

**AN ANALYSIS ON CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ON PODCAST
OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamadiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

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ABSTRACT

Nurfitriani. 1602050018. “An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel”. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.

The adjective of the research were to find out the types of code mixing and code switching. This research focuses in analysis Dyah Roro Esti’s utterances in Podcast where the channel is “Millennial Power” which contained code mixing and code switching in the audio as the data of research. This research used Qualitative Content Analysis Design. The technique of data analysis used theory of Miles and Huberman that contains data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The result of this research found that there are three types of code mixing and code switching. Code mixing contained insertion which occurred 31 data, alternation 8 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data. Code switching contained tag switching which occurred 5 data, intra-sentential switching 43 data and inter-sentential switching 22 data. It was expected that this research helps everyone who wants to know about bilingualism and code mixing and code switching.

Key words: *code mixing, code switching, bilingualism.*

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Nurfitriani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is an intimate part of social identity. People use language as a communication and interaction tool. We as a human being cannot be separated from language because language is used for the purpose of communication. The use of language can influence our self-concept and identity. Basically communication is sharing information. Communication is a process of transferring information from one entity to another. By communication people can easily transfer and receive information.

Communication can also be a bridge from the activities of socializing, interacting personal, individual and group, togetherness. Especially in this era where communication is the trend in modern society of life in exploring each other's potential, as we often see directly in various information technology media. Media help connect people from the far. Media become an alternative to communicate or share with others without having physical contact. Media is not only known as a communication tool but nowadays people utilize media as an entertainment tool.

Nowadays we frequently find people do communication with more than one language. English as a foreign language is the most used language to communicate

with others in Indonesia. English become a common language to communicate with people. When two or more language exists in a community, speakers frequently switch and mix from one language to another, this phenomenon known as code switching and code mixing. Code mixing and code switching occur in communication process.

Code in sociolinguistics simply refers to a language or a language variety. According to Hymes (in Fitrah 2017; 31) defines code-switching as “a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles”. Kachru (in Fitrah 2017; 35) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Code mixing and code switching are terms that are used to call the dependence upon aspect of language. This phenomenon is called bilingualism. Suhardi's (2009) defined the term bilingualism is generally used to refer to the use or mastery of two languages by one or a part of the language community These bilinguals are much less likely to code's switch around people who they do not recognize as sharing their languages.

Some people tend to use English to switch or mix the language code in a communication process. They become trend in style of communication because they have become a need in a communication with people. These needs to gain more information according to people that used to English while speaking. This

phenomenon helps us to feel comfortable with the conversation and giving engagement one another. It also helps people more understand if the words or the sentence be mixed or switched. This phenomenon will happen if in the environment support the use of this bilingual.

This phenomenon can also be found in media especially in Podcast. Podcast is alike radio. Kargozari & Zarinkamar (in Robi 2016; 83) stated that Podcast is a downloadable audio or video file from the internet. Podcast is usually played in electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, tablets or mp3 players. Podcast has been long used in Indonesia for the importance of information. The information we get may from many language depends on the channel itself and the guest they are invited.

Most channels in podcast Indonesia sometimes use English to give and share the information. Millennial power channel in Podcast frequently invited the guest stars that tend to use English language as communication. Dyah Roro Esti as a guest star in Millennial power channel mostly mixed or sometimes switched the language to English. She does mix and switch because of many reasons for instance her background, her education, to interpret the meaning of the words because sometimes to mix or switch the words are more suitable to be used and more understandable.

Furthermore, the researcher intends to analyze this topic because many of Indonesian people used to this phenomenon in daily communication consciously or

unconsciously. This study will analyze the types of code mixing and code switching by Dyah Roro Esti.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of this research can be identified as follows

1. Podcast was one of the popular audio talk show in Indonesia.
2. Dyah Roro Esti used more than one language.
3. Dyah Roro Esti used various types of code mixing and code switching in Podcast.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research concerns about sociolinguistics on bilingualism. This research was focused on the analysis of type of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. What were the types of code mixing and code switching that used by Dyah Roro Esti in her utterance on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel?
2. What types of code mixing and code switching were frequently used by Dyah Roro Esti?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti in her utterance on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel.
2. To find out the types of code mixing and code switching that were frequently used by Dyah Roro Esti.

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically

This research is intended to give more knowledge about sociolinguistics on bilingualism especially the types of code mixing and code switching.

2. Practically

- a. For the English teacher

For English teachers can use this paper to enrich their knowledge of language in bilingualism, because in educational field sometime teacher switch their language for signaling topic change, giving and clarifying explanation and enacting social relationship.

b. For the students

They are be able to understand about sociolinguistic knowledge especially in bilingual speech in code switching and code mixing, and hopefully can apply into daily activities in teaching and learning situation.

c. For other researcher

It is hoped that other researchers can increase the knowledge about code mixing and code switching and it will be conducted a much more a depth study of the related research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

These key terms are the concept to get the right interpretation and understanding of the study.

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. Halliday (1970) stated that sociolinguistics relating to the association of language with people who use that language. In other words, this statement implies the meaning that aspects such as the amount of vocabulary, attitudes, customs and culture of the language user affect the language used.

2. Bilingualism

In general, the problem of bilingualism occur between two groups of speakers of languages (or more) of different languages. Contact between the two continually results in people who can produce more than one language. According to B. Rampton (1990), put simply, bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. However, destining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual

characteristics may be classified as bilingual. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speakers to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages. A person may describe themselves as bilingual but may mean only the ability to converse and communicate orally. Others may be proficient in reading in two or more languages. A person may be bilingual by virtue of having grown up learning and using two languages simultaneously (simultaneous bilingualism). Or they may become bilingual by learning a second language sometime after their first language. This is known as a sequential bilingualism. To be bilingual means different things to different people.

Suhardi (2009) stated that the term bilingualism is generally used to refer to the use or mastery of two languages by one or a part of the language community, the term is sometimes also used to refer to situations of using three languages or trilingualism (tri-lingualism) or usage more than three languages are called multilingualism or plurilingualism (multilingualism; plurylingualism). In line of Suhardi's statement (2009), Mu'in (2008) states that there are a number of language scientists who argue that the use of more than one such language is referred to by just one term, namely bilingualism.

3. Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1983: 102) says that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties. Poedjosoedarmono (1978: 4) says that a code is a system of speech whose elements of language have special characteristics, and it is proper to the background of the speaker, the relation of the speaker to address and the situation. Code mixing is distinguished from borrowing on the following grounds (Sridhar & Sridhar, 1980).

According to Kachru in Suwito (1985, p. 89), code mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language element into another language element in one utterance. Suwito (1985) states there are several forms of code mixing. They are, words, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplications.

Types of code mixing, according to Muysken (2000:1) divided into three main types:

3.1 Insertion (word phrase)

Approaches that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowed. Insertion involves the incorporation of lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of another language. Muysken (2000, p. 60) states, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrow the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. A generative syntactic approach

that assumes categorial equivalence and functional elements as heads of syntactic constituents explains cases of insertion. Muysken centers on noun constructions in order to illustrate this notion, although he explicitly recognizes that insertion can be extended to include other categorial constructions.

For example: *nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?*

3.2 Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. According to Muysken (2000, p.96), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well. Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion. In addition, alternation is observed to display a non-nested A...B...A structure, which means that the elements preceding and following the „switched string“ are not „structurally“ related. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominant and language B is unspecified.

Example: *“ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya”*.

For your information, *ini berhasil*. (for your information, it works)

3.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000,p.122) state that, congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and postcreole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related language with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language.

Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

For example in Netherlands language: *gee mi en kiss (give me a kiss)*.

4. Code Switching

When two or more language exists in a community, speakers frequently switch from one language to another, this phenomenon known as code switching. Code switching is when a speaker alternatives between two or more languages in one conversation. “Code switching is defines as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations (Romaine, 1992:110)”. It means switching the code occurs when there is more than one language in communication. The speaker uses his or her

ability in another language, style, dialect or anything it served by the speaker depends on the addressees in different occasions.

Code-switching can occur between sentences (intersentential) or within a single sentence (intrasentential). There are three major types of switching:

4.1 Tag-switching

Tag-switching, in which tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. Tag switching in which tags in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. The speaker starts the sentence but attaches a tag-like switch (in English) at the end of the sentence to show emphasis or to symbolize that he/she is soliciting the opinion of the addressee. A tag code-switching happens when a speaker inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances, e.g. “you know”, “I mean”, from one language into a clause or sentence in a different language. Since tags are subject to minimal syntactic restrictions, they may be easily inserted at a number of points in a monolingual utterance without violating syntactic rules.

For example:

Teacher: “*benar*, that’s a good answer”!

Tabipun, Now we come to the sociolinguistics class.

“*Bagus*, good job Santi”!

Write *geh*, do not only read!

The words “that’s a good answer” can be considered a tag. Sometimes, emblematic code-switching or tag switching can take the form of intrasentential switching where categorical equivalence exists between the two languages involved.

4.2 Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching, in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary. It can take the form such as, code changing, code mixing, insertion and congruent lexicalizations. Intra-sentential switching possibly the most complex type among the tree. In Intra-sentential switching, code switching occur two codes within a clause. It means that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language within the same sentence. It means that the speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence. In which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

For example:

Menurutku that’s a good idea!

“open your matrik book and *kerjakan* page 10!”

Can you please tell me *kalimat apa ini?*

I’ll give you a gift *kalau kalian bisa jawab*

From example above includes code-changing or complete shifts to another language system at major constituent boundaries.

4.3 Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching, in which a change of language occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. Inter-sentential code switching occurs when the speaker, after he / she has completed a sentence in one language, switches to another language in the next sentence, or occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other as illustrated in the following examples demonstrating code switching between English and Indonesian.

For example:

T : “Have you done your homework, Aul”?

S :*Sudah*, Miss!

T : May I see?

S :*ini* Miss!

T : look at the picture and fill the blanks

S :*yang mana* Miss?

T : On page 30

From example above inter-sentential code switches was to relate speech that had already occurred in other conversations in English. And it more frequent than intra-sentential.

5. Podcast

Podcast is a downloadable audio or video file from the internet. Podcast is usually played in electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, tablets or mp3 players (Kargozari & Zarinkamar, 2014). Bolliger et al. (2010) mention that there are three types of podcast available to be used; audio podcast, enhanced podcast and video podcast. Different types of podcast with different contents are available in many websites in the internet. VOA, for instance, has changed their television or radio program into podcast and uploaded to their website.

5.1 Types of Podcast

There are different types of podcast available on the web. Currently, there are three sorts of podcast being produced and widely used that are classified by the format of content: audio podcast, enhanced podcast and video podcast (Bolliger et al., 2010; Shoar et al., 2011; Sze, 2006). Audio podcast is the popular one and easy to use. It contains audio only and requires a little space for storing. Mostly, it's in MP3 format can be played using all MP3 players. Different from audio podcast, enhanced podcast is a combination of audio and digital images. Meanwhile, video podcast contains audio and video in one format. Usually, video podcast is produced in MP4 format and need larger cupboard space.

5.2 Podcast in Indonesia

Indonesia also has several podcasting websites that provide podcast in Bahasa Indonesia or local languages. One amongst Indonesia podcasting websites and is taken into account as the first is www.apasajapodcast.blogspot.com (accessed at 2 April 2016). The blog administered by Boy Avianto contains discussions about technology, science, culture, food, politic, and humor. This website provides podcast that contains talk shows on new technologies in Indonesia. However, this website has also stopped updating since July 2009. Moreover, one in all the largest radio stations in Indonesia, Prambors FM, also creates their own podcasts. Their podcast mostly contains their radio broadcasts that are uploaded into their website www.pramborsfm.com (accessed at 2 April 2016). So, people that miss the shows are able to access them by downloading their podcast.

Furthermore, a number of the news and learning websites like VOA Indonesia, iTunes Apple, Survival Phrase, BBC Indonesia and IndonesianPod 101 (accessed at 2 April 2016) also deliver podcast in Bahasa for the importance of education and data. VOA Indonesia and BBC Indonesia deliver the newest news in Indonesia or the planet in a very type of podcasts. Within the website, people can both read or listen the news. Meanwhile, iTunes Apple, Survival Phrase and IndonesianPod 101 provide learning podcast for people who want to be told Malay. People can easily listen or download the podcast. However, not all podcast are always

free like the podcast delivered by IndonesianPod 101. To access full website, it costs some money so as to own an account for logging into the web site.

B. Related Study

There are some previous researchers similar to this research. The researcher takes the relevant study to this research that will analyzed the type and the reason of code mixing and code switching researcher concerning some literature to find things which related to the research topic, as follows:

Code Switching on the Utterances in *Cinta Laura* in “Brownis” Talk Show, Sahidul Irpandi (2019). The aims of this research were to find out the types and function of code-switching. He found that there were three types of code switching from the theory of Stockwell (2002) namely tag code switching, inter sentential code switching and the last is intra sentential code switching. This research also found the function of code switching. This research has similarities with the writer’s research.

Another previous research is Indonesian – English Code Mixing Written by an Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, In her Instagram Caption, Widi Handayani (2019). In her research, she found out the types of code mixing found in the data of Tasya Faraya Instagram. The researcher also found the reasons using code mixing done by Tasya Farasya. The similarity between this research and the writer research is to find out the types of code mixing and the reason using code mixing in the research.

Those two researches concerned with the types of code mixing and code switching and the reasons using code mixing and code switching. These researches focus one subject only. There are dissimilarities between both researches and writer's research. Both of those researches only focused on one code while the researcher focused both of code mixing and code switching. Also the differences are the data sources and the analysis.

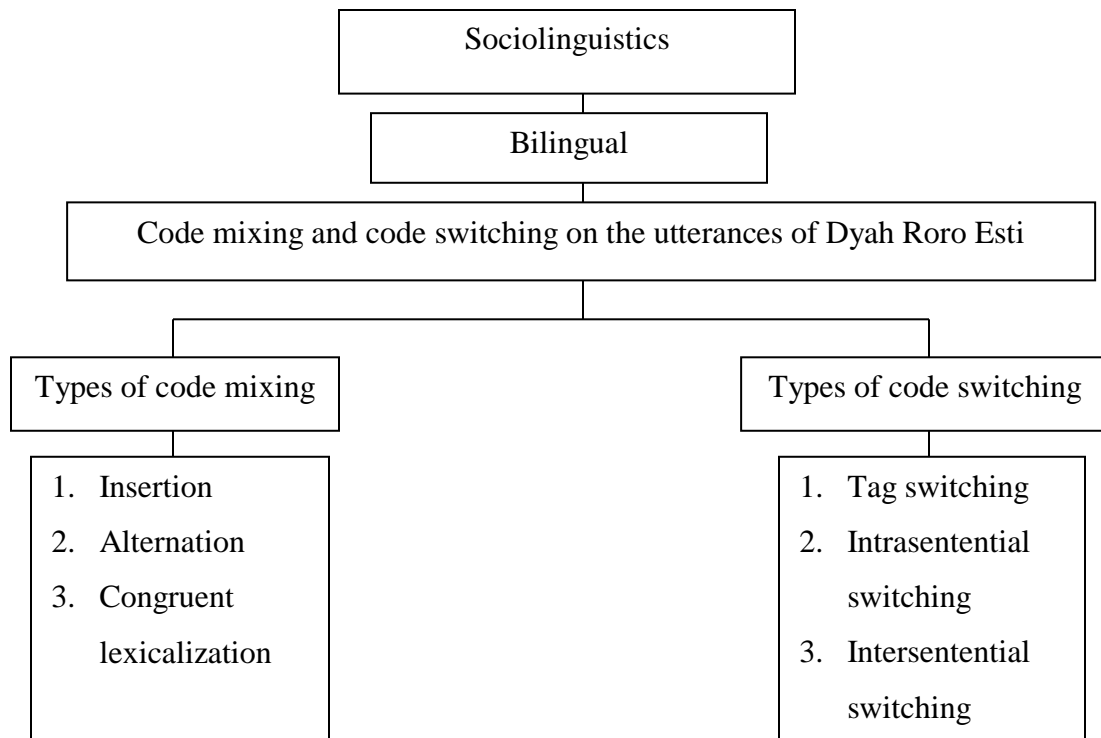
C. Conceptual Frame Work

Social media as a communication tool brought significant improvements to the development of languages in Indonesia. The use of various forms of languages by participants refers to bilingualism which turned out to be quite communicative. This phenomenon has been an interactional strategy applied by the participants to achieve a set of communicative goals which is known as code mixing and code switching.

Therefore, this research intends to identify the types of code mixing and code switching from utterances Dyah Roro Esti on Millennial Power Podcast, the researcher found there are three types of code mixing and code switching. The types of code mixing are insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. The types of code switching are tag switching, Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential switching.

Figure 2.1

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was using Qualitative Content Analysis Design. Content analysis is a research tool that analyzing and interpreting recorded material. Qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. Text data might be in verbal, print, or electronic form and might have been obtained from narrative responses, open-ended survey questions, interviews, focus groups, observations, or print media such as articles, books, or manuals. Researcher was using qualitative content analysis focused on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text that discuss the type of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel.

B. Source of Data

In this research, the data source is the utterances of Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel, which has code mixing and code switching to collect the data needed.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

In this technique, the writer did not get involved directly in the dialogues on Podcast. The data used in this research was secondary data which consisted code mixing and code switching on the utterances of Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel. The data were collected by the following steps, they are: (1) Download the episodes of the data needed. (2) Listening to the speakers' utterance. (3) Make a transcript of Dyah Roro Esti's utterances. (4) Identified the types of code mixing and code switching of Dyah Roro Esti's utterances.

D. The Technique for Analysis the Data

The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. Analysis of interactive model data proposed by Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono: 2016) this interactive model data analysis has three components, namely:

1. Data Reduction/condensation

In data reduction the researcher carries out the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting from all types of information that supports the research data obtained. In this step, the researcher make a brief note of the data by Dyah Roro Esti by doing coding the data into the types itself.

2. Data Display

Data display is a collection of information that gives researcher the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. This data display is an assemblage of

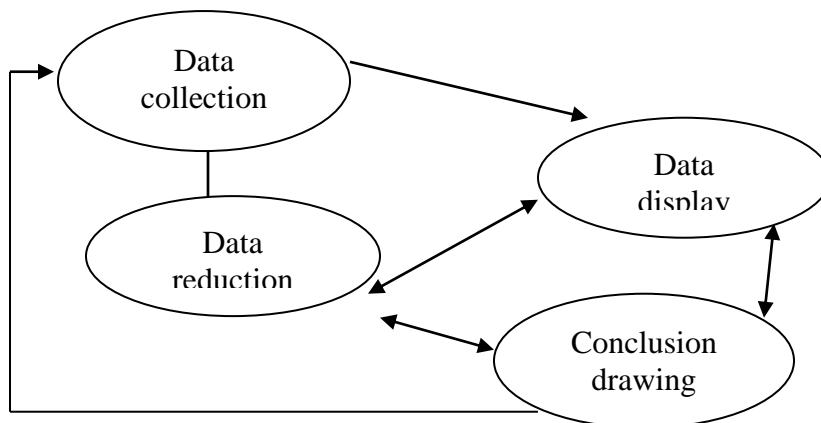
information organizations, in the form of complete descriptions and narratives, which are arranged based on the main points of the findings contained in data reduction, and are presented using logical, systematic research language, so that it is easy to understand. In this step the data by Dyah Roro Esti is delivered in narrative form that the data separated based on the type classification of the utterances that used by Dyah Roro Esti.

3. Conclusion drawing

The last step is conclusion drawing. The researcher must try to find meaning based on data that has been explored completely and deeply. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it became clearly.

The technique of analyzing the data could be seen by looking at the diagram below:

Figure 3.1 Miles and Huberman diagram



CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were collected and selected from the transcription of the episodes 40 of Millennial Power Channel Podcast the guest Dyah Roro Esti. The study was focused on the utterances contained code mixing and code switching produced by Dyah Roro Esti. The data presents in two different forms in data analysis; first, the data showed in checklist table form. Second, the data showed in listing form, the data separated based on the type classification of the utterances that used by Dyah Roro Esti.

Title : Anggota DPR RI Millennial berumur 26 tahun

Guest : Dyah Roro Esti

Episode : 40

Audio duration : 49 minutes

B. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problem that are to find out the types of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti in her utterance on Podcast. There are three types of code mixing and code switching which are found in Dyah Roro Esti's utterances. The types of code mixing were insertion,

alternation and congruent lexicalization. The types of code switching were tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching.

1. Code mixing

a. Insertion

The data below are the data that matching with the theory of insertion code mixing identified by the characteristic of insertion code mixing, the characteristic are: one sentence is inserting material lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language or something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure.

1) Data 002

Saya bersyukur sekali karna komisi ini memang sesuai sekali dengan latar belakang saya mulai dengan latar belakang pendidikan dan juga latar belakang keluarga tetapi most importantly latar belakang ini juga activism karna saya punya yayasan atau vintage yang bergerak di bidang lingkungan dan energi.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with lexical or phrasal category into a given structure there are some words and phrase “*most importantly*” “*activism*” “*vintage*”, in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

2) Data 003

Dan mudah-mudahan ya saya sangat optimis si sebetulnya ya sebagai generasi muda terjun di dunia politik walaupun tentunya politik mempunyai stereotype macem-macam ada yang melihat politik sebagai sesuatu yang kurang baik yang isinya kurang baik gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word “*stereotype*” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

3) Data 010

Terus sempat ngambil namanya post graduate diploma di University of Manchester juga jadi total 4 tahun disitu ngambil jurusan social change atau perubahan sosial.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes three phrase “*post graduate diploma*” “*social change*” and “*University of Manchester*” in her utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

4) Data 012

Nah before going in to that saya mau explain dulu waktu itu saya sempat ngambil S2 juga dapet beasiswa LPDP dari pemerintah jadi kementerian keuangan mengalokasikan dana kan untuk meningkatkan SDM di Indonesia salah satunya melalui beasiswa ini.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are word and clause “*explain*” “*before going in to that*” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

5) Data 015

Nah akhirnya saya merasa bahwa sebetulnya paduan antara ekonomi, sosiologi dan lingkungan adalah apa yang disebut sebagai sustainability atau keberlanjutan.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word “*sustainability*” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

6) Data 018

Dan saya sharing gitu mengenai perjalanan saya untuk bisa merealisasikan visi tersebut.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word “*sharing*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

7) Data 019

Dan intinya adalah bahwa apapun saya bisa sebagai politisi bisa sebagai student bisa sebagai aktivis this way yayasan atau NGO intinya adalah ya itu my intention adalah bagaiman saya bisa mempunyai peran dalam pembangunan Negara Indonesia dan bisa mengusungkan konsep sustainability gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are some words and phrase “*student*” “*this way*” “*my intention*” “*sustainability*” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

8) Data 021

Kalau di Inggris kurang baik ya kalau di US very different ya.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “*very different*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian.

This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

9) Data 023

Kita bisa melakukannya diluar negri misalnya melalui riset terus kita bisa mendapatkan posisi bagus di sebuah perusahaan besar dan disitu kita we’re presenting Indonesia sebagai orang Indonesia atau kita physically kembali ke Indonesia dan melakukan sesuatu untuk Negara untuk bangsa.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are a clause and word “*we’re presenting Indonesia*” “*physically*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

10) Data 028

Lalu kita sudah mentranslate dokumen itu menjadi undang-undang yang legally binding yaitu UU no. 16 tahun 2016 dan disitu banyak sekali pembahasan

mengenai bagaimana Indonesia ini bisa mengurangi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% juga 41% dengan bantuan international gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a sentence with some element of language there are a hybrid and phrase “*mentranslate*” “*legally binding*” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

11) Data 029

Dan itu sorotan nya ada beberapa sektor, ada waste sector sampah ya terus juga sektor kehutanan, sektor energi, sektor transportasi dll.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “*waste sector*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

12) Data 031

Dan untuk energi khusus iu akhirnya pemerintah mengeluarkan peraturan lagi melalui kebijakan energy national dan didalam peraturan tersebut adalah bahwa Indonesia itu harus menfulfill target 23% energi baru terbarukan di tahun 2025.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single hybrid “*menfulfill*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

13) Data 033

Sekarang kita berada di 9% dan kita mengetahui populasi di Indonesia itu semakin meningkat dimana tentunya akan mengacu kepada energy demand secara keseluruhan pasti semakin meningkat juga gitu kan.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “*energy demand*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian.

This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

14) Data 034

Otomatis ya Negara ini harus mempersiapkan apakah bisa kita menfullfill demand yang semakin tinggi in a rapid rid dengan energi fosil saja gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are a hybrid and clause “*menfullfill demand*” “*in a rapid rid*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

15) Data 035

Nah makanya sekarang di DPR saya mendorong agar UU yang berkaitan dengan energi baru terbarukan itu menjadi prioritas dan successfully itu menjadi prioritas untuk menjadi tahun 2020 ini hingga 4 tahun ke depan 5 tahun ke depan.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “*successfully*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian.

This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

16) Data 037

Namun saya representing generasi muda, representing orang yang memang kepingin sekali yang tadi menciptakan masa depan berkelanjutan gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes two words “*representing*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian.

This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

17) Data 035

Nah maka sekarang dengan adanya UU EBT ini masuk proleknas kita juga sudah menyusun panitia kerja khusus untuk membahas mengenai EBT ini for the next couple of months dan mudah-mudahan kita bisa melihat gitu bahwa kita juga bisa mendorong perubahan-perubahan.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “*for the next couple of months*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

18) Data 040

Karna masalah untuk energi baru terbarukan itu kebanyakan karna Negara asing malas investasi di Indonesia karna faktor politik you know it's unstable ganti menteri ganti peraturan gitu kan terus juga untuk investasi itu it's more risky actually untuk invest di Indonesia dibanding invest di Negara-negara lain.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are some clauses and words

“you know it’s unstable” “it’s more risky” and “invest” twice in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

19) Data 043

Karna dengan climate change kita sudah menegtahui ya dampak-dampak yang terjadi karna climate change otomatis kita tidak bisa lagi melakukan bisnis as usual kita harus berubah mentalitas kita gitu dan itu ada beberapa cara yang bisa kita lakukan untuk melakukan itu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes two phrases *“climate change”* twice in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

20) Data 049

Dan kita juga punya grup gitu kalkus jadi sering ketemu juga sering sharing gitu ya kendala nya apa aja yang dialami dan bagaimana kita bisa saling support satu sama lain di dalam dunia politik juga dunia yang baru untuka majority of us.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase *“a majority of us”* in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

21) Data 055

Dan kalau disuruh baca sesuatu apalagi sesuatu dalam so passionate about jadi akhirnya gak terasa gitu.

The utterance above can be categorized as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “*so passionate about*” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

22) Data 059

Cuman yang saya liat adalah walaupun saya lulus nih udah selesai kuliah which is amazing tapi pasti ada aja sesuatu yang di mana saya harus tetap belajar.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause “*which is amazing*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

23) Data 060

Karna banyak sekali orang yang reluctant untuk kalau dikit-dikit tentang politik itu udah males gitu misalnya partai dsb.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “*reluctant*” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

24) Data 062

Ya dan I feel like kalau misalnya kita mempunyai persepsi seperti itu coba deh kita challenge kita sendiri gitu, kalau ada stigma yang negatif coba cari tau you know why stigma itu ada selama ini dan apakah ada contoh dimana ada orang lain yang tidak mempunyai karakteristik yang selama ini this stigma ties terhadap politik.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are word “*challenge*” phrase “*this stigma ties*” and clause “*you know why stigma*” “*I feel like*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

25) Data 066

Jadi pelajari partai-partai yang ada and get involve karna setiap partai itu mempunyai kelompok yang membuat anak muda khususnya anak muda misalnya punya misalnya gabungan untuk anak-anak muda lah kayak komunitas anak muda untuk partai tersebut.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “*and get involve*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

26) Data 067

Dan disitu kita bisa masuk at least belajar tentang how things get done strukturnya bagaimana gitu kan lama-kelamaan setelah kita belajar punya jaringan disana kalau kita akhirnya memilih coba deh menjadi anggota DPR gitu kan.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause “*how things get done*” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

27) Data 070

Jadi bagaimana kita represent partai golkar misalnya tapi selepas dari itu menurut saya lebih penting adalah bagaimana kita berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a word “*represent*” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

28) Data 084

Nah dapil saya salah satunya pulau bawean, pulau bawean kan masuk di kabupaten gresik dan to get there kita harus naik kapal gitu ya dan tentunya dipermudah ketika ada pesawat.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause “*to get there*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

29) Data 088

Challenge kita adalah apa ya....that’s a really good question.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “*challenge*” and clause “*that’s a really good question*” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing

30) Data 090

Gak ada yang lebih successful, gak ada yang lebih ini, semua tergantung daripada persepsi hidup kita gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “*successful*” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

31) Data 094

Agar kita gampang banggunya ketika kita jatuh dan kita lebih percaya diri lebih confidence.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “*confidence*” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

b. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000, p.96), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well. Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion.

1) Data 005

It was a very very long time, jadi memang garis besarnya saya memang sudah lama di besarkan diluar negri itu betul walaupun lahirnya di Indonesia tapi waktu itu saya umur 1.5 tahun itu sudah pindah ke England ke Inggris.

According to muysken Alternation code mixing is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bililingual utterance. In the

utterance Esti used the alternation code mixing. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying “*it was a very very long time*” and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance which the clause is not structurally related in the sentence.

2) Data 007

So as you mention, *saya pernah tinggal di America di Washington DC terus di Inggrisnya di London pernah waktu kecil lalu kemudian waktu kuliah juga pernah di London waktu itu saya kuliah di Imperial College London terus pernah tinggal di China di Beijing di Vietnam Ho Chi Minh city terus balik ke Indonesia di Jakarta tentunya.*

According to Muysken Alternation code mixing is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. In the utterance Esti used the alternation code mixing. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying “*so as you mention*” and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

3) Data 015

Because we talking about sustainability, *kita berbicara mengenai bagaimana misalnya ekonomi Negara semakin meningkat gitu ya tapi masyarakatnya juga semakin dapat diberdayakan jadi memberdayakan masyarakat lalu kemudian aspek lingkungan itu tidak tertinggalkan.*

This utterance considered as alternation code mixing because two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. She mixes the two languages

English and Indonesian by saying English first and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

4) Data 025

Nah sekarang kembali lagi kepada pertanyaan gimana nih lingkungan tapi terus energi kita masih mayoritas fosil gitu kan, like how this event work.

This utterance considered as alternation code mixing because two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying Indonesian first and then continued in English remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

5) Data 026

So getting to that point, *kita Negara Indonesia ini sudah meratifikasi namanya* the Paris agreement.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesia. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in English utterance “*So getting to that point*” and then she continued in Indonesian language which the two languages remain separate in one bilingual utterances.

6) Data 044

So this is why I'm so grateful actually, *karna saya merasa bahwa sebagai anak muda saya sekarang juga menjabat sebagai anggota DPR banyak sekali senior senior saya yang sekarang jadi teman.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in English utterance "*So this is why I'm so grateful actually*" in the sentence boundary and then she continued in Indonesian language which the two languages remain separate in one bilingual utterances.

7) Data 083

Kemarin itu ada pemaparan mengenai pesawat kecil dan ini mitra kerja kita kalau gak salah BPPT atau salah satunya itu bahwa mereka ingin mengoperasikan pesawat kecil ini untuk daerah-daerah 3T gitu jadi wilayah yang terluar gitu lo, secluded island.... etc.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in

Indonesian language in the first sentence and then she continued in English
 “*secluded island.... etc*”.

8) Data 108

Jadi instagram, you can easily just inbox me, kadang-kadang kalau aku ada waktu....

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti used English “*you can easily just inbox me*” as clause in the middle of the sentence which the languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

c. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure. Here is the data found in congruent lexicalization:

1) Data 107

Ditambah saya gunakan channel media dsb juga untuk mengkomunikasikan isu-isu yang menurut saya perlu kita sebar luaskan.

The utterances above can be classified as a congruent lexicalization code mixing because it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. In this utterance the phrase “*channel media*” is an Indonesian syntax in Indonesian it must be “*media komunikasi*” or in English it is “*media channel*”. The “*channel*” word is an English word where Esti used that word in an Indonesian grammatical structure. This phenomenon can be counted as congruent lexicalization code mixing.

The researcher analyzed the types of code mixing found in Dyah Roro Esti’s utterances. Muysken (2000) divided the types of code mixing into three types namely; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Dyah Roro Esti used all the types of code mixing from the theory of Muysken during the conversation in Podcast Millennial Power Channel.

Table 4.2 types of code mixing (CM)

No.	Types of (CM)	Frequency
1.	Insertion	31
2.	Alternation	8
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	1
Total		40

2. Code switching

a. Tag switching

Tag switching in which tags in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. A tag code-switching happens when a speaker inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the beginning or the end of his/her utterances. In the conversation, it means that while Dyah Roro Esti speaking can insert a language tag to the utterance. Tag switching rarely occurred during the conversation namely :

1) Data 001

I guess. Okay so *nama saya Dyah Roro Esti.*

The data above can be classified as tag switching because English tag “*I guess*” it is showed short express that she could answer the question uncertainly.

2) Data 008

Saya pindah ngambil SI di University of Manchester ngambil jurusan ekonomi dan sosiologi itu tiga tahun, right?

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag “*right*” it is showed short express that she want to make sure what she said is clear.

3) Data 011

Ya that’s true, *jadi bagaimana caranya kita bisa menciptakan masa depan yang berkelanjutan.*

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag “*ya that’s true*” it is showed short express the agreement.

4) 022

Tapi ya saya merasa ada panggilan khusus gitu dimana apapun yang saya lakukan saya ingin berguna untuk nusa dan bangsa ditambah saya sudah dibiayai Negara untuk kuliah diluar dan itu ada semacam I guess hutang budi kepada Negara.

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag “*I guess*” in the middle of the sentence it is showed short express to guess something uncertainly.

5) Data 047

Dan sekarang di DPR kan yang terpilih itu anggota ada 575 orang, 10% daripada total tersebut itu masuk di kalangan millennial I guess ya di bawah 40 tahun lah.

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag “*I guess*” it is showed short express the doubt which is mean that she said it uncertainty.

b. Intra-sentential switching

In Intra-sentential switching, code switching occur two codes within a clause. It means that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence

boundary. In Millennial Power Podcast, Dyah Roro Esti switched her language from one language to another within the same sentence. It means intra-sentential occur within a clause or sentence is one language or another.

1) Data 006

Waktu itu bapak saya kuliah di University of Cranfield atau Cranfield University lalu karna beliau kuliah disana keluarga nya ikut dan setelah itu karna beliau latar belakangnya kan di dunia oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum dan perusahaannya ini selalu memindahkan beliau ke beberapa tempat.

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted phrases “*University of Cranfield*”, clause “*oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum*” in English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

2) Data 009

Apalagi di paduan antara economic and sociology gitu kan jadi studying human behavior into different ways.

She used intra-sentential code switching by saying “Apalagi di paduan antara” and switched into English “*economic and sociology*” and repeated switching the language to explain his study. It is classified as intra-sentential code switching because she switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

3) Data 013

Akhirnya saya di berangkatkan oleh Negara kuliah di Imperial College London ngambil beda lagi environmental technology gitu in the center of environment of policy.

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted phrases “*environmental technology*”, clauses “*in the center of environment of policy*” in English. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

4) Data 014

Nah kalau kita liat kok dulu SI nya ekonomi, sosiologi ya sosial terus sekarang lingkungan gitu like how do the event relate to one another gitu kan pasti pikirannya kek gitu.

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance “*like how do the event relate to one another*” in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

5) Data 024

Nah saya memilih untuk melakukan yang choice kedua itu karna it's my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesia apa aja sih yang

terjadi di Indonesia dan apa peran saya untuk melakukan sebuah perubahan di Indonesia.

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance *“it’s my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesia”* in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

6) Data 027

COP21 the Paris agreement *kejadian nya itu pada tahun 2015 tapi terus it’s now translated into UU jadi legally binding untuk Indonesia kita ada namanya the National determine contributions dimana setiap Negara yang meratifikasi Paris agreement mempunyai dokumen itu.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between the language English and Indonesian twice within within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

7) Data 032

This is a huge target *di dalam* energy mix, primer energy mix.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used most of English in her sentence and use a word *“didalam”* in the middle of the sentence within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

8) Data 036

Karna untuk UU masuk di dalam proleknas di tahun 2020 it's not as easier as it looks you know there is a lot of persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini kan perwakilan dari beberapa partai politik yang mungkin pandangan terhadap EBT ada yang merasa itu prioritas untuk Indonesia ada yang merasa kayaknya EBT belum deh we are not derriate, itu macem-macem di partai.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English twice, it is seen from the utterance “*it's not as easier as it looks you know there is a lot of*” is continued and relate with the next utterance “*persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini....*”. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

9) Data 038

Jadi UU yang tidak hanya berguna 5 tahun masa jabatan but I'm more concern about gimana kita melahirkan UU yang akan dirasakan oleh masyarakat 20 tahun ke depan 50 tahun ke depan.

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance “*but I'm more concern about*” in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

10) Data 041

Energy ya, so we tryna do is *gimana caranya EBT ini bisa lebih competitive didalam energy market kita gitu karna so far bauran energi kita juga kebanyakan masih berada di colyakan.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause, phrase or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

11) Data 046

So the acceptability *di komisi saya misalnya di komisi VII itu karna banyak sekali yang sudah senior juga it's luar biasa gitu karna kita bisa berkomunikasi.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English, it is seen from the utterance “*so the accpetability*” in the first sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence and relate to another between languages.

12) Data 050

Karna ternyata banyak sekali yang politisi muda ini yang terpilih ternyata baru di dunia politik gitu dan supporting system ini yang sangat luar biasa but also what you mention about seniority bukan hanya datang dari kalangan anggota DPR lainnya saja tetapi juga dari mitra kerja kan dari kementerian misalnya.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

13) Data 052

Cuman ya dengan begitu my theory is that yang penting kita banyak mengetahui banyak belajar dari yang lain yang sudah senior tetapi juga banyak belajar sendiri jadi baca buku atau nonton you know the documentaries or whatever dan benar-benar jika kita diberikan panggung untuk berbicara saat rapat internal rapat dengan mitra we are talking about facts we not talking about something which thinking and imagining.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

14) Data 053

Jadi semuanya disampaikan berdasarkan fakta dilapangan atau fakta riset dsb, and how can we work together dengan mitra kerja agar kita berdua bisa mementingkan kebutuhan Negara above all else.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when swtiched an utterance Indonesian and English twice

within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between languages.

15) Data 054

Ya so mungkin karna saya suka I think it's a hobby because I just enjoy it karna waktu kuliah pun saya anehnya saya senang belajar gitu.

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance “*I think it's a hobby because I just enjoy it*” in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

16) Data 057

Dan saya approach kehidupan saya itu seperti itu gitu cause walaupun saya nanti udah dewasa gitu ya I would still feel like there's something I don't know about this world because there's too much to learn dan mentalitas wanting to learn menurut saya generasi millennial khususnya itu harus kita tingkatkan gitu.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

17) Data 058

To be increasitive *gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu* there's nothing wrong about asking.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English language in her sentence and said the utterance “*gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu*” in the middle of the sentence within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

18) Data 063

Nah politics can be a vehicle atau political party is vehicle to you to achieve goals tetapi kita juga harus mengetahui dan menghormati bahwa setiap partai mempunyai visi-visi yang mungkin berbeda karakteristik yang berbeda dan juga pemikiran-pemikiran yang berbeda.

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause “*politics can be a vehicle*” “*political party is vehicle to you to achieve goals*”, within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

19) Data 064

Nah jadi my suggestion adalah untuk mempelajari setiap partai lalu kemudian think to yourself which one suite your personality gitu.

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted a phrase “*my suggestion*” and clause “*think to yourself which one*

suite your personality” within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

20) Data 065

Mungkin misalnya ada sebuah partai yang ingin mendorong isu apa gitu contohnya climate action for example dan kita juga mempunyai passion disitu dan that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in di dunia-dunia partai ini politik gitu kan.

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted a phrase “*climate action for example*” and clause “*that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in*” within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

21) Data 068

I think about golkar is because *bapak saya kan udah lama banget di partai ini bahkan* so weird because I found a photo of me when I was really young *dan di gendong bapak* and he was wearing a golkar partai jaket dan it’s just goes to show *dah lama banget* like more than 20 years.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

22) Data 071

It's a weird feeling you know and the end *kemarin terakhir waktu akhirnya memilih untuk peran* for election *ditanya gitu mau partai apa*.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first in her sentence and switched into Indonesian within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

23) Data 072

My dad so my family actually like we talk about this *karna dari gol Karnya sendiri itu mereka kepingin dorong saya waktu itu untuk nyaleg* because they saw me as somebody that *dari segi pendidikannya dapat terus aktivis juga mereka butuh perempuan*.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English twice. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to one another between the languages.

24) Data 073

Ya regeneration of the golkar *partai gitu kan*.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first “*Ya regeneration of the golkar*” in her sentence and switched into Indonesian “*partai gitu kan*” within the same sentence in which switches

occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

25) Data 075

Because I never saw *jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya. Bebannya adalah bahwa yang memilih saya itu kurang lebih 48 ribu orang.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first “*because I never saw*” and continued “*jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya*” within the same sentence where the languages related one another.

26) Data 076

So phisicly imagining that many people behind me and choosing me the time *waktu pemilu dan mengharapkan bahwa saya benar-benar bekerja untuk rakyat itu menjadi pesan penting menurut saya dimana pekerjaan ini tu bukan masalah jabatan it's not a luxury thing but it's really just kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in English first and switched into Indonesian twice. She switched her language in English to Indonesian within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to one another between the languages. It is seen from the utterance “*it's not a luxury thing but it's really just*” then continued with

“kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia” where the two language shows the relation each other.

27) Data 077

And my dad my family *khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause “*and my dad my family*” in the first sentence which continued “*khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau*” within the same sentence where the two language shows the relation each other.

28) Data 081

So it's like *aku datang ke rapat itu rapat nya apa, rapat dengan pendapat misalnya antara komisi VII dan kementrian energi sumber daya mineral* and then I show them that this is happening right now for example.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

29) Data 082

So many you know *malah* in a good way which is amazing*selepas dari story misalnya saya posting ada beberapa foto dimana saya berbicara dan berinteraksi dengan kementrian.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

30) Data 085

Nah karna sedang kami diskusikan saya sampaikan kepada mitra kerja waktu itu bahwa look kita membutuhkan pesawat ini untuk wilayah bawean which is where I represent untuk mempermudah transportasi, mempermudah mungkin perkembangan ekonomi bahkan di wilayah itu gitu kan untuk mempercepat mempermudah so people can go back and forth easily dsb dan itu bentuk dari salah satu perjuangan saya untuk masyarakat di dapil atau banyak lah banyak sekali example dan itu selalu saya sampaikan di dalam instagram post saya dan saya ceritakan.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

31) Data 086

Dan ketika saya ceritakan terus masyarakat itu luar biasanya bagi orang yang menggunakan gadget, either langsung komen atau inbox ke saya, misalnya buk terima kasih sekali kami di perjuangkan, we've never experience something like this ibarat nya kek gitu.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

32) Data 087

And so that kind of positive reaction we choice that you know what bagian of the days *saya kerja untuk masyarakat saya kerja untuk mereka dan ketika mereka bahagia saya juga bahagia ibaratnya kek gitu.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in English first and switched into English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to one another between the languages. It is seen from the utterance “*And so that kind of positive reaction we choice that you know what*” “*of the days*” then separated with word “*bagian*” where the two languages show the relation each other.

33) Data 089

I think I were.... *harapan saya mungkin ya harapan saya untuk anak muda adalah bahwa kita mengetahui unggulan kita masing-masing jadi where we are good at?*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted two clause “*I think I were....*” “*where we are good at?*” within the

same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate one another between the languages.

34) Data 091

Dan saya kepingin sekali sebetulnya anak muda mengetahui where they are good at, baik itu misalnya jadi apapun lah guru, polisi kek anggota DPR, politisi whatever dan saya ingin agar kita memaksimalkan potensi yang kita miliki by not easily giving up by embracing failure ini sebuah kultur yang menurut saya mungkin belum terlalu ada di Indonesia gitu bahwa ketika kita gagal terus we let it to find us.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

35) Data 098

Coba kita let's we knew your CV for example let's we knew your personal statement and try different way as approaching this maybe we can approach someone atau gimana, dan brainstorming solusi seperti itu dimana akhirnya teman saya dapat pekerjaan at the end.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

36) Data 100

I don't know whether be my conflication *atau apa* I don't know.

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching occurs in the Esti's utterance when saying "*I don't know whether be my conflication*" and continued in Indonesian "*atau apa*" and then switch into English again "*I don't know*" within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause and relate to one another between the languages.

37) Data 101

Jadi banyak sekali skenario sebetulnya of why we don't get what we want gitu kan that's just how I saw.

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in English first and switched into English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause and relate to one another between the languages. It is seen from the utterance "*Jadi banyak sekali skenario sebetulnya*" and continued by "*of why we don't get what we want gitu kan that's just how I saw*" where the two languages show the relation each other.

38) Data 102

So it was just like that example of when I failed I guess, *namanya juga kalau dapat rejection letter gimana sih gitu kan, pasti kan gak senang gitu tapi* it just go to show that *ok tapi ini nggak bisa ni*.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

39) Data 104

So faktor x itu sangat, ya everyone has a belief ya jadi I don't wanna disrespect anything cuman menurut saya itu menjadi determining factor banget.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

40) Data 105

Ya I mean kalau misalnya to the point where every step of my way is recorded that will be annoying right but kalo in general cause right now what's happening gitu on a constant basis.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

41) Data 106

Cuman in general I guess apaya apakah itu mengganggu atau tidak sebetulnya tidak terlalu karna suka tidak suka setiap public figure pasti harus menghadapi

konsekuensinya gitu, consequence to your privacy to whatever it is tapi sebetulnya kita bisa anggap santai-santai aja as personally what doing anything wrong anyway.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

42) Data 109

It's so weird because people call me *Roro di dapil saya di DPR juga*, so they would ask *ini kita ada kegiatan ini membahas mengenai ini gimana kalau ibu hadir gitu*.

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause "*It's so weird because people call me*", "*so they would ask*" within the same sentence and relate to another between the languages.

43) Data 110

I love meeting people I love sharing what I know *dan saya sangat terbuka untuk berkomunikasi* cause I mean *wakil rakyat* of course we gotta talk to them right.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause "*I love meeting people I love sharing what I know*", "*cause I mean*" "*of course we gotta talk to them right*" within the same sentence and relate to another between the languages.

c. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential code switching occurs when the speaker, after he / she has completed a sentence in one language, switches to another language in the next sentence, or occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other as illustrated in the following examples demonstrating code switching between English and Indonesian.

1) Data 004

Lalu kemudian stereotype dimana anggota DPR kalo gak tidur suka bolos rapat tidak rajin gitu ya. But these negative stereotype something that I'm so passionate about changing. Saya kepingin sekali mengubah naratif daripada politik di Indonesia.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence in Indonesian and switched it to English in the next sentence and then switch again in Indonesian in the next sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language. She used Indonesian “*Lalu kemudian stereotype dimana anggota DPR kalo gak tidur suka bolos rapat tidak rajin gitu ya*” and then switched into English “*but these negative stereotype something that I'm so passionate about changing*” and then switch again in Bahasa Indonesia “*Saya kepingin sekali mengubah naratif daripada politik di Indonesia*”.

2) Data 017

So when I did the tedtalk, *waktu itu saya di undang oleh almamater saya di Imperial College London itu membahas mengenai topik nya sebenarnya how do we bought and achiving your dreams, ok gimana caranya kita bisa berani untuk merealisasikan mimpi kita.*

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary from other clause to another clause from English and switched to Indonesian and switch again into English in the sentence boundary and finally switched again in Indonesian where each clause or sentence boundary is in one language.

3) Data 020

I mean it's nice right, everything is proper *dan jelas gitu transportasi nya juga bagus gitu ya.*

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because Estiused English and switchinto Indonesianin the sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language. She used English “*I mean it's nice right, everything is proper*” and then switched into Indonesian “*dan jelas gitu transportasi nya juga bagus gitu ya*”. It involved switch from one language to another language between sentences.

4) Data 030

Dan misalnya kita ngambil contoh energi karna sekarang saya di komisi 7 and I'm dealing alot with energy right now.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary in Bahasa Indonesia and switched into English in the next sentence where each sentence is in one language. She used Indonesian utterance “*Dan misalnya kita ngambil contoh energi karna sekarang saya di komisi 7*” and then switched into English utterance “*and I’m dealing alot with energy right now*”.

5) Data 042

And the great thing about being a parlementarian a politicians is that *saya ketemu dengan mentri setiap bulan, saya ketemu dengan kementrian staf-staf beliau juga itu sering sekali, ketemu PLN, ketemu dengan perusahaan-perusahaan minyak yang saat ini ada di Indonesia, you know Chevron, Exxon and ConocoPhillips and all these different companies.*

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary in English and switched into Indonesian in the next sentence and she switched into English again in the end of the sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language. The utterance “*And the great thing about being a parlementarian a politicians is that*” it is categorized as sentence boundary.

6) Data 045

Dan saya bersyukur nya karna they’re willing to share you know simply because we ask, simply because we wanna sit down with them and we wanna have a conversation and simply because we just curious how they live their lifes and

how they did things *dan bagaimana kita bisa mungkin melakukan ide atau melakukan hal yang sama atau belajar dari pengalaman-pengalaman mereka.*

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary in English and switched into Indonesian in the next sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language. The utterance “*they’re willing to share you know simply because we ask, simply because we wanna sit down with them and we wanna have a conversation and simply because we just curious how they live their lives and how they did things*” counted as sentence boundary between the two sentences in Indonesian.

7) Data 048

Itu anak-anak muda semua lintas fraksi partai dan lintas komisi and what I’m also grateful about is that there’s a whole community of young people who was just ask driven.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary in Indonesian “*Itu anak-anak muda semua lintas fraksi partai dan lintas komisi*” and switched into English “*and what I’m also grateful about is that there’s a whole community of young people who was just ask driven*” in the next sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language.

8) Data 051

Yang ditakutin adalah alah masih muda tau apa sih, no one even know what are you talking about.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence in Indonesian “*Yang ditakutin adalah alah masih muda tau apa sih*” and switched into English “*no one even know what are you talking about*” in the next sentence. The utterance was classified as inter-sentential switching because, it involved switch from one language to another language between sentences.

9) Data 056

Jadi memang menurut saya, you never stop learning I feel like no matter how old you are there’s always something a new to learn.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used Indonesian “*Jadi memang menurut saya*” and switched into English “*you never stop learning I feel like no matter how old you are there’s always something a new to learn*” in the next sentence. The utterance was classified as inter-sentential switching because, it involved switch from one language to another language between sentences.

10) Data 061

There’s a stigma there usually a negative stigma. *Gak pernah positif gitu*.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used English and switch into Indonesian in the sentence where each clause or

sentence is in one language. She used English “There’s a stigma there usually a negative stigma” and then switched into Indonesian “*Gak pernah positif gitu*”. It involved switch from one language to another language between sentences.

11) Data 069

So when I was in high school I would go to his district with him *dan dengan begitu beliau itu ngasih dengan cara tidak langsung memberitahu bahwa ini lo anggota DPR itu kerjanya seperti ini*.

This utterance can be categorized as inter-sentential code switching by using English “So when I was in high school I would go to his district with him” and then switched her language into Indonesian, “*dan dengan begitu beliau itu ngasih dengan cara tidak langsung memberitahu bahwa ini lo anggota DPR itu kerjanya seperti ini*” The utterance was classified as inter-sentential switching because it involved switch from one language in the sentence levels where each sentence is in one language of his utterances.

12) Data 074

Dan momentum nya ada waktu itu tapi tidak melepas apa ya. It didn’t take a way the possibility of going somewhere else.

This utterance can be categorized as inter-sentential code switching by saying “*Dan momentum nya ada waktu itu tapi tidak melepas apa ya*” she used Indonesian and then switched her language into English “It didn’t take a way the possibility of going somewhere else” The utterance was classified

as inter-sentential switching because it involved switch from one language in the sentence levels where each sentence is in one language of his utterances.

13) Data 078

You know what better way than to learn with your own dad for example, *dan sering sekali diskusi*.

This utterance can be categorized as inter-sentential code switching by saying “You know what better way than to learn with your own dad for example” she used English and then switched her language into Indonesian “*dan sering sekali diskusi*” The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because it involved switch from one language to another language between sentences.

14) Data 079

Karna dengan stigma yang selama ini jelek saya sampai detik ini dan mudah-mudahan seterusnya selalu berusaha bagaimana caranya saya merubah naratif di politik, the narrative of politics.

This utterance is counted as inter-sentential switching because Esti switched the clause “*merubah naratif di politik*” into English “*the narrative of politics*” between sentence boundary which the aim is to emphasize her utterance.

15) Data 080

Maka sekarang misalnya instagram social media saya, saya gunakan untuk sebagai laporan publik, it's public accountability, bahwa saya itu kerja dan saya hadir.

This utterance is counted as inter-sentential switching because Esti switched the clause “*sebagai laporan publik*” into English “*it's public accountability*” between sentence boundar to emphasize her utterance.

16) Data 192

Sedangkan misalnya di America gitu ya, just the way that I see my friends for example when they fail at something they tried literally just ged rid of and then they just move on the next thing as long as that something that making them happy.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence in Indonesian and switched her language into English in the next sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language.

17) Data 093

Jadi saya sebetulnya I have a lot of hope with what you have going on right now, dengan millennial power ini menurut saya it's like we should create it as some of a movement untuk generasi muda.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used Indonesian and then switched her language into English in the next

sentence and then switch again in Indonesian where each clause or sentence is in one language.

18) Data 095

Dan mungkin menurut saya ngurangin hal-hal yang tidak apa sifatnya itu tidak membantu kita berkembang misalnya spending too much time gossiping another people you know when you realize oh God it's been three hours so it been told by another same person, sedangkan kita bisa mengalokasikan waktu itu untuk hal-hal yang bisa membikin kita lebih baik lagi.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used Indonesian and then switched her language into English in the next sentence and then switch again in Indonesian where each clause or sentence is in one language.

19) Data 096

I learn that personally on a personal level but also because of my surroundings. *Jadi saya itu kalau sama teman-teman dekat atau teman-teman I don't know why but people like to share with me I think that's a complement that I like to help people.*

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used English and then switched her language into Indonesian in the next sentence and then switch again in english where each clause or sentence is in one language.

20) Data 097

Saya lihat itu misalnya ada teman yang sering sekali gak di terima di pekerjaan sering-sering banget, and then I just see them to the point when they just give up and then I tell them like look this isn't the end of the world.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence in Bahasa Indonesia and switched to another language in the next sentence where each sentences is in one language of his utterances. She used Indonesian “*Saya lihat itu misalnya ada teman yang sering sekali gak di terima di pekerjaan sering-sering banget*” and switched into English “*and then I just see them to the point when they just give up and then I tell them like look this isn't the end of the world*”.

21) Data 099

Ternyata you shouldn't just stop in a middle, *ternyata kalau kamu pun kamu gagal-gagal terus masih ada kok*, there is a light at the end of the tunnel.

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she used English and then switched her language into Indonesian in the next sentence and then switch again in Indonesian where each clause or sentence is in one language.

22) Data 103

Tapi ternyata I work tear for a bits before going to the university where I got the scholarship.

This utterance can be categorized as inter-sentential code switching by saying “*Tapi ternyata*”, she used Bahasa and switched the language into English language, “*I work tear for a bits before going to the university where I got the scholarship*” The utterance was classified as inter-sentential switching because it involved switch from one language in the sentence levels where each sentences is in one language of his utterances, she started in Bahasa and then followed by English.

The researcher analyzed the the types of code switching in Dyah Roro Esti’s utterances. It is found that there are three types of code switching namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching. Dyah Roro Esti uttered the three types of code switching that is mentioned during the conversation on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel.

Table 4.3 Types of Code Switching (CS)

No.	Types of (CS)	Frequency
1.	Tag Switching	5
2.	Intra-sentential switching	43
3.	Inter-sentential switching	22
Total		70

C. Research Findings

After analyzed the types of code mixing and code switching uttered by Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel, the finding showed as follows:

1. Dyah Roro Esti used the types of code mixing from Muysken theory such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Dyah Roro Esti also used the types of code switching from the theory of Poplack such as tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching.
2. The researcher found that Dyah Roro Esti frequently used insertion code mixing that is found 30 data from the total 40 data. The researcher also found that Dyah Roro Esti used intra-sentential switching dominantly with 43 data from the total 70 data.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This research is focused in analysis with the main focus is on bilingualism of codes used by Dyah Roro Esti in Podcast of Millennial Power Channel. In line with the objectives of the research which were to find the types of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti. The researcher presents the conclusion as follows:

1. There were three types of code mixing namely, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicaliation used by Dyah Roro Esti in Podcast Millennial Power Channel. Esti said the dominant utterance in the insertion code mixing. There are 31 data of 40 data in code mixing.
2. There were three types of code switching namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching used by Dyah Roro Esti in Podcast Millennial Power Channel. The result of this research shows that Esti mostly used intra-sentential code switching in her utterance. There are 43 data of 70 data in code switching.

B. Suggestions

1. This research's main focus is analyzing the types and the reason code mixing and code switching. This research only a small part of the subjects related to

sociolinguistics. There are still many cases on the sociolinguistics study. It is expected that this research can be a reference for the other researcher. Furthermore, the researcher hopes probabilities for further research regarding to code mixing and code switching discussion in the future. It is better for the other researcher using other media to take a research.

2. In addition, students can use this research as a reference to improve themselves their knowledge in sociolinguistics studies.

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APPENDIXES

SCRIPT MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL PODCAST EPS 40 – ANGGOTA DPR RI MILLENNIAL BERUMUR 26 TAHUN

Eric : hari ini setelah beberapa bulan kita bikin podcast lagi untuk millennial power. Saya senang sekali hari ini saya punya tamu istimewa dengan teman-teman support banyak sekali ada orang yang datang sebelumnya ibu Dyah Roro Esti. Tapi saya boleh bilang Esti kan?

Esti : boleh

Eric : ok Esti adalah anggota DPR pertama yang saya interview which is really proud dan tadi pada saat saya introduce you mungkin Esti bisa cerita sedikit tentang kamu sendiri dulu ya

Esti : I guess. Ok so nama saya Dyah Roro Esti. Saya sekarang adalah anggota DPR RI kebetulan berada di komisi VII. Jadi di komisi VII ini membidangi energi sumber daya mineral gitu ya lalu kemudian riset teknologi dan juga aspek lingkungan dan memang saya bersyukur sekali karna komisi ini memang sesuai sekali dengan latar belakang saya mulai dengan latar belakang pendidikan dan juga latar belakang keluarga tetapi most importantly latar belakang ini juga activism karna saya punya yayasan atau vintage yang bergerak di bidang lingkungan dan energi so ya it's been a few months now. Dan mudah-mudahan ya saya sangat optimis si sebetulnya ya sebagai generasi muda terjun di dunia politik walaupun tentunya politik mempunyai stereotype macam-macam ada yang melihat politik sebagai sesuatu yang kurang baik yang isinya kurang baik gitu lalu kemudian stereotype dimana anggota DPR kalo gak tidur suka bolos rapat tidak rajin gitu ya but these negative stereotype something that I'm so passionate about changing. Saya kepingin sekali merubah naratif daripada politik di Indonesia.

Eric : ini ceritanya dari lahir sampai hari ini itu cepat sekali. Jadi yang saya mau Tanya kamu baru 26.

Esti : yes, 26

Eric : by the way saya udah check ya saya boleh bilang kamu kan

Esti : iya boleh-boleh

Eric : karna walaupun di DPR ini kan formalitas nya lumayan ini. Ibu esti yang terhormat silahkan

Esti : siap

Eric : now yang saya mau Tanya how does 26 years old lady end up in politics karna kamu kayaknya itu exception to the role sekali disini interest in politics di generasi muda kayaknya gak terlalu besar ya jadi I know your father was a politicians untuk partai golkar. You studied overseas for alongtime yakan for 12 tahun ya diluar negri di amerika, di inggris di china, Vietnam kan? Ok. So you took your education overseas. How was that? Karna 12 tahun di luar negri itu hampir separuh umur Esti di luar negri kan?

Esti : it was a very very long time jadi memang garis besarnta saya memang sudah lama di besarkan diluar negri itu betul. walaupun lahirnya di Indonesia tapi waktu itu saya umur 1.5 tahun itu sudah pindah ke England ke Inggris. Waktu itu bapak saya kuliah di university of crunfield atau krunfild university lalu karna beliau kuliah disana keluarga nya ikut dan setelah itu karna beliau latar belakangnya kan di dunia oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum dan perusahaannya ini selalu memindahkan beliau ke beberapa tempat so as you mention saya pernah tinggal di America di Washington DC terus di inggrisnya di London pernah waktu kecil lalu kemudian waktu kuliah juga pernah di London waktu itu saya kuliah di Emperial college London terus pernah tinggal di china di Beijing di Vietnam Ho Chi Minh city terus balik ke Indonesia di Jakarta tentunya. dan setelah itu setelah lulus dari Jakarta international school yang sekarang JIS saya pindah ngambil S1 di university of Manchester ngambil jurusan ekonomi dan sosiologi itu tiga tahun right.

Eric : ini sorry ini sudah terencanakan untuk menjadi politician gak karna itu saviour nya poilitic of topic kan?

Esti : for which one?

Eric : dua-duanya menurut saya

Esti : economic and sociology you mean? It was just something that I was really increasitive about like just wanna to learn more about it especially economics because it was a subject in high school saya ngambil behavior economics kan I didn't really grab the concept as well as I wanted it to. Apalagi di paduan antara economic and sociology gitu kan jadi studying human behavior into different ways. Terus sempat ngambil namanya post graduate diploma di university of Manchester juga jadi total 4 tahun disitu ngambil jurusan social change atau perubahan sosioal. So everything is very much sunse around social science. Nah setelah itu balik ke Indonesia....

Eric : tapi sebelumnya aku lihat ada tedtalk ya kamu kasi disana ted x saya lihat ini cerita nya disana sangat penuh harapan dan impian buat Negara Indonesia. Kamu cerita tentang what me should change in this country what me should be done. Nah impian dan harapan yang kamu punya saat itu masih sama gak?

Esti : yang dulu dan sekarang maksudnya?

Eric : apakah berubah gak?

Esti : not at all

Eric : ok jadi saat itu memang Esti udah punya visi besar buat Negara ini kan?

Esti : I guess so ya that's true jadi bagaimana caranya kita bisa menciptakan masa depan yang berkelanjutan. Nah before going in to that saya mau explain dulu waktu itu saya sempat ngambil S2 juga dapet beasiswa LPDP dari pemerintah jadi kementrian keuangan

mengalokasikan dana kan untuk meningkatkan SDM di Indonesia salah satunya melalui beasiswa ini. Akhirnya saya di berangkatkan oleh Negara kuliah di imperial college London ngambil beda lagi environmental technology gitu in the center of environment of policy. Nah kalau kita liat kok dulu S1 nya ekonomi, sosiologi ya social terus sekarang lingkungan gitu like how do the event relate to one another gitu kan pasti pikiran nya kek gitu. Nah akhirnya saya merasa bahwa sebetulnya paduan antara ekonomi sosiologi dan lingkungan adalah apa yang disebut sebagai sustainability atau keberlanjutan. Because we talking about sustainability kita berbicara mengenai bagaimana misalnya ekonomi Negara semakin meningkat gitu ya tapi masyarakatnya juga semakin dapat diberdayakan jadi memberdayakan masyarakat lalu kemudian aspek lingkungan itu tidak tertinggalkan. So when I did the tedtalk waktu itu saya di undang oleh almamater saya di Imperial College London itu membahas mengenai topic nya sebenarnya how do we bought and achiving your dreams ok gimana caranya kita bisa berani untuk merealisasikan mimpi kita gitu. Waktu itu mimpi saya adalah bagaimana saya bisa berguna untuk bangsa dan bagaimana saya bisa benar-benar menularkan konsep mengenai ini agar menjadi perhatian khusus bagi masyarakat Indonesia gitu. Dan saya sharing gitu mengenai perjalanan saya untuk bisa merealisasikan visi tersebut. Dan intinya adalah bahwa apapun saya bisa sebagai politisi bisa sebagai student bisa sebagai aktivis this way yayasan atau NGO intinya adalah ya itu my intention adalah bagaiman saya bisa mempunyai peran dalam pembangunan Negara Indonesia dan bisa mengusungkan konsep sustainability gitu.

Eric : bagaimana caranya karna ada dua bidang yang kamu active energy sama sustainability kan sebenarnya atau environment kan. Di Indonesia bagaimana caranya untuk menyambung dua-duanya karna energy disini kan masi oil and gas kan walaupun mungkin industri nya sudah tidak sebesar dulu isu besarnya adalah kelapa sawit dimana itu kita boleh bilang ya itu kayak harvest thing the rainforest kan changing the rainforest into palm oil tapi itu juga di pakai buat produk. Environment di Indonesia apakah itu sudah punya topik itu sudah topik agenda yang dipakai dan diperhatikan atau it's a secondary issue the company pemasukan Negara lebih diutamakan?

Esti : jadi memang konsep sustainability atau mungkin aspek-aspek isu lingkungan itu sebetulnya saat ini menurut saya ada sebuah momentum dimana Negara ini mengutamakan isu-isu tersebut. Nah salah satu alasan kenapa akhirnya saya memilih untuk kembali ke Indonesia gitu ya setelah kuliah setelah sekian lama tinggal diluar negri gitu

Eric : karna enak kan disana?

Esti : I mean it's nice right everything is proper dan jelas gitu transportasi nya juga bagus gitu ya.

Eric : Cuma cuacanya jelek di inggris

Esti : kalau di Inggris kurang baik ya kalau di US very different ya US. Tapi ya saya merasa ada panggilan khusus gitu dimana apapun yang saya lakukan saya ingin berguna untuk nusa dan bangsa ditambah saya sudah dibiayai Negara untuk kuliah diluar dan itu ada semacam I guess hutang budi kepada Negara. dan tentunya berkontribusi kepada Negara kan ada beberapa cara. Kita bisa melakukannya diluar negri misalnya melalui riset terus kita bisa mendapatkan posisi bagus di sebuah perusahaan besar dan disitu kita we're presenting Indonesia sebagai orang Indonesia atau kita physically kembali ke Indonesia dan melakukan sesuatu untuk Negara untuk bangsa. Naha saya memilih untuk melakukan yang choice kedua itu karna it's my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesia apa aja sih yang terjadi di Indonesia dan apa peran saya untuk melakukan sebuah perubahan di Indonesia. So that was really just my calling. Nah sekarang kembali lagi kepada pertanyaan gimana nih lingkungan tapi terus energi kita masih mayoritas fosil gitu kan like how this event work.

Eric : atau thermal dynamic what you call it atau thermal energy

Esti : ya gear thermal

Eric : tapi itu memang energi bersih tapi kalau instalasi gear thermal kalau ada yang dengar podcast ini pernah lihat itu untuk lingkungan nya kurang bagus kan?

Esti : right. So getting to that point kita Negara Indonesia ini sudah meratifikasi namanya the Paris agreement. Cop21 the Paris agreement kejadian nya itu pada tahun 2015 tapi terus it's now translated into UU jadi legally binding untuk Indonesia kita ada namanya the national determine contributions dimana setiap Negara yang meratifikasi Paris agreement mempunyai dokumen itu lalu kita sudah mentranslate dokumen itu menjadi undang-undang yang legally binding yaitu UU no. 16 tahun 2016 dan disitu banyak sekali pembahasan mengenai bagaimana Indonesia ini bisa mengurangi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% juga 41% dengan bantuan international gitu. Dan itu sorotan nya ada beberapa sektor, ada waste sector sampah ya terus juga sektor kehutanan, sektor energi, sektor transportasi dll. Pokoknya sektor-sektor yang mempunyai peran besar dalam CEO to ambition gas rumah kaca gitu. Dan misalnya kita ngambil contoh energi karna sekarang saya di komisi 7 and I'm dealing alot with energy right now dan untuk energi khusus itu akhirnya pemerintah mengeluarkan peraturan lagi melalui kebijakan energy national dan didalam peraturan tersebut adalah bahwa Indonesia itu harus menfullfill target 23% energi baru terbarukan di tahun 2025. This is a huge target di dalam energy mix, primer energy mix.

Eric : walaupun population tanpa terus dan besar

Esti : exactly. Sekarang kita berada di 9% dan kita mengetahui populasi di Indonesia itu semakin meningkat dimana tentunya akan mengacu kepada energy demand secara keseluruhan pasti semakin meningkat juga gitu kan. Otomatis ya Negara ini harus mempersiapkan apakah bisa kita memfullfill demand yang semakin tinggi in a rapid rid dengan energy fosil saja gitu. Nah makanya sekarang di DPR saya mendorong agar UU yang berkaitan dengan energi baru terbarukan itu menjadi prioritas dan successfully itu menjadi prioritas untuk menjadi tahun 2020 ini hingga 4 tahun ke depan 5 tahun ke depan. Karna untuk UU masuk di dalam proleknas di tahun 2020 it's not as easier as it looks you know there is a lot of persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini kan perwakilan

dari beberapa partai politik yang mungkin pandangan terhadap EBT ada yang merasa itu prioritas untuk Indonesia ada yang merasa kayaknya EBT belum deh we are not derriate, itu macem-macem di partai. Namun saya representing generasi muda representing orang yang memang kepingin sekali yang tadi menciptakan masa depan berkelanjutan gitu jadi UU yang tidak hanya berguna 5 tahun masa jabatan but I'm more concern about gimana kita melahirkan UU yang akan dirasakan oleh masyarakat 20 tahun ke depan 50 tahun ke depan. So very long term minded vision that I have for this country and I want to translate that into policy. Nah maka sekarang dengan adanya UU EBT ini masuk proleknas kita juga sudah menyusun panitia kerja khusus untuk membahas mengenai EBT ini for the next couple of months dan mudah-mudahan kita bisa melihat gitu bahwa kita juga bisa mendorong perubahan-perubahan. Karna masalah untuk energi baru terbarukan itu kebanyakan karna Negara asing malas investasi di Indonesia karna faktor politik you know it's unstable ganti mentri ganti peraturan gitu kan terus juga untuk investasi itu it's more risky actually untuk invest di Indonesia dibanding invest di Negara-negara lain.

Eric : khususnya di bidang energy ya?

Esti : energy ya so we tryna do is gimana caranya EBT ini bisa lebih competitive didalam energy market kita gitu karna so far bauran energi kita juga kebanyakan masih berada di Critical Occupation List (*COL*) yakan. And the great thing about being the a parlementarian a politicians is that saya ketemu dengan mentri setiap bulan saya ketemu dengan kementrian staf-staf beliau juga itu sering sekali ketemu PLN, ketemu dengan perusahaan-perusahaan minyak yang saat ini ada di Indonesia you know Chevron, Exxon and ConocoPhillips and all these different companies. So that's just really my role politics and in policy making trying to change how things are done in Indonesia you know karna dengan climate change kita sudah mengetahui ya dampak-dampak yang terjadi karna climate change otomatis kita tidak bisa lagi melakukan bisnis as usual kita harus berubah mentalitas kita gitu dan itu ada beberapa cara yang bisa kita lakukan untuk melakukan itu.

Eric : ok hebat sekali ya tapi sebagai orang millennial kamu diterima gak di dunia DPR dunia politik karna yang saya tau kan politik ini masih sangat aspek senioritas nya masih penting disitu kan jadi the more senior you are the more experience you have dianggap the more knowledge you have kan? Nah esti sebagai orang muda diterima gak di dunia politik seperti itu?

Esti : so this is why I'm so grateful actually karna saya merasa bahwa sebagai anak muda saya sekarang juga menjabat sebagai anggota DPR banyak sekali senior-senior saya yang sekarang jadi teman gitu dan ketika saya berhadapan dengan senior saya melihat mereka sebagai sosok dimana mereka mempunyai banyak ilmu dan pengalaman dimana saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman-pengalaman mereka dan saya bersyukur nya karna they're willing to share you know simply because we ask, simply because we wanna sit down with them and we wanna have a conversation and simply because we just curious how they live their lives and how they did things dan bagaimana kita bisa mungkin melakukan idea atau melakukan hal yang sama atau belajar dari pengalaman-pengalaman mereka. So the acceptability di komisi saya misalnya di komisi VII itu karna banyak sekali yang sudah senior juga it's luar biasa gitu karna kita bisa berkomunikasi. Dan sekarang di DPR kan yang terpilih itu anggota ada 575 orang, 10% daripada total tersebut itu masuk di kalangan millennial I guess ya di bawah 40 tahun lah. Itu anak-anak muda semua lintas fraksi partai dan lintas komisi and what I'm also grateful about is that there's a whole community of young people who was just ask driven dan kita juga punya grup gitu kalkus jadi sering ketemu juga sering sharing gitu ya kendala nya apa aja yang dialami dan bagaimana kita bisa saling support satu sama lain di dalam dunia politik juga dunia yang baru untuk a majority of us. Karna ternyata banyak sekali yang politisi muda ini yang terpilih ternyata baru di dunia politik gitu dan supporting system ini yang sangat luar biasa but also what you mention about seniority bukan hanya datang dari kalangan anggota DPR lainnya saja tetapi juga dari mitra kerja kan dari kementrian misalnya. Yang ditakutin adalah alah masih muda tau apa sih lagian no one even know what are you talking about. Cuman ya dengan begitu my theory is that yang penting kita banyak mengetahui banyak belajar dari yang lain yang sudah senior tetapi juga banyak belajar sendiri jadi baca buku atau nonton you know the documentaries or whatever dan benar-benar jika kita diberikan panggung untuk berbicara saat rapat internal rapat dengan mitra we are talking about facts we not talking about

something which thinking and imagining. Jadi semuanya disampaikan berdasarkan fakta dilapangan atau fakta riset dsb and how can we work together dengan mitra kerja agar kita berdua bisa mementingkan kebutuhan Negara above all else.

Eric : kalau kamu bilang saya harus punya fakta banyak bagaimana caranya untuk tau fakta-fakta tersebut berarti saat ini masih banyak PR untuk kamu dirumah dan di DPR sendiri musti harus cari banyak reports dll. How do you observe all of them?

Esti : ya so mungkin karna saya suka I think it's a hobby karna saya enjoy it karna waktu kuliah pun saya anehnya saya senang belajar gitu dan kalau disuruh baca sesuatu apalagi sesuatu dalam so passionate about. Jadi memang menurut saya you never stop learning I feel like no matter how old you are there's always something a new to learn dan saya approach kehidupan saya itu seperti itu gitu cause walaupun saya nanti udah dewasa gitu ya I would still like there's something I don't know about this world because there's too much to learn dan mentalitas wanting to learn menurut saya generasi millennial khususnya itu harus kita tingkatkan gitu.

Eric : bagaimana caranya?

Esti : to be increasitive gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu there's nothing wrong about asking

Eric : tapi dari esti itu increasitivenya datang dari mana apakah dari luarkah apa dari kamu sendiri karna gak semua orang seperti esti kan. Banyak orang ok saya belajar sampai saya tau cukup untuk misalnya kerja atau saya cukup untuk dapat gaji atau apa where it is come from?

Esti : jadi you know that's the really good question because I really don't know I don't know where that comes from. cuman yang saya liat adalah walaupun saya lulus nih udah selesai kuliah which is amazing tapi pasti ada aja sesuatu yang di mana saya harus tetap belajar. Small examples like cooking for example you know like I'm not an expert in cooking I'm never took a class in cooking you know I don't have a degree on it but there's something I need to learn in a process dan belajarnya itu bukan hanya baca

jadi kalau sekarang kan banyak sekali youtube you know channels that you know teach you how to do something gimana contohnya masak gitu ya dengan begitu saya melihat caranya gimana terus you can read the recipe book about it it's just really small example on how you can implement base on everything else in your life and that just how I choose to approve dan datang dari mana I don't know but it's just kind of like a curiosity I have I guess.

Eric : ok esti bilang kan sekarang cuman 10% ya perwakilan rakyat adalah orang let's say orang millennial orang di bawah 40 tahun. Menurut saya sih harapan Indonesia harapan politik adalah kita harus coba memasukin lebih banyak orang muda di politik. Bagaimana caranya sih esti. How can we choose that how we get like 50% of the population become young people in politics?

Esti : oh woow that would be amazing ya. Jadi menurut saya yang pertama adalah kita harus mempunyai keinginan untuk mengetahui dunia politik saat ini. Karna banyak sekali orang yang reluctant untuk kalau dikit-dikit tentang politik itu udah males gitu misalnya partai dsb.

Eric: tapi there is a stigma juga kan?

Esti : there's a stigma there usually a negative stigma. Gak pernah positif gitu

Eric : buat apa ke politik wah ini kan percuma gitu kan karna we cannot change anything dll

Esti : ya dan I feel like kalau misalnya kita mempunyai persepsi seperti itu coba deh kita challenge kita sendiri gitu dan kalau ada stigma yang negatif coba cari tau you know why stigma itu ada selama ini dan apakah ada contoh dimana ada orang lain yang tidak mempunyai karakteristik yang selama ini this stigma ties terhadap politik. Nah politics can be a vehicle atau political parties is vehicle to you to achieve goals tetapi kita juga harus mengetahui dan menghormati bahwa setiap partai mempunyai visi yang mungkin berbeda karakteristik yang berbeda dan juga pemikiran-pemikiran yang berbeda.

Eric : agenda yang berbeda juga mungkin karna didukung oleh esti kan sendiri didukung oleh partai golkar. Partai golkar sendiri kan punya agenda punya goals-goals yang mereka mau

Esti : ya mempunyai visi lah untuk Indonesia ke depannya gimana gitu kan. Nah jadi my suggestion adalah untuk mempelajari setiap partai lalu kemudian think to yourself which one suite your personality gitu. Mungkin misalnya ada sebuah partai yang ingin mendorong isu apa gitu contohnya climate action for example dan kita juga mempunyai passion disitu dan that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in di dunia-dunia partai ini politik gitu kan. Jadi pelajari partai-partai yang ada and get involve karna setiap partai itu mempunyai kelompok yang membuat anak muda khususnya anak muda misalnya punya misalnya gabungan untuk anak-anak muda lah kayak komunitas anak muda untuk partai tersebut. Dan disitu kita bisa masuk at least belajar tentang how things get done strukturnya bagaimana gitu kan lama-kelamaan setelah kita belajar punya jaringan disana kalau kita akhirnya memilih coba deh menjadi anggota DPR gitu kan.

Eric : dalam proses kamu sendiri kamu jujurnya kamu ada pilihan gak si karna ayah kamu kan di partai golkar dan di DPR 10 tahun kan. Apakah esti ada pilihan di luar partai golkar?

Esti : I think about golkar is because bapak saya kan udah lama banget di partai ini bahkan so weird because I found a photo of me when I was really young dan di gendong bapak and he was wearing a golkar partai dan it's just goes to show dah lama banget like more than 20 years. Dan ketika saya melihat itu dan juga beliau ini kan udah lama di golkar dan selalu melibatkan keluarga nya jadi dulu itu kalau pas kunjungan kerja kunjungan reses misalnya balik ke dapil, dapilnya dulu kan Tuban Bojonegoro. So when I was in high school I would go to his district with him dan dengan begitu beliau itu ngasih dengan cara tidak langsung indirectly memberitahu bahwa ini lo anggota DPR itu kerjaannya seperti ini. Jadi bagaimana kita represent partai golkar misalnya tapi selepas dari itu menurut saya lebih penting adalah bagaimana kita berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat. Bagaiman kita mendengarkan masyarakat apasih keinginan mereka dan bagaimana seorang anggota DPR bisa benar-benar memperjuangkan aspirasi masyarakat

karna pada dasarnya DPR atau anggota DPR adalah wakil rakyat wakil dari pada apa yang mereka butuhkan dan inginkan kan dan kita menjadi mediator kepada eksekutor nya dan disini adalah kementrian dll mitra kerja lainnya. Nah dengan begitu saya tertarik juga sebetulnya dengan partai golkar you know just because I feel like I grow up with it. It's a weird feeling you know and the end kemarin terakhir waktu akhirnya memilih untuk peran for election ditanya gitu mau partai apa

Eric : siapa yang Tanya?

Esti : my dad so my family actually like we talk about this karna dari goljanya sendiri itu mereka kepingin dorong saya waktu itu untuk nyaleg because they saw me as somebody that dari segi pendidikannya dapat terus aktivis juga mereka butuh perempuan

Eric : dan pasti mereka butuh orang muda karna golkar is one of the oldest parties in this country kan jadi mereka perlu young image juga bukan?

Esti : ya regeneration of the golkar partai gitu kan dan momentum nya ada waktu itu tapi tidak melepas apa ya. It didn't take a way the possibility of going somewhere else

Eric : how close you with that?

Esti : I'm close

Eric : masih?

Esti : masih dong

Eric : terus sekarang saat kamu masih di DPR dan dia mungkin behind the scene itu how was your relationship how is change atau bagaimana?

Esti : not at all. Because I never saw jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya. Bebannya adalah bahwa yang memilih saya itu kurang lebih 48 ribu orang. So phisicly imagining that many people behind me and choosing me the time waktu pemilu dan mengharapkan bahwa saya benar-benar bekerja untuk rakyat itu menjadi pesan penting menurut saya dimana pekerjaan ini tu bukan masalah jabatan it's not a luxury thing but it's really just kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia. And my dad my family khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau you know like better way to learn from your own dad for example. Dan sering sekali diskusi gitu dan tentunya ya dengan begitu saya belajar banyak dan mudah-mudahan apa yang saya lakukan di DPR ini adalah hal-hal yang positif karna dengan stigma yang selama ini jelek saya sampai detik ini dan mudah-mudahan seterusnya selalu berusaha bagaimana caranya saya merubah naratif di politik negative narrative politics. Maka sekarang misalnya instagram social media saya, saya gunakan untuk sebagai laporan public it's public accountability bahwa saya itu kerja dan saya hadir. Jadi setiap kali rapat

Eric : jadi check in dong everytime?

Esti : ya you know because I don't have a boss right like I'm like all of us. So it's like aku datang ke rapat itu rapat nya apa rapat dengan pendapat misalnya antara komisi VII dan kementrian energi sumber daya mineral and then I show them that this is happening right now for example. And then after that tentunya

Eric : do you get the reaction ada orang yang....

Esti : so many you know malah in a good way which is amazing selepas story misalnya say posting ada beberapa foto dimana saya berbicara dan berinteraksi dengan kementrian. Misalnya ada sebuah isu yang saya dorong khususnya untuk masyarakat di gresik dan lamongan. I'm just gonna think the example. Kemarin itu ada pemaparan mengenai pesawat kecil dan ini mitra kerja kita kalau

gak salah BPPT atau salah satunya itu bahwa mereka ingin mengoperasikan pesawat kecil ini untuk daerah-daerah 3T gitu jadi wilayah yang terluar gitu lo secluded island etc. Nah dapil saya salah satunya pulau bawean, pulau bawean kan masuk di kabupaten Gresik dan to get there kita harus naik kapal gitu ya dan tentunya dipermudah ketika ada pesawat. Nah karna sedang kami diskusikan saya sampaikan kepada mitra kerja waktu itu bahwa look kita membutuhkan pesawat ini untuk wilayah bawean which is where I represent untuk mempermudah transportasi mempermudah mungkin perkembangan ekonomi bahkan di wilayah itu gitu kan untuk mempercepat mempermudah so people can go back and forth easily dsb dan itu bentuk dari salah satu perjuangan saya untuk masyarakat di dapil atau banyak lah banyak sekali example dan itu selalu saya sampaikan di dalam instagram post saya dan saya ceritakan. Dan ketika saya cerita kan terus masyarakat itu luar biasanya bagi orang yang menggunakan gadget either langsung komen atau inbox ke saya. Misalnya buk terima kasih sekali kami di perjuangkan we've never experience something like this ibarat nya kek gitu. And so that kind of positive reaction we choice that you know what bagian of the days saya kerja untuk masyarakat saya kerja untuk mereka dan ketika mereka bahagia saya juga bahagia ibaratnya kek gitu.

Eric : kamu juga bagian dari generasi muda. Menurut kamu generasi muda seumur kamu perjuangan atau kesusahan mereka apa sekarang? Your fellow 22 years old

Esti : kesusahan maksudnya kesusahan gimana kesulitan apa?

Eric : kalau kamu bicara sama teman-teman kamu apakah challenge mereka sekarang?

Esti : as anggota DPR ya?

Eric : as anak muda sendiri jadi generasi kamu generasi sesame umur di Indonesia menurut kamu challenge mereka apa?

Esti : challenge kita adalah apa ya that's a really good question. I think I were harapan saya mungkin ya harapan saya untuk anak muda adalah bahwa kita mengetahui keunggulan kita masing-masing jadi where we are good at? Karna tidak ada yang benar dan tidak da yang salah ketika kita bicara mengenai karir. Gak ada yang lebih successful, gak ada yang lebih ini, semua tergantung daripada persepsi hidup kita gitu. Persepsi daripada kata kunci sukses. Dan saya kepingin sekali sebetulnya anak muda mengetahui where they are good at baik itu misalnya jadi apapun lah guru, polisi kek anggota DPR politisi whatever dan saya ingin agar kita memaksimalkan potensi yang kita miliki by not easily giving up by embracing failure ini sebuah kultur yang menurut saya mungkin belum terlalu ada di Indonesia gitu bahwa ketika kita gagal terus we let it to find us. Sedangkan misalnya di America gitu ka just the way that I see my friends for example when they fail at something they tried literally just ged rid of and then they just move on the next thing as long as that something that making them happy. Jadi saya sebetulnya I have a lot of hope with what you have going on right now dengan millennial power ini menurut saya it's like we should create it as some of a movement untuk generasi muda agar kita gampang bangunnya ketika kita jatuh gitu kandan kita lebih percaya diri lebih confidence dan mungkin menurut saya ngurangin hal-hal yang tidak apa sifatnya itu tidak membantu kita berkembang misalnya spending too much time gossiping another people you know when you realize oh God it's been three hours so it been told by another same person misalnya sedangkan kita bisa mengalokasikan waktu itu untuk hal-hal yang bisa membikin kita lebih baik lagi. So putting the center on yourself you know how you can always compete with yourself and how you can fix yourself on the daily bases because there is no end in learning. That's just how I see things.

Eric : so how you learn all this karna clearly esti sendiri kan udah tau this is the way forward kalau tidak kamu pasti nggak mungkin terpilih sebagai anggota DPR pasti gak lolos kuliah di luar negeri. So itu yang kamu bilang itu penting buat generasi muda kamu di Indonesia. How did yu learn that?

Esti : I learn that personally on a personal level but also because of my surroundings. Jadi saya itu kalau sama teman-teman dekat atau teman-teman I don't know why but people like to share with me I think that's a complement that I like to help people dan saya lihat itu misalnya ada teman yang sering sekali gak di terima di pekerjaan sering-sering banget and then I just see them to the point when they just give up and then I tell them like look this not the end of the world. Coba kita let's we knew your CV for example let's we knew your personal statement and try different way as approaching this maybe we can approach someone atau gimana dan brainstorming solusi seperti itu dimana akhirnya teman saya dapat pekerjaan at the end was what really fuilt me think that oh my God ternyata you shouldn't just stop in a middle ternyata kalau kamu pun kamu gagal-gagal terus masih ada kok there is a light at the end of the tunnel

Eric : what was your bigger failure so far?

Esti : oh that's a good question. It's like it could be anything right. My biggest failure. I think it's a hard question. I don't know cause I can't say from a profession. I really don't know.

Eric : ok karna mungkin kegagalan atau apa yang kamu mengalami mungkin karna secara rutin kamu juga udah melewati kan jadi

Esti : oh sorry that was a point I remember when I finished school I think in Manchester I came back to Indonesia and then I applied to work on company diluar Indonesia and that I didn't get it basically

Eric : kenapa kamu gak dapat?

Esti : I really don't know. I don't know whether be my conflication atau apa I don't know. I doubt it was. Sometimes you know there's another thing so you may not get what you want not because the fact you incompetent but also other factors following that you know. Jadi banyak sekali skenario sebetulnya of why we don't get what we want gitu kan that's just how I saw.

Eric : do you believe in the universe do you believe in God determining a lot. Kenapa aku bicara bahasa inggriskan jadi kan. Jadi apakah factor x yang diluar kita bisa lakukan mungkin kita usahakan yang terbaik tapi mungkin ada factor diluar gitu kan yang menentukan hasilnya apakah kita sukses atau tidak sukses. Kamu percaya gak itu ada?

Esti : percaya banget

Eric : ok. Jadi walaupun sudah diusahakan yang terbaik bisa jadi kita gagal

Esti : ya for sure and so that was what happen and then at the end I ended up working in Indonesia waktu itu and then when come to doing my master so it was just like that example of when I failed I guess namanya juga kalau dapat rejection letter gimana sih gitu kan pasti kan gak senang gitu tapi it just go to show that ok tapi ini gak bisa ni tapi ternyata I work tear for a bits before going to the university where I got the scholarship

Eric : so this is not the end of the world

Esti : it really is in. imagine if I took this job I wouldn't be ended up. So factor x itu sangat ya everyone has a belief ya jadi I don't wanna disrespect anything cuman menurut saya itu menjadi determining factor banget.

Eric : ok do you still have a private language. karna sekarang sudah terkenal dan sudah dimata publik terus kan jadi anything you do anything you say can be recorded and can be seen dan untuk personal life itu mengganggu banget kan?

Esti : ya I mean kalau misalnya to the point where everystep of my way is recorded that will be annoying right but kalo in general cause right now what's happening gitu on a consten basis cuman in general I guess apaya apakah itu mengganggu atau tidak sebetulnya tidak terlalu karna suka tidak suka setiap public figure pasti harus menghadapi konsekuensinya gitu. Consequency to your privacy to whatever it is tapi sebetulnya kita bisa anggap santai-santai aja as personally what doing anything wrong anyway.

so if we just living in life people take interesting on that ok I can show you how I live my life gitukan ditambah saya gunakan channel media dsb juga untuk mengkomunikasikan isu-isu yang menurut saya perlu kita sebar luaskan. Nah how we spread positive messages how do we fight for I think what will be useful for this country and there's so many thing that we can use media in that way for good right.

Eric : jadi kalau ada orang yang pengen contact you bagaimana caranya?

Esti : macam-macam lo sekarang. Jadi instagram you can easily just inbox me kadang-kadang kalau aku ada waktu

Eric : kamu jawab?

Esti : ya I actually reply to inboxes. Jadi kalau misalnya ada yang DM gitu kadang-kadang ngundang kayak oh bu Roro gitu. It's so weird because people call me Roro di dapil saya di DPR juga so they would ask ini kita ada kegiatan ini membahas mengenai ini gimana kalau ibu hadir gitu. And I would be more than happy because it's just something I passion about. I love meeting people I love sharing what I know dan saya sangat terbuka untuk berkomunikasi cause I mean wakil rakyat of course we gotta talk to them right.

Eric : ok jadi kalau ada yang dengar kita mau contact silahkan contact you I wish you all the best in your next five years of representing this beautiful country. Mudah-mudahan ini semua visi kamu terjadi dan at least di terbit buat puluhan tahun ke depan kan itu mimpi kamu.

Esti : thank you. Aamiin.

Eric : thank you so much udah bisa datang dan bisa bicara sama saya.

Esti : terima kasih banyak

Eric : sama-sama.

Table of Dyah Roro Esti's Utterances on Code Mixing and Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of code mixing			Type of code switching		
		Insertion	Alteration	Congruent Lexicalization	Tag	Intra	Inter
1.	I guess. Okay so <i>nama saya Dyah Roro Esti.</i>				✓		
2.	<i>Saya bersyukur sekali karna komisi ini memang sesuai sekali dengan latar belakang saya, mulai dengan latar belakang pendidikan mulai dan juga dengan latar belakang keluarga tetapi most importantly latar belakang ini juga activism karna saya punya yayasan atau vintage yang bergerak di bidang lingkungan dan energi.</i>	✓					
3.	<i>Dan mudah-mudahan ya saya sangat optimis si sebetulnya ya sebagai generasi muda terjun di dunia politik walaupun tentunya politik mempunyai stereotype macam-macam ada yang melihat politik sebagai sesuatu yang kurang baik yang isinya kurang baik gitu.</i>	✓					
4.	<i>Lalu kemudian stereotype dimana anggota DPR kalo gak tidur suka bolos rapat tidak rajin gitu ya but these negative stereotype something that I'm so passionate about changing, saya kepingin sekali mengubah naratif daripada politik di Indonesia.</i>						✓

5.	It was a very very long time, jadi memang garis besarnya saya memang sudah lama di besarkan diluar negri itu betul walaupun lahirnya di Indonesia tapi waktu itu saya umur 1.5 tahun itu sudah pindah ke England ke Inggris.		✓				
6.	Waktu itu bapak saya kuliah di University of Cranfield datau Cranfield University lalu karna beliau kuliah disana keluarga nya ikut dan setelah itu karna beliau latar belakangnya kan di dunia oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum dan perusahaannya ini selalu memindahkan beliau ke beberapa tempat.					✓	
7.	So as you mention, saya pernah tinggal di America di Washington DC terus di inggrisnya di London pernah waktu kecil lalu kemudian waktu kuliah juga pernah di London waktu itu saya kuliah di Emperial College London terus pernah tinggal di China di Beijing di Vietnam Ho Chi Minh city terus balik ke Indonesia di Jakarta tentunya.		✓				
8.	Saya pindah ngambil SI di University of Manchester ngambil jurusan ekonomi dan sosiologi itu tiga tahun, right?				✓		
9.	Apalagi di paduan antara economic and sociology gitu kan jadi studying human behavior into different ways.					✓	
10.	Terus sempat ngambil namanya post graduate diploma di university of Manchester juga jadi total 4 tahun disitu ngambil jurusan social	✓					

	change atau perubahan sosioal.						
11.	Ya that's true, jadi bagaimana caranya kita bisa menciptakan masa depan yang berkelanjutan.				✓		
12.	Nah before going in to that saya mau explain dulu waktu itu saya sempat ngambil S2 juga dapet beasiswa LPDP dari pemerintah jadi kementrian keuangan mengalokasikan dana kan untuk meningkatkan SDM di Indonesia salah satunya melalui beasiswa ini.	✓					
13.	Akhirnya saya di berangkatkan oleh Negara kuliah di Imperial College London ngambil beda lagi environmental technology gitu in the center of environment of policy.					✓	
14.	Nah kalau kita liat kok dulu SI nya ekonomi, sosiologi ya sosial terus sekarang lingkungan gitu like how do the event relate to one another gitu kan pasti pikiran nya kek gitu.					✓	
15.	Nah akhirnya saya merasa bahwa sebetulnya paduan antara ekonomi, sosiologi dan lingkungan adalah apa yang disebut sebagai sustainability atau keberlanjutan.	✓					
16.	Because we talking about sustainability, kita berbicara mengenai bagaimana misalnya ekonomi Negara semakin meningkat gitu ya tapi masyarakatnya juga semakin dapat diberdayakan jadi		✓				

	<i>memberdayakan masyarakat lalu kemudian aspek lingkungan itu tidak tertinggalkan.</i>						
17.	<i>So when I did the tedtalk, waktu itu saya di undang oleh almamater saya di Imperial College London itu membahas mengenai topik nya sebenarnya how do we bought and achiving your dreams, ok gimana caranya kita bisa berani untuk merealisasikan mimpi kita.</i>						✓
18.	<i>Dan saya sharing gitu mengenai perjalanan saya untuk bisa merealisasikan visi tersebut.</i>	✓					
19.	<i>Dan intinya adalah bahwa apapun saya bisa sebagai politisi bisa sebagai student bisa sebagai aktivis this way yayasan atau NGO intinya adalah ya itu my intention adalah bagaimana saya bisa mempunyai peran dalam pembangunan Negara Indonesia dan bisa mengusungkan konsep sustainability gitu.</i>	✓					
20.	<i>I mean it's nice right, everything is proper dan jelas gitu transportasi nya juga bagus gitu ya</i>						✓
21.	<i>Kalau di Inggris kurang baik ya kalau di US very different ya.</i>	✓					
22.	<i>Tapi ya saya merasa ada panggilan khusus gitu dimana apapun yang saya lakukan saya ingin berguna untuk nusa dan bangsa ditambah saya sudah dibiayai Negara untuk kuliah diluar dan itu ada semacam I guess hutang budi kepada Negara</i>				✓		

23.	<i>Kita bisa melakukannya diluar negri misalnya melalui riset terus kita bisa mendapatkan posisi bagus di sebuah perusahaan besar dan disitu kita we're presenting Indonesia sebagai orang Indonesia atau kita physically kembali ke Indonesia dan melakukan sesuatu untuk Negara untuk bangsa.</i>	✓					
24.	<i>Nah saya memilih untuk melakukan yang choice kedua itu karna it's my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesiaapa aja sih yang terjadi di Indonesia dan apa peran saya untuk melakukan sebuah perubahan di Indonesia.</i>					✓	
25.	<i>Nah sekarang kembali lagi kepada pertanyaan gimana nih lingkungan tapi terus energi kita masih mayoritas fosil gitu kan, like how this event work.</i>		✓				
26.	<i>So getting to that point, kita Negara Indonesia ini sudah meratifikasi namanya the Paris agreement.</i>		✓				
27.	<i>COP21 the Paris agreement kejadian nya itu pada tahun 2015 tapi terus it's now translated into UU jadi legally binding untuk Indonesia kita ada namanyathe National determine contributions dimana setiap Negara yang meratifikasi Paris agreement mempunyai dokumen itu.</i>					✓	
28.	<i>Lalu kita sudah mentranslate dokumen itu menjadi undang-undang yang legally binding yaitu UU no. 16 tahun 2016 dan disitu</i>	✓					

	<i>banyak sekali pembahasan mengenai bagaimana Indonesia ini bisa mengurangi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% juga 41% dengan bantuan internasional gitu.</i>						
29.	<i>Dan itu sorotan nya ada beberapa sektor, ada waste sector sampah ya terus juga sektor kehutanan, sektor energi, sektor transportasi dll.</i>	✓					
30.	<i>Dan misalnya kita ngambil contoh energi karna sekarang saya di komisi7 and I'm dealing alot with energy right now.</i>						✓
31.	<i>Dan untuk energi khusus iu akhirnya pemerintah mengeluarkan peraturan lagi melalui kebijakan energi national dan didalam peraturan tersebut adalah bahwa Indonesia itu harus menfullfill target 23% energi baru terbarukan di tahun 2025.</i>	✓					
32.	<i>This is a huge target di dalam energy mix, primer energy mix.</i>					✓	
33.	<i>Sekarang kita berada di 9% dan kita mengetahui populasi di Indonesia itu semakin meningkat dimana tentunya akan mengacu kepada energy demand secara keseluruhan pasti semakin meningkat juga gitu kan.</i>	✓					
34.	<i>Otomatis ya Negara ini harus mempersiapkan apakah bisa kita memfullfill demand yang semakin tinggi in a rapid rid dengan energi fosil saja gitu.</i>	✓					

35.	<i>Nah makanya sekarang di DPR saya mendorong agar UU yang berkaitan dengan energi baru terbarukan itu menjadi prioritas dan successfully itu menjadi prioritas untuk menjadi tahun 2020 ini hingga 4 tahun ke depan 5 tahun ke depan.</i>	✓					
36.	<i>Karna untuk UU masuk di dalam proleknas di tahun 2020 it's not as easier as it looks you know there is a lot of persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini kan perwakilan dari beberapa partai politik yang mungkin pandangan terhadap EBT ada yang merasa itu prioritas untuk Indonesia ada yang merasa kayaknya EBT belum deh we are not derriate, itu macem-macem di partai.</i>					✓	
37.	<i>Namun saya representing generasi muda, representing orang yang memang kepingin sekali yang tadi menciptakan masa depan berkelanjutan gitu.</i>	✓					
38.	<i>Jadi UU yang tidak hanya berguna 5 tahun masa jabatan but I'm more concern about gimana kita melahirkan UU yang akan dirasakan oleh masyarakat 20 tahun ke depan 50 tahun ke depan.</i>					✓	
39.	<i>Nah maka sekarang dengan adanya UU EBT ini masuk proleknas kita juga sudah menyusun panitia kerja khusus untuk membahas mengenai EBT ini for the next couple of months dan mudah-mudahan kita bisa melihat gitu bahwa kita juga bisa mendorong perubahan-perubahan.</i>	✓					

40.	<i>Karna masalah untuk energi baru terbarukan itu kebanyakan karna Negara asing malas investasi di Indonesia karna faktor politik you know it's unstable ganti menteri ganti peraturan gitu kan terus juga untuk investasi itu it's more risky actually untuk invest di Indonesia dibanding invest di Negara-negara lain.</i>	✓					
41.	<i>Energy ya, so we tryna do is gimana caranya EBT ini bisa lebih competitive didalam energy market kita gitu karna so far bauran energi kita juga kebanyakan masih berada di col yakan.</i>					✓	
42.	<i>And the great thing about being a parlementarian a politicians is that saya ketemu dengan menteri setiap bulan, saya ketemu dengan kementrian staf-staf beliau juga itu sering sekali, ketemu PLN, ketemu dengan perusahaan-perusahaan minyak yang saat ini ada di Indonesia you know Chevron, Exxon and ConocoPhillips and all these different companies.</i>						✓
43.	<i>Karna dengan climate change kita sudah mengetahui ya dampak-dampak yang terjadi karna climate change otomatis kita tidak bisa lagi melakukan bisnis as usual kita harus berubah mentalitas kita gitu dan itu ada beberapa cara yang bisa kita lakukan untuk melakukan itu.</i>	✓					
44.	<i>So this is why I'm so grateful actually, karna saya merasa bahwa sebagai anak muda saya sekarang juga menjabat sebagai anggota</i>		✓				

	<i>DPR banyak sekali senior-senior saya yang sekarang jadi teman.</i>						
45.	<i>Dan saya bersyukur nya karna they're willing to share you know simply because we ask, simply because we wanna sit down with them and we wanna have a conversation and simply because we just curious how they live their lifes and how they did things dan bagaimana kita bisa mungkin melakukan ide atau melakukan hal yang sama atau belajar dari pengalaman-pengalaman mereka.</i>						✓
46.	<i>So the acceptability di komisi saya misalnya di komisi VII itu karna banyak sekali yang sudah senior jugait'sluar biasa gitu karna kita bisa berkomunikasi.</i>					✓	
47.	<i>Dan sekarang di DPR kan yang terpilih itu anggota ada 575 orang, 10% daripada total tersebut itu masuk di kalangan millennial I guess ya di bawah 40 tahun lah.</i>				✓		
48.	<i>Itu anak-anak muda semua lintas fraksi partai dan lintas komisi and what I'm also grateful about is that there's a whole community of young people who was just ask driven.</i>						✓
49.	<i>Dan kita juga punya grup gitu kalkus jadi sering ketemu juga sering sharing gitu ya kendala nya apa aja yang dialami dan bagaimana kita bisa saling support satu sama lain di dalam dunia politik juga dunia yang baru untuk a majority of us.</i>	✓					

50.	<i>Karna ternyata banyak sekali yang politisi muda ini yang terpilih ternyata baru di dunia politik gitu dan supporting system ini yang sangat luar biasa but also what you mention about seniority bukan hanya datang dari kalangan anggota DPR lainnya saja tetapi juga dari mitra kerja kan dari kementerian misalnya.</i>					✓	
51.	<i>Yang ditakutin adalah masih muda tau apa sih, no one even know what are you talking about.</i>						✓
52.	<i>Cuman ya dengan begitu my theory is that yang penting kita banyak mengetahui banyak belajar dari yang lain yang sudah senior tetapi juga banyak belajar sendiri jadi baca buku atau nonton you know the documentaries or whatever dan benar-benar jika kita diberikan panggung untuk berbicara saat rapat internal rapat dengan mitra we are talking about facts we not talking about something which thinking and imagining.</i>					✓	
53.	<i>Jadi semuanya disampaikan berdasarkan fakta dilapangan atau fakta riset dsb, and how can we work together dengan mitra kerja agar kita berdua bisa mementingkan kebutuhan Negara above all else.</i>					✓	
54.	<i>Ya so mungkin karna saya suka I think it's a hobby because I just enjoy it karna waktu kuliah pun saya anehnya saya senang belajar gitu.</i>					✓	

55.	<i>Dan kalau disuruh baca sesuatu apalagi sesuatu dalam so passionate about jadi akhirnya gak terasa gitu.</i>	✓					
56.	<i>Jadi memang menurut saya you never stop learning I feel like no matter how old you are there's always something a new to learn.</i>						✓
57.	<i>Dan saya approach kehidupan saya itu seperti itu gitu cause walaupun saya nanti udah dewasa gitu ya I would still feel like there's something I don't know about this world because there's too much to learn dan mentalitas wanting to learn menurut saya generasi millennial khususnya itu harus kita tingkatkan gitu.</i>					✓	
58.	<i>To be increasitive gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu there's nothing wrong about asking.</i>					✓	
59.	<i>Cuman yang saya liat adalah walaupun saya lulus nih udah selesai kuliah which is amazing tapi pasti ada aja sesuatu yang di mana saya harus tetap belajar.</i>	✓					
60.	<i>Karna banyak sekali orang yang reluctant untuk kalau dikit-dikit tentang politik itu udah males gitu misalnya partai dsb.</i>	✓					
61.	<i>There's a stigma there usually a negative stigma. Gak pernah positif gitu.</i>						✓
62.	<i>Ya dan I feel like kalau misalnya kita mempunyai persepsi seperti itu coba deh kita challenge kita sendiri gitu, kalau ada stigma yang negatif coba cari tau you know why stigma itu ada selama ini dan</i>	✓					

	<i>apakah ada contoh dimana ada orang lain yang tidak mempunyai karakteristik yang selama ini this stigma ties terhadap politik.</i>						
63.	<i>Nah politics can be a vehicle atau political party is vehicle to you to achieve goals tetapi kita juga harus mengetahui dan menghormati bahwa setiap partai mempunyai visi-visi yang mungkin berbeda karakteristik yang berbeda dan juga pemikiran-pemikiran yang berbeda.</i>					✓	
64.	<i>Nah jadi my suggestion adalah untuk mempelajari setiap partai lalu kemudian think to yourself which one suite your personality gitu.</i>					✓	
65.	<i>Mungkin misalnya ada sebuah partai yang ingin mendorong isu apa gitu contohnya climate action for example dan kita juga mempunyai passion disitu dan that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in di dunia-dunia partai ini politik gitu kan.</i>					✓	
66.	<i>Jadi pelajari partai-partai yang ada and get involve karna setiap partai itu mempunyai kelompok yang membuat anak muda khususnya anak muda misalnya punya misalnya gabungan untuk anak-anak muda lah kayak komunitas anak muda untuk partai tersebut.</i>	✓					

67.	<i>Dan disitu kita bisa masuk at least belajar tentang how things get done strukturnya bagaimana gitu kan lama-kelamaan setelah kita belajar punya jaringan disana kalau kita akhirnya memilih coba deh menjadi anggota DPR gitu kan.</i>	✓					
68.	<i>I think about golkar is because bapak saya kan udah lama banget di partai ini bahkan so weird because I found a photo of me when I was really young dan di gendong bapak and he was wearing a golkar partai jaket dan it's just goes to show dah lama banget like more than 20 years.</i>					✓	
69.	<i>So when I was in high school I would go to his district with him dan dengan begitu beliau itu ngasih dengan cara tidak langsung memberitahu bahwa ini lo anggota DPR itu kerjanya seperti ini.</i>						✓
70.	<i>Jadi bagaimana kita represent partai golkar misalnya tapi selepas dari itu menurut saya lebih penting adalah bagaimana kita berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat.</i>	✓					
71.	<i>It's a weird feeling you know and the end kemarin terakhir waktu akhirnya memilih untuk peran for election ditanya gitu mau partai apa.</i>					✓	
72.	<i>My dad so my family actually like we talk about this karna dari gol Karnya sendiri itu mereka kepingin dorong saya waktu itu untuk nyaleg because they saw me as somebody thatdari segi</i>					✓	

	<i>pendidikannya dapat terus aktivis juga mereka butuh perempuan.</i>						
73.	Ya regeneration of the golkar partai gitu kan.					✓	
74.	<i>Dan momentum nya ada waktu itu tapi tidak melepas apa ya It didn't take a way the possibility of going somewhere else.</i>						✓
75.	<i>Because I never saw jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya. Bebannya aadalah bahwa yang memilih saya itu kurang lebih 48 ribu orang.</i>					✓	
76.	<i>So phisicly imagining that many people behind me and choosing me the time waktu pemilu dan mengharapkan bahwa saya benar-benar bekerja untuk rakyat itu menjadi pesan penting menurut saya dimana pekerjaan ini tu bukan masalah jabatan it's not a luxury thing but it's really just kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia.</i>					✓	
77.	<i>And my dad my family khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau.</i>					✓	
78.	<i>You know what better way than to learn with your own dad for example dan sering sekali diskusi.</i>						✓

79.	<i>Karna dengan stigma yang selama ini jelek saya sampai detik ini dan mudah-mudahan seterusnya selalu berusaha bagaimana caranya saya merubah naratif di politik, the narrative of politics.</i>						✓
80.	<i>Maka sekarang misalnya instagram social media saya, saya gunakan untuk sebagai laporan publik it's public accountability bahwa saya itu kerja dan saya hadir.</i>						✓
81.	<i>So it's like aku datang ke rapat itu rapat nya apa, rapat dengan pendapat misalnya antara komisi VII dan kementrian energi sumber daya mineral and then I show them that this is happening right now for example.</i>					✓	
82.	<i>So many you know malah in a good way which is amazing selepas dari story misalnya saya posting ada beberapa foto dimana saya berbicara dan berinteraksi dengan kementrian.</i>					✓	
83.	<i>Kemarin itu ada pemaparan mengenai pesawat kecil dan ini mitra kerja kita kalau gak salah BPPT atau salah satunya itu bahwa mereka ingin mengoperasikan pesawat kecil ini untuk daerah-daerah 3T gitu jadi wilayah yang terluar gitu lo, secluded island.... etc.</i>		✓				
84.	<i>Nah dapil saya salah satunya pulau Bawean, pulau bawean kan masuk di kabupaten gresik dan to get there kita harus naik kapal gitu ya dan tentunya dipermudah ketika ada pesawat.</i>	✓					

85.	<i>Nah karna sedang kami diskusikan saya sampaikan kepada mitra kerja waktu itu bahwa look kita membutuhkan pesawat ini untuk wilayah Bawean which is where I represent untuk mempermudah transportasi, mempermudah mungkin perkembangan ekonomi bahkan di wilayah itu gitu kan untuk mempercepat mempermudah so people can go back and forth easily dsb dan itu bentuk dari salah satu perjuangan saya untuk masyarakat di dapil atau banyak lah banyak sekali example dan itu selalu saya sampaikan di dalam instagram post saya dan saya ceritakan.</i>					✓	
86.	<i>Dan ketika saya ceritakan terus masyarakat itu luar biasanya bagi orang yang menggunakan gadget, either langsung komen atau inbox ke saya, misalnya buk terima kasih sekali kami di perjuangkan, we've never experience something like this ibaratnya kek gitu.</i>					✓	
87.	<i>And so that kind of positive reaction we choice that you know what bagian of the days saya kerja untuk masyarakat saya kerja untuk mereka dan ketika mereka bahagia saya juga bahagia ibaratnya kek gitu.</i>					✓	
88.	<i>Challenge kita adalah apa ya.... that's a really good question.</i>					✓	
89.	<i>I think I were harapan saya mungkin ya harapan saya untuk anak</i>					✓	

	<i>muda adalah bahwa kita mengetahui unggulan kita masing-masing jadi where we are good at?</i>						
90.	<i>Gak ada yang lebih successful, gak ada yang lebih ini, semua tergantung daripada persepsi hidup kita gitu.</i>	✓					
91.	<i>Dan saya kepingin sekali sebetulnya anak muda mengetahui where they are good at, baik itu misalnya jadi apapun lah guru, polisi kek anggota DPR, politisi whatever dan saya ingin agar kita memaksimalkan potensi yang kita miliki by not easily giving up by embracing failure ini sebuah kultur yang menurut saya mungkin belum terlalu ada di Indonesia gitu bahwa ketika kita gagal terus we let it to find us.</i>					✓	
92.	<i>Sedangkan misalnya di America gitu ya just the way that I see my friends for example when they fail at something they tried literally just get rid of and then they just move on the next thing as long as that something that making them happy.</i>						✓
93.	<i>Jadi saya sebetulnya I have a lot of hope with what you have going on right now, dengan millennial power ini menurut saya it's like we should create it as some of a movement untuk generasi muda.</i>						✓
94.	<i>Agar kita gampang banggunya ketika kita jatuh dan kita lebih percaya diri lebih confidence.</i>	✓					

95.	<i>Dan mungkin menurut saya ngurangin hal-hal yang tidak apa sifatnya itu tidak membantu kita berkembang misalnya spending too much time gossiping another people you know when you realize oh God it's been three hours so it been told by another same person, sedangkan kita bisa mengalokasikan waktu itu untuk hal-hal yang bisa membikin kita lebih baik lagi.</i>						✓
96.	I learn that personally on a personal level but also because of my surroundings. <i>Jadi saya itu kalau sama teman-teman dekat atau teman-teman</i> I don't know why but people like to share with me I think that's a complement that I like to help people.						✓
97.	<i>Saya lihat itu misalnya ada teman yang sering sekali gak di terima di pekerjaan sering-sering banget</i> and then I just see them to the point when they just give up and then I tell them like look this isn't the end of the world.						✓
98.	<i>Coba kita let's we knew your CV for example let's we knew your personal statement and try different way as approaching this maybe we can approach someone atau gimana, dan brainstorming solusi seperti itu dimana akhirnya teman saya dapat pekerjaan</i> at the end.					✓	
99.	<i>Ternyata</i> you shouldn't just stop in a middle, <i>ternyata kalau kamu pun kamu gagal-gagal terus masih ada kok</i> , there is a light at the end of the tunnel.						✓

100.	I don't know whether be my conflication <i>atau apa</i> I don't know.					✓	
101.	<i>Jadi banyak sekali skenario sebetulnya</i> of why we don't get what we want <i>gitu kan</i> that's just how I saw.					✓	
102.	So it was just like that example of when I failed I guess, <i>namanya juga kalau dapat rejection letter gimana sih gitu kan, pasti kan gak senang gitu tapi</i> it just go to show that <i>ok tapi ini nggak bisa ni.</i>					✓	
103.	<i>Tapi ternyata</i> I work tear for a bits before going to the university where I got the scholarship.						✓
104.	<i>So faktor x itu sangat, ya</i> everyone has a belief <i>yajadi</i> I don't wanna disrespect anything <i>cuman menurut saya itu menjadi</i> determining factor <i>banget.</i>					✓	
105.	Ya I mean <i>kalau</i> misalnya to the point where everystep of my way is recorded that will be annoying right but <i>kaloin</i> general cause right now what's happening <i>gituon</i> a consten basis.					✓	
106.	<i>Cuman</i> in general I guess <i>apaya apakah itu mengganggu atau tidak sebetulnya tidak terlalu karna suka tidak suka setiap public figure pasti harus menghadapi konsekuensinya gitu,</i> consequence to your privacy to whatever it is <i>tapi sebetulnya kita bisa anggap santai-santai aja</i> as personally what doing anything wrong anyway.					✓	
107.	<i>Ditambah</i> saya gunakan channel media <i>dsb</i> juga untuk			✓			

	<i>mengkomunikasikan isu-isu yang menurut saya perlu kita sebar luaskan.</i>						
108.	<i>Jadi instagram, you can easily just inbox me, kadang-kadang kalau aku ada waktu....</i>		✓				
109.	<i>It's so weird because people call me Roro di dapil saya di DPR juga, so they would ask ini kita ada kegiatan ini membahas mengenai ini gimana kalau ibu hadir gitu.</i>					✓	
110.	<i>I love meeting people I love sharing what I know dan saya sangat terbuka untuk berkomunikasi cause I mean wakil rakyat. Of course we gotta talk to them right.</i>					✓	



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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurfitriani
 N PM : 1602050018
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,60

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel	
	Improving Students' Speaking Ability Through Cooperative Learning in Terms of Think Pair Square Technigue.	
	The Effectiveness of using Kahoot as a media in teaching reading	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


 Nurfitriani

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurfitriani
N PM : 1602050018
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 13 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Nurfitriani

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Nomor : 659/H.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp. : ---
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

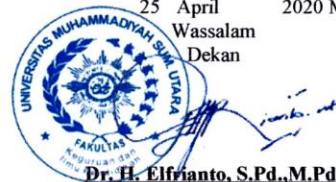
Nama : **Nurfitriani**
 N P M : 1602050018
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel

.Pembimbing : **Habib Syukri Nst., S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **25 April 2021**

Medan, 02 Ramadhan 1441 H
 25 April 2020 M
 Wassalam
 Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurfitriani
NPM : 1602050018
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel	05/2020 /03 JH

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 27 Februari 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Nurfitriani



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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Nurfitriani
NPM : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
JudulSkripsi : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast
of Millennial Power Channel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
26 April 2020	Chapter I: Background of the Study	
	Chapter II: Theoretical Framework	
	Chapter III: Research Methodology	
12 Mei 2020	References	
15 Mei 2020	ACC	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 15 Mei 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd., M.Hum



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 10 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Nurfitriani
N P M : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel


NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel
BAB I	- Clarify the importance of the topic being research - explain the scope and limitation - Significance of the study : theoretically and practically
BAB III	- Draw Miles and Huerman diagram
References	- Incomplete references
LAINNYA	-
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

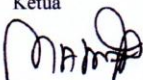

Dr. Bambang Panca S, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurfitriani
N P M : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of
Millennial Power Channel

Pada hari Rabu bulan juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

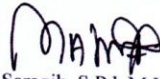
Dosen Pembahas


Dr. Bambang Panca S, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurfitriani
NPM : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Rabu
Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nurfitriani
N.P.M : 1602050018
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast
of Millennial Power Channel

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, September 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Nurfitriani

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU

Uku mangkat suru ni agar disebuati
komun dan tanggapnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 935/IL.3/UMSU-02/F2020
Lamp. : --
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 20 Syawal 1441 H
12 Juni 2020 M

Kepada Yth:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
Di
Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Nurfitriani**
NPM : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh


Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Pertinggal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1587/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Nurfitriani
NPM : 1602050018
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 20 Muharram 1442 H
08 September 2020 M

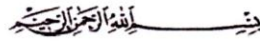


Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Nurfitriani
N.P.M : 1602050018
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis on Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast of
Millennial Power Channel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
9 Juli 2020	Chapter IV: Data and Data Analysis	
12 Agustus 2020	Chapter IV: Data Analysis	
29 Agustus 2020	Chapter V: Conclusion	
7 Sept 2020	ACC	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, Juli 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

(Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum)

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Nurfitriani
Register Number : 1602050018
Place / Data of Birth : P. Brandan, 14th August 1998
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
Nationality : Indonesia
Partial Status : Single
Hobbies : Travelling and Singing
Father's name : Nursyam
Mother's name : Hamidawati
Address : Jl. T. Pura Gg. supir
Mobile Phone : 082160414013
E-mail : aninurfitri5229@gmail.com

Education

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 9, from 2004-2010

2. Junior High School at Mts Darul Arafah from 2010-2013
3. Senior High school at SMA Tunas Baru from 2013-2016
4. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2016 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.

Medan, November 2020

Nurfitriani