iya itu kalau ke dokter gigi, Covid complaints protokolnya gimana? oh my god, it's amazing. Kalo di dokter gigi aku semua nurse dan dokter giginya pakai hametsu, sarung tangan, pakai masker.	Insertion	(1.35)
6.	Wah pokoknya semua gearnya komplit dan aku merasa sangat save Karena aku tahu mereka sangat ikutin protokol dan bersih sekali mereka semua sangat hati-hati	Congruent Lexicalization	(1.40)
7.	Mereka mengharuskan kita di cek dulu nggak? rapid test dulu nggak? Kalau klinik yang aku, iya minta rapid test dan untungnya aku punya	Insertion	(2.02)
8.	Nah yang kita tahu nih cinta ini kan Enggak cuman tinggal di Indonesia ya. Actually you're world citizen bener ya?	Insertion	(2.10)

9.	Dan menetap juga di Amerika, you went to school in New York city , nah pas psbb sekarang ini kemarin di bali. So, why Bali?	Alternation	(2.22)
10	So, technically bali is my home karena Papa Mama aku rumahnya di sana dan waktu pspb aku ngerasa One of safer in bali karena Bali sangat-sangat kosong.	Insertion	(2.31)
11	Kedua kayaknya ini waktu yang baik untuk catch up dengan keluarga aku dan spend quality time dengan mereka, karena you never know kan life is short biarpun orang tuaku sehat, siapa tau ini adalah opportunity terakhir dimana aku bisa bener” spend time dengan mereka, mengapresiasi mereka.	Insertion	(2.51)
12	Apalagi sebagai anak muda yang sibuk kan selalu ada ini itu, there always excuses not to see my parents. So I found that was the perfect time to be with them, and it made the right decision	Alternation	(3.09)
13	How’s Bali? I haven’t been to bali udah sembilan bulanan. Biasanya kan tiap bulan sekali ke Bali	Alternation	(3.22)
14	Amazing.. mm.. Aku sedih yang pasti karena ekonomi balikan tergantung dengan tourism dan karena sekarang sangat kosong a lot of people suffering.	Insertion	(3.26)
15	Tapi kalo ditanya secara lifestyle di Bali gimana, selama dua setengah bulan aku disitu, setiap hari aku bisa menghirup bisa menghirup udara segar, setiap hari bisa olahraga bisa makan sehat dan hidupnya tuh teratur sekali. So, i can’t complain and i know i’m lucky. Gak semua orang bisa punya opportunity seperti itu, makanya aku bilang aku bersyukur karena Tuhan udah memberi aku kehidupan yang sangat nyaman	Insertion	(3.38)
16	So, being grateful juga dapat hikmah ya dari covid-19 ini kita bisa lihat dan pariwisata ini kan 10% daripada Jobs credit from the tourism industry dan particularly Bali ya.	Insertion	(4.08)
17	Di Bali juga work from home kan So, you have been productive?	Alternation	(4.31)
18	Ya, I’ve been very productive dan aku selalu bilang ini di setiap interview, and I’m such a discipline person, and I’m so organized , jadi selama di Bali aku punya timetable, and this is how I always live.	Alternation	(4.35)

19	Aku punya timetable pokoknya nggak boleh bangun diatas jam 7 pagi. Itu tuh dah paling siang tapi usually aku bangun setengah enam	Insertion	(4.50)
20	Jadi aku punya timetable sendiri supaya setiap hari walaupun work from home dan mungkin banyak orang ngerasa bosan aku selalu isi dengan kegiatan supaya aku enggak go crazy gitu	Insertion	(5.07)
21	Saya aja tuh nggak jadi terima daftar di adfly gitu loh. Nah itu gimana cara, How you balanced things?	Alternation	(6.00)
22	Aku ter discover oleh seorang casting director 2006, waktu aku umur 12	Congruent Lexicalization	(6.07)
23	Sinetron pertama aku tayang Aku umur 13 2007 dan dari situ things choose happen overnight.	Alternation	(6.18)
24	Bener-bener nggak keplan , karena aku emang orangnya sangat ambitious sangat discipline sangat competitive.	Congruent Lexicalization	(6.24)
25	Bener-bener nggak ke plan, karena aku emang orangnya sangat ambitious sangat discipline sangat competitive.	Insertion	(6.24)
26	Aku ngerasa Oke, You know what? I can do it. I can balance my education and my career, and I can also be atlet.	Alternation	(6.31)
27	Karena selain aku nge balanced sekolah dan kerjaan aku, waktu itu aku juga atlet basket, atlet lari di sekolah.	Congruent Lexicalization	(6.37)
28	Kenapa akhirnya tahun 2011 setelah aku diterima di Columbia University. Aku bilang ok, you know what let me focus my education.	Alternation	(6.47)
29	Dan aku karirnya kalau lagi summer holiday aja atau winter holiday.	Insertion	(6.54)
30	Aku percaya bahwa salah satu obligation kita sebagai public figure itu menjadi leader yang baik.	Insertion	(6.59)
31	Nggak hanya untuk fans kita tapi just people in general.	Alternation	(7.05)
32	Dan aku sangat sedih setiap banyak orang pikir kalo stereotype artis itu biasanya enggak pintar. I like, you know what, that's not true. I know so many intelligent public figures. They do not necessarily have to go, I feel, but are not smart, you know. And I feel education always guarantee intelligence.	Alternation	(7.07)

33	But anyway my point is, you know what orang tuaku, mereka berdua orang yang sangat intelligence.	Insertion	(7.29)
34	Orang-orang yang sangat sukses aku nggak mau sampai di bawah. Mereka harus sama atau lebih eh ataupun see you there is. That's one. Two, there is no shortage of knowledge.	Alternation	(7.34)
35	Lebih banyak knowledge yang bisa kita dapetin lebih baik.	Insertion	(7.43)
36	Ingat nggak Profesor ini bilang apa, now I don't remember, but going to university really helped me figure out how to view the world and how you look at things from different perspective, but it told me to handle things.	Alternation	(7.56)
37	So, How many different cultures itu is another side probably this experience that you cannot get if you don't go to college gitu. Ada, this is my research applied for ten universities or TOP university in the world dan semuanya diterima.	Alternation	(8.13)
38	Dan juga ketemu berbagai orang dengan background berbeda-beda itu juga sangat valuable	Insertion	(8.18)
39	Dan itu experience kita nggak bisa dapetin kalau kita nggak kuliah aku rasa.	Insertion	(8.24)
40	Ya, and going to school in Columbia, New York, which is like the melting pot.	Alternation	(8.29)
41	Tapi anyway, why did you pick 2 majors together? Psychology and Sastra Jerman. Karena jarang kira-kira anak muda jaman sekarang mau ambil jurusan sastra Jerman dan 2 jurusan at the same time	Insertion	(9.01)
42	Pertama-tama aku harus bilang kenapa aku apply ke 10 sekolah karena emang aku competitive.	Insertion	(9.21)
43	Harusnya pembuktian itu buat diri kita sendiri, but I'm not gonna lie, when our seventeen apply to those schools. I did want because I am competitive.	Alternation	(9.38)
44	Tapi kedua karena aku ingin buktiin like Hey this me Cinta Laura you have in our head its complete me my stop. And, like, you won't approve here. I got all this school because I worked hard.	Alternation	(9.47)
45	Tapi sekarang kalau aku pikir and right respect. Harusnya Aku enggak enggak seperti itu.	Insertion	(10.02)

46	Harusnya biarin aja, let them think, what they wanna think and justin out love my life the way I wanna love it.	Alternation	(10.09)
47	But anyway, kenapa akhirnya aku pilih Columbia University. I <i>para os gonna go to school in California.</i>	Insertion	(10.16)
48	Aku udah hampir sure , waktu itu aku akan ke Stanford karena pilihannya Stanford, Berkeley, Columbia, ya this is my Top 3.	Insertion	(10.24)
49	Kalau Stanford kan kalau autumn at the beautiful. Ya, but I like four seasons.	Insertion	(10.41)
50	Jadi waktu itu, lagi-lagi balik ke competitiveness. Oh my God, only 6.2% of people who apply. Can I actually get in? I should choose the school.	Alternation	(11.08)
51	Itu faktor yang bikin aku pilih Kolombia tapi kenapa dua jurusan cause I can.	Insertion	(11.21)
52	Kenapa psikologi karena aku memang sangat entrusted dengan sikap manusia.	Insertion	(11.28)
53	Tapi kenapa sastra Jerman karena Papa aku orang Jerman dan aku ngerasa. Hei ini opportunity yang bagus untuk aku baca buku-buku bahasa Jerman yang kompleks.	Insertion	(11.34)
54	Dan akan maksa aku nggak hanya menggunakan bahasa Jerman secara kolo kuil secara bahasa sehari-hari. Its hard but I did it.	Insertion	(11.44)
55	Anak muda berpikir kalau mereka gagal sekali berarti mereka nggak akan sukses That's not sure is anything kegagalan itu bisa ngancurin kalian banyak sekali	Alternation	(12.31)
56	Right, and actually kegagalan itu sebetulnya anak tanggal	Insertion	(12.39)
57	And being comparative ini teman teman podcast ruang sandi	Alternation	(12.44)
58	Ini SDM nya Indonesia ya bahwa when you do something, you give one hundred percent of the time	Alternation	(13.01)
59	Dan ketika kulihat dulu you always like that you stay the super competitive, and you need to be the best great and graduate the fastest.	Alternation	(13.08)
60	Yes, jadi waktu kuliah dulu	Insertion	(13.24)
61	Umur 20 aku udah lulus S1 2 major and top grade.	Insertion	(13.25)

62	Kenapa aku sebenarnya mau selesai cepat bukan karena buru buru mau sangat tapi I enjoyed the school	Insertion	(13.42)
63	Memulai karier aku di Hollywood semudah mungkin tapi tetap punya degree .	Insertion	(13.47)
64	Memulai karier aku di Hollywood semudah mungkin tapi tetap punya degree .	Insertion	(13.47)
65	Cause aku ga mau pindah ke LA tapi seperti aktor aktor lain	Insertion	(13.54)
66	Aku mau at least aku punya something	Insertion	(14.06)
67	Aku awesome myself I can do it jadi akhirnya bisa	Insertion	(14.08)
68	Tapi sekarang now I'm in my mid-20s aku ngerasa kenapa harus kompetitif?	Alternation	(14.43)
69	Kenapa engga take a breath enjoy life pelan pelan.	Insertion	(14.48)
70	Tapi kayaknya udah dalam personality aku	Insertion	(14.56)
71	Ga ada yang bisa di plan	Congruent Lexicalization	(15.24)
72	Kita joking with your dialect dan banyak yang bilang pura pura bilang ga bisa	Insertion	(17.36)
73	Cerita tentang haters yang diingat sampe sekarang	Insertion	(17.47)

Table 1 shows the findings of code-mixing divided into three types: insertions, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Table 1 shows that 72 code mixes were analyzed in the video. The following is a table showing the frequency of code mixes that appear.

Table 2. The Frequency of Code-Mixing

No	Type of Code-Mixing	Total
1	Insertion	41
2	Alternation	26
3	Congruent Lexicalization	5
TOTAL		72

Table 2 shows the number of code mixes that appear in the Ruang Sandi Podcast Video with Cinta Laura. Insertion is the video's most widely used type of code mix, with 41, followed by alternation as many as 26, and congruent lexicalization is the least used type of code mix, which is 5 of the total code mix used. From the results found, this research aligns with earlier research by (Afryanti, Daud, and Muthalib 2021) and (Yuliana, Luziana,

and Sarwendah 2015), which shows that intrasentential code mix is the most frequently used type of code mix.

In addition, the research objects in this study, Sandiaga Uno as the host and Cinta Laura as the guest star, show that they are bilingual. According to (Bloomfield 1993), bilingualism is "the speaker's ability to use two languages well." This means a speaker can only be called bilingual if they can speak two or more languages at the same performance stage. In the video, Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura often communicate in two languages. They use Indonesian with English.

2. Discussion

Types of Code Mix Found in Ruang Sandi Podcast Video

On videos from the Ruang Sandi Podcast, code-mixing is frequently used in Cinta Laura's utterances. (Muysken 2000) classified code-mixing into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion

According to (Muysken 2000), insertion occurs when a word, phrase, or lexical object from one language is inserted into the structure of another language. Of the forty-one insertion data found, one insertion data explained as follows:

Data 5

Iya itu kalau ke dokter gigi, **Covid complaints** protokolnya gimana? **oh my god, it's amazing**. Kalo di dokter gigi aku semua nurse dan dokter giginya pakai hametsu, sarung tangan, pakai masker.

The sentence above contains several English words. The code mixes are "covid complaints" and "Oh my god, it is amazing." All the English words occurred in the speech center. Because there are English words that are inserted into Indonesian speech, the data is categorized as insertion. Code-mixing with English words in the speech functions as a means of expression because speakers have trouble finding the right words in Indonesian.

Data 25

Bener-bener nggak ke plan, karena aku emang orangnya sangat ambitious sangat **discipline** sangat **competitive**.

The sentence above contains several English words. The code mixes that occur are "discipline and competitive." The English words happen in the middle and end of the speech. The data above is an insertion because the English word in the speech functions as a means of expression. The speaker needs help to find the right word in Indonesian.

Alternation

According to (Muysken 2000), alternation is when the structure of two languages is switched between in an utterance or sentence that uses phrases

from the other language. From the videos that were analyzed, twenty-six data containing alternation were found.

Data 13

How's Bali? I haven't been to bali udah sembilan bulanan. Biasanya kan tiap bulan sekali ke Bali

From the data above, they can see code-mixing in one utterance or sentence. The code mix here is the English phrase "How is Bali? I haven't been to," which is an example of an alternation-type code mix. The data was classified into alternation types because of the mixing of English words in Indonesian sentences. Sandiaga Uno uses English phrases because it is easier to make the interlocutor understand what he means.

Data 36

Ingat nggak Profesor ini bilang apa, **now I don't remember, but going to university really helped me figure out how to view the world and how you look at things from different perspective, but it told me to handle things.**

From the data above, there is code-mixing in one utterance or sentence. The code mix here is an alternation type code mix because the speaker combines English words or phrases in Indonesian sentences. As a speaker, Cinta Laura uses English phrases here for more flexible communication. It also conveys personal experiences about the importance of a university education in seeing the world.

Congruent Lexicalization

According to (Muysken 2000), Congruent lexicalization occurs when two languages possess a lexically congruent grammatical structure that can be filled with elements from one of the languages. From the analyzed videos, there are only 5 data containing congruent lexicalization code mix. One of them is described below.

Data 6

Wah pokoknya semua **gearnya** komplit dan aku merasa sangat save Karena aku tahu mereka sangat ikutin protokol dan bersih sekali mereka semua sangat hati-hati

From the data above, code-mixing occurs in the middle of an utterance. There is a combination of grammatical and lexical elements between Indonesian and English. The English word "gear" is combined with the Indonesian suffix "-nya". The code mixing in the data above is categorized as congruent lexicalization. The speaker uses the word "gearnya" to describe to the listener the equipment used in the clinic that Cinta Laura came to when she did the rapid test.

Data 22

Aku **ter discover** oleh seorang casting director 2006, waktu aku umur 12

From the data above, code-mixing occurs in the middle. There is a combination of grammatical and lexical elements between Indonesian and English. The English verb "discover" is combined with the Indonesian affix "ter-". Therefore, the code mix in the data above is categorized as an inward code mix (congruent lexicalization). The speaker uses the word "ter-discover" to make it easier for the listener to understand what he is saying. Consequently, the code mix described above refers to the expression.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From this study, it concluded that of the three types of code-mixing found in Sandi's Ruang Podcast video entitled Dengan Motivasi Tinggi Cinta Raih Banyak Hal Di Usia Muda, the most dominant kind of code-mixing is the insertion which was found as much as 41 of the total code-mixing in the video. From the explanation above, it is also known that Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura both show that they are bilingual. They can fluently mix Indonesian with English in their conversations so that the conversation goes smoothly. Both of them are fluent in English. They also favor using the Insertion type of code mix, which replaces one word in the conversation using English to make it easier for the listener to understand. According to (Hoffman, n.d.), the type of code-mixing involves the insertion of a single element, part or all of a phrase, from one language into an utterance in another language of a phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexico-semantic, and pragmatic type. Therefore, this research focuses on how code-mixing, especially in bilingual communication, has various purposes, such as expressing something, conveying a mood, or replacing and clarifying a word or term in one language that is difficult to find. (Muysken 2000) Insertion code-mixing may help us better understand language due to contact to produce new perspectives on central aspects of human linguistic capacities. For future researchers, the writers suggest exploring various functions of the types of code-mixing in more detail by describing the role of these types in a conversation that is not only used for bilingual conversations but also exploring more deeply the types of code-mixing used by multilingual and then investigating more in-depth what factors may affect code-mixing in a conversation.

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