**A STUDY OF CODE MIXING ON MAUDY AYUNDA'S VIDEO
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

SKRIPSI

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

By:

PUSPITA NUR HASANAH
NPM : 1902050126

**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2024**

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
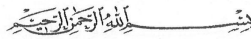
Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Jum'at, Tanggal 30 Agustus 2024, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama   : Puspita Nur Hasanah
NPM   : 1902050126
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
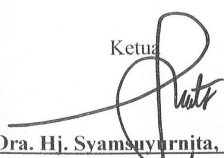Judul Skripsi   : A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel

    Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan   : (A) Lulus Yudisium
        (   ) Lulus Bersyarat
        (   ) Memperbaiki Skripsi
        (   ) Tidak Lulus

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua   Sekretaris

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.   **Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum.**

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Arianto, S.Pd., M.Hum.

2. Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.

3. Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama   : Puspita Nur Hasanah

NPM   : 1902050126

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi   : A Study Of Code Mixing On Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel

sudah layak disidangkan.

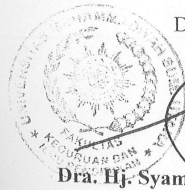Medan, 20 Agustus 2024
Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan   Ketua Program Studi

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.   **Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.**

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama   : **Puspita Nur Hasanah**

NPM   : **1902050126**

Program Studi   : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

Judul Skripsi   : **A Study Of Code Mixing On Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel**

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "**A Study Of Code Mixing On Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel**" adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Univesitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernytaan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

Medan, 20 Agustus 2024
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

PUSPITA NUR HASANAH

iii

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
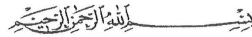
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama   : Puspita Nur Hasanah
NPM   : 1902050126
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : A Study Of Code Mixing On Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10/6 24	Tech. of collecting the data, transcript & ...	
17/6 24	tech of analyzing data → related to the theory	
15/7 24	Raw Data	
24/7 24	Type of code mixing analysis & data display	
5/8 24	How the representative of using code mixing	
12/8 24	abstract, References	
20/8 24	acc	

Diketahui oleh: Medan, 20 Agustus 2024
Ketua Prodi   Dosen Pembimbing

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)   (Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum.)

ABSTRACT

Puspita Nur Hasanah, 1902050126. A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel. Thesis. English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training And Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan 2024.

This research deals with studying code mixing on Maudy Ayunda's video Youtube channel. The data of this research is transcription of videos. By using qualitative descriptive methods. From the results of this study, it was found that there are three types of code mixing including insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. There are 78 datas analyzed through the application of Miles and Huberman theory, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The results of this study show there are 25 insertion, 50 alternation and 3 congruent lexicalization totals 78 datas type of code mixing. For the reasons there are 5 speaker and partner speaking, 11 situation, 40 vocabulary, 22 prestige and totals 78 datas reasons of code mixing. It was expected that this research helps everyone who wants to know about bilingualism and code mixing.

Key words: *code mixing, bilingualism, video transcriptions.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْـــــــــــمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah praise and salutation Allah SWT, God Almighty for His grace and blessings so that researchers can complete the thesis entitled "A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel" to fulfil one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor of English Education degree at the English Education Study Program Department Faculty of Teacher Training And Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

On this occasion, the researcher would like to thank for parents for their continuous support, in the form of prayers, guidance, encouragement, and moral and material assistance, without which this research could not be completed. The completion of this thesis is inseparable from the assistance of various parties either directly or indirectly, on this occasion, the author will express his gratitude to all parties involved:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

2. Dra. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd. the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

3. Dr. Hj Dewi Kesuma Nasition, SS M.Hum. the Deputy Dean I of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

4. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum. the Deputy Dean III of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

5. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum. the Head of the English Education Department of FKIP UMSU. And Rita Harisma, S.Pd. M.Hum the secretary of the English Education Department FKIP UMSU.

6. Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum. the supervisor who has provided guidance and valuable suggestions for completing this research.

7. Last but not least, thanks to myself. Thanks for surviving until now. Thanks for doing your best.

<div align="center">

Medan, August 2024

The Researcher

Puspita Nur Hasanah

NPM. 1902050126

</div>

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Humans are social beings, require communication with others. It means humans need language to interact. Language is an important communication tool for humans. Language is also a way to interact with others. By using language, we can convey good communication from speaker to listener. At its core, information sharing is a communication. Information is transferred from one entity to another through the process of communication. Information can be send and received easily when people communicate. According to Andrew e. Sikula (2017:145) "Communication is a the process of transferring information, understanding, and knowledge from one person, place, or thing to another".Wardhaugh in a book entitled An Introduction to Linguistics (Mariani & Mu'in, 2007) says that language is a system of symbols of arbitrary sounds, which are used to communicate between humans.

Based on the understanding above, the researcher concludes that language has an important role in communication. Apart from being a communication tool, with language we can convey self-expression, convey ideas, a tool for thinking and channeling the meaning of trust in society. People use language in listening, speaking, writing and reading. Language as a communication tool is the most effective way to communicate thoughts, intentions and goals to the people we interact with. Language as a

communicatioNtool has the main function that communication is conveying meaning from one entity to another.

There are many kinds of languages in the world. Examples include French, Korean, Mandarin, English. English itself is an international language that is often used by people in the world. English is a very widely used international language. Nowadays people use more than one language when communicating, especially in the digital era. People who live in bilingual areas usually use more than one language to communicate with other people. Sometimes they mix their mother tongue with other languages, for example, with English.

This phenomenon is called code mixing. Code Mixing is a subdivision of sociolinguistics, which is a field of linguistics that examines language variation in relation to social dynamics within a community. Muysken (2000) defines code mixing as all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence without changing the topic of conversation. According to Muysken, there are three types of code mixing. The first type is insertion. He defined it as the insertion of material (lexical items or entire sentences) from one language into the structure of another language. The second type is alternation. This refers to the alternation of structures from another language. The final type is congruent lexicalization. It describes a situation in which two languages share grammatical structures that can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

The phenomenon of code mixing makes speakers and listeners feel comfortable in communicating and feel connected to each other. It also helps to

better understand when words or sentences are used mixed up. This phenomenon only occurs when the environment supports the use of bilingualism. This phenomenon is also often found on social media such as YouTube. Youtube is one of the most popular and most used social media in Indonesia. According to Sianipar in Fransisca et al (2013) YouTube is a database containing video content that is popular on social media as well as a provider of various helpful information. With Youtube, we can upload or search for the videos we want, such as Podcast videos, talk shows, music videos and vlogs. Many YouTube channels in Indonesia mix their languages when making vlog videos. One Youtuber who often mixes her languages is Maudy Ayunda. On her YouTube channel, Maudy Ayunda uploads several vlogs where in the videos she uses code mixing. The researcher observed code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda. After the researcher observed, several types were found, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. One of the videos observed was entitled "First trip to Korea!". In the video, Maudy Ayunda uses a lot of code mixing for example "katanya kalo lagi di musim panas sekarang yang banyak muncul itu the lotus flower". From the code mixing example, it is an insertion type because the sentence has an insertion at the end. Maudy Ayunda's way of using code mixing is by saying Indonesian then English at the end of the sentence. In the second video entitled "Jatuh Cinta sama Edinburgh!", researcher found an alternation type. In the video Maudy Ayunda says "nggak tau keliatan apa gak ya but like the buildings are very like very magical". It is a type of alternation because an independent clause, "but like the buildings are very like very magical" is alternated with an indonesian

dependent clause "nggak tau keliatan apa gak ya". In video "Jatuh Cinta sama Edinburgh!", the researcher also finds a third type of code mixing, namely congruent lexicalization. The sentence is "kapan lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford, *I actually have a reason to go and I don't know, experience the* nostalgia *I guess*". Nostalgia is a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, usually for a period or place with joyful personal relationships. Indonesian people say "nostalgia" with the same phonological "nostalgia" in English.

She mixes and changes for various reasons such as her previous educational baclground, her interpretation of the meaning of words because sometimes she mixes or replaces words that are more compatible for usage and easier to understand. In addition, the researcher plans to analyze the topic, because many Indonesians know this phenomenon consciously or unconsciously in their daily communication. This study analyzes the types of code-mixing carried out by Maudy Ayunda, the reason why she used code mixing and how does she do code mixing.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The following formulation of the problem identification is based on the study's background :

1. Maudy Ayunda uses various type of code mixing

2. Maudy Ayunda has some reason used code mixing in her video

3. Maudy Ayunda has a way of using code mixing in her video

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study discusses about bilingualism. The research was focused to finding the type of code mixing that used by Maudy Ayunda, the reason she used code mixing in her video and the way she used code mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube channel. The researcher take two videos from channel Youtube Mauda.

First video is "First Trip to Korea!"

https://youtu.be/w0NZ7HTMDoQ?si=c08BwoNZ-QBTDgKA and the

Second video is "Jatuh Cinta Sama Edinburgh!"

https://youtu.be/Ro4cS5jfbx4?si=3BFdcVvf75CqvhgA

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research background, the problem are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda in her video?

2. Why did Maudy Ayunda do code mixing in her video?

3. How those code mixing are coded in her video?

E. The Objective of The Study

The objective of this study are follows:

1. To investigate the type of code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda in her video

2. To describe the reason why Maudy Ayunda do code mixing in her video

3. To explain how the used Maudy Ayunda code mixing in her video

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoritically

This study aims to gain insight into sociolinguistic bilingualism, especially the phenomenon of code mixing that occurs in Indonesia and the types of code mixing.

2. Practically

a. English teachers

    The research can help English teachers clarify the meaning of a term, repeat information that is unclear, or ensure that communication continues, particularly in teaching.

b. Students

    The research makes students capable of apllying their understanding of sociolinguistics to everyday conversation, particularly when it comes to code mixing and bilingual speech.

c. Researchers

    The researcher hopes that the research can inspire others to study more deeply on code mixing in sociolinguistics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

The discipline of sociolinguistics investigates how society influences language. The field of study investigates how various social constructs, suxh as ethnicity, gender, age, class, occupation, education and geography influence language use and uphold social roles within a community. Sociolinguiatica is primarily concerned with the social implications of language. According to Janet Holmes in Samsuyurnita & Charles butar butar (2017) sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, as well as identifying the social functions of language and how it is used to convey social meaning. In other words, sociolinguistics is a science concerned with the evolution of language and society over time.

There are many other meanings of sociolinguistics. Nababan in Mey Lyna Girsang (2015) explains that sociolinguistics is the study of language related to speakers of languages as members of society, or studying social aspects of language related to social factors. Furthermore,he added that sociolinguistics studies language in the context of social culture, relates cultural factors, and examines social functions and the use of language in society. According to Suwito (1996:8) sociolinguistics can reduce errors in the problem of inappropriate use of

language in social context. According to the explanation given above, sociolinguistics is a science that investigates language in relation to social situations and explores language related to society.

2. Bilingualism

Being bilingual refers to the ability to speak two languages. Although the term "bilingualism" can refer to either condition, a person is considered "multilingual" if they can communicate in more than two languages. Being multilingual is not exceptional. Indeed, it is the norm in the vast majority of societies worldwide. A person could easily speak and understand three, four, or more languages. People can become bilingual by learning a second language before or after mastering their first one, or by learning two languages as children. If their parents converse with them in multiple languages, or if they are regularly spoken to in a different language by another significant adult in their lives, like a caregiver or grandparent, bilingualism can also develop in children. A youngster could discover how to speak with if they occasionally grow up in a home where each parent speaks them in their native tongue, the languages spoken by the two parents differ. Following early infancy, it is also possible to acquire a second language but the harder it is to do so the more mature if you are learn a language and advance to fluency.

According to Ohoiwutun in Ismarini Hutabarat & Lia Khalisa (2020) bilingualism is defined as the use of two langauges or more than two languages earlier by individual or group of society, and the people who masterter two languages are called bilingualism. According to Nababan (1993:27) bilingualism

is a habit of the people in using two languages in their interaction with other people.

3. Inference

Rahmasari et al (2017) inference is make conclusion based on the expressions and the context of its use. Task listener is interesting inference true which entitiy would like identified speakers with use a specific reference expression. According to Anton M. Moeliono, Ed., in Surana (2017) the field of discourse, the term means a process that must be carried out readers to understand the meaning that is literally not contained in the discourse expressed by the speaker or writer. Readers must be able to take understanding, or interpretation of a meaning certain. In other words, the reader must be able to draw their own conclusion. Although that meaning is not revealed explicitly. The following is an example of inference :

Dwi : Ir, lihat Joko?

Irma : Nafi tadi di kantin, pak.

Ir referred to in the conversation is Irma. The participants have said understand each other about everything. They were indeed one class and in between indeed know each other a lot of things, including in a close friend or boyfriend. They have the same conclusion that where Joko is usually there too Nafi. In the data, even though Dwi asked where Joko was, and Irma's answer was none name Joko but mention Nafi, still they understood each other. They are the same know that Joko is Nafi's girlfriend. This inference process must be carried out by listeners or readers to get clear and characteristic conclusions absolute.

4. Code Switching

Reformadita et al (2021) code switching is a sociolinguistic term that refers to switching between two languages during conversation. Bilinguals may find it difficult to converse with another bilingual, switching between languages to ensure that the listener understands. Many experts define code switching in differently.

According to Gumperz in Gilang Fernanda Kautsar (2022) code switching refers to using at least two languages or dialects in the same conversation. Gumperz also classified code switching according to its context, namely situational and metaphorical switching. The classification is based on the reasons people switch. Situational code switching occurs when circumstances change. The situation can be changed depending on the setting or the participants. Metaphorical code switching happens when the conversation's topic or reason changes. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the use of code switching in everyday conversation can be used depending on the context. If you want to change the state, you will use what is called situational code switching. However, when you want to change the topic, you will use that called metamorphosis code switching.

Hoffman in Kautsar (2022) mentioned the type of code switching as follows :

1. Intra sentential switching

Intra sentential refers to code switching within a clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker may switch clause elements, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential code switching occurs between a clauses or sentence boundaries.

An example comes from an English native speaker who speaks Spanish and has lived in Spain for many years. "I was speakando with Steve the other day". In this case the speaker uses the Spanish progressing morpheme 'ando' instead of the English 'ing'. The grammatical boundaries for this are similar in English and Spanish, so the code switching "works".

2. Inter sentential switching

Inter sentential switching refers to code switching that occurs between clause or sentence boundaries. In this case, the speaker uses one language for an entire clause or sentence before switching to another for the next clause or sentence. Indirectly this switching is concerned with the situation and tone of the conversation. Unlike the previous type, this switching does not involve the insertion of one or two words. In addition, switching should only require one or two words. Furthermore, this switching should occur between at least two clauses, which also can also be interpreted as two sentences. A considerable number of code switching under this type can be found below :

"… Last week aku shopping dengan sisterku. That's why aku tidak di rumah".

The example abov includes inter sentential switching because it consists of two clauses namel "…Last week aku shopping dengan sisterku" and "That's why aku tidak di rumah"

3. Tag Switching

Types of switching are sometimes referred to as emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, tag, or sentence filler in the other language that functions as an ethnic identity marker. A japanese English example could be :

" I'm a good friend, neh?'

Where the Japanese particle 'neh' ('no? or isn't that right?") is added to give a teasing tone to the sentences.

5. Code Mixing

The employment of many languages in communication without a clear goal is known as code mixing. This is influenced by the speaker's cultural background,habits, level of education, and mother tongue, which results in mistakes while utilizing different languages. Because we are fluent in multiple languages, we frequently come across code mixing or have even engaged in it ourselves. When a person uses one language to support a speech that also contains components of other languages, this is referred to code mixng. This is typically connected to the personaliy traits of the speakers, such as their social background, educational attainment, and religious beliefs. Usually, a casual or easygoing atmosphere is the most noticeable aspect. The term in that language might not

have an equivalent due to linguistic restrictions, in which case it is necessary to use another language even if it just offers one function.

According to Muysken (2000) code mixing is refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. There are many other meanings of code mixing. According to Nababan (1994:32) code mixing is the situation in which the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that requires language mixing. Holmes in Mey Lyna Girsang (2015) explained that code mixing is the use of two languages while speaking. Subyakto in Mey Lyna Girsang (2015) said that code mixing is the use of two or more languages or language varieties in relaxed setting between the speaker and other people with whom they have a close relationship. Wardhaugh (1986:103) assert that code mixing occurs when conversation uses both languages together to the extent that they key change from one language to the other during a single utterance.From the explanation above, it can be concluded that code mixing is a phenomenon that occurs when someone mixex their language when speaking. Code mixing can also occur due to certain situations or factors.

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

1. Insertion

   Muysken (2000) proposes the first type of code mixing, insertion. He defined it as the insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into another languages structure. Insertion, as associated with

Scotton in Muysken (2000), views constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. The process of code mixing is the introduction of a foreign lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The only difference would be the size and type of element inserted, such as noun versus noun phrase. This means that code mixing occurs only in small pieces of one languages, such as words or phrases, rather than clauses or sentences. The following is an example of insertion code mixing :

"tidak disarankan untuk *swipe* kanan"

In this sentence, the word *swipe* that is from English language is inserted to Bahasa Indonesia sentence which means "not recommend to swipe right"

2. Alternation

Muysken (2000) proposed a second type, alternation. This refers to the alternation of structures from another language. Alternation (as associated with Poplack in Muysken, (2000) views mixing constraints in terms of language compatibility or equivalance at the switch point. In this context, code mixing refers to the switching of codes between turns or utterances. The distunction would simply be the size and type of element a;lternated for example clauses and sentences, followed by grammatical units, such as subjects, verbs or objects. For example :

"Nenek ingin kami bekerja *but there is no chance for us*"

In this sentence, an English independent clause, "*but there is no chance for us*" is alternated with a Bahasa Indonesia dependent clause "Nenek ingin kami bekerja".

3. Congruent lexicalization

The third and final type of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000:6) is congruent lexicalization. According to Muysken (2000:6), it refers to the situation in which two languages have grammatical structures that can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Code mixing can take the form of words or phrases whose meanings are commonly understood by people in their native language. For example :

"*diagnosis* dokter bikin dia putus asa"

Diagnosis is to determine the identitiy of (a disease, ilness, etc) by a medical examination. People in Indonesia pronounce "diagnosis" with the same pronunciation of "diagnosis" in English.

6. Factors of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman in Amelia Jolinda Tololiju (2018) , the factors that lead to the use of code mixing, which explains the reasons for bilingual people to mix their language are as follows:

1. Talking about certain topics

People sometimes prefer to discuss specifics topics in one language over another. Sometimes, a speaker feels more free and comfortable

expressing the emotional feelings in a language other than the native language. Example :

"Misalnya kalau kayak gimana narrative text modelnya ya?"

When the teacher discusses a specific topic in one language, she frequently switches to English to ensure that the students are familiar with the word.

2. Quoting other people

A speaker alters the code to quote a famous expression or several famous figures, the majority of whom are from English-speaking countries. Then, because many Indonesians today speak English fluently, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted in their original language. Example :

"Minimal lima vocab beserta artinya"

The word minimal and vocab from English word in her bahasa Indonesia's utterance. She quoted both of words above because they are familiar word for the student. Quoting some words is marked of quoting somebody else reason.

3. Asserting something

As is customary, when someone sho speaks a language other than his native language wants to be assertive about something, he will switch from his second language to his first, either intentionally or unintentionally, because he feels more comfortable being assertive in his first language rather than second. Example :

"You must study hard, kalo gak kamu gak akan lulus ujian"

The speaker used two languages on his sentences. First English language and the second is Indonesia language. The reason he used two languages because he wants to be assertive.

4. Interjections (insert sentence connectors)

Interjections are words of expressions that are inserted into sentences to express surprise, strong emotion, state a fact, or draw attention. A refusal is a short exclamation, like: Hey, Look, Well, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speakers use them frequently, typically more in speech than in writing. This could happen by accident or simply as a sentence connector. Example :

"Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi!shit!"

The example is included in the interjection because there is the word "shit!"

5. Repetition is used for clarification

When a billingual/multilingual person wants to study his speech for better understanding, he can sometimes use both langauges (codes) that he knows to speak the same messsage. Often, it not only clarifies what was said, but also strengthens or emphasizes the message. Example :

"Kamu yakin gak mau ikut ke mall? Are you sure?"

The speakers uses Indonesian when first asking then uses English for the second question which is to repeat and make sure what the other person wants.

6. Intention to clarify

When bilingual/multilingual people talk to other bilingual/multilingual people, there will be a lot of code mixing. Means to make the contents of his speech run smoothly and can be understood by listeners. Usually bilinguals use two languages to clarify something they are talking about. Such as claryfing news for information that may be known to other people. Example :

T ; What's the meaning of education?

S: Pendidikan, is it right?

T : Yes, that's right

The teacher asked asked the meaning of education by using language mixing. Then, the student switched the language into bahasa Indonesia to state the meaning of education. She switched language to intention for clarifying the teacher's content in her speaking that her answer is right or not.

7. Expressing group identity

Academics communicate in their discipline groups in a way that is clearly distinct from other groups' attempts to express group identity. Example:

" Dih sama aja ini mah"

The person mixed language with a word from Sundanese namely mah. Mah used to express group identity as sundanese person.

8. To soften or strengthen a request or order

Mixing Indonesian into English can also serve as a request because English is not their native language and does not sound directly Indonesian. However, code mixing can strengthen commands by giving the speaker a

sense of power over the listener by allowing him to use language that not everyone can. Example :

"Coba mention the example of noun in this class"

The teacher inserted word coba from bahasa Indonesia to make soften her command in mentioning the example of noun in the class.

9. Because of real lexical neds

When an English-Indonesian bilingual encounters words that are missing in English, he will find it easier to pronounce them in Indonesian. When he can't find words or terms in Indonesian, he'll use English instead. Example:

"No kak, aku gak pernah ke Jepang"

She answered no kak. Then, because of lack vocabulary, she switched her language into bahasa Indonesia to give the reason why she answer no.

10. To exclude others when comments are intended only for that audience

Sometimes other people communicate only to certain people or communities that belong to them. To avoid the community or other distractions objecting to their communications. They may try to exclude those people by using language that not everyone knows. Example :

"Malu, Aida baturi gah."

She used bahasa Indonesia when she asked for singing. She refused to sing by using bahasa Indonesia malu to the teacher and then she switched her language to javanese to change her interlocutor.

7. Reasons of Code Mixing

There should be some considerations when discussing the reasons that lead individuals to engage in code mixing. According to Beardsmore in Nurul Widyawati (2020) the reasons that causes people to mix code :

1. Bilingualism

One of the languages that is becoming more widely spoken in English, which is spoken as a second language in practically every nation. Therefore, it is inevitable that one of the fundamental components of code mixing is the ability to speak multiple languages. Example :

"Because our parents sudah mengajarkan kami English sejak kecil, jadi sekarang kami bisa menguasai dua bahasa yaitu Indonesia dan English"

The speaker tells from the sentence that he is bilingualism.

2. Speaker and Partner Speaking

The tool for conveying ideas or messages to two or more people is communication. It implies that two people should communicate together in order to avoid code mixing, even if they both use and comprehend it correctly. "The presenters alter the protocol when they reframe the circumstances, from conventional to unconventional, personal to official, serious to lighthearted, and manners to agreement." Wardaugh (2006:104) when the person modifies the code, it indicates that they both process a high level of proficiency in both languages, allowing them to demonstrate their unity. Example :

A : Permisi, apakah bangku ini kosong?

B : Iya benar

A : Anyway, kamu anak 8B kan?

B : Yup, that's right. Kok kamu tahu?

A : Because kelas aku di sebelah kelas kamu

From the example above, they use code mixing because the conversation that was originally formal turned into an informal.

3. Situation (Showing Pride)

Code mixing is typically happens under specific circumstances. It may occurs in an informal or laid-back setting. Code mixing is occasionally used in daily conversation. Therefore, code mixing may occurs as a result of habitual communication involving two or more codes. When this occurs, the speaker typically mashes up codes or flaunts their foreign language proficiency, such a stheir command of the English language. Example :

Bella : Wah, abis dari mana nih, Nin?

Nina : Hi Bel, abis sightseeing aja nih

Bella : Really? Kok aku gak diajak

Nina : Haha sorry Bel, ini juga aku dadakan tamasyanya

From the example above, both speakers use code mixing in their daily life conversation.

4. Vocabulary (Showing no exact words)

When a speaker is unable to locate their precise word, can not find an appropriate word or lacks vocabulary in one language, they frequently mix up codes and end up using words from other languages. Example :

"Karena dia sering tidur terlalu malam.. apa sih namanya? Ya pokoknya dia sakit karena sering staying up"

From the example above, the speaker can't find the right vocabulary for "tidur terlalu malam" which then causes him to use code mixing.

5. Prestige

The speaker flaunts social standing and level of education by using code mxiing. Many people speak multiple languages these days, especially English, and if they are modern, they will use it as their language of communication. Example :

"You know, aku baru aja balik dari Amerika karena libur kuliah dan sedang holiday"

From the example above, the speaker is showing off because he studied in America which caused him to use code mixing.

8. Maudy Ayunda's Channel Youtube

"Maudy Ayunda" is one of the channel on YouTube. The channel is made at Februari, 8th 2022 . The visitors on the Maudy Ayunda's channel YouTube reached 653rb subscriber. On her YouTube channel, she includes videos such as vlogs, podcasts, useful tip videos and more. In all of her videos, Maudy Ayunda mixes her language. She mix Indonesian language with English language. Her code mixing is influenced by her educational background. Maudy Ayunda went to high school at the international school, British Schol Jakarta. Intially, she had dificulty using English at international school because Maudy Ayunda was

used to using Indonesian and Javanese. Maudy was accepted to Oxford University in England after high school, where she majored in PPE (Philosophy, Politics and Economics). She began studying for a master's degree and was accepted by two world-renowned universities, Harvard and Stanford. She chose to attend Stanford University and was graduated in 2021 with dual degrees in business (M.B.A.) and education (M.A).

B. Previous Related Study

This research is comparable to some conducted in the past. In order to located items that are linked to the research issue, the researcher uses partinent research that analyze the types and reasons for code mixing in particular publications as follow:

A previous study by Agung Sukrisna (2019) 'An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel'. This study focuses on code mxing which appears on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. The goal of this study was to determine the types and levels of code mixing that appear on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. There were thirty four data points on the types and levels of code mixing. The highest type of code mixing involve a change in pronounciation. In terms of code mixing levels, the word level was dominant, while the repetition word and idiom level was the lowest.

Another previous research in Indonesian by Anggi Rafli Siregar (2022) that entitled An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used in the "Move onAja" Movie. The purpose of this study was to determine which type of code mixing were most

commonly used by actors in movie and why. The finding of this study revealed 49 types of word/phrase/sentence insertion expressions in the movie conversation, 10 types of alternation, and 11 types of congruent lexicalization.

Thirdly, a previous study by Mey Lyna Girsang (2015) that entitled An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement. The goal of this study is to identify the different types of code switching and code mixing in ANTV television advertisements, to determine the most common type of code switching and code mixing, and to examine the reasons for using code switching and code mixing. According to the data analysis, there were three types of Code Switching found in ANTV televisoon advertisements: Intra-sentential Switching. Furthermore, it was discovered that there were three types of code mixing: intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing, and a change in pronunciation. The most common type of code switching and code mixing used in ANTV television advertisemnets was inter-sentential switching, which accounted for 32 (32%) Further, there are seven reasons of using Code Switching and Code Mixing based on Hoffman theory, they are Talking About Particular Topic, Quoting Somebody Else, Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity), interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connector), Repitition Used for Clarification, Intention of Claryfing the Speech Content for Interlocutor, and Expressing Group Identity. But in this research, the writer didn't find the 'Quoting somebody else' reasons in Televison advertisement.

C. Conceptual Frame Work

YouTube is a social media in Indonesia that is used to communicate in various languages. With YouTube, bilinguals can have a conversations in more than one language. This phenomenon is known as code mixing. So, this study aims to identify the types of code mixing from the sentences used by Maudy Ayunda in her videos on her YouTube channel. The researcher found 3 types of code mixing, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Figure 2.1
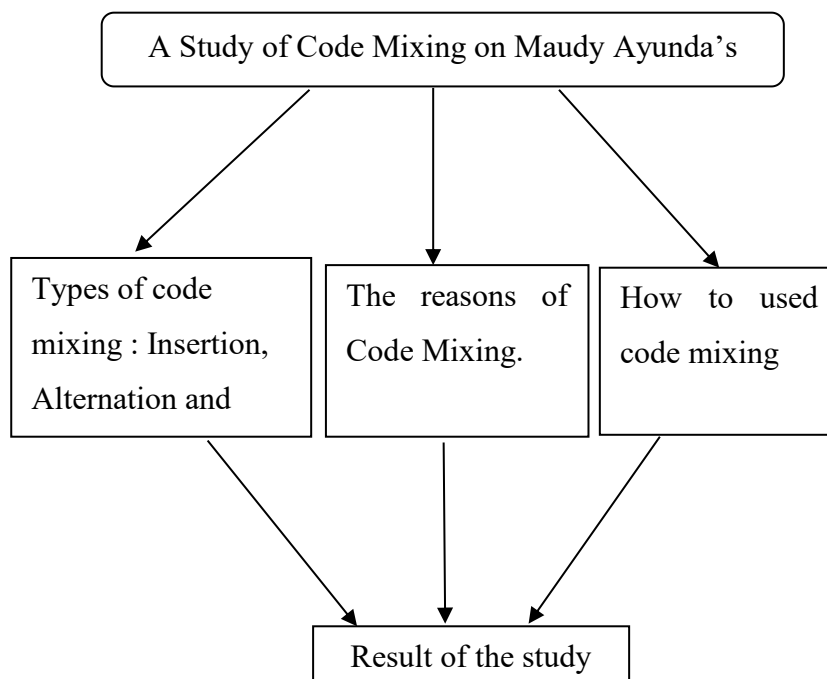
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The study used a qualitative method. The researcher choose this method because the researcher described the phenomenon holistically and in depth of understanding rather than analyzing numerical data. Saryono (Rukminingsih et al, 2020) said that qualitative research is research used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the qualities or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach.

B. Source of Data

In this study, the researcher was taken the data source from Maudy Ayunda's utterance in a vlog on her YouTube channel.

The first video on September 6th 2022 entitled "First trip to Korea!" https://youtu.be/w0NZ7HTMDoQ?si=c08BwoNZ-QBTDgKA the second video on September 7th 2022 https://youtu.be/Ro4cS5jfbx4?si=3BFdcVvf75CqvhgA which has code mixing to collect data.

C. Technique for Collecting Data

Technique that used to collect data in this study is documentation method. According to Arikunto (Kartika:2014) documentation is finding data regarding matters or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers,

magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, calendars, agendas and so on. Data were collected using the following steps such as :

1. Obtain the video from the required data

2. Watch video that have been downloaded

3. Create a transcript of Maudy Ayunda's words.

4. Identified the types of code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's words

D. The Technique for Analysis the Data

According to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono:2013), activities in qualitative data analysis occur interactively and continuously until the data is saturated. Data analysis activities include *data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions.*

1. Data Reduction

   Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, that will be focused on the things that are important, the pattern to look for and the theme. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researcher to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed. In this step, the researcher made notes about Maudy Ayunda's utterance which contained code mixing.

2. Data Display

   In qualitative research, data display can be done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, anf flowchart. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2013) stated "the most frequent form of

display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text". The most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative text. In this step, the data that presented by Maudy Ayunda in narrative form was the data that separated based on the type of classification of the utterances used by Maudy Ayunda.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The third step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusion and verification. Conclusion in qualitative research can answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start. In this step, the researcher make conclusion from the data obtained such as how many types of code mixing there are in the data, how many reasons and the researcher also explain how Maudy Ayunda uses code mxing.

BAB IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The research data was obtained from two videos on Maudy Ayunda's video YouTube channel. This study was focused on the words contained code mixing produced by Maudy Ayunda. The researcher found several types of code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's video. For code mixing in videos, the researcher analyzed based on Muysken's theory namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Then the researcher analyzed the reason for using code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's video based on Beardsmore's theory namely bilingualism, speaker and speaking partner, situation, vocabulary and prestige. Finally, the researcher will explain how code mixing is used in Maudy Ayunda's video.

The first video

Title : First Trip to Korea!

Duration : 26 minutes

Link video : https://youtu.be/w0NZ7HTMDoQ?si=c08BwoNZ-QBTDgKA

The second video

Title : Jatuh Cinta Sama Edinburgh!

Duration : 32 minutes

Link video : https://youtu.be/Ro4cS5jfbx4?si=3BFdcVvf75CqvhgA

B. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problem that are to investigate the types of code mixing that used by Maudy Ayunda, to describe the reason why Maudy Ayunda do code mixing and to exxplain how to used Maudy Ayunda's code mixing in her video. There are three types of code mixing that found in Maudy Ayunda's words. The types of code mixing were inseetion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. There are five reason why Maudy Ayunda do code mixing namely bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, situation (showing pride). Vocabulary (showing no exact words) and prestige. The researcher explained how Maudy Ayunda uses code mixing in her videos.

1. Code mixing

   a. Insertion

   These datas below was obtained based on the theory of insertion code mixing, namely when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another language.

1) Data 001

Jadi kita sekarang harus PCR dulu. Di Korea peraturannya kayak begitu jadi kita PCR sebelum berangkat dan langsung sebelum meninggalkan *airport* itu harus udah tes PCR.

   The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*airport*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

2) Data 003

Okay sekarang kita lagi nyari *subway station* yang lagi menghilang.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English phrase "*subway station*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

3) Data 005

Katanya kalo lagi di musim panas sekarang yang banyak muncul itu *the Lotus flower*.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English phrase "*the Lotus flower*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion code mixing.

4) Data 008

Ini tuh di *building* tertinggi di Seoul jadi hotelnya kalo malam pasti cantik banget.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*buiding*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

5) Data 009

So I agak deg deg an gimana gitu ya.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*I*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

6) Data 010

Okay bagian terpenting kita harus cari *ears*.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*ears*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

7) Data 011

Guys liat ya ini kita bakal naik naik terus ke atas.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word
>
> "*Guys*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

8) Data 014

Okay jadi sekarang kita udah di akhir perjalanan di Seoul dan kita bentar lagi mau ke *airport*. Rasanya kayak *bitter sweet* gitu loh karena seneng mau pulang bentar lagi dan ada banyak kerjaan menunggu.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word
>
> "*Airport*" and *"bitter sweat"* into one Indonesian sentence. This is
>
> insertion of code mixing.

9) Data 019

Katanya sih tadi aku nguping *fire* nya itu ada di lantai delapan nah aku ada di lantai enam tadi.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word
>
> "*fire*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

10) Data 028

Terus kayak naik *cab.*

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word
>
> "*cab*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

11) Data 030

Tadi aku baru ketemu sama orang di *hallway*.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*hallway*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

12) Data 032

Kayak orang Inggris tuh punya *style*nya sendiri menurut aku.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*style*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

13) Data 041

That's why di trip kali ini akhirnya kita menyempatkan juga untuk pergi ke Scotland ke Edinburgh.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English phrase "*That's why*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

14) Data 042

Hari ini lagi *gloomy* deh.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*gloomy*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

15) Data 044

Okay apa lagi ya.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*okay*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

16) Data 053

Jadi ini kita naik bus apa sih?*tour* ya?

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*tour*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

17) Data 055

Nah sekarang kita mau ke Edinburgh *castle.*

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*castle*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

18) Data 057

And kita lagi jalan balik ke Airbnb.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*And*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

19) Data 066

Kemaren kita sempet liat *building*-nya dari luar.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*building*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

20) Data 067

Honestly ini lebih dingin.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*honestly*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

21) Data 071

Sekarang aku peluk dalam *coat* aku.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*coat*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

22) Data 073

Ohh lucu banget ada *rainbow*.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*rainbow*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

23) Data 074

Kayaknya Edinburgh galau ya, disini abu abu disini biru, *great*.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*great*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

24) Data 077

Terus secara *weather* tuh juga agak galau ya.

> The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*weather*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

25) Data 078

Itu dia *college* aku.

The sentence is code mixing because Maudy mixes the English word "*college*" into one Indonesian sentence. This is insertion of code mixing.

b. Alternation

Alternation occurs when the clause contains structures from two different languages that are relatively distinct. Alterantion happened in one sentence.

1) Data 002

Wow *there's like* ada jalanan jalanan kecil gitu.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Wow there's like*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

2) Data 004

It was raw fermented crab makanya bisa dimakan mentah. Aku *personally* suka banget.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*It was raw fermented crab*" and *"personally"* and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

3) Data 006

Semuanya itu *building-nya* kayak *old green*

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*building*" and *"old green"*

4) Data 012

Parknya itu kayak di tengah tengah kota gitu *so it's actually super fun*.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*park*" and *"so it's actually super fun"*

5) Data 013

Tapi kita mau lanjutin blognya ohh *we just write it down.*

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Tapi kita mau lanjutin blognya" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

6) Data 015

Oh my God guys, keapesan.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Oh my God guys*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

7) Data 016

Hari ini.. aku tiba tiba pagi pagi kebangun terus dia bilang *there's a fire in the building* di hotelnya.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*there's a fire in the building*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

8) Data 017

Hopefully everything is okay though hahh cari tempat duduk yuk.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying *"Hopefully everything is okay though"* and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

9) Data 018

It's I mean it's really quite the experience honestly but aku gak tau ini berapa lama ya kira kira *fire extinguishec*-nya

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*It's I mean it's really quite the experience honestly* but" and *"fire extinguuishec"*

10) Data 020

Kita mau makan *but other than than that, I'm just glad that the fire wasn't that nig of a deal.*

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Kita mau makan" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

11) Data 021

Kayaknya lumayan cepat ya *they deal with it and then how we are able to go back into our rooms.*

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Kayaknya lumayan cepat ya" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

12) Data 022

But outfit check, aku hari ini pake sneakers biasa aja sih terus ini *pants*. *Pants*nya kayak agak beludru gitu karena *wintery vibes* terus aku pake jaket, Canada goose,tipis, *should be enough*. Kalo sampe hujan, *I have a little.*

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*but outfit check*" ,"*pants*", " *wintery vibes*" , "*should be enough*" , "*I have a little*" in one sentence.

13) Data 023

By the way, sejujurnya aku sedikit sedih karena kali ini aku *travelling* tidak ditemani suami jadi aku sendirian.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*by the way"* and *"travelling"* in one sentence.

14) Data 024

Dan Amanda dan Tavan nyusul *in a couple of days*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Dan Amanda dan Tavan" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

15) Data 025

Our main goal for the trip is go to the Tavan's graduation, di Oxford dan tadinya aku juga sempet ragu pergi gak ya soalnya keluargaku visanya belum pada diproses.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Our main goal for the trip is go to the Tavan's graduation*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

16) Data 026

Kapan lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford, *I actually have a reason to go and I don't know, experience the nostalgia I guess*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Kapan lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

17) Data 027

Anyway, aku *arrived* ke Heathrow kemaren aja tuh udah ngerasa bener bener kayak terbawa kembali gitu loh kepada saat aku umurnya 18 tahun dan baru pertama kali pindah keisni.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*anyway"* and *"arrived"* in one sentence.

18) Data 029

Terus jalan jalan disini tuh rasanya kayak *so real* gimana gitu apalagi karena aku sendiri kan ya dan aku *you know* ngegeret *my luggage. It's such an almost like an out of body experience and seeing London but in such a different light because now I'm 27 but 10 years ago, you know I walked these streets as a young girl and it feels so nostalgic. Feels super awesome, super great.*

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*so real"* , *"you know" , "my luggage" , "It's such an almost like an out of body experience and seeing London but in such a different light because now I'm 27 but 10 years ago, you know I walked these streets as a young girl and it feels so nostalgic. Feels super awesome, super great"* in one sentence.

19) Data 031

Kamar aku tolong dibersihin ya terus dia bilang *right away thank you*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Kamar aku tolong dibersihin ya terus dia bilang" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

20) Data 033

Keluar hotelnya langsung *this is a big square here*

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Keluar hotelnya langsung" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

21) Data 035

But anyway, aku mau jalan dulu ke Covent garden.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*but anyway*" and *"garden"* in one sentence.

22) Data 036

Well, technically, gak terlalu solo sih karena kemaren *hangout* sama dedek.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Well, technically*" and *"hangout"* in one sentence.

23) Data 037

I'm so excited, aku belum pernah tau gak sih aku tuh selama 3 tahun sekolah di Oxford. Sejujurnya aku tuh gak pernah kemana mana karena setiap aku sekolah biasanya tuh tiap liburan *which is every two months* aku tuh pulang ke Jakarta untuk kerja.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*I'm so excited*" and *"which is every two months"* in one sentence.

24) Data 038

Dan itu bener bener disiplin banget kayak kalau hari terakhir semester tanggal 17 tanggal 18 nya aku udah *on a plane, on the way back*.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Dan itu bener bener disiplin banget kayak kalau hari terakhir semester tanggal 17 tanggal 18 nya aku udah" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

25) Data 039

Terus kalau misalnya *start of the semester* tanggal *whatever* tanggal 10 nah tanggal 9 aku baru sampe.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*start of the semester*" and *"whatever"* in one sentence.

26) Data 040

Jadi, *there's not actually ever there was never an opportunity for me to like to travel.*

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Jadi" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

27) Data 043

Sayangnya ini bukan live, *can't get real feedback from you guys*.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Sayangnya ini bukan live" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

28) Data 045

Guys, sekarang kita udah di King's Cross Station kita mau ke Edinburgh.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Guys*" and *"station"* in one sentence.

29) Data 046

This is first time banget aku traveling ke Edinburgh dan aku hahh gak sabar banget.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Guys*" and *"station"* in one sentence.

30) Data 047

There's a little bit of drama karena Manda dan Tavan lagi ngurusin cincin Tavan yang kayaknya ketinggalan di taxi.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*There's a little bit of drama*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

31) Data 048

Dek, *i saw in the recommendations of the things to do in Edinburgh.*

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Dek" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

32) Data 049

Guys, there's a castle, nggak terlalu kelihatan.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Guys, there's a castle*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

33) Data 050

Okay ini baru the *first impression*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Okay ini baru" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

34) Data 051

I love this place, dek.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*I love this place*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

35) Data 052

You see that? And how pretty that is? You know I will say this is like my favourite things combined into one. Like one city karena udah gedung gedungnya itu kayak tua tua, asyik gitu terus kayak ehm apa namanya pohon pohonnya juga lagi kuning, lagi orange karena lagi *fall season and it's just like my ultimate favourite*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian in one sentence.

36) Data 054

What is that, dek?

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*What is that*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

37) Data 056

Foto foto *as usual and I'm gonna show you guys around* juga.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*as usual and I'm gonna show you guys around*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

38) Data 058

You know what kesan kesan aku ya terhadap si *castle*nya.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*You know what*" and *"castle"* in one sentence.

39) Data 059

See the thing is I really love history, dan aku juga sempet nonton *show* tentang kek Mary Queen of Scots dan tadi banyak hal di *castle*nya itu ngomongin Mary Queen of Scots, ngomongin King James I.

The sentenceis alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian.

40) Data 060

Terus, *history*nya tuh banyak *surrounding* the Queen of Scots.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*history*" and *"surrounding"* in one sentence.

41) Data 061

Jadi waktu aku ngeliat ngeliat apa kayak *some of the items, the historical items* atau ruangan ruangannya *I was just like whoa it's super cool* dan aku jadi keinget *show* itu.

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*some of the items, the historical items*" , *"I was just like whoa it's super cool"* and *"show"* in one sentence.

42) Data 062

Auranya itu bener bener deh *oh my Gosh look.*

> The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Auranya itu bener bener deh" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

43) Data 063

. Nggak tau kelihatan apa gak ya *but like the building are like very magical*.

> The utterance above is alternation code mixing because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Nggak tau kelihatan apa gak ya" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

44) Data 065

. *Anyway*, malam ini kita bakal makan di tempat namanya "The Dome"

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Anyway*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

45) Data 068

Dek, *isn't it like super cold today*?

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Dek" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

46) Data 069

Which one are you gonna go for, dek?

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Which one are you gonna go for*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

47) Data 070

Oh my Gosh tadi tuh kayak tiba tiba *honestly* anginnya tiba tiba kenceng banget.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*Oh my Gosh*" and *"honestly"* in one sentence.

48) Data 072

Nih, dua anak ini juga *it's really really struggling*.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Nih, dua anak ini juga" and then continued in English remain relatively separate.

49) Data 075

To buy some souvenirs, oleh oleh.

The utterance above is alternation code mixing because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "*To buy some souvenirs*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

50) Data 076

Edinburgh *was very romantic*, lah.

The sentence is alternation because Maudy mixes the 2 languages English and Indonesian by saying "Edinburgh *was very romantic*" and then continued in Indonesian remain relatively separate.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

According to Muysken (2000:6) Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

1) Data 007

Tapi seru sih *tour-nya* tapi kayaknya kalo kesini lagi panas panas gini so it's summer time bunganya tuh lagi gak terlalu banyak.

> Tour is a journey for pleasure in which several different places are visited. People in Indonesia pronounce "tur" with the same pronunciation of "tour" in English

2) Data 034

Aku pengen banget nonton show kayak *musical* gitu.

> Musical is a play or movie in which singing and dancing play an essential part. People in Indonesia pronounce "musikal" with the same pronunciation of "musical" in English

3) Data 064

Oh it's sepuluh. Sepuluh derajat celcius but it feels like four.

> Celcius is the scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions. People in Indonesia pronounce "celsius" with the same pronunciation of "celcius" in English.

The researcher analyzed the types of code mixing found in maudy Ayunda's videos. According to Muysken (2000) code mixing can be classified in three types: insertion, alternation, and conguent lexicalization. Maudy Ayunda applied Muysken's theory to all types of code mixing.

Table 4.1 Types of code mixing

No	Types of code mixing	Number of case	Percentages
1	Insertion	25	32,05%
2	Alternation	50	64,10%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	3	3,84%
	Total	78	100%

2. Reason of Code Mixing

a. Bilingualism

One of the languages that is becoming more widely spoken in English, which is spoken as a second language in practically every nation. Therefore, it is inevitable that one of the fundamental components of code mixing is the ability to speak multiple languages.

b. Speaker and Partner Speaking

Communication is a tool for conveying messages or ideas between two or more people. It implies that there should be a partner to communicate with,

and code mixing may occur if both people use and understand the conversation.

1) Data 048

Dek, *i saw in the recommendations of the things to do in Edinburgh.*

2) Data 051

I love this place, dek.

3) Data 054

What is that, dek?

4) Data 068

Dek, *isn't it like super cold today*?

5) Data 069

Which one are you gonna go for, dek?

c. Situation (showing pride)

Code mixing is typically happens under specific circumstances. It may occurs in an informal or laid-back setting. Code mixing is occasionally used in daily conversation. Therefore, code mixing may occurs as a result of habitual communication involving two or more codes. When this occurs, the speaker typically mashes up codes or flaunts their foreign language proficiency, such a stheir command of the English language.

1) Data 002

Wow *there's like* ada jalanan jalanan kecil gitu.

2) Data 009

So I agak deg deg an gimana gitu ya.

3) Data 012

Parknya itu kayak di tengah tengah kota gitu *so it's actually super fun*.

4) Data 013

Tapi kita mau lanjutin blognya ohh *we just write it down*.

5) Data 017

Hopefully everything is okay though hahh cari tempat duduk yu.

6) Data 018

Tapi kayaknya kalau ke sini lagi panas panas gini *so it's summer time* bunganya tuh lagi gak terlalu banyak.

7) Data 024

Dan Amanda dan Tavan nyusul *in a couple of days*.

8) Data 026

Kapan lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford, *I actually have a reason to go and I don't know, experience the nostalgia I guess*.

9) Data 043

Sayangnya ini bukan live, *can't get real feedback from you guys*.

10) Data 047

There's a little bit of drama karena Manda dan Tavan lagi ngurusin cincin Tavan yang kayaknya ketinggalan di taxi.

11) Data 072

Nih, dua anak ini juga *it's really really struggling*.

d. Vocabulary (showing no exact words)

When a speaker is unable to locate their precise word, can not find an appropriate word or lacks vocabulary in one language, they frequently mix up codes and end up using words from other languages.

1) Data 001

Jadi kita sekarang harus *PCR* dulu. Di Korea peraturannya kayak begitu jadi kita *PCR* sebelum berangkat dan langsung sebelum meninggalkan *airport* itu harus udah tes *PCR*.

2) Data 003

Okay sekarang kita lagi nyari *subway station* yang lagi menghilang.

3) Data 004

It was raw fermented crab makanya bisa dimakan mentah. Aku *personally* suka banget.

4) Data 005

Katanya kalo lagi di musim panas sekarang yang banyak muncul itu *the Lotus flower*.

5) Data 006

Semuanya itu *building-nya* kayak *old green.*

6) Data 007

Tapi seru sih *tour-nya* tapi kayaknya kalo kesini lagi panas panas gini *so it's summer time* bunganya tuh lagi gak terlalu banyak.

7) Data 008

Ini tuh di *building* tertinggi di Seoul jadi hotelnya kalo malam pasti cantik banget.

8) Data 010

Okay bagian terpenting kita harus cari *ears*.

9) Data 011

Guys liat ya ini kita bakal naik naik terus ke atas.

10) Data 014

Okay jadi sekarang kita udah di akhir perjalanan di Seoul dan kita bentar lagi mau ke *airport*. Rasanya kayak *bitter sweet* gitu loh karena seneng mau pulang bentar lagi dan ada banyak kerjaan menunggu.

11) Data 015

Oh my God guys, keapesan.

12) Data 019

Katanya sih tadi aku nguping *fire* nya itu ada di lantai delapan nah aku ada di lantai enam tadi.

13) Data 020

Kita mau makan *but other than than that, I'm just glad that the fire wasn't that big of a deal.*

14) Data 023

By the way, sejujurnya aku sedikit sedih karena kali ini aku *travelling* tidak ditemani suami jadi aku sendirian.

15) Data 027

Anyway, aku *arrived* ke Heathrow kemaren aja tuh udah ngerasa bener bener kayak terbawa kembali gitu loh kepada saat aku umurnya 18 tahun dan baru pertama kali pindah keisni.

16) Data 028

Terus kayak naik *cab*

17) Data 029

Terus jalan jalan disini tuh rasanya kayak *so real* gimana gitu apalagi karena aku sendiri kan ya dan aku *you know* ngegeret *my luggage. It's such an almost like an out of body experience and seeing London but in such a different light because now I'm 27 but 10 years ago, you know I walked these streets as a young girl and it feels so nostalgic. Feels super awesome, super great.*

18) Data 030

Tadi aku baru ketemu sama orang di *hallway*.

19) Data 032

Kayak orang Inggris tuh punya *style*nya sendiri menurut aku.

20) Data 034

Aku pengen banget nonton *show* kayak *musical* gitu

21) Data 035

But anyway, aku mau jalan dulu ke convent garden.

22) Data 36

Well, technically, gak terlalu solo sih karena kemaren *hangout* sama dedek.

23) Data 042

Btw hari ini lagi *gloomy* deh.

24) Data 044

Okay apa lagi ya

25) Data 045

Guys, sekarang kita udah di King's Cross Station kita mau ke Edinburgh.

26) Data 049

Guys, there's a castle, nggak terlalu kelihatan.

27) Data 050

Okay ini baru the *first impression*.

28) Data 053

Jadi ini kita naik bus apa sih?*tour* ya?

29) Data 057

And kita lagi jalan balik ke Airbnb.

30) Data 058

You know what kesan kesan aku ya terhadap si *castle*nya.

31) Data 062

Auranya itu bener bener deh *oh my Gosh look.*

32) Data 065

Anyway, malam ini kita bakal makan di tempat namanya "The Dome"

33) Data 066

Kemaren kita sempet liat *building*-nya dari luar

34) Data 067

Honestly ini lebih dingin

35) Data 070

Oh my Gosh tadi tuh kayak tiba tiba *honestly* anginnya tiba tiba kenceng banget.

36) Data 071

Sekarang aku peluk dalam *coat* aku.

37) Data 073

Ohh lucu banget ada *rainbow*.

38) Data 075

 To buy some souvenirs, oleh oleh.

39) Data 077

Terus secara *weather* tuh juga agak galau ya.

40) Data 078

 Itu dia *college* aku.

e. Prestige

The speaker flaunts social standing and level of education by using code mxiing. Many people speak multiple languages these days, especially English, and if they are modern, they will use it as their language of communication.

1) Data 016

Hari ini.. aku tiba tiba pagi pagi kebangun terus dia bilang *there's a fire in the building* di hotelnya.

2) Data 021

Kayaknya lumayan cepat ya *they deal with it and then how we are able to go back into our rooms*.

3) Data 022

 But outfit check, aku hari ini pake sneakers biasa aja sih terus ini *pants. Pants*nya kayak agak beludru gitu karena *wintery vibes* terus aku pake jaket, Canada goose,tipis, *should be enough*. Kalo sampe hujan, *I have a little*.

4) Data 025

Our main goal for the trip is go to the Tavan's graduation, di Oxford dan tadinya aku juga sempet ragu pergi gak ya soalnya keluargaku visanya belum pada diproses.

5) Data 031

Kamar aku tolong dibersihin ya terus dia bilang *right away thank you*.

6) Data 033

Keluar hotelnya langsung *this is a big square here.*

7) Data 037

I'm so excited, aku belum pernah tau gak sih aku tuh selama 3 tahun sekolah di Oxford. Sejujurnya aku tuh gak pernah kemana mana karena setiap aku sekolah biasanya tuh tiap liburan *which is every two months* aku tuh pulang ke Jakarta untuk kerja.

8) Data 038

Dan itu bener bener disiplin banget kayak kalau hari terakhir semester tanggal 17 tanggal 18 nya aku udah *on a plane, on the way back*.

9) Data 039

Terus kalau misalnya *start of the semester* tanggal *whatever* tanggal 10 nah tanggal 9 aku baru sampe.

10) Data 040

Jadi, *there's not actually ever there was never an opportunity for me to like to travel.*

11) Data 41

That's why di trip kali ini akhirnya kita menyempatkan juga untuk pergi ke Scotland ke Edinburgh.

12) Data 046

This is first time banget aku traveling ke Edinburgh dan aku hahh gak sabar banget.

13) Data 052

You see that? And how pretty that is? You know I will say this is like my favourite things combined into one. Like one city karena udah gedung gedungnya itu kayak tua tua, asyik gitu terus kayak ehm apa namanya pohon pohonnya juga lagi kuning, lagi orange karena lagi *fall season and it's just like my ultimate favourite.*

14) Data 055

Nah sekarang kita mau ke Edinburgh *castle.*

15) Data 056

Foto foto *as usual and I'm gonna show you guys around* juga.

16) Data 059

See the thing is I really love history, dan aku juga sempet nonton *show* tentang kek Mary Queen of Scots dan tadi banyak hal di *castle*nya itu ngomongin Mary Queen of Scots, ngomongin King James I.

17) Data 060

Terus, *history*nya tuh banyak *surrounding* the Queen of Scots.

18) Data 061

Jadi waktu aku ngeliat ngeliat apa kayak *some of the items, the historical items* atau ruangan ruangannya *I was just like whoa it's super cool* dan aku jadi keinget *show* itu.

19) Data 063

Nggak tau kelihatan apa gak ya *but like the building are like very magical*.

20) Data 064

Oh it's sepuluh. Sepuluh derajat celcius *but it feels like four*.

21) Data 074

Kayaknya Edinburgh galau ya, disini abu abu disini biru, *great*.

22) Data 076

Edinburgh *was very romantic*, lah.

The researcher analyzed the reason of code mixing found in Maudy Ayunda's videos. According to Breadsmore there are five reasons that causing

people do code mixing namely bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, situation (showing pride), vocabulary (showing no exact words) and prestige.

Table 4.2 Reasons of code mixing

No	Types of reasons	Number of case	Percentages
1	Bilingualism	0	0%
2	Speaker and partner speaking	5	6,41%
3	Situation	11	14,10%
4	Vocabulary	40	51,28%
5	Prestige	22	28,20%
	Total	78	100%

3. How to use code mixing

The researcher explained how Maudy Ayunda uses code mixing in her videos. Code mixing data entered in the table.

No	Data	Types of code mixing			Reasons of code mixing					Explanation
		IN	AL	CL	BI	SP	SI	VO	PR	
1	Jadi kita sekarang harus *PCR* dulu. Di Korea peraturannya kayak begitu jadi kita *PCR* sebelum berangkat dan langsung sebelum meninggalkan *airport* itu harus udah tes *PCR*.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "PCR" and "airport". The word "PCR" is used because the equivalent word in Bahasa is rarely used "reaksi polimerase berantai" while "airport" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bandar udara".
2	Wow *there's like*		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy

65

No	Sentence									Analysis
	ada jalanan jalanan kecil gitu.									mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
3	Okay sekarang kita lagi nyari *subway station* yang lagi menghilang.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "subway station". The word "subway station" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "stasiun kereta bawah tanah".
4	*It was raw fermented crab* makanya bisa dimakan mentah. Aku *personally* suka banget.		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "personally" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "pribadi".
5	Katanya kalo lagi di musim panas sekarang yang banyak muncul itu *the Lotus flower*.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "the lotus flower". The word "the lotus flower" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bunga

No	Sentence									Explanation
										teratai".
6	Semuanya itu *building-nya* kayak *old green.*	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "building" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bangunan".
7	Tapi seru sih *tour-nya*		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses the English word "tour" which is pronounced the same as the Indonesian word "tur". The word "tour" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "perjalanan keliling".
8	Ini tuh di *building* tertinggi di Seoul jadi hotelnya kalo malam pasti cantik banget.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "building". The word "building" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bangunan".
9	*So I* agak deg deg an gimana gitu ya.	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "so" and "I". The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
10	Okay bagian terpenting kita	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia

No	Sentence									Analysis
	harus cari *ears*.									and then inserts the English word "ears". The word "ears" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "penutup telinga".
11	*Guys* liat ya ini kita bakal naik naik terus ke atas.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "guys". The word "guys" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "teman teman".
12	*Parknya* itu kayak di tengah tengah kota gitu *so it's actually super fun*.		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
13	Tapi kita mau lanjutin blognya ohh *we just write it down.*		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
14	Okay jadi sekarang kita udah di akhir	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia

No	Sentence									Explanation
	perjalanan di Seoul dan kita bentar lagi mau ke *airport*. Rasanya kayak *bitter sweet* gitu loh karena seneng mau pulang bentar lagi dan ada banyak kerjaan menunggu.									and then inserts the English word "airport" and "bitter sweet. The word "bitter sweet" is used because the equivalent word in Bahasa is rarely used "pahit manis" while "airport" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bandar udara".
15	*Oh my God guys*, keapesan.	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "oh my God" and "guys" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "Ya Tuhan" and "teman teman".
16	Hari ini.. aku tiba tiba pagi pagi kebangun terus dia bilang *there's a fire in the building* di hotelnya	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational and social status.
17	*Hopefully everything is okay though* hahh cari tempat duduk yu.	✓				✓				In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with

No	Data									Description
										Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
18	Tapi kayaknya kalau ke sini lagi panas panas gini *so it's summer time* bunganya tuh lagi gak terlalu banyak		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
19	Katanya sih tadi aku nguping *fire* nya itu ada di lantai delapan nah aku ada di lantai enam tadi.		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "fire" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "api".
20	Kita mau makan *but other than than that, I'm just glad that the fire wasn't that big of a deal.*		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in

No	Sentence									Description
										the sentence. The word "big deal" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "masalah besar".
21	Kayaknya lumayan cepat ya *they deal with it and then how we are able to go back into our rooms.*	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her social status where she was on holiday at the hotel.
22	*But outfit check,* aku hari ini pake sneakers biasa aja sih terus ini *pants. Pants*nya kayak agak beludru gitu karena *wintery vibes* terus aku pake jaket, Canada goose,tipis, *should be enough.* Kalo sampe hujan, *I have a little.*	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off her outfit.
23	*By the way,* sejujurnya aku sedikit sedih karena kali ini aku *travelling* tidak ditemani suami jadi aku sendirian.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "by the way" and "travelling" is

No	Sentence								Explanation
									frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "omong omong" and "bepergian".
24	Dan Amanda dan Tavan nyusul *in a couple of days*.		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
25	*Our main goal for the trip is go to the Tavan's graduation*, di Oxford dan tadinya aku juga sempet ragu pergi gak ya soalnya keluargaku visanya belum pada diproses.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
26	Kapan lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford, *I actually have a reason to go and I don't know, experience the nostalgia I guess*.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
27	*Anyway*, aku		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy

No	Sentence									Description
	arrived ke Heathrow kemaren aja tuh udah ngerasa bener bener kayak terbawa kembali gitu loh kepada saat aku umurnya 18 tahun dan baru pertama kali pindah keisni.									mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "anyway" and "arrived"is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bagaimanapun" and "tiba".
28	Terus kayak naik *cab*	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "cab". The word "cab" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "taksi".
29	Terus jalan jalan disini tuh rasanya kayak *so real* gimana gitu apalagi karena aku sendiri kan ya dan aku *you know* ngegeret *my luggage.*		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "so real" , "you know" and "luggage" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "sangat nyata" , "kamu tahu" and "koper".
30	Tadi aku baru ketemu sama orang di *hallway*.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "hallway". The word "hallway" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia

No	Sentence									Description
										"lorong".
31	Kamar aku tolong dibersihin ya terus dia bilang *right away thank you*.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her social status where she was on holiday at the hotel.
32	Kayak orang Inggris tuh punya *style*nya sendiri menurut aku.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "style". The word "style" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "gaya".
33	Keluar hotelnya langsung *this is a big square here*		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her social status where she was on holiday at the hotel.
34	Aku pengen banget nonton *show* kayak *musical* gitu			✓				✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses the English word "musical" which is pronounced the same as the Indonesian word "musikal". The word "show" and "musical" is frequently used than Bahasa

No	Sentence									Analysis
										Indonesia "pertunjukkan" and "musik".
35	*But anyway*, aku mau jalan dulu ke convent garden.	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "but" and "anyway" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "tapi" and "bagaimanapun".
36	*Well, technically*, gak terlalu solo sih karena kemaren *hangout* sama dedek.	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "hangout" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "nongkrong".
37	*I'm so excited*, aku belum pernah tau gak sih aku tuh selama 3 tahun sekolah di Oxford. Sejujurnya aku tuh gak pernah kemana mana karena setiap aku sekolah biasanya tuh tiap liburan *which is every two months* aku tuh pulang ke Jakarta untuk kerja	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
38	Dan itu bener bener disiplin banget	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and

No	Sentence									Description
	kayak kalau hari terakhir semester tanggal 17 tanggal 18 nya aku udah *on a plane, on the way back.*									Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
39	Terus kalau misalnya *start of the semester* tanggal *whatever* tanggal 10 nah tanggal 9 aku baru sampe.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
40	Jadi, *there's not actually ever there was never an opportunity for me to like to travel.*		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy show off her educational.
41	*That's why* di trip kali ini akhirnya kita menyempatkan juga untuk pergi ke Scotland ke Edinburgh.	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "that's why". This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she was going on holiday

No	Utterance									Description
								✓		to Scotland.
42	Btw hari ini lagi *gloomy* deh.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "BTW" and "gloomy". The word "BTW" and "gloomy"is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "omong omong" and "mendung".
43	Sayangnya ini bukan live, *can't get real feedback from you guys*.		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
44	*Okay* apa lagi ya	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "okay". The word "okay" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "beres".
45	*Guys*, sekarang kita udah di King's Cross Station kita mau ke Edinburgh.		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "guys" is frequently used than

No	Data									Description
										Bahasa Indonesia "teman teman".
46	*This is first time* banget aku traveling ke Edinburgh dan aku hahh gak sabar banget.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she was going on holiday to Edinburgh.
47	*There's a little bit of drama* karena Manda dan Tavan lagi ngurusin cincin Tavan yang kayaknya ketinggalan di taxi.		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
48	Dek, *i saw in the recommendations of the things to do in Edinburgh*		✓			✓				In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is speaker and partner speaking because the communication happen between Maudy and her sister as a partner

No	Sentence									Analysis
										and they both understand English well.
49	*Guys, there's a castle*, nggak terlalu kelihatan.	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "guys" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "teman teman".
50	Okay ini baru the *first impression.*	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "first impression" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "kesan pertama".
51	*I love this place*, dek.	✓			✓					In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is speaker and partner speaking because the communication happen between Maudy and her sister as a partner and they both

No	Sentence									Description
										understand English well.
52	*You see that? And how pretty that is? You know I will say this is like my favourite things combined into one. Like one city* karena udah gedung gedungnya itu kayak tua tua, asyik gitu terus kayak ehm apa namanya pohon pohonnya juga lagi kuning, lagi orange karena lagi *fall season and it's just like my ultimate favourite.*		✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she was going on holiday.
53	Jadi ini kita naik bus apa sih?*tour* ya?	✓						✓			In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "tour". The word "tour" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "perjalanan keliling".
54	*What is that*, dek?		✓		✓						In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with Indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is speaker and partner speaking because the communication happen between Maudy and

No	Sentence									Description
										her sister as a partner and they both understand English well.
55	Nah sekarang kita mau ke Edinburgh *castle.*	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "castle". This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she was going on holiday to Edinburgh castle.
56	Foto foto *as usual and I'm gonna show you guys around* juga.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used Indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she was going on holiday.
57	And kita lagi jalan balik ke Airbnb.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "and". The word "and" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "dan".
58	You know what kesan kesan aku ya terhadap si castlenya.		✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "you know what" is frequently used than Bahasa

No	Sentence									Description
										Indonesia "kamu tahu gak".
59	*See the thing is I really love history*, dan aku juga sempet nonton *show* tentang kek Mary Queen of Scots dan tadi banyak hal di *castle*nya itu ngomongin Mary Queen of Scots, ngomongin King James I.	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that at that time she had also watched this show.
60	Terus, historynya tuh banyak surrounding the Queen of Scots.	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that at that time she had also watched this show.
61	Jadi waktu aku ngeliat ngeliat apa kayak *some of the items, the historical items* atau ruangan ruangannya *I was just like whoa it's super cool* dan aku jadi keinget *show* itu.	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that at that time she had also watched this show.

No	Sentence									Explanation
62	Auranya itu bener bener deh *oh my Gosh look.*	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "oh my gosh" and "look" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "ya ampun" and "lihat".
63	Nggak tau kelihatan apa gak ya but like the building are like very magical.	✓							✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that she saw building like very magical while on holiday.
64	Oh it's sepuluh. Sepuluh derajat celcius but it feels like four.			✓					✓	In this sentence, Maudy uses the English word "celcius" which is pronounced the same as the Indonesian word "celsius". This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that the temperature in Edinburgh where she was on holiday reached ten degrees celcius.
65	Anyway, malam ini kita bakal makan di tempat namanya "The Dome"	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and

No	Sentence									Explanation
										then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "anyway" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bagaimanapun".
66	Kemaren kita sempet kita liat *building*-nya dari luar	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "building". The word "building"is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bangunan".
67	Honestly ini lebih dingin	✓					✓			In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "honestly". The word "honestly" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "sejujurnya".
68	Dek, isn't it like super cold today?		✓			✓				In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used indonesian and then continued with English where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is speaker and partner speaking because the communication happen between Maudy and her sister as a partner and they both understand English well.
69	Which one are you		✓			✓				In this sentence, Maudy

No	Utterance									Analysis
	gonna go for, dek?									mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. This is speaker and partner speaking because the communication happen between Maudy and her sister as a partner and they both understand English well.
70	*Oh my Gosh* tadi tuh kayak tiba tiba *honestly* anginnya tiba tiba kenceng banget.		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "oh my gosh" and "honestly" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "ya ampun" and "sejujurnya".
71	Sekarang aku peluk dalam *coat* aku.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "coat". The word "coat" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "mantel".
72	Nih, dua anak ini juga *it's really really struggling*.		✓				✓			In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the

No	Sentence									Explanation
										clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The situation is informal situation and it happened because Maudy Ayunda always used two or more codes.
73	Ohh lucu banget ada *rainbow*.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "rainbow". The word "rainbow" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "pelangi".
74	Kayaknya Edinburgh galau ya, disini abu abu disini biru, *great*.	✓						✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "great". The word "great" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "bagus".
75	*To buy some souvenirs*, oleh oleh.		✓					✓		In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not structurally related in the sentence. The word "souvenirs" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "oleh oleh".
76	Edinburgh *was very romantic*, lah.		✓						✓	In this sentence, Maudy mixes English and Indonesian. Initially she used English and then continued with indonesian where the clauses were not

										structurally related in the sentence. This is prestige code mixing because Maudy showing off that the atmosphere in Edinburgh was very romantic.
77	Terus secara *weather* tuh juga agak galau ya.	✓							✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "weather". The word "weather" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "cuaca".
78	Itu dia *college* aku.	✓							✓		In this sentence, Maudy uses Bahasa Indonesia and then inserts the English word "college". The word "college" is frequently used than Bahasa Indonesia "kampus".

4. Discussion

   a. A previous study by Agung Sukrisna (2019)

   The title is 'An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel'. There were thirty four data points on types and levels of code mixing. Meanwhile, the title of this research is 'A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel' and the researcher received 78 datas on code mixing types and reasons for using code mixing.

b. A previous study by Anggi Rafli Siregar (2022)

The title is 'An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in the "Move On Aja" movie. The finding of this study revealed 49 types of word, phrase, sentence insertion expressions in the movie conversation, 10 types of alternation, and 11 types of congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, the title of this research is 'A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel' and the researcher received 78 datas on code mixing namely 25 types insertion, 50 types alternation and 3 types of congruent lexicalizaion. There are 78 datas reasons for using code mixing.

c. A previous study by Mey Lyna Girsang (2015)

The title is 'An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Televison Advertisement'. There were three types of code mixing and three types of code switching. The most common type of code switching and code mixing was inter-sentential switching, which accounted for 32 (32%). Further, there are seven reasons of using code switching and code mixing. Meanwhile, the title of this research is 'A Study of Code Mixing on Maudy Ayunda's Video Youtube Channel' There are 78 datas type of code mixing and there are 78 datas of reason using code mixing. The results of this research show that Maudy Ayunda most uses alternation (64,10%). For the reason, Maudy Ayunda most uses reason vocabulary (51,28%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This research is focused on analyzing the sociolinguistics of bilingualism in the code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda's videos on her youtube channel. The objectives of the research were to investigate the type of code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda in her videos, to describe the reason why Maudy Ayunda does code mixing in her videos and to explain how the used Maudy Ayunda code mixing in her videos. The researcher presents the conclusion as follows :

1. There were three types of code mixing namely, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization used by Maudy Ayunda in her video youtube channel. The type of code mixing that Maudy Ayunda uses most is alternation code mixing.

2. There were five reasons of code mixing namely bilingualism, speaking and partner speaking, situation, vocabulary and prestige. The reason that Maudy Ayunda uses most is vocabulary.

3. The results of the research show that Maudy Ayunda most uses alternation (64,10%) because the structure of two language present in the clause relatively separated and it happens in one sentence. For the reason, Maudy Ayunda most uses reason vocabulary (51,28%) because she is unable to locate the exact words, there are no suitable words or her vocabulary in one language is inadequate, necessitating the use of words from other languages.

B. Suggestion

1. For readers who want yo explore the sociolinguistics of bilingualism, especially in code mixing. The researcher hopes that by reading this research, readers can better understand what types of code mxing, what the reasons of code mixing and how the used of code mixing.

2. For the next researchers, the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a helphul reference. The next researchers can research code switching because many people use English in Indonesia because it is not their mother tongue but it is the first foreign language thay have to learn.

REFERENCES

Suwito. (1996:8). Sosiolinguistik: Teori, Peran, Dan Fungsinya Terhadap Kajian Bahasa Sastra. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *3*(1), 18–37. https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v3i1.571

Girsang, M. L. (2015). An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement. *Code Mixing and Code Switching Study*, *VII*, 50–64.

Hutabarat, Ismarini & Lia Khalisa.. Code Mixing Used By Teenagers in Facebook. *Jurnal Littera: Fakultas Sastra Darma Agung*, *1*(1), 9–18.

Mariani, N., & Mu'in, F. (2007). *An Introduction to Linguistics (Teaching and Learning Material)*.

Fransiska, et al. (2013). Efektivitas YouTube sebagai Media Pembelajaran Mahasiswa (Studi di Fakultas FISIP Universitas Bengkulu). *Record and Library Journal*, *4*(2), 81–91. https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/index.php/RLJ

Samsuyurnita & Charles butar butar. (2017) Analisis Makna Ragam Bahasa Register Mahasiswa Sebagai Model Pelacakan Fenomena Perilaku Sosial. In *Kumpulan Penelitian*http://publikasiilmiah.umsu.ac.id/index.php/publikasi-ilmiah/article/view/112

Lado, Robert. (1964-214). The Code-Switching Used in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Podcast. *Pustaka : Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Budaya*, *22*(1), 49. https://doi.org/10.24843/pjiib.2022.v22.i01.p08

Tololiju, Amelia Jolinda. (2018). Campur Kode pada Media Sosial "Facebook." *UniversitasSAMRatulangiManado*,1–15. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/20606

Kautsar, Gilang F. (2022). An Analysis of Using Code Switching on Najwa Shihab's Video Youtube Channel.*http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/22585*

Sikula, Andrew e. (2017:145) Pengaruh Komunikasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada Puskesmas Desa Merdeka, Kecamatan Merdeka Kabupaten Karo. *http://portaluniversitasquality.ac.id:55555/1135*

Muysken, P. (2000). Bilingual Speech : A Typology of Code Mixing. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press

Rahmasari. et al. (2017) *https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/163166-ID-none.pdf*

Anton, M. Moeliono, Ed. (1988:358) *https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/fkip-epro/article/view/4878*

Reformadita. et al. (2022). An Analysis of Using Code Switching on Najwa Shihab's Video Youtube Channel *http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/22585*

Widyawati, Nurul. (2020). A Study of Code Mixing on Boy William's Video Youtube Channel. *http://repository.umsu.ac.id/xmlui/bitstream/handle*

Sukrisna, Agung. (2019). *https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/AN-ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR'S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL*

Siregar, A, R. (2022). An Analysis of Code Mixing Used I the "Move on Aja" Movie. *http://repository.umsu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789*

Kartika. (2014). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Kegiatan Storytelling. *http://repository.upi.edu/6430/1/S_PAUD_0904093*

Rukminingsih. et al. (2020). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Yogyakarta: Erhaka Utama

Sugiyono. (2013). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan RnD.

APPENDIX

SCRIPT CODE MIXING ON MAUDY AYUNDA'S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL

The first video   **: First Trip to Korea**

The second video   **: Jatuh Cinta sama Edinburgh**

1. Jadi kita sekarang harus *PCR* dulu. Di Korea peraturannya kayak begitu jadi kita *PCR* sebelum berangkat dan langsung sebelum meninggalkan *airport* itu harus udah tes *PCR*.

2. Wow *there's like* ada jalanan jalanan kecil gitu.

3. Okay sekarang kita lagi nyari *subway station* yang lagi menghilang.

4. *It was raw fermented crab* makanya bisa dimakan mentah. Aku *personally* suka banget.

5. Katanya kalo lagi di musim panas sekarang yang banyak muncul itu *the Lotus flower*.

6. Semuanya itu *building-nya* kayak *old green*.

7. Tapi seru sih *tour-nya* tapi kayaknya kalo kesini lagi panas panas gini *so it's summer time* bunganya tuh lagi gak terlalu banyak.

8. Ini tuh di *building* tertinggi di Seoul jadi hotelnya kalo malam pasti cantik banget.

9. *So I* agak deg deg an gimana gitu ya.

10. Okay bagian terpenting kita harus cari *ears*.

11. *Guys* liat ya ini kita bakal naik naik terus ke atas.

12. *Parknya* itu kayak di tengah tengah kota gitu *so it's actually super fun*.

13. Tapi kita mau lanjutin blognya ohh *we just write it down*.

14. Okay jadi sekarang kita udah di akhir perjalanan di Seoul dan kita bentar lagi mau ke *airport*. Rasanya kayak *bitter sweet* gitu loh karena seneng mau pulang bentar lagi dan ada banyak kerjaan menunggu.

15. *Oh my God guys*, keapesan.

16. Hari ini.. aku tiba tiba pagi pagi kebangun terus dia bilang *there's a fire in the building* di hotelnya

17. *Hopefully everything is okay though* hahh cari tempat duduk yu.

18. *It's I mean it's really quite the experience honestly* but aku gak tau ini berapa lama ya kira kira fire extinguishecnya

19. Katanya sih tadi aku nguping *fire* nya itu ada di lantai delapan nah aku ada di lantai enam tadi.

20. Kita mau makan *but other than than that, I'm just glad that the fire wasn't that nig of a deal.*

21. Kayaknya lumayan cepat ya *they deal with it and then how we are able to go back into our rooms.*

22. *But outfit check*, aku hari ini pake sneakers biasa aja sih terus ini *pants. Pants*nya kayak agak beludru gitu karena *wintery vibes* terus aku pake jaket, Canada goose,tipis, *should be enough*. Kalo sampe hujan, *I have a little.*

23. *By the way*, sejujurnya aku sedikit sedih karena kali ini aku *travelling* tidak ditemani suami jadi aku sendirian.

24. Dan Amanda dan Tavan nyusul *in a couple of days*.

25. *Our main goal for the trip is go to the Tavan's graduation*, di Oxford dan tadinya aku juga sempet ragu pergi gak ya soalnya keluargaku visanya belum pada diproses.

26. Kapal lagi aku bisa, aku ada acara gitu untuk ke Oxford, *I actually have a reason to go and I don't know, experience the nostalgia I guess.*

27. *Anyway*, aku *arrived* ke Heathrow kemaren aja tuh udah ngerasa bener bener kayak terbawa kembali gitu loh kepada saat aku umurnya 18 tahun dan baru pertama kali pindah keisni.

28. Terus kayak naik *cab*

29. Terus jalan jalan disini tuh rasanya kayak *so real* gimana gitu apalagi karena aku sendiri kan ya dan aku *you know* ngegeret *my luggage. It's such an almost like an out of body experience and seeing London but in such a different light because now I'm 27 but 10 years ago, you know I walked these streets as a young girl and it feels so nostalgic. Feels super awesome, super great.*

30. Tadi aku baru ketemu sama orang di *hallway*.

31. Kamar aku tolong dibersihin ya terus dia bilang *right away thank you.*

32. Kayak orang Inggris tuh punya *style*nya sendiri menurut aku.

33. Keluar hotelnya langsung *this is a big square here*

34. Aku pengen banget nonton *show* kayak *musical* gitu

35. *But anyway*, aku mau jalan dulu ke convent garden.

36. *Well, technically*, gak terlalu solo sih karena kemaren *hangout* sama dedek.

37. *I'm so excited*, aku belum pernah tau gak sih aku tuh selama 3 tahun sekolah di Oxford. Sejujurnya aku tuh gak pernah kemana mana karena setiap aku sekolah biasanya tuh tiap liburan *which is every two months* aku tuh pulang ke Jakarta untuk kerja.

38. Dan itu bener bener disiplin banget kayak kalau hari terakhir semester tanggal 17 tanggal 18 nya aku udah *on a plane, on the way back*.

39. Terus kalau misalnya *start of the semester* tanggal *whatever* tanggal 10 nah tanggal 9 aku baru sampe.

40. Jadi, *there's not actually ever there was never an opportunity for me to like to travel.*

41. *That's why* di trip kali ini akhirnya kita menyempatkan juga untuk pergi ke Scotland ke Edinburgh.

42. Btw hari ini lagi *gloomy* deh.

43. Sayangnya ini bukan live, *can't get real feedback from you guys*.

44. *Okay* apa lagi ya

45. *Guys*, sekarang kita udah di King's Cross Station kita mau ke Edinburgh.

46. *This is first time* banget aku traveling ke Edinburgh dan aku hahh gak sabar banget.

47. *There's a little bit of drama* karena Manda dan Tavan lagi ngurusin cincin Tavan yang kayaknya ketinggalan di taxi.

48. Dek, *i saw in the recommendations of the things to do in Edinburgh*.

49. *Guys, there's a castle*, nggak terlalu kelihatan.

50. Okay ini baru the *first impression*.

51. *I love this place*, dek.

52. *You see that? And how pretty that is? You know I will say this is like my favourite things combined into one. Like one city* karena udah gedung gedungnya itu kayak tua tua, asyik gitu terus kayak ehm apa namanya pohon pohonnya juga lagi kuning, lagi orange karena lagi *fall season and it's just like my ultimate favourite*.

53. Jadi ini kita naik bus apa sih?*tour* ya?

54. *What is that*, dek?

55. Nah sekarang kita mau ke Edinburgh *castle.*

56. Foto foto *as usual and I'm gonna show you guys around* juga.

57. *And* kita lagi jalan balik ke Airbnb.

58. You know what kesan kesan aku ya terhadap si *castle*nya.

59. *See the thing is I really love history*, dan aku juga sempet nonton *show* tentang kek Mary Queen of Scots dan tadi banyak hal di *castle*nya itu ngomongin Mary Queen of Scots, ngomongin King James I.

60. Terus, *history*nya tuh banyak *surrounding* the Queen of Scots.

61. Jadi waktu aku ngeliat ngeliat apa kayak *some of the items, the historical items* atau ruangan ruangannya *I was just like whoa it's super cool* dan aku jadi keinget *show* itu.

62. Auranya itu bener bener deh *oh my Gosh look.*

63. Nggak tau kelihatan apa gak ya *but like the building are like very magical*.

64. Oh it's sepuluh. Sepuluh derajat celcius *but it feels like four*.

65. *Anyway*, malam ini kita bakal makan di tempat namanya "The Dome"

66. Kemaren kita sempet liat *building*-nya dari luar

67. *Honestly* ini lebih dingin

68. Dek, *isn't it like super cold today*?

69. *Which one are you gonna go for*, dek?

70. *Oh my Gosh* tadi tuh kayak tiba tiba *honestly* anginnya tiba tiba kenceng banget.

71. Sekarang aku peluk dalam *coat* aku.

72. Nih, dua anak ini juga *it's really really struggling*.

73. Ohh lucu banget ada *rainbow*.

74. Kayaknya Edinburgh galau ya, disini abu abu disini biru, *great*.

75. *To buy some souvenirs*, oleh oleh.

76. Edinburgh *was very romantic*, lah.

77. Terus secara *weather* tuh juga agak galau ya.

78. Itu dia *college* aku.