

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED ON  
DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST**

**A THESIS**

*Intended to Fulfill One of The Requirements for The Award of Sarjana Degree in  
English Language Teaching and Education of Universitas Islam Riau*



**ENDA ADIYA NINGSIH**

**NPM : 186310287**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU  
PEKANBARU  
2022**

**THESIS APPROVAL**

**TITLE**

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED ON  
DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST**

Name : Enda Adiya Ningsih  
Student Number : 186310287  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education

**Advisor**



**Andi Idayani, S.Pd.,M.Pd**

NIDN. 1026048501

**The head of English Study Program**



**Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd.,M.Pd**

NIDN. 1021068802

Penata/Lektor/IIIC

This thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022

The Vice Dean of Academic



**Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, M.Ed**

NIDN. 1005068201



THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED ON  
DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST

Name : Enda Adiya Ningsih  
Student Number : 186310287  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Faculty : Teachers Training and Educational Faculty

THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

ADVISOR



**Andi Idayani, S.Pd.,M.Pd**  
NIDN. 1026048501

EXAMINERS



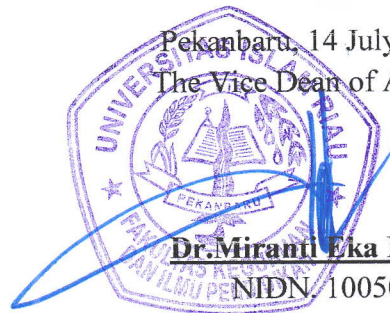
**Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd**  
NIDN. 1002066804



**Dr. Khulaifiyah, M.Pd**  
NIDN. 0721117702

This thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, 14 July 2022  
The Vice Dean of Academic



**Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, M.Ed**  
NIDN. 1005068201

## LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor here by noticed that:

Name : Enda Adiya Ningsih  
Student Number : 186310287  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Place/date of birth : Batam/ August, 7<sup>th</sup> 1999  
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education  
Advisor : Andi Idayani, S.Pd., M.Pd

Has been completely written a thesis which entitled:

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED ON  
DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST**

It has been examining, this letter is made to be used as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022

**Advisor**



**Andi Idayani, S.Pd., M.Pd**  
NIDN. 1026048501



**YAYASAN LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN ISLAM (YLPI) RIAU**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU**

F.A.3.10

Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution No. 113 P. Marpoyan Pekanbaru Riau Indonesia – Kode Pos: 28284  
 Telp. +62 761 674674 Fax. +62 761 674834 Website: [www.uir.ac.id](http://www.uir.ac.id) Email: [info@uir.ac.id](mailto:info@uir.ac.id)

**KARTU BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR**  
**SEMESTER GENAP TA 2021/2022**

NPM : 186310287  
 Nama Mahasiswa : ENDA ADIYA NINGSIH  
 Dosen Pembimbing : Andi Idayani, S.Pd.,M.Pd  
 Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
 Judul Tugas Akhir : An Analysis of Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

Lembar Ke :

NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
1.	October 16 <sup>th</sup> 2021	Title Approval	Title Accepted	
2.	January 26 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Revised Chapter I	Revised background, setting, limitation, formulation, definition of the key terms	
3.	February 10 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Revised Chapter II	Revised review of related literature	
4.	February 15 <sup>th</sup> 2022	ACC to join Proposal Seminar	The advisor signed proposal	
5.	April 25 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Join The Seminar Proposal	Join Seminar Proposal	
6.	June 9 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Revised Chapter III	Revised data analysis	
7.	June 25 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Revised Chapter IV	Revised Conclusion and Suggestion	
8.	June 28 <sup>th</sup> 2022	ACC to join Thesis Examination	The advisor signed to join Thesis Examination	

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, July 14<sup>th</sup> 2022  
 Wakil Dekan I/ Ketua Departemen/ Ketua Prodi



(Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, M. Ed)  
 NIDN. 1005068201

- Catatan :
1. Lama bimbingan Tugas Akhir/ Skripsi maksimal 2 semester sejak TMT SK Pembimbing diterbitkan
  2. Kartu ini harus dibawa setiap kali berkonsultasi dengan pembimbing dan HARUS dicetak kembali setiap memasuki semester baru melalui SIKAD
  3. Saran dan koreksi dari pembimbing harus ditulis dan diparaf oleh pembimbing
  4. Setelah skripsi disetujui (ACC) oleh pembimbing, kartu ini harus ditandatangani oleh Wakil Dekan I/ Kepala departemen/ Ketua prodi
  5. Kartu kendali bimbingan asli yang telah ditandatangani diserahkan kepada Ketua Program Studi dan kopinya dilampirkan pada skripsi.
  6. Jika jumlah pertemuan pada kartu bimbingan tidak cukup dalam satu halaman, kartu bimbingan ini dapat di download kembali melalui SIKAD

## DECLARATION

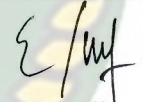
The undersigned researcher:

Name : Enda Adiya Ningsih  
Student Number : 186310287  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education  
Advisor : Andi Idayani, S.Pd., M.Pd

I hereby this thesis or definitely from my own ideas, except the questions (directly or indirectly), which were taken from various sources and mentioned scientifically, the researcher is responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022

The researcher,



Enda Adiya Ningsih

NPM. 186310287

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

In the name of Allah, the beneficial and merciful. I would like to thank Allah SWT for this blessings and guidance in the process of completing this thesis. I am very grateful for the valuable learning that i got through the struggle of the thesis process. In completing this thesis, the researcher gets a lot of guidance, advice, support, motivation and assistance from many people. Therefore, on this occasion the author would like to express the respect and gratitude to the following great people.

1. The Dean and all staff members of Teacher Training and Education Faculty who have given their assistance for the completion of this thesis.
2. Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd as the secretary of English Language Education, who gave support and permission to write the thesis.
3. Andi Idayani, M.Pd as an advisor in my thesis, I would like to say a big thank you to her for the support, criticism, advice, and convenience in the guidance period in my thesis. I will never forget the kindness that you gave me. Hopefully, Allah Subhanawata'ala will repay all your kindness. Thank you very much.
4. I would like to say thank you to a big thanks to my examiners Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd and Dr. Khulaifiyah, M.Pd for their valuable advice in doing and

completing this thesis, May Allah Subhanawata'ala will repay all their kindness

5. All lectures in English Language Education Teacher Training and Education Faculty Universitas Islam Riau who gave contributed their knowledge to me during the course.
6. My beloved father Supriadi thank you very much for supporting me both materially and spiritually and my beloved mother Enny Susilawati thank you for all the prayers that you always gave during your life, my beloved brother Endi Ilham Friady and my beloved sister Ennaya Sari Thank you very much for supporting me.

I am thankful and fortune enough to encouragement, support and guidance from all teaching staffs. And I would like to extend my sincere esteems to all staffs in faculty of Teacher Training and Education for their support. Lastly, hopefully this thesis can be useful and increase the readers' knowlegde.

Waasalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Sincerely yours,

The researcher

Enda Adiya Ningsih



## ABSTRACT

**ENDA ADIYA NINGSIH. 2022. An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing used on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. Pekanbaru. Thesis**

**Keyword : Analysis, Code Mixing, Podcast**

*Nowadays, code mixing is commonly used in social media, particularly podcasts. Many public people employed this type of code mixing to inspire themselves and gain prestige. The goals of this study are to determine the form and function of Indonesian-English code mixing in social media podcasts.*

*This research was conducted with a Descriptive Qualitative Method. The source of data in this research have taken from the video of Deddy Corbuzier podcast with the tittle “FIKI NAKI OH FIKI NAKI!!- Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.” The researcher collected the data by watched the video podcast. And then made a script to classified the form of code mixing.*

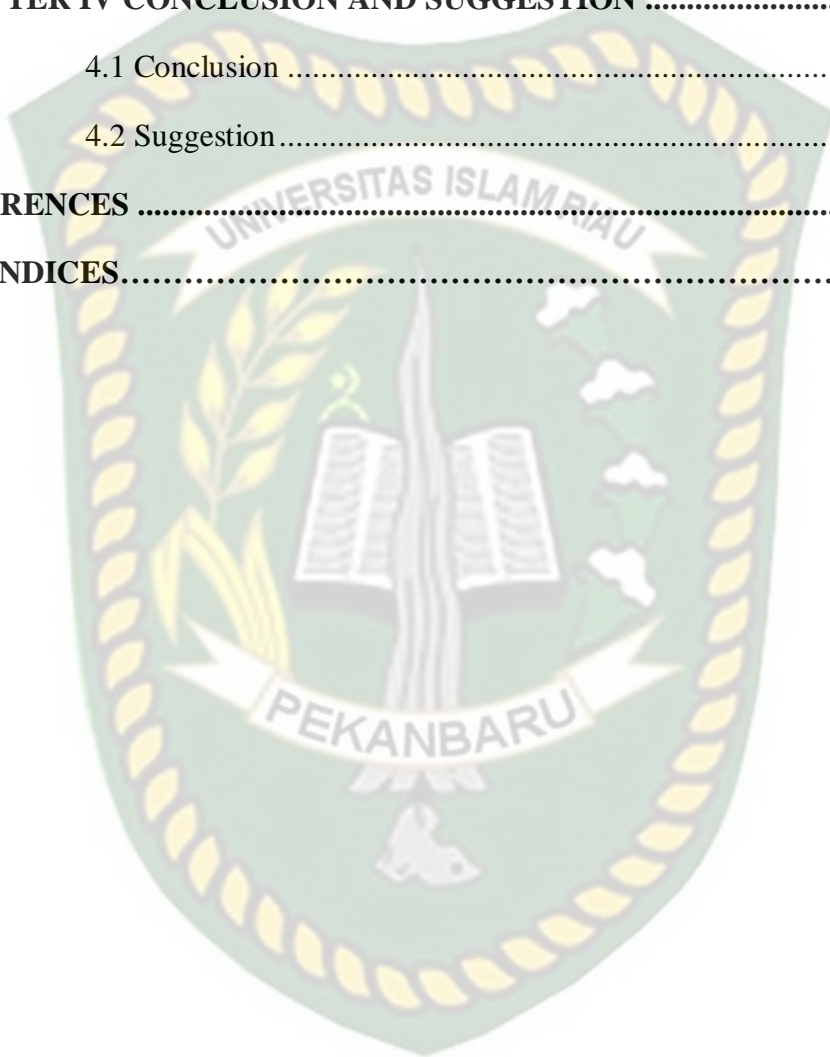
*The findings showed that there are six forms of code mixing in Podcast, such as: code mixing of Word 19 data, code mixing of Phrase 46 data, code mixing of Hybrid 6 data, code mixing of Word Reduplication 3 data, code mixing of Idiom 0 data, code mixing of Clause 48 data. The researcher found some relevant purpose of code mixing on podcast. They are: need feeling motive, being more informative, making jokes, expressing self emotion.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>THESIS APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>THESIS .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>LETTER OF NOTICE .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>ixii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>xivii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background of the Problem .....	1
1.2. Setting of the Problem .....	4
1.3. Limitation of the Problem .....	4
1.4. Formulation of the Problem .....	4
1.5. Objective of the Problem .....	4
1.6. Assumption .....	5
1.7. Significance of Problem.....	5
1.8. Definiton of the Key Term.....	6
1.8.1. Analysis .....	6

1.8.2. Code Mixing .....	6
1.8.3.Podcast.....	6
1.9.Grand Theories .....	7
1.10.Research Methodology .....	7
1.10.1. Research Design.....	7
1.10.2.Source of the Data.....	8
1.10.3. Instruments of the Research.....	8
1.10.4. Data Collection Technique .....	8
1.10.5.Data Analysis Technique.....	9
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1. Relevance Theories.....	11
2.1.1.Sociolinguistic.....	11
2.1.2.Code .....	13
2.1.3. Bilingualism.....	14
2.1.4.Code Mixing .....	15
2.1.5.Types of Code Mixing.....	17
2.1.6.Factors of Using Code Mixing.....	20
2.1.7. The Purpose of code mixing use in Podcast .....	21
2.2.Relevant Studies .....	22
2.3.Conceptual Framework.....	26
<b>CHAPTER III DATA ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1 Data Presentation.....	28
3.2 Data Analysis .....	29
3.2.1 Insertion of Word .....	29
3.2.2 Insertion of Phrase.....	35
3.2.3 Insertion of Hybrid .....	41
3.2.4 Insertion of Word Reduplication .....	43
3.2.5 Insertion of Idiom.....	44

3.2.6 Insertion of Clause .....	44
3.3 The Purpose of Code Mixing used in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast....	65
3.4 The Result of Data.....	67
<b>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>71</b>
4.1 Conclusion .....	71
4.2 Suggestion.....	72
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>73</b>



## LIST OF TABLE

Tabel 3.1 The Form of Code Mixing found on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast ..... 28



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.3 Conceptual Framework .....	26
Figure 3.2 Forms of Code Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.....	67



## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I. Code Mixing in Youtube Podcast .....	75
Appendix II. The Code Mixing of Word .....	81
Appendix III. The Code Mixing of Phrase.....	82
Appendix IV. The Code Mixing of Hybrid.....	83
Appendix V. The Code Mixing of Word Reduplication.....	84
Appendix VI. The Code Mixing of Clause .....	85
Appendix VII. Script of the Research by Deddy Corbuzier Podcast .....	89

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Problem

Sociolinguistics studies the link between language and society in order to gain a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. In another way, sociolinguistics relates to how a language is used by society as a rule to interact with others. People can occasional communicate in two or more languages.

Human use language in order to communicate, engage, and express sentiments or thoughts with other individuals through the use of words, actions, or symbols in daily life (Wibowo, Yuniasih, & Nelfianti, 2017). Language is closely related to human civilization because it plays an important role that is capable of establishing a connection between individuals. Indonesia one of the countries with multiple languages is made up of a diverse range of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages. It is normal for Indonesians to communicate in a language other than their mother tongue, the national language, or even a foreign language.

In daily life, language has an important role in communication. People seek to broaden their communication abilities in order to learn and utilize various languages. Language is viewed as playing a significant part in the process of human connection with one another. Talking about language will connect the community.



In the modern era, sometimes they employ code-mixing since they do not know the language or prestige and just want to seem cool. Besides that people speak a variety of languages as a normal part of their daily lives in many parts of the globe, maybe one or more at home, another in the village, another for trade, and still another for contact with the outside world of bigger social or governmental structures. From a social standpoint, someone who employs two languages in communicative relations is referred to as Bilingualism. Some argue that a person can only be considered bilingual if they can utilize two or more languages at the same level of performance. This word is used in a variety of contexts by various person. This tendency has an impact on the realm of social media. There are several account uploads on social media that employ bilingualism or a combination of language codes and also commonly called code mixing.

The code-mixing theory asserts that when two code-switching languages combine to form the appearance of a third code, the resulting code has structural properties that are unique to that new code. As a result, more than one language is used. Furthermore, in a speech community code mixing is the usage of two or more languages or two variations of a language. Following that, each individual has a unique motive for employing code mixing. These days language mixing is common on digital media for instance Podcast, Youtube, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. Moreover, users combine languages when interacting, either directly or indirectly.

Particularly on podcasts people generally combine two languages in podcast for a variety of reasons: bilingualism is founded on speakers' capacity to utilize more than

one language, when people are unable to find terms with a similar meaning in their own language, and they have become a trend in communication styles because they are necessary in interpersonal communication. Podcasts are typically listened to on electronic devices such as cell phones, laptop computers, tablets, and MP3 players. Podcast also are frequently available on iTunes, Spotify, and websites. Examples of podcasts that are widely known by researcher include Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast, Raditya Dika's Podcast, Rapma FM's Podcast, and Podcastmas. Furthumore, The researcher wishes to investigate and utilize podcasts for research because everyone can learn more about incorporating language into conversational social interactions by listening to podcasts.

Based on the explanation, the researcher will analyze on what types of code mixing are used in the program Deddy Corbuzier Podcast which is used by the presenter Deddy Corbuzier. Deddy mostly discusses topics that are widely discussed or can be said to be viral. Deddy Corbuzier often invites bis speakers that is an advantage for his podcast. Starting from the world entertainment, sports, and politicians, Deddy can do it all by balancing what was discussed with the resource person.

The purpose of this study is to classify the types of code mixing used by hosts in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast and explain the purposes for the use of code mixing by hosts in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. Therefore, researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled **“An Analysis of Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used on Podcast”** as the study.

## **1.2. Setting of the Problem**

Based on background above, when people want to talk, they utilize code mixing. When someone wants to communicate something that is not found in Indonesian, they will say it in English or vice versa. They employ code-mixing since they do not know the language or prestige and just want to seem cool. Code mixing we can find in social media like Youtube, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and Whatsapp. Sometimes users mix language in a conversation both directly or indirectly.

## **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

The researcher focuses on the sort of code mixing that appears in the podcast and the dominant type employed by Deddy Corbuzier podcast on Youtube.

## **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

The problem in this research can be formulated in the following questions:

1. What types and dominant of code mixing are that appeared in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast in Youtube?
2. What are the the purposes of code mixing used by Deddy Corbuzier?

## **1.5. Objective of the Problem**

According to the research difficulties, the goal of the study is to determine:

1. To found out the types and dominant of code mixing that appeared in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube podcast,
2. To found out the purposes of code mixing that Deddy Corbuzier utilized in Youtube podcast.

## 1.6. Assumption

Based on the problem of the research above, the researcher assumes that there are six forms of code mixing in Deddy Corbuzier Youtube podcast.

## 1.7. Significance of Problem

The significant of this research is separated into theoretical and practical components, as shown below.

1. Theoretically, through this research, it can be way to give more understanding about code mixing. This research is useful for studying the types and motives of code mixing.

2. Practically

a. For English teacher

This study can be utilized as an extra source of information for instructors concerning code mixing. Teachers may also utilize YouTube as a creative and exciting learning resource for their students to use during the teaching and learning process.

b. For the learners

In this study, The researcher sees code mixing in the video motivation. Learners can grasp code mixing and use it in their daily lives. They can also enhance their English skills by watching YouTube videos.

c. For the researcher

The findings of this study can assist individuals understand more about code mixing and can also be used as a starting point for future research.

## **1.8. Definiton of the Key Term**

### **1.8.1. Analysis**

The definition of analysis is break or decompose a unit into the smallest unit Azwar (2019). This study or assessment of the varieties of code mixing that appear in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast on Youtube, as well as the dominating type of code mixing that Deddy Corbuzier employed in his podcast on Youtube, is referred to as this research.

### **1.8.2. Code Mixing**

Marzona (2017), within the same sentence and speech event, code mixing refers to the blending of words, phrases, or clauses from two languages. When a speaker speaks two languages simultaneously to the point that he or she switches from one to the other within a single phrase, this is known as code mixing. People may mix two languages, especially a national language and a foreign language like English, in the instance of code mixing.

### **1.8.3. Podcast**

Podcast is a digital audio file created and uploaded on online platforms to share with others. Therefore podcasts are more referring to on the distribution of audio files in digital format Philips (2017). In general, podcasts are audio or video recordings that explore intriguing topics with specific themes and may be listened to at any time and from any location.

## **1.9. Grand Theories**

This research employs theories from experts, including (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015) on sociolinguistics, (Sumarsih, 2014) on bilingualism, and Bokamba as referenced in (Bima, 2015) on code mixing. According to Suwito (1985) cited in Siskawati (2012) there are six forms of code mixing: Insertion of word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom, Insertion of Clause.

## **1.10. Research Methodology**

### **1.10.1. Research Design**

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to conduct this study because in this study, the observer collected data, analyzed it, and came to a conclusion. Moleong (2010) that descriptive qualitative research is a study that describes the phenomena of the topic of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on, holistically, and the method of expressing the outcome in the form of words and phrases.

Using this qualitative study, the writer finds it simple to investigate the podcast of Deddy Corbuzier. On the basis of these principles, qualitative research may be described as the examination of descriptive data gathered in the form of a natural object's state. Where descriptive data, such as a writer or spoken data, is available, qualitative research will offer a comprehensive response to the inquiry in analyzing the problem of the kind and dominant of code mixing used by Deddy Corbuzier in his podcast and the purposes of code mixing used by Deddy Corbuzier.

### **1.10.2. Source of the Data**

The data for this study derived from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast on Youtube. Deddy Corbuzier is an Indonesian television host, actor, Youtuber, and former mentalist. He has won the Merlin Award for "World's Best Mentalist" twice in a row. The first program included Fiki Naki, an Indonesian Youtuber and polyglot, which inspires many people to study more languages. The video was released by Deddy Corbuzier channel on February 14th, 2021, and has a runtime of 44 minutes and 54 seconds, with the title "Fiki Naki oh Fiki Naki!!-Deddy Corbuzier Podcast." It is probable that English and Indonesian mixed. The writer employs the video script by writing and marking the portion in which Deddy Corbuzier combines his language in the videos to determine the type of code mixing that appears and the prevalent form of code mixing employed by Deddy.

### **1.10.3. Instruments of the Research**

Instruments are tools that are used to collect data. According to Putra (2014), an instrument is a tool or object that researchers use to collect data from a sample, information, or topic that is being examined. This study's tool is documentation. Documentation is the recording of data from Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube podcast.

### **1.10.4. Data Collection Technique**

In order to collect data for this research, the writer used the following steps:

1. The researcher picked a statement from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, in which he employ code mixing.
2. The researcher made a script out of the remark made by Deddy Corbuzier in the

podcast.

3. The researcher classified the types of code mixing that Deddy Corbuzier do in the podcast.
4. The researcher analyzed the most common sort of code mixing employed by Deddy Corbuzier podcast.

#### **1.10.5. Data Analysis Technique**

The researcher examined using qualitative methods. Miles and Huberman's suggested interactive model data analysis Sugiono (2016) This interactive model data analysis consists of three parts:

##### **1. Data Reduction/condensation**

The researcher do data reduction by choosing, concentrating, simplifying, and abstracting from all sorts of information that supports the study data acquired. In this phase, the researcher makes a brief note of the data by Deddy Corbuzier by coding the data into the kinds themselves.

##### **2. Data Display**

A data display is a compilation of information that allows researchers to draw conclusions and take action. This data display is an assemblage of information organizations in the form of comprehensive descriptions and narratives that are ordered based on the major points of the results included in data reduction and are presented in logical, systematic research language that is easy to grasp. In this stage, Deddy Corbuzier's data is given in narrative style, with the data split depending on the type classification of the utterances used by Deddy Corbuzier.



### 3. Conclusion

The final stage is drawing the conclusion. The researcher must attempt to derive meaning from evidence that has been thoroughly and thoroughly studied. It is used to explain all of the facts in order for it to be understood effectively.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Relevance Theories

##### 2.1.1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. Language is an integral component of human life's everyday interaction to communicate with one another. According to Holmes (2013), sociolinguistics is the study of the link between language and society. They are interested in understanding why humans speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with recognizing the social uses of language and the ways it is utilized to express social meaning. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the circumstances in which it is used. Furthermore, there is a problem in explaining and identifying language changes that are uttered.

On the other hand, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) Sociolinguistics is the study of how language operates in our daily lives, such as casual conversations and media, as well as the existence of society norms, regulations, and laws that address language. It indicates that sociolinguistics is not the study of facts, but of thoughts about how the member of a certain society may impact the terminology we use in our language.

This is compatible with Chomsky's emphasis in Romaine (2000) on inequalities in the use of language in society, such that an object might be the object language learning another language. Then Chomsky stated that the topic of language is the

fundamental question of power. According to the statement, sociolinguistics is the study of language usage in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but on distinctions in language use and language growth in society. Furthermore, according to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics is focused with investigating the interaction between language and society in order to have a better knowledge of the structure of language and how dialects operate in correspondence. In other words, sociolinguistics studies how individuals utilize a language when they are afraid to communicate with others.

According to Crystal (2008), sociolinguistics is a discipline of linguistics that explores all aspects of the link between language and society. This idea is concerned with the relationship between language and society. Chaer (2004) Sociolinguistics is an emerging subject of linguistics that focuses on speech variation, viewing variation, or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between such socioeconomic influences and linguistic variance.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the features of language varieties, the qualities of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three continually interact, alter, and influence one another within a speech community, according to Fishman in Rahardi (2010). The sentence indicates that sociolinguistics is the relationship between three variables elements: language variety features, function characteristics, and speakers who continually interact and modify one another within a speech community Furthermore, according to Hickerson in Chaer (2010), sociolinguistics is an emerging subject of linguistics that focuses on speech variation,

viewing variation, or social context. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between such socioeconomic influences and linguistic variance. Sociolinguistics is concerned with recognizing the social functions of language and is used to communicate a social meaning when it is employed.

According to the statement above, sociolinguistics is the study of the link between language and society. This is related to the function of language as a medium of communication in general. Sociolinguistics is typically characterized as the study of the qualities and variations of language, as well as the link between speakers and the characteristics and functions of language variation. Sociolinguistics will aid us in talking with display language, diversity of language, or style of what language to use while speaking with a certain individual.

### **2.1.2. Code**

A code is a specific dialect or language that is adopted for any given occasion and the communication system that is utilized between two or more participants Wardhaugh (2006). Code as a language refers to the system agreed upon by individuals to communicate with one another. It refers to some of the languages spoken by bilingual or multilingual individuals of society. However, code as a variation of language refers to stylistic shifts within a single language, such as the usage of speech level in Javanese. There are three different types of speech levels. They are known as krama, ngoko, and madya. Their use is influenced by social and cultural factors such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, and connection between speakers.

### 2.1.3. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the capacity to converse in two languages while excelling in one. It is referred to as bilingual when individuals are interconnected. Speaking more than one language is not unusual in many regions of the world. In fact, a monolingual person would be considered a social outcast, missing a crucial talent. According to Sumarsih (2014) defined bilingualism as the capacity of a person to utilize two languages equally effectively. This implies that it is someone who does not just master one language in communication, and the practice of utilizing two or more languages in bilingualism applies both individually and in social groupings. Bilingualism is therefore defined as the capacity to master the usage of two languages. People speak numerous languages in many regions of the world as a regular part of everyday life, possibly one or more at home, another in the village, another another for trade, and yet another for communication with the outside world of larger social or political structure.

Chaer & Agustina (2010) stated that "Bilingualism is the use of two languages or two languages code." So how much mastery someone has over their second language is determined by whether or not he uses the second language. His command of the second language impacted him when he spoke. Their ability to communicate fluently in several languages defines their willingness to use these languages." Bilingualism, according to him, is the use of two languages to connect with others. Bilingualism, according to him, is the use of two languages to connect with others. Bilingualism refers to the capacity to communicate in two languages. As a result, we might infer that bilingualism is a habit; bilinguality is a skill; and multilingual is the person.

Furthermore, according to Weinreich in Zenab (2016), bilingualism is the practice of using two languages alternately, namely the habit of employing bilingual or more alternatively. In other words, bilingualism is the practice of utilizing two or more languages both individually and as a group. Finally, bilingualism is the ability to communicate in two languages to others. Many individuals across the world speak many languages. It occurs organically in everyday life since everyone wishes to expand their knowledge through bilingualism. Primary, it is difficult to assess a speaker's capacity to learn two languages. Second, is there any speaker who uses a second language in addition to their first language, and it is unusual to discover someone who is fluent in both.

In conclusion, bilingualism is the capacity to converse in two languages while excelling in one. A monolingual person would be considered a social outcast, missing a crucial talent. Speaking more than one language is not unusual in many regions of the world.

#### **2.1.4. Code Mixing**

Maschler describes code-mixing or mix code as "using two languages such as a third, new code arises, in which components from the two languages are merged into a structurally specified pattern" in Wibowo (2017). The code-mixing theory asserts that when two code switching languages combine to form the appearance of a third code, the resulting code has structural properties that are unique to that new code. According to Bhatia and Ritchie in Pello (2019), code mixing is the mixing of multiple linguistic elements (morpheme, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentence) principally

from two participating grammar systems inside a sentence. It signifies that code mixing is the combining of several linguistic elements in a phrase.

A mix language develops when speakers of different languages interact and demonstrate a high level of bilingualism. More than two languages may be involved in some cases. As there is a reciprocal need or interdependence among bilinguals or multilinguals, code-mixing is inherent in communication. In this nation, Indonesia, which is also bilingual or multilingual, we frequently see individuals mixing one language into another, which is Indonesian to his or her own ethnic tongue. We may observe the usage of code-mixing in the speaker's speech if we consider them to be educated.

The informal setting is the most distinguishing feature of code-mixing. In formal situations, code-mixing is uncommon; if it occurs, it is due to a lack of such terms in the original language, requiring the speaker to employ the word for another reason, such as demonstrating his aptitude or understanding of the English language. In other situations, one might employ English in code-mixing to demonstrate that he or she is current.

To conclude code mixing is the partial transfer of linguistic components from one language to another. A mix language develops when speakers of different languages interact and demonstrate a high level of bilingualism. In Indonesia, we often see people mixing one language into another, which is Indonesian to his or her own ethnic tongue.

### 2.1.5. Types p of Code Mixing

According to Suwito (1985), as stated in Siskawati (2012), there are six types of code-mixing: Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom, and Insertion of Clause. Insertional Code-Mixing

#### 1. Insertion of Word

Inserting English words into Indonesian utterances is one form of code-mixing. Grammatical structure includes word insertion.

##### a) Ayok follow ig aku

Based on the example above, we can see that there is a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. The word ayok is Indonesian and the word follow in the middle is English. By placing a follow between that sentences it is called Insertion of Word Code Mixing. The underline word follow it means to go or come after or behind someone or something.

#### 2. Insertion of Phrase

In grammatical analysis, a phrase is a single piece of structure that often contains more than one word and lacks the subject and predicate structure seen in clauses.

##### a) jadi exposure of magic secret itu menurut gua penontonnya dikit

Based on the example above, we can see that there is a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. The word jadi is Indonesian and the word exposure of magic secret in the middle is English. By placing a exposure of magic secret between that sentences it is called Insertion of Phrase Code Mixing. The



underline word exposure of magic secret it means the practice of revealing the secrets of how magic tricks are performed.

### 3. Insertion of Hybrid

Words are combined to form hybrids. When two pieces from different languages are combined, meaning is created.

- a) Jadi orang itu jangan suka ngejudge orang lain.

We can observe from the line above that it has a combination of Indonesian and English. Jadi orang itu jangan suka is Indonesian word, while the English word nge-judge is in the middle. Insertion of Hybrid Code Mixing is the process of inserting a nge-judge between two phrases. The underlined word ngejudge is made up of two words: nge in Indonesian is a suffix, while judge in English is a noun.

### 4. Insertion of Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repeating of one word into two words in a single speech or utterance. It signifies that the speaker repeats the same word in a sentence.

- a) Gimana kalau fifty-fifty bayarnya?

Based on the example, we can see that there is a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. The word gimana kalau is Indonesian and the word fifty-fifty in the middle is English. By placing a fifty-fifty between that sentences it is called Insertion of Word Reduplication Code Mixing. The underline word fifty and fifty it means a half.

## 5. Insertion of Idiom

Idioms are groups of words that have meanings that differ from the meanings of the individual words. It indicates that an idiom produces a new meaning that differs from the true meaning of each term.

- a) Aku akan membeli makanan sebagai self reward.

Based on the sentence above, we can see that there is a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. The word aku akan membeli makanan sebagai is Indonesian and the word self reward in the last sentence is English. By placing a self reward between that sentences it is called Insertion of Idiom Code Mixing.

The underline word self reward it means present.

## 6. Insertion of Clause

A clause is a set of words that includes both a subject and a verb. Clauses are classified into two types. The first of these is an independent clause, and the second is a dependent clause. An independent clause is a full sentence that includes the primary subject and verb of the phrase (it is also called a main clause). The dependent clause, while not a complete sentence, must be linked to an independent clause.

- a) what will you do jika bertemu dengannya?

Based on the example above, we can see that there is a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. The word jika bertemu dengannya is Indonesian and the word what will you do in the first sentence is English. By placing a what will you do between that sentences it is called Insertion of Clause Code Mixing.

The underline word is clause and independent or can stand alone. It means when you are asking someone opinion about something.

#### **2.1.6. Factors of Using Code Mixing**

According to Kim (2006) there are several reasons why individuals code mix:

1. **Multilingualism** The speaker's ability The capacity of the speaker to communicate in more than one language is a fundamental aspect in code mixing. The majority of Indonesia's population is bilingual or multilingual. Because most individuals are fluent in two or more languages.
2. **Speaking of the speaker and his or her companion** To communicate, the speaker need a partner to talk, and code mixing may occur if both utilize and comprehend it correctly.
3. **Social Network** The majority of the populations are multilingual and interact in two languages. In this instance, a person will be directly impacted by the social community.
4. **The situation mixing codes in relaxed or casual settings.** This circumstance is more akin to a daily dialogue, which they also refer to as their regular communication.
5. **Vocabulary** when individuals are unable to discover an acceptable term or expression in one language, they alter the word or phrase to another. As a result, what they wish to say may be given through code mixing.
6. **Prestige** For some, code mixing has developed their own style, which is supposed to be current and instructional. They mingle due of status. They want to

appear cool in front of a large group of people. Finally, the six elements that drive people to code mix are bilingualism, speaker and partner speaker, social community, situation vocabulary, and prestige. To summarize, everyone has distinct motivations for adopting code mixing.

### **2.1.7. The Purpose of code mixing use in Podcast**

The usage of language serves a function, as does the use of code mixing, which serves a purpose as well:

1. Motivational Need According to Holmes (1992), the need feeling motivation occurs because of technology, and speakers employ it as though they couldn't find words with identical meanings in the language they speak.
2. Motivation for Prestige Feeling According to Holmes (1992), the writer used the prestige feeling reason to seem their educational standing.
3. Asserting Status, Pride, and Power According to Holmes (1992), the objective generally induces a writer to switch or mix code that is more significant, in which he did not gain while utilizing his prior code. Usually unrelated to the issue, and invariably a term from the first language.
4. Being More Informative Because influencer occupation and education utilize the code frequently, it becomes more informative. The influencer wishes to be precise; the correct phrases are vital.
5. Telling Jokes According to Holmes (1992), the objective of code mixing is to create a hilarious impact while simultaneously indicating the formality of dialogue.
6. Self-Emotion Expression The objective, according to Holmes (1992), comes

when code mixing is completed to portray a writer's self feeling, such as grief and delight.

## 2.2. Relevant Studies

In this study, the researcher reviews reports from comparable academics in the field of sociolinguistics, namely code mixing, and utilises various graduation papers, such as:

First, Annisa Hidayati Tsamarah the student of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta entitled "Indonesian English code mixing used by podcast rapma fm radio on the teksas and classic night segment (2021). She analyzed about the reason for the use of code mixing used on the Rapma Fm Podcast in two segments namely Texas and Classic night. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Researchers took several steps to collect data, such as: 1. Researchers listen to 5 Podcasts from the evening segment Tekas and Classics 2. Researcher records every 15 sentence by segment using code mixing spoken by the announcer. 3. Researcher mark speech that uses code mixing by underlining the writing that using code mixing. 4. Researchers classify the types of code mixing and reasons using code mixing.

Second, Merita Prabandari the student of Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro entitled "an analysis of outer code mixing on instagram posted by English Education Department students at State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro (2020). The goals of this study are to identify the most prevalent kinds of outer code mixing, analyze the reasons for outer code mixing, and provide a method to limit outer code mixing in Instagram writing posting. The researcher examined those phenomena based on the

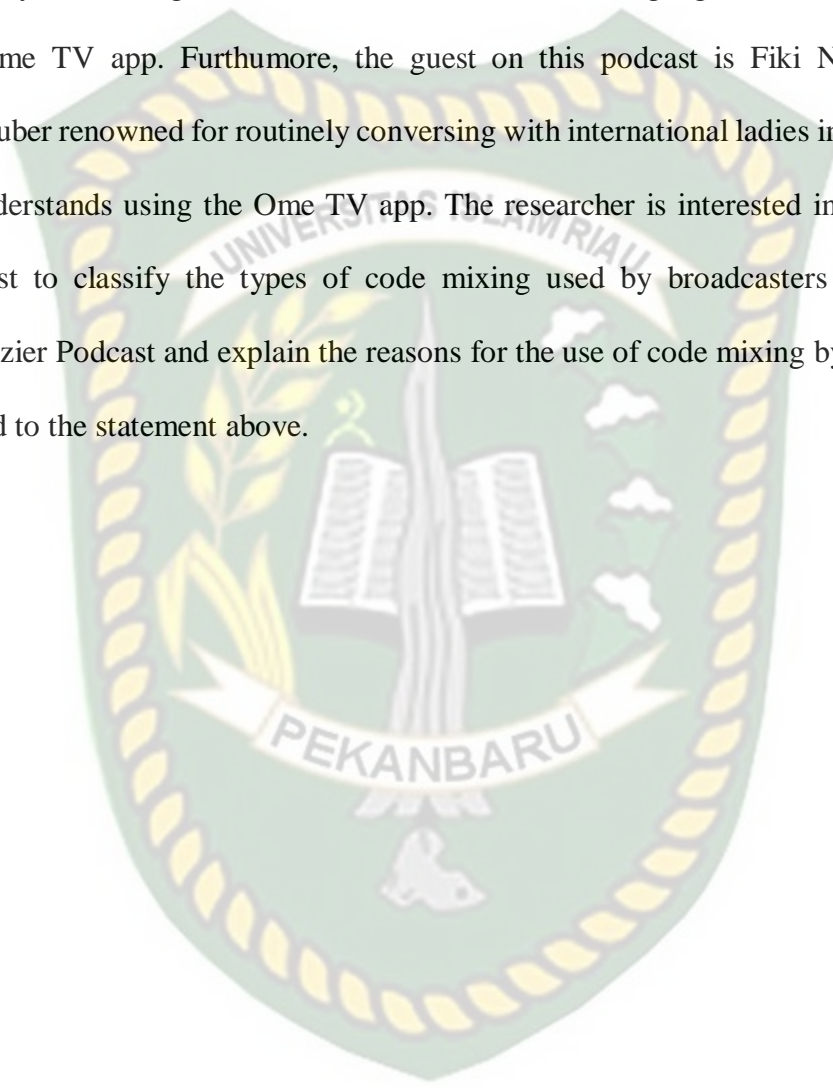
students' instagram writing postings that the English Education Department assessed during the pre-survey procedure. As a result, it is believed that this study would be useful in demonstrating the phenomena of outer code mixing in Instagram writing. The research approach used was qualitative research in the form of a case study conducted on Instagram. The key sources are the Instagram postings authored by 20 English Education Department students in the seventh semester at IAIN Metro. Data collection techniques include observation, documentation, and interviews. The most prevalent sort of outside code mixing on Instagram for writing and publishing was observed. The interview was done to study the reasons for outer code mixing on Instagram writing posts and to provide a solution to decrease outer code mixing on Instagram writing posts. The initial research result demonstrated that the alternation type was the most prevalent form of outer code mixing in students' Instagram postings. It was discovered that 60% of code mixing is classified as the alternation type. Furthermore, the second research results are about the factors that influence how the students do outer code mixing on Instagram posting, which are the participants' roles and relationships with whom the writer interacts; the situation and the topic; giving the participants quotations, topic comments, idioms, captions, and deep-rooted cultural wisdom; and the inability to find an appropriate English vocabulary or expression.

Third, Marshyke Trisharma I. Pello the student of Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta entitle” an analysis of code mixing found in two selected videos by Nessie Judge (2019). The researcher analyzed about code mixing found in two videos by Nessie Judge. In this study, there were two research questions. The first step is to

identify the various forms of code mixing. Second, the researcher investigated the grounds behind Nessie Judge's code mixing. To answer the study issues, the researcher used sociolinguistic theory, namely Hoffman's views on the forms and causes of code mixing (1991). In addition, the researcher used two more theories: the theory of word class and the theory of Indonesian affixes. The theory of word class discussed word categories, whereas the theory of Indonesian affixes discussed the many forms of affixes present in Indonesian. The subjects of this investigation were two films chosen by Nessie Judge. The first video discussed a conspiracy theory, while the second video discussed a weird incident that occurred in the globe. This study took a sociolinguistic approach. There were 106 incidences of code mixing discovered after reviewing the data. There were 84 data of intra-sentential code mixing and 22 data of intra-lexical code mixing. For code mixing reasons, the researcher discovered 82 data of talking about a certain issue, 18 data of being enthusiastic about something, and 6 data of repetition used for explanation. The study determined that intra-sentential code mixing was the most common type of code mixing because the structure of sentence in both languages allowed the speaker to effortlessly mix the languages. The study also discovered that the most common reason for code mixing was talking about a certain issue, which occurred because the speaker in the videos used popular terms and there were some shortage of similar words in Indonesian.

This research like numerous others that have been discussed, examines the Indonesian-English code mixing in podcasts, but what distinguishes this research is that it examines the podcasts of actor, presenter, and YouTuber Deddy Corbuzier, He

has also won the Merlin Award for "World's Best Mentalist" two years in a row. Furthermore, the guest on this podcast is Fiki Naki a teenage YouTuber renowned for routinely conversing with international ladies in the languages he understands using the Ome TV app. Furthermore, the guest on this podcast is Fiki Naki a teenage YouTuber renowned for routinely conversing with international ladies in the languages he understands using the Ome TV app. The researcher is interested in analyzing the podcast to classify the types of code mixing used by broadcasters in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast and explain the reasons for the use of code mixing by broadcasters, related to the statement above.





### 2.3. Conceptual Framework

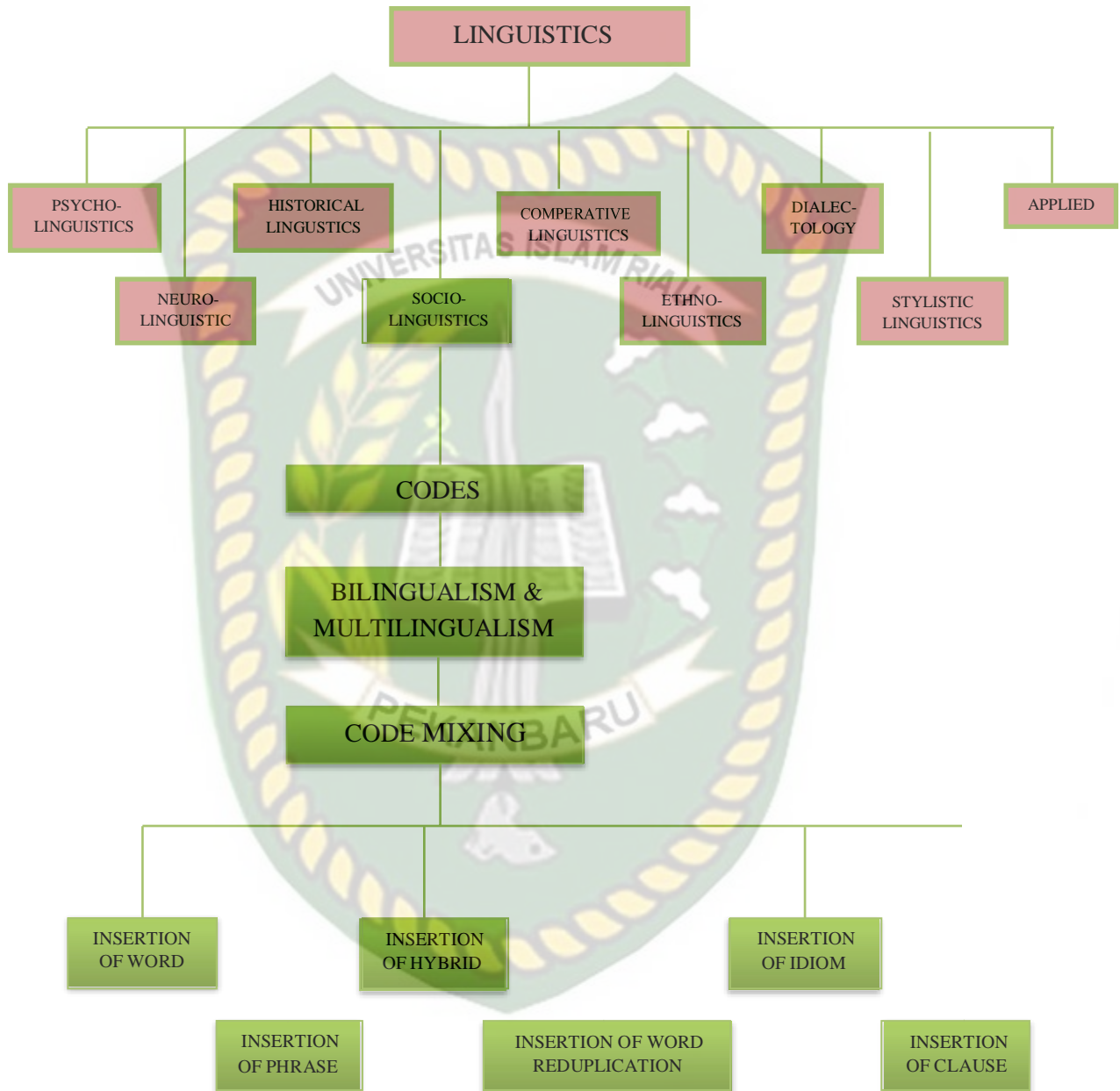


Figure 2.3 1 Conceptual Framework



The position of the research

According to the conceptual framework above, there are several disciplines of knowledge in linguistics, one of which is sociolinguistics. However, in social situations, we utilize language to interact with others. People sometimes utilize codes in language. A variant is referred to as code. The multilingual community contains code. As a result, people in multilingual communities typically speak two or more languages, which is referred to as Bilingualism or Multilingualism. People, on the other hand, can speak two or more languages; occasionally they blend their languages, a practice known as code mixing. Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom, and Insertion of Clause are the six kinds of Code Mixing.

## CHAPTER III

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Data Presentation

In this chapter, the researcher gives the data and analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing utilized in podcast. The researcher investigated the classification of code mixing and the goals of code mixing on the Podcast.

As indicated in the preceding chapter, the following types of code mixing exist: Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom, and Insertion of Clause. Second, explain the objective of code mixing on Podcast.

**Tabel 3.1 The Form of Code Mixing found on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast**

No	Form of Code Mixing	Amount
1.	Insertion of Word	19
2.	Insertion of Phrase	22
3.	Insertion of Hybrid	6
4.	Insertion of Word Reduplication	3
5.	Insertion of Idiom	0
6.	Insertion of Clause	72
	<b>Total</b>	122

## 3.2 Data Analysis

### 3.2.1 Insertion of Word

#### 1. Insertion of word in Data 8

*“gimana caranya lu?okelah kalau inggris maybe mungkin lebih gampang kan”*

The English words were used by the host as a part of his statement. In this case, the host used code mixing. He used the word "maybe," which means "possibly" or "perhaps." In the part of speech, it may be included as an adverb. By placing a maybe between those sentences, it's called the insertion of a word. The host's comment means that English is simpler to learn than other languages through various sources.

#### 2. Insertion of word in Data 17

*“milih gak itu nelfonnya siapa atau random?”*

It can be seen in Data 17, Deddy Corbuzier used the word random in the statement. The word random have meaning a person or thing that is unknown. The word random classified as an adjective. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of word. The host statement means he asked the guest if he made a call on ometv randomly or he chose the person.

#### 3. Insertion of word in Data 28

*“lu yang mau kesana? Uu gentleman sekali ya”*

The host inserted word gentlemen in his statement. The word gentleman is noun. It can be classified into insertion of word. The meaning of word gentleman is a man with very good manners. The host stated that his guest were quite gentlemanly since they wanted to travel overseas to meet someone.

#### 4. Insertion of word in Data 34

*“Now gue gak akan nanya itu juga”*

Based on the statement above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesia and English language. On his statement, the word now means at the present time or moment. In this case, the word now is insertion of word. The word now here included category of adverb.

#### 5. Insertion of word in Data 39

*“lu follow siapa, dia di spam?”*

According to the host statement, there is word which are classified as code mixing insertion of word. In this context, the host used the word follow. It's means to go after or behind (someone) secretly and watch to find out what happens. The word follow is verb. The statement's meaning is that the host wonders if every time he follows someone, other people will do the same.

#### 6. Insertion of word in Data 40

*“cewe cewe itu kena spam juga dong mostly”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. In this case, he used the word mostly means used for emphasizing the main reason or purpose of something. The word mostly is adverb. It can be classified into insertion of word.

## 7. Insertion of word in Data 50

*“because di china gue baca berita di china”*

In the statement above, the host inserted the word "because" into the sentence. It is clear that he combines Indonesian and English in his talks. The word "because" is used to introduce a word that stands for a clause expressing an explanation or reason. The word "because" is a cause and effect. The host used the English word because between his talks because he wanted to explain something he read and connect with what he was talking about with guests. It is called the insertion of a word.

## 8. Insertion of word in Data 55

*“Dan ada orang orang yang sorry berpura pura jadi feminim”*

The host used the word sorry in his statement. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing insertion of word. The word sorry is adjective. The word sorry means that you wish had not done what you have done. The host used the word sorry because he wants to talk about something bad but politely.

## 9. Insertion of word in Data 56

*“No supaya bisa masuk ke kamar ganti wanita”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The word no means that an act or instance of refusing or denying. That word called insertion of word and include as adjective and adverb. The host used the word sorry to explains that there is actually a possibility why there are boys pretending to be feminine and the host's claim that a man looks feminine in order to access the women's locker room.

#### 10. Insertion of word in Data 58

*“**increase** hal tersebut”*

From the talks, it can be seen that it mixes Indonesian and English language codes. In the statement, the word "increase" has the literal meaning "to become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree." The word increase is included as a verb. The insertion of words occurred when he used words to increase the number of words between the talks.

#### 11. Insertion of word in Data 59

*“ditv itu menjadi cita cita **because** untuk ada ditv itu susah”*

In Deddy Corbuzier Podcast, there is word which are classified as code mixing insertion of word. From the literal meaning, the word because used before giving a short reason or explanation. The word because is cause and effect. The host statement explains on tv, it becomes a dream because getting into a program on a tv is very complicated.

#### 12. Insertion of word in Data 74

*“**magic** itu art yang very infuse the magician feels I can do something you can not do”*

The italic word above is English word used by the host as a part of his talks. In that context, he used word magic that means the power of apparently influencing the course of events by using mysterious or supernatural forces. It can be classified insertion of word. The word magic is a noun.

### 13. Insertion of word in Data 75

*“magic itu art yang\_very infuse the magician feels I can do something you can not do”*

In this case, it can be seen that there is a mix of Indonesian and English in the statement. The word art have meaning the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination. The word art can be classified into a noun. By placing that word, it's called insertion of word.

### 14. Insertion of word in Data 78

*“play mari kita liat in the middle”*

The word play means a performance that is done on a stage or in a theater. The word play in the statement, it can be classified into insertion of word. The word play is included in the verb. From that statement, the host wants to show a film.

### 15. Insertion of word in Data 82

*“logically kalau godzila vs kong, kong will die first three seconds”*

Based on the podcast, the host mix Indonesia and English language. The word logically have meaning in a way that accords with the principles of reasoned argument. When he used that word, it's called insertion of word. In the part of speech, the word logically include as an adverb.



## 16. Insertion of word in Data 99

*“because that movie kan basicnya di play ya ada di youtube atau dimana”*

In this section, there is of word which are classified as code mixing insertion of word. The word play is verb. In this case, the word play have literal meaning to amuse oneself, as by taking part in a game or sport; engage in recreation. The host statement means that movie can be played on various platforms, for example, Youtube and others.

## 17. Insertion of word in Data 101

*“yang pertama kali dia liat adalah signal”*

In data 101, it can be found that the host used word signal in his talks. It can be classified into insertion of word and part of speech include as a noun. The word signal have meaning a gesture or message that people use to communicate with each other.

## 18. Insertion of word in Data 106

*“so ketika beli somay diajak ngomong inggris gak bisa”*

On the statement, the host used the word so in the statement. The meaning of word so is with the aim that; in order that. The host used the word so because he wanted to explain something that happened when he wanted to buy somay in china. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of word. The word so is conjunction.

## 19. Insertion of word in Data 110

*“fifty lewat lima puluh?”*

According to the statement, he used code mixing insertion of word. In this case, the word fifty have literal meaning the number equivalent to the product of five and ten; half of one hundred. The word fifty include category of number. The host statement

means the host asked how much salary the guest got every month.

### 3.2.2 Insertion of Phrase

#### 1. Insertion of phrase in Data 11

*“buku sulap itu mostly in English”*

In data 11, it can be seen he mixed Indonesian and English language. He used English phrase mostly in English in his statement. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of phrase. The meaning of the phrase he said was that most of the books he used were in English. So, he must be able to speak English to understand it. The purpose of that phrase is need feeling motivate.

#### 2. Insertion of phrase in Data 14

*“pada saat itu most of the tamu tamunya itu orang bule semua”*

In the host statement, there is an English phrase which are classified as code mixing insertion of phrase. The host used English phrase most of the to explain that most of the guests are foreigners and encourage them to speak English It can be classified into insertion of phrase.

#### 3. Insertion of phrase in Data 20

*“itu basednya on that kalau sekarang udah lebih gampang”*

On the sentence above, there is some of phrase which are classified as code mixing Insertion of Phrase because consist of two words on and that. The host used English phrase on that to explain that getting into a tv show is easier. It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. It is called insertion of phrase.

#### 4. Insertion of phrase in Data 25

*“no no where is motivasinya apa?”*

The italic phrase above, English phrase used by the host as a part of his statement. In this case, the host of statement used code mixing. He used phrase where is. By placing a where is between that sentences it's called insertion of phrase because consist of two words where and is. The host statement means he asked what could motivate guests to be enthusiastic about learning a foreign language.

#### 5. Insertion of phrase in Data 30

*“ok and then bekerja sebagai?”*

On the statement above, there is English phrase are classified as code mixing insertion of phrase. It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. The phrase ok and then which show used for getting someone's attention when you are starting to talk about something new.

#### 6. Insertion of phrase in Data 32

*“itu after couple months terus jadian terus gak pernah ketemu ketemu”*

The host inserted phrase after couple months means two months. It can be classified into insertion of phrase. The phrase after couple month have literal meaning Speaking precisely, "every couple of months" does mean "every two months". However, some people are a little looser with the meaning of "couple", which really should mean "two". Your speaker might well have meant "every few months" or "every two or three months".

### 7. Insertion of phrase in Data 33

*“most of the girls ya yang cantik cantik itu apa dikiriman apa sama cowo cowo?”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The English phrase is inserted within the sentence. That statement called insertion of phrase. The host inquired as to what things men typically send to the most beautiful women.

### 8. Insertion of phrase in Data 38

*“Oke and then you follow it in the dm. and the orang orang Indonesia itu cowo cowo ngeliat lu punya instagram”*

In data 38, it can be found that the host used phrase and the in his statement. It can be classified into insertion of phrase because consist of two words and and the. The meaning of this statement is that Indonesian boys like to look at the guest's social media accounts to see which girls are followed by the guests.

### 9. Insertion of phrase in Data 47

*“itu sorry to say ya”*

From the situation, it can be seen he mix Indonesian and English language. He used phrase sorry to say in his statement means to express regret together with disappointment or disapproval. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of phrase.

### 10. Insertion of phrase in Data 57

*“Because every media bisa increase hal tersebut”*

According to the host in his podcast, the host used code mixing in his statement,

he used English phrase because every media that means suitable for the subject being discussed. The kind of code mixing in his statement is a insertion of phrase.

#### 11. Insertion of phrase in Data 60

“tapi kalau sekarang gua yakin bahkan lu di tawar di tv dan sebagainya a lot”

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The phrase a lot have literal meaning very many or very much or very often. That word called insertion of phrase because consist of two words a and lot.

#### 12. Insertion of phrase in Data 66

” make sure orang orang yang belajar itu sedikit”

The italic phrase above, English phrase used by the host as a part of his statement. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing. He used phrase make sure. By placing make sure between that sentences it’s called insertion of phrase because consist of two words make and sure. The host used English phrase make sure to ensure that there are few people who want to learn.

#### 13. Insertion of phrase in Data 67

” jadi exposure of magic secret itu menurut gua penontonnya dikit”

On the podcast, it can be seen there is a mix Indonesian and English language in the statement. The host used code mixing in his talks, the English phrase exposure of magic secret that means the practice of revealing the secrets of how magic tricks are performed. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of phrase.

#### 14. Insertion of phrase in Data 68

*“fake music ya kan? Tapi orang menikmati hal tersebut”*

On the phrase above, there is phrase which are classified as code mixing insertion of phrase. It can be seen, she mix Indonesian and English language. The sentence fake music which an art form that focuses on producing rhythmic sounds and drum beats, musical instruments, or imitation of other sounds.

#### 15. Insertion of phrase in Data 73

*“tapi kan orang gak ada bilang itu pake green screen”*

Greenscreen is an insertion of phrase. the English phrase greenscreen have meaning The technique of photographing or filming an actor or object against a green monochrome backdrop. The host explain to the guest that actually, a lot of people use green screen but because the editing is good, they do not say that it uses green screen.

#### 16. Insertion of phrase in Data 79

*“play mari kita liat in the middle”*

From the situation, it can be seen he mix Indonesian and English language. He used phrase in the middle in his statement. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of phrase. In the statement, the host told the crew to show a film from the middle of the film.

#### 17. Insertion of phrase in Data 85

*“kalau lu nonton sendiri lu give up the first five minutes”*

In the context, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the phrase give up the first five minutes that means the movie is too funny after

a couple minutes watching that you felt like want to give up watching itu. It is called insertion of phrase.

#### **18. Insertion of phrase in Data 87**

*“but if you watch it with someone jadi gua nonton ini sama my son”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The phrase my son means a boy or man in relation to either or both of his parents. That statement called insertion of phrase because consist of two words my and son. The host statement means he told the guest that he watched the movie with his son.

#### **19. Insertion of phrase in Data 100**

*“so the aliens mau datang ke bumi”*

According to the statement, he mix Indonesian and English language. It can be seen, he used phrase so the aliens means belonging to a foreign country or nation. It is called insertion of phrase. In the statement, the host explains what happens if aliens come to earth.

#### **20. Insertion of phrase in Data 105**

*“anyway gue beli somay di tempat jajanan pasar”*

In the context, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the phrase anyway that means used to confirm or support a point or idea just mentioned. The category of that word is adverb. It is called insertion of phrase. The statement explains when the host wanted to buy somay in a market.

## 21. Insertion of phrase in Data (109)

*“the whole language yang lu pelajari juga akan jadi penting”*

In this case, the host used code mixing in his statement. He used English phrase. By placing a the whole language between that sentences it’s called insertion of phrase. The meaning of the statement is that all languages learned by guests will be very important.

## 22. Insertion of phrase in Data (120)

*“if you want to learn something dengan adanya youtube google everything anything kan?”*

It can be seen in Data 120, the host used the phrase everything anything in the statement. The phrase everything anything have meaning used when saying that there may be nothing. The point of the host’s statement is that we can learn anything from Youtube. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of phrase.

### 3.2.3 Insertion of Hybrid

#### 1. Insertion of hybrid in Data 7

*“Gue mau denger intonationnya elu”*

The English hybrid used by the host as a part of his statement on podcast. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing in his talks, he used English hybrid intonationnya that means is hybrid because consists of two language which combine intonation in English is noun and nya Indonesia is suffix. The meaning of the statement, the host wants to listen to the intonation of the guest when he speaks in English.



## 2. Insertion of hybrid in Data 19

*“Itu basednya on that kalau sekarang udah lebih gampang”*

The host used basednya here included category of hybrid based on hybrid affixation. The word basednya consists of two language which combine the word based is English and the word -nya is Indonesia suffix. The meaning of the statement is that the host says that it is easier to enter a tv show.

## 3. Insertion of hybrid in Data 72

*“dia liat dari entertainnya”*

The host inserted entertainnya here included category of hybrid based on hybrid affixation. The word entertainnya consists of two language which combine the word entertain is English and the word -nya is Indonesia suffix. The host explained that what most people see is the entertainment.

## 4. Insertion of hybrid in Data 80

*“Kita nonton movienya Godzilla”*

It can be seen in Data 80, the host used the word movienya in his statement. It's called Insertion of Hybrid. The movienya is a hybrid, because movie is English Word and the word -nya is Indonesia suffix. The host explained that he watched the Godzilla movie.

## 5. Insertion of hybrid in Data 93

*“negara satu dengan negara lain yang basicnya mengambil”*

Based on sentence above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. On the statement, the word basicnya in statement is insertion of

hybrid, because consists of two word basic is English word and nya is Indonesia suffix. The meaning of the statement is that the host explains what the aliens will take if they come down to earth.

## 6. Insertion of hybrid in Data 98

*“because that movie kan basicnya di play ya ada di youtube atau dimana”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. In this case the host used code mixing in his statement, he used the word basicnya consists of two words which integrate basic is English noun and -nya is Indonesia suffix. The statement's meaning is that the host says that movies can be watched on YouTube or other sites.

### 3.2.4 Insertion of Word Reduplication

#### 1. Insertion of word reduplication in Data 24

*“no no where is motivasinya apa?”*

Based on the sentence above, there is word a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. It can be seen, he used the word no no is a form of Word Reduplication, because the word no is spoken twice. The word no no means a negative answer or decision. When he used the English word no no between the sentence, it's called Insertion of Word Reduplication, because consist of two words.

#### 2. Insertion of word reduplication in Data 35

*“wait wait a minute. Jadi cewe ini gak pernah masuk ke konten”*

The statement above has a combination of Indonesian and English words. As can be seen, he used the word wait wait twice, which is a kind of Word Reduplication.

The word wait wait denotes delay action until a particular time. Because he utilized the English word wait wait between the sentence, it is known as Insertion of Word Reduplication.

### 3. Insertion of word reduplication in Data 108

*“how much is this, dia ha? No speak English no speak English”*

It can be seen in Data 108, the host used the word no speak English no speak English in his sentences. It's called Insertion of Word Reduplication. The word no speak English no speak English means do not understand English. Because he utilized English word no speak English no speak English between the sentence, it is know as Insertion of Word Reduplication.

#### 3.2.5 Insertion of Idiom

The researcher did not found Insertion of Idiom data in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast

#### 3.2.6 Insertion of Clause

##### 1. Insertion of clause in Data 1

*“Fiki naki! Gilaaaa. I really love your content”*

Based on the sentence above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesia and English language. On the statement, the sentence I really love your content is insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. The sentence I really love your content in statement have meaning satisfied and happy with his content.

## 2. Insertion of clause in Data 2

**“I was watching you** and nonton”

According to the host, it can be seen that there is a mix of Indonesian and English in the sentence. The sentence of I was watching you on the statement it's called insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is I and the predicate is watching. That sentence have meaning I was watching you, that the host was watching the guest and excited about that.

## 3. Insertion of clause in Data 3

**“because I thought** ya orang yang seperti itu gak bakal ada yang nonton”

In this case, Deddy Corbuzier used code mixing in his statement, he used English clause because I thought that means suitable for the subject being discussed. The host means, he thinks that positive content has no one to watch. The kind of code mixing in his talks is a insertion of clause.

## 4. Insertion of clause in Data 4

**“tapi your intonation is”**

From the situation, Deddy Corbuzier used code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The English clause is inserted within the statement. The statement your intonation is can be classified into insertion of clause because there are subject and predicate. The host statement means he said that the intonation of the guest was very good.

### 5. Insertion of clause in Data 5

*“coba coba lu ngomong inggris gua. I want to listen to your”*

The host used the sentence I want to listen to your in his statement. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing in his statement, it's called insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate. In this statement he want listen to the guest.

### 6. Insertion of clause in Data 6

*“just answer my question tapi pake bahasa inggris.”*

The italic sentence above is English clause used by host as a part of his statement. In that context, the host used code mixing in his statement, he used English clause just answer my question. In this sentence there is a subject and predicate. The host's statement means he aksed the guest to answer he question in English because he wanted to hear his intonation.

### 7. Insertion of clause in Data 9

*“There is book ya pake bahasa inggris”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. In this case the host used code mixing in his talks, he used the sentence there is book. In that sentence it's called insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. The host's statement means he explains that there is a book about magic written in English.

### 8. Insertion of clause in Data 10

*“Because I learn magic terus buku buku sulap itu mostly in English”*

On the host statement, it can be found that he mix Indonesian and English on his talks. The sentence because I learn magic is a insertion of clause and dependent

clause because the sentence can not stand alone. The host's statements means he learns magic from books and almost all magic books are in English.

#### **9. Insertion of clause in Data 12**

*“jadi jaman dulu belum ada google tu jadi disini gua belajar buku sulap disini buku kamus besar bahasa inggris bahasa Indonesia jadi ini buka ini buka ini buka ini buka gitu and then I perform”*

It can be found that, the host inserted sentence and then I perform in his statement. It can be classified into insertion of clause because the sentence have a subject and predicate. In the statement above the host explains in the old days before there is google application, he studied magic books using English and indonesian dictionaries, and then he appeared at an event at a five star hotel.

#### **10. Insertion of clause in Data 13**

*“gua perform di hotel bintang 5. bintang 5 I doing close up magic”*

From the host statement, it can find code mixing Indonesian and English language. On his statement, the sentence I doing close up magic is the kind of insertion of Clause. In the statement above he explains what kind of magic did he bring in that five-star hotel.

#### **11. Insertion of clause in Data 15**

*“Jadi mau gak mau I need to learn englshih so I can speak English gitu ya.”*

It can be found that, Deddy Corbuzier inserted sentence I need to learn englshih so I can speak English in his statement. It can be classified into insertion of clause and independent clause because the sentence can stand alone and have a subject plus

predicate. The host's statement means he really needs to learn English for his magic, so he must be able to speak English.

#### 12. Insertion of clause in Data 16

*“Lu ketika telpon telponan what every you call that dengan cewe cewe itu ya milih gak?”*

According to the host statement, he mix Indonesian and English language. It can be seen, he used the statement what every you call that have literal meaning a person or thing the name of which is unknown, temporarily forgotten, or deliberately overlooked. It's called insertion of clause because there are subject and predicate.

#### 13. Insertion of clause in Data 18

*“Gue belajar sulap dari buku buku jadul dari nonton dari apa dari apa sampai I go internasional”*

In his statement on podcast, Deddy used code mixing between Indonesian and English language in the statement. On the sentence I go internasional it's called insertion of clause. In the statement above he explains how he can go international and become world best mentalist.

#### 14. Insertion of clause in Data 21

*“Jadi sebenarnya what you said is right ya?”*

It can be seen in Data 21, the host used sentence what you said is right in his statement. When he used that sentence between his statement, it's called insertion of clause because have subject and predicate. He said that because he wanted to reassure the guest whether what he was talking about was true.

### 15. Insertion of phrase in Data 22

*“Kalau lu punya niat punya apa that was I did also gitula”*

From the situation, it can be seen he mix Indonesian and English language. He used sentence that was I did also in his statement. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of phrase. That sentence implies that if he intends, he will undoubtedly do what he desires.

### 16. Insertion of clause in Data 23

*“tapi bukan karna kita capek tapi lu punya waktu untuk belajar itu because you love it”*

In the context, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the clause because you love it means when you like something. The host explains the reason how guests want to learn and do not feel tired of studying because they like it. It's called insertion of phrase.

### 17. Insertion of clause in Data 26

*“that's why sad the watch you look karna akhirnya kita tidak punya jati diri wanita ayu”*

Based on the statement above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. By placing that's why sad the watch you look between the sentence it's called insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. The host statement means he feels sad because most Indonesian women want to look like foreigners and the identity of Indonesian women has begun to decrease.

### 18. Insertion of clause in Data 27



“tapi lu ketika **you doing that** maksudnya ada yang nyantol gak sih?”

On the podcast, it can be seen there is a mix Indonesian and English language in the statement. The host used code mixing in his podcast, the English clause you doing that that means the act of doing the things that you normally do. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of clause.

#### **19. Insertion of clause in Data 29**

*“**And then what is your dream stand** kalau gitu?”*

From the situation, it can be seen he mix Indonesian and English language. He used sentence and then what is your dream stand in his talks. The kind of code mixing in his talks is an insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. The host’s statement means he asked the guest what is his real dream.

#### **20 Insertion of clause in Data 31**

*“tapi itu jaman dulu banget ya. **I think when** gue masih dikuliah gitu ya”*

The sentence I think when means as a way of being polite when you are explaining. The sentence I think when in the statement, it can be classified into insertion of clause. The host's statement is to tell when he is in college.

#### **21. Insertion of clause in Data 36**

*“Maksudnya dipotong dikonten. **So you don’t publish it**”*

According to the host, he mix Indonesian and English language. It can be seen, he used the sentence so you don’t publish it. It’s called insertion of clause. The meaning of the statement is that the guest never publishes someone, but the person he doesn’t publish is still spammed by Indonesian boys.

## 22. Insertion of clause in Data 37

*“Ok and then you follow it in the dm. And the orang orang Indonesia itu cowo cowo ngeliat lu punya instagram”*

Ok and then you follow it in the dm is an insertion of clause and independent clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is you and the predicate is follow. According to the statement above, if the guest follow a girl on instagram, many boys will follow her back, and Indonesian boys always look at the guest’s instagram.

## 23. Insertion of clause in Data 41

*“pokonya yang ngejalanin instagramnya orang tua nya. What are you saying in English”*

The italic sentence above English clause used by the host as a part of his statement. In this case, the host of Deddy Corbuzier podcast used code mixing in his statement. The sentence what are you saying in English is the kind of insertion of clause. The host explains if the children have social media, it is their parents who run it and the host asks how the guest usually explain it.

## 24. Insertion of clause in Data 42

*“ya run by parents lah gitu lah”*

In the context, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the sentence run by parents that means parents control things for their children. It’s called insertion of clause.

### 25. Insertion of clause in Data 43

*“I don’t think they, gini menurut gua”*

According to the sentence, the sentence I don’t think they which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause and dependent clause because can not stand alone. In the statement above, the host wanted to explain his opinion to the guest.

### 26. Insertion of clause in Data 44

*“I don’t know gua tu sampai detik ini”*

The host inserted sentence I don’t know included category of insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate. The sentence I don’t know means that one does not have the information someone is asking for.

### 27. Insertion of clause in Data 45

*“apalagi ketika ngobrol sama elu gua tu gak mengerti apa yg ada dipikiran mereka.*

*“Would you do that?”*

It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language on his statement. On his statement, the sentence would you do that which you are saying that you wish it were the case. The kind of code mixing in this statement is an insertion of clause.

### 28. Insertion of clause in Data 46

*“That’s the question kan?”*

The italic sentence above English clause used by the host as a part of her statement. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing in his statement. The sentence that’s the question is the kind of insertion of clause and dependent clause because cannot stand alone.

### 29. Insertion of clause in Data 48

*“if you want ya kita ini ngomong dewasa aja ya”*

In the context, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the sentence if you want that means when you are making or agreeing to an offer or suggestion in a casual way. It's called insertion of clause.

### 30. Insertion of clause in Data 49

*“if you want to get that girl this is not how you do it ya kan?”*

It can be found that, the host inserted sentence if you want to get that girl this is not how you do it in his statement. It can be classified into insertion of clause and independent clause because the sentence can stand alone and have a subject plus predicate. In the host's statement asked the guest how he did he get the girl.

### 31. Insertion of clause in Data 51

*“I have no problem with the boyband tapiii that's happen”*

In this statement, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing. The sentence I have no problem with the boyband is an insertion of clause and independent clause because have a subject and predicate. The host's statement explained that he had no problem with the existence of a boyband.

### 32. Insertion of clause in Data 52

*“I have no problem with the boyband tapiii that's happen”*

In this case, Deddy used code mixing in his statement. He used English clause. The sentence that's happen is insertion of clause because consist of predicate and object. The sentence that's happen have meaning to occur by chance.

### 33. Insertion of clause in Data 53

“*cowo cowo feminim sudah ada dari dulu only this time because the media is free the camera explore more*”

Only this time because the media is free the camera explore more is an insertion of clause and independent clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is the media and the predicate is explore. The host explained that there were many feminine boys in the past, but it is only become popular now that there are cameras that explore them.

### 34. Insertion of clause in Data 54

“*jadi sekarang buat mereka we have the media and actually dude they’re quiet fun*”

In this section, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, the sentence we have the media and actually dude they’re quiet fun a kind of insertion of clause and independent clause because can stand alone. The host explained that feminine boys are very happy to be exposed by the camera.

### 35. Insertion of clause in Data 61

“*tapi beside I mean you want to do like movies or*”

On the sentence above, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. The sentence beside I mean you want to do like movies or which ask what someone else want to do.

### 36. Insertion of clause in Data 62

*“so you learn anything else dari youtube?”*

According to the sentence, the sentence *so you learn anything else* which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. That sentence means asked the guest what did he learn from youtube, is there anything else he learned.

### 37. Insertion of clause in Data 63

*“and you want to be a beatboxer or what are we call it, enggak?”*

In data 63, it can be found that the host used the sentence *and you want to be a beatboxer or what are we call it*. It's called code mixing insertion of clause and independent clause. The statement means the host asks if the guest want to be a beatboxer.

### 38. Insertion of clause in Data 64

*“ya because some of them despert mereka kesel karna waa gua main rahasia gua dibongkar”*

Because some of them despert is an insertion of clause and dependent clause because cannot stand alone. The sentence *because some of them despert* means very sad and worries and with little or no hope.

### 39. Insertion of clause in Data 65

*“gua kalau menyemangati selalu no worry about that karena orang yang bener bener mau belajar itu sedikit”*

The italic sentence above is English clause used by the host podcast as a part of his statement. In that context, the host used code mixing insertion of clause in his

statement. The English clause no worry about that. The statement means that the host if he wants to cheer someone up no worry about something, if you want to learn do it until you can.

#### **40. Insertion of clause in Data 69**

*“I mean ketika lo”*

On the host statement, it can be found that he mix Indonesian and English on his statement. The sentence I mean is a insertion of clause and dependent clause because the sentence cannot stand alone. In the statement above, the host wants to explain something that is on his mind.

#### **41. Insertion of clause in Data 70**

*“bisa persuade and entertaining the people”*

It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. In this case the host used code mixing in his statement, he used the sentence persuade and entertaining the people. In that sentence it's called insertion of clause. The statement means the host explain how can we persuade and entertaining people.

#### **42. Insertion of clause in Data 71**

*“orang kan gak ngeliat how you do it”*

From the host statement, it can find code mixing Indonesian and English language. On his statement, the sentence how you do it is the kind of insertion of clause. The statement means that people see the results of our actions rather than what we do.

#### 43. Insertion of clause in Data 76

“magic itu art yang very infuse the magician feels I can do something you can not do”

It can be seen in Data 76, the influencer used sentence very infuse the magician feels I can do something you can not do in his statement. When he used that sentence between his statement, it's called insertion of clause because have subject and predicate.

#### 44. Insertion of clause in Data 77

“gua kemarin baru nonton, do you watch star trek?”

From the situation, it can be seen he mix Indonesian and English language. He used sentence do you watch star trek in his sentence. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. The statement means the host asks if the guest was watching star trek and wants to explain the movie.

#### 45. Insertion of clause in Data 81

“it's basically kong Godzilla dua duanya baik”

It's basically is an insertion of clause and dependent clause because cannot stand alone. The word it's basically means used to indicate that a statement summarizes the most important aspects, or gives a roughly accurate account, of a more complex situation.

#### 46. Insertion of clause in Data 83

“logically kalau godzila vs kong, kong will die first three seconds”

In this case, the host used code mixing in his statement. He used English clause



the word kong will die first three seconds. It is insertion of clause and independent clause because have subject plus predicate and can stand alone. In this clause, the subject is kong and the predicate is die.

#### **47. Insertion of clause in Data 84**

*“gue tu suka banget nonton film yang menurut gua bodoh banget because pure entertainment”*

In this section, the host mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, the sentence because pure entertainment is a kind of insertion of clause and dependent clause because cannot stand alone. The host explains how he really likes stupid movies because really pure entertaining.

#### **48. Insertion of clause in Data 86**

*“but if you watch it with someone jadi gua nonton ini sama my son”*

In data 86, it can be found that the host used the sentence but if you watch it with someone. It's called code mixing insertion of clause and dependent clause. The meaning of the statement is that when he watches the film with someone it will be more fun.

#### **49. Insertion of clause in Data 88**

*“because, do you know the funniest sharknado udh 6 series gak ada penontonnya”*

On the podcast, it can be seen there is a mix Indonesian and English language in the statement. The host used code mixing in his statement, the English clause because, do you know the funniest. The kind of code mixing in his statement is an insertion of clause. The statement means he wants to explain a funny part in the movie.

#### 50. Insertion of phrase in Data 89

*“yang nonton banyak to make fun of it”*

On the sentence above, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. The sentence to make fun of it which to be unkind to someone and laugh at or cause others to laugh at the person.

#### 51. Insertion of clause in Data 90

*“satu setengah jam itu Cuma ketawa ketawa we don’t even care about the shark there”*

The host inserted sentence we don’t even care about the shark there included category of insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate. The meaning of the statement is that the film he watched was funny because the audience didn't care about the main character in the film.

#### 52. Insertion of clause in Data 91

*“banyak film film bodoh itu menyenangkan fun and its works”*

The sentence fun and its works means is just for the entertainment value of doing it. The word fun and its works in the statement, it can be classified into insertion of clause because there are subject and predicate. The host explains lots of fun stupid movies and lots of lessons too.

#### 53. Insertion of clause in Data 92

*“yaudah I don’t really care”*

The italic word above English clause used by the host as a part of his talks. In

this case, the host of podcast used code mixing in his statement. The sentence I don't really care is the kind of insertion of clause and independent clause because can stand alone.

#### **54. Insertion of clause in Data 94**

*“negara so if aliens come to the world”*

In this conversation, the host used code mixing between Indonesian and English language in the statement. On the sentence so if aliens to the world it's called insertion of clause and dependent clause because cannot stand alone.

#### **55. Insertion of clause in Data 95**

*“tapi kalau misalnya mereka benar benar datang ke bumi we have no chance”*

It can be seen in Data 95, the host used sentence we have no chance in his statement. When he used that sentence between his conversation, it's called insertion of clause because have subject and predicate.

#### **56. Insertion of clause in Data 96**

*” I think movie like Godzilla vs kong, avengers bagus”*

Based on the statement above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. By placing I think movie like Godzilla vs kong, avengers between the statement it's called insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. The statement means the host gives the good rate to the some movies.

#### **57. Insertion of clause in Data 97**

*“because that movie kan basicnya di play ya ada di youtube atau dimana”*

The italic word above is English word used by the host as a part of his statement.

In that context, he used sentence because that movie suitable for the subject being discussed. It can be classified insertion of clause. The statement means the host explains that many movies play in youtube or other platform.

#### **58. Insertion of clause in Data 102**

*“lu tu di ometv is because for content”*

Based on the sentence above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesia and English language. On his conversation, the sentence ometv is because for content is insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. The sentence ometv is because for content in statement have meaning causes why someone else uses ometv.

#### **59. Insertion of clause in Data 103**

*“atau do you love to talk the people”*

According to the host conversation, it can be seen that there is a mix of Indonesian and English in the sentence. The sentence of do you love to talk the people on the statement it's called insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is you and the predicate is talk. That sentence have meaning ask someone else about his favorite.

#### **60. Insertion of clause in Data 104**

*“gua liburan di hongkong this is the true story terus gua tu beli somay”*

From the situation, the host used code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The English sentence is inserted within the sentence. The sentence this is the true story can be classified into insertion of clause. In that context, he wants to tell the

fact.

#### 61. Insertion of clause in Data 107

*“how much is this, dia ha? No speak English no speak English”*

On the sentence above, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of phrase. It can be seen, the sentence how much is this which ask the price of something when he went to the market in china.

#### 62. Insertion of clause in Data 111

*“om tante liat your great son”*

There are sentences in the preceding sentence that are categorised as code mixing clause insertion. As may be observed, he combines Indonesian and English. The sentence your great son means the boy with good manners. the meaning of the statement the host tells the guest's parents that they have a great child.

#### 63. Insertion of clause in Data 112

*“actually its good for me karena terus gua tau banyak hal”*

The italic sentence above is English clause used by host as a part of his conversation. In that context, the host used code mixing in his conversation, he used English clause actually its good for me. In this sentence there is a subject and predicate. The statement above explains how lucky it is to learn something because you know a lot of things.

#### 64. Insertion of clause in Data 113

*“that's from I get other wise jadi ya we need to keep up”*

In this case, the host employed code mixing in his sentence, and he used English

clause that were appropriate for the topic being addressed. The type of code mixing in his statement is a clause insertion.

#### **65. Insertion of clause in Data 114**

*“that’s from I get other wise jadi ya we need to keep up”*

Based on the statement above, it can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. By placing we need to keep up between the sentence it’s called insertion of clause because have a subject and predicate. In this clause, the subject is we and the predicate is keep.

#### **66. Insertion of clause in Data 115**

*“I love since gua nonton pertama lu gua suka”*

According to the host statement, he mix Indonesian and English language. It can be seen, he used the sentence I love since that means a great interest and pleasure in something. It’s called insertion of clause.

#### **67. Insertion of clause in Data 116**

*“dan gua pikir you know what? Ini harus ada sosok yang harus di contoh”*

On the sentence above, there is some of words which are classified as code mixing Insertion of clause It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. On his statement, he used the sentence you know what have meaning when one may say to another to get their attention, in a conversation.

#### **68. Insertion of clause in Data 117**

*“its proofen bahwa konten konten positif ada penontonnya”*

The italic sentence above, English clause used by Deddy as a part of his podcast

statement. In this case, the host of podcast used code mixing. He used sentence its proofen means the process or an instance of establishing the validity of a statement. By placing its proofen between that sentences it's called Insertion of clause.

#### **69. Insertion of clause in Data 118**

***"I mean** kalau sekarang mungkin bukan hanya dibahas"*

In this section, there is of sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. The sentence I mean have literal mean variously used in conversation as a filler clause; an emphasis marker; a way to reorganize, clarify, or qualify a thought; or to express disbelief or disapproval.

#### **70. Insertion of clause in Data 119**

***"if you want to learn something** dengan adanya youtube google everything anything kan?"*

In data 119, it can be found that the host used sentence if you want to learn something in his statement. It can be classified into insertion of clause. The sentence if you want to learn something have meaning you obtain knowledge or a skill through studying or training.

#### **71. Insertion of clause in Data 121**

***"You can learn music you can learn it from youtube** dari internet dari semuanya"*

The host inserted sentence you can learn music you can learn it from youtube included category of insertion of clause because there is a subject and predicate. The meaning of the statement is that anything can be learned from Youtube, for example music so there is no reason to say no.

## 72. Insertion of clause in Data 122

“jadi there is no reason anymore”

In this section, there is of sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. In this case, the sentence there is no reason anymore It basically means that there's no rationale for whatever's going on because there's no pattern (rhyme) or logic (reason) behind it.

### 3.3 The Purpose of Code Mixing used in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

In this part, the researcher explains the purpose Deddy Corbuzier uses code mixing on his podcast. People may combine two or more languages in social interactions for a variety of reasons. Code mixing is one of the most essential and well-studied aspects of a bilingual or multilingual culture. However, the researcher identifies four the goals of code mixing employed by Deddy Corbuzier on the podcast in the study. such as: 1) Need feeling motive. 2) Being more informative. 3) Making jokes. 4) Expressing self emotion. It explain in details as follows:

#### 1. Need Feeling Motive

According to Holmes (1992), the need feeling motivation occurs because of technology, and speakers employ it as though they couldn't find words with identical meanings in the language they speak. The following is an example of code mixing:

1. Data (65) “gua kalau menyemangati selalu no worry about that karena orang yang bener bener mau belajar itu sedikit”



This sentence is need feeling motivate because the host used that word to give motivation to someone to keep learning

2. Data (122) “jadi **there is no reason anymore**”

This statement is need feeling motivate because we can learn anything through anything and there is no reason not to be able to learn it.

**2. Being More Informative**

Being more informative occurs as a result of the code's frequent usage in public figure profession and education. It is also possible to do so by citing a noteworthy recital. In this scenario, the host wants to be precise, thus the right phrases are crucial. The following information was discovered:

1. Data (121) “**You can learn music you can learn it from youtube** dari internet dari semuanya”

The italic word is the situation requiring care. The host says many ways to learn about music one of them is Youtube.

**3. Making Jokes**

Making jokes happens when code mixing is used to create a humorous impact while simultaneously indicating the formality of the conversation. The results were as follows:

1. Data (90) “*satu setengah jam itu cuma ketawa ketawa **we don't even care about the shark there**”*

The italic sentence we don't even care about shark there means the audience does not care about the presence of sharks there. In his statetment, that

sentence include as a jokes because a thing that he says to cause amusement or laughter, especially a story with a funny punchline.

#### 4. Expressing Self Emotion

When code mixing is completed to represent a writer's self emotion, such as despair or happiness, this is referred to as expressing self emotion. The researcher discovered the following function for expressing self emotion:

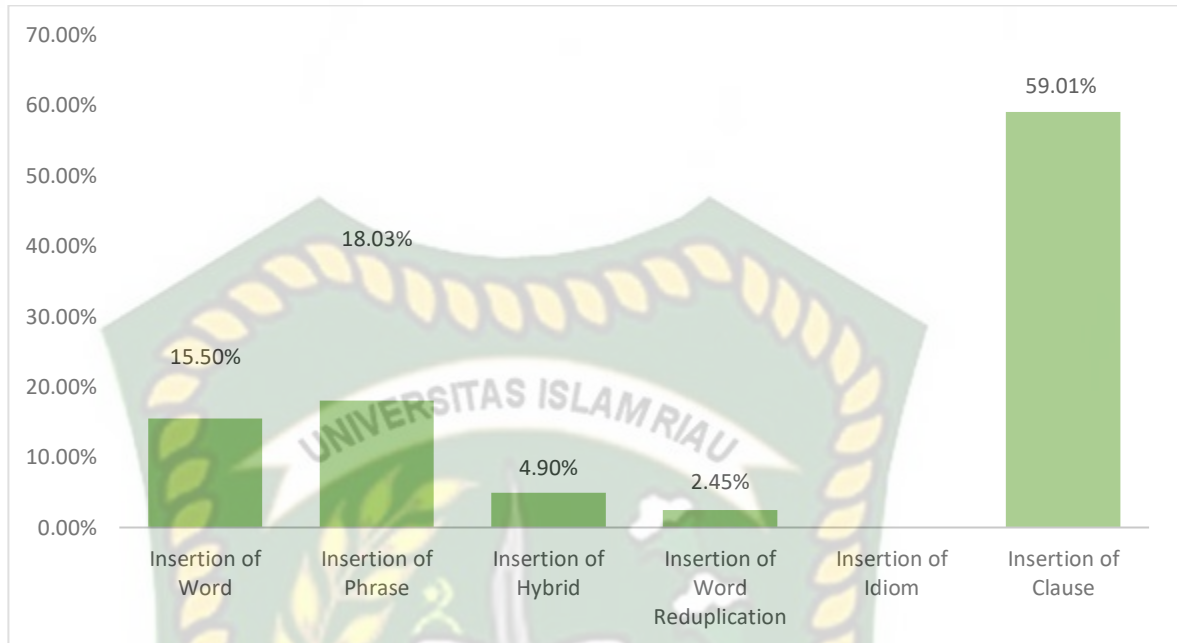
1. Data (26) “that’s why sad the watch you look karna akhirnya kita tidak punya jati diri wanita ayu”

On the statement, it can be seen the word that’s why sad the watch you look is expressing self emotion. Looks sad because the identity of a beautiful woman has decreased.

#### 3.4 The Result of Data

In collecting data in this research, the researcher used a script. In this context, the researcher selects data from the Indonesian English code mixing. The data that would be considered are those that used in the Deddy Corbuzier podcast and the data below is arranged according to the type of code mixing.

**Figure 3.2 1 Forms of Code Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast**



Based on the Figure 3.2, it can be seen that Deddy Corbuzier in podcast used the forms of code mixing. They are insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of word reduplication, and insertion of clause. In this research, there are totally 122 data has been found in Indonesian-English code mixing on podcast.

First, it can be seen that the insertion of word have percentage is 15.50%. In this context, Deddy Corbuzier used the insertion of word in the first, middle, or last in their sentence. The example “gimana caranya lu?okelah kalau inggris maybe mungkin lebih gampang kan” Deddy inserted word maybe in his statement. The word maybe is noun. The meaning of word maybe is defined as possibly or perhaps. The other example “lu yang mau kesana? Uu gentleman sekali ya” In Deddy statement, there is word which are classified as code mixing insertion of word. From the literal meaning,

the word gentleman means a man who is polite and behaves well toward other people. In the part of speech that word include as a noun.

Second, it can be found that the insertion of phrase have percentage 18.03%. From this research, the example of insertion of phrase is “jadi **there is no reason anymore**” It can be found that code mixing between Indonesian and English language. The word there is no reason anymore means we can learn everything through anything so there is no reason to not learn it. That word called insertion of phrase. The purpose of this statement include as need feeling motive.

Third, the percentage of insertion of hybrid is 4.90%. The example is “gue mau dengar **intonationnya** elu” It can be seen in, the host used the word intonationnya in his sentences. The word intonationnya is a hybrid, because the word -nya is Indonesia suffix and the word intonation is English Word.

Then, the percentage of insertion of word reduplication is 2.45%. Actually English has no word reduplication. The sense of word reduplication coming from Indonesian language. That word is using Indonesian system and concept but it’s written in English. The example is “**no no** where is motivasinya apa?” Based on the sentence above, there is word a mix of Indonesian-English in the sentence. It can be seen, he used the word no no is a form of Word Reduplication, because the word no is spoken twice. The word no no means a negative answer or decision. When he used the English word no no between the conversation, it’s called Insertion of Word Reduplication, because consist of two words. The purpose of that statement is expressing self emotion.

Next, insertion of idiom have 0%. In this research, the researcher not found use

of idioms in this podcast. Idiom have meaning a group of words in a fixed order that has a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own.

Last, percentage insertion of clause is the highest percentage 59.01%. The example of insertion of clause is “gua kalau menyemangati selalu **no worry about that** karena orang yang bener bener mau belajar itu sedikit” On the sentence above, there is sentence which are classified as code mixing insertion of clause. It can be seen, he mix Indonesian and English language. The sentence no worry about that which showed no worry about something. The purpose of this statement include as need feeling motive.

In summary, the highest percentage form of code mixing is insertion of clause (59,01%) used by the Deddy Corbuzier in his podcast. And then, the lowest percentage (0%) is insertion of idiom.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Code mixing might occur in every way, when people can speak more than one language and mix those languages. For the reason also code mixing that used in the podcast of social media Youtube is interesting to be analyzed. Deddy Corbuzier in podcast used the forms of code mixing. They are insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of word reduplication, insertion of idiom, and insertion of clause. In this research, there are totally 122 data has been found in Indonesian-English code mixing on podcast.

In this research, the researcher found that the insertion of word (15,50%). Second, the insertion of phrase have percentage (18,03%). Third, the percentage of insertion of hybrid (4.90%). Then, the percentage of insertion of word reduplication (2,45%). Next, insertion of idiom have (0%) percentage. Last, percentage insertion of clause is the highest percentage (59,01%).

Based on the code mixing data used by Deddy Corbuzier, the researcher found that 4 purposes of Deddy Corbuzier used code mixing. Firstly, need feeling motive. Some of them used insertion of word in order to express something. Secondly, being more informative. Thirdly, making jokes. And the last is expressing self emotion.

## 4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion as follows:

1. For the students, The researcher suggests that the students learn about the many forms of code mixing since they have always utilized this code mixing but do not comprehend or are familiar with the various forms of code mixing. The researcher expects that this research can provide students with new knowledge on code mixing from podcast. Code mixing may also be learned via films, novels, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The findings of this study will assist students in expanding their knowledge of code mixing research.
2. For English Lecturer, The study discovered that many pupils were still unaware of the type of code mixing. It is desired that the lecturer would pay more attention and provide more specifics regarding code mixing, particularly code mixing, because this is frequently utilized in everyday interactions.
3. For next researcher, Because this study did not cover every facet of code mixing. It is hoped that the next researcher will be able to incorporate all aspects of code mixing. It is a recommendation for future scholars to examine code mixing from a different perspective. Then, as recommendations to each reader, individuals should employ code mixing correctly since language is flexible and can adapt to new situations.

## REFERENCES

- Azwar. (2019). Responsif Terpadu ( smart ) Menggunakan Metode Servqual ( Studi Kasus : Kantor Dinas Perumahan , Kawasan Permukiman dan Pertanahan ) The direction of this study is to analyze and assess the effect of service quality on the satisfaction of SMART application.
- Abdul Chaer. 2004. Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Bima, H. (2015). Code Switching and Code Mixing in English Classroom. *Jadila: Journal of Development and Innovation in Language and Literature Education*, 1(3), 302–317. <https://doi.org/10.52690/jadila.v1i3.117>
- Chaer, A., & Agustina, L. (2010). *Sociolinguistic: pengenalan awal edisi revisi*.
- Crystal, David. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 6th ed. Oxford: Blackwell
- Farahsani, Y., Rini, I. P., & Jaya, P. H. (2019). Code-Mixing in Dialogues As Seen in Alice Comic By Angellina. *Humanika*, 26(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.14710/humanika.v26i2.24119>
- Holmes, J. (2013). An introduction to sociolinguistics. London: Longman Group UK limited.
- Kim, E. (2006). Reasons and motivations for code-mixing and code-switching.
- Marzona, Y. (2017). The Use Of Code Mixing Between Indonesian And English In Indonesian Advertisement Of Gadis. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, 1(1), 238–248. <https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v1i1.25>
- Moleong, L. J. (2010). *Metedologi Penelitian Kualitatif*.
- Muysken, P. (2000). *bilingual speech: a typology of code-mixing*.
- Pello, M. T. I. (2019). an Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Two Selected Videos By Nessie Judge.
- Philips, B. (2017). Student-Produced Podcasts in Language Learning – Exploring Student Perceptions of Podcast Activities.
- Prabandari, M. (2020). An Analysis of Outer Code Mixing on Instagram Posted by English Education Department Students at State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro, 3(2017), 54–67.



- Putra, S. . (2014). *Cara-Cara Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Populer dan Karya Ilmiah Akademik*.
- Rahardi, Kunjana. (2010). *Sosiolinguistik Kode dan Alih Kode*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia
- Romaine, S. (2000). *Language in Society An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Siskawati, N. (2012). *Code Mixing Found in C'est La vie Novel*. *Journal on English Language, Culture and Literature*. Diponegoro: Diponegoro University.
- Sugiono, P. D. (2016). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. CV.Afabeta.
- Sumarsih. (2014). *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics*. *English Language Teaching*, 39(1), 1–24.
- Tsamarah, A. H. (2021). *Indonesian English Code Mixing Used by Podcast Rapma FM Radio on the Teksas and Classic Night Segment*. *Jurnal Aplikasi Teknologi Pangan*, 4(1), 1–2.
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, Janet M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics fifth edition*. Oxford: Blackwell Ltd.
- Wibowo, A. I., Yuniasih, I., & Nelfianti, F. (2017). *Analysis of Types Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Sixth President of Republic Indonesia ' S, XII(2)*, 13–22.
- Zenab, A. S. 2016. *Kedwibahasaan Anak Sekolah Dasar dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia*. Siliwangi, Bandung.