

**THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY AGNES MO ON
DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

Karta Atmaja
mr.atmaja06@gmail.com

SEKOLAH TINGGI BAHASA ASING CIPTO HADI PRANOTO

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are to find out the type of code mixing, the level of code mixing, and the dominant type of code mixing. This study employed content analysis which focused on the type of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory and level of code mixing based on Suwito's theory. The researcher found seventy-six data using inter-sentential code mixing and six data intra-lexical code mixing. The data was taken from Dedy Corbuzier's podcast YouTube channel. The data were divided into Podcast Part I and Part II and were analyzed and documented for each Part using Hoffman's and Suwito's theory. The result showed that there were three forms of code mixings that found in the podcast, namely intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. In addition, it was also revealed that there are twenty-three data in word level, twenty-four data in phrase level, seven data in baster level, one data in idiom level and twenty-seven data in clause level based on Suwito's theory. As the result, the most dominant type of code mixing is inter-sentential code mixing type and the most dominant level of code mixing is code mixing in phrase level.

Keywords: Type, Level, Code mixing, Podcast

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is already ingrained in human life we need to interact to get information or to express our feeling with other people. We as human need a tool to communicate in order to get a successful point of view from the people we communicate with. The intended tool is language. We use language both oral and written to communicate with other language user. Language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation (Chomsky, 1995). This indicates that language has always played an important role in the information and expression of identity. The role of language in identity construction is becoming even more central in the postmodern era (Warschauer et al., 2002). Therefore, language is one of identity from a certain nation or even race. They have their own characteristic to express their feeling, idea or thought.

There are so many different languages spoken in all entire world but English itself according to Babbel magazine English is in the first rank the most spoken language based

on the total number of speaker with 1.132 billion total speaker and English in the third rank based on number of native speaker with 397million native speaker. Those are a huge number and the speakers either native or non-native are spread all around the world. In our society, it is very common a person can speak more than one language due to the facts above. It is also studied in Sociolinguistic that every community in society have probability become bilingual or multilingual. There is phenomenon in sociolinguistic study that people can be a bilingual or even multilingual. Bilingual is an individual's use of two languages supposes the existence or two different communities (Mackey, 1962) while Multilingual is more than 2 language spoken (it can be trilingual or quadrilingual). Moreover, Indonesian bilingual speaker is also beyond expectation in top five bilingual speaker Indonesia is in third place with 57.3 % after Israel with 74.7% and Egypt with 68% bilingual speakers. From the data, we can conclude that more than half population in Indonesia speak more than one language and we can assume that in daily conversation it is very common in Indonesia to use more than one language as well. Language diversity in Indonesia is one of important role that lead Indonesia become the most trilingual speaker in the world.

According to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), Bilingual society results in code mixing. At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code-mixing. These days, people mix and switch their main language with other language in their communication on social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebooks or even in direct face-to-face communication. On YouTube for example there are many content creators that switch and mix Bahasa Indonesia and English on their video. This phenomenon is not only hits young people but also old people. Mix and switch Bahasa Indonesia and English in our daily activity switch and mix language is very common nowadays. This is natural because English is a foreign language that Indonesians learn academically from elementary school to college. Various information stream from other country due to sophistication of technology makes easier for many people to get information in English or even other language.

Switch and mix language is now becoming a lifestyle. Nowadays, people use code-mixing during their communication process not without a reason. Code-mixing generally happens when speakers employ both languages at the same time or switch between two languages to the point where they switch from one tongue to the other within a single phrase. Languages collide and mingle, resulting in a plethora of dialects. This phenomenon is also studied in Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication; equivalent goal in the sociology of the language is trying to discover how social structure can be understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

The majority of people mix their own language with other languages by borrowing words from others. According to Emmorey et al., (2008), code mixing is the employment of one or more languages for the consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language to another, and the development of a new restricted or non-restricted code of linguistic interaction as a result of such a language mixture. In addition, Myers-Scotton & Jake (2009) state that code switching is a transfer of using one code to another language code. When someone at the beginning of then conversation used A code, then transfer or switch to B code, then the switching itself can be said as code switching. According to Hoffman

(2014) there are three types of code mixing based in syntactical patterns such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Furthermore, Suwito (1996) proposes there are levels of code mixing such as word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom and clause. Therefore, based on above explanation code-mixing occur when a person has ability to speak two or more language and certain situation during their interaction with the interlocutor.

There are some relevant researches which have been investigated previously. The first researcher is Rianda (2017) entitled “Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program on Net TV”. It was intended for identifying code-switching and code-mixing that used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program. The results showed that 40 utterance that contain code-switching and codemixing. Code-mixing with Insertion type is used dominantly by Boy William and talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition, intention of clarifying the speech content of interlocutor, expressing group identity, because of lexical need those are the reason why Boy William use code-switching and codemixing. The second researcher is Kartini (2019) entitled “Code Mixing used by Sheryl Sheinafia’s followers (case study of anak jaksel language trend)”. This study aimed at identifying the forms of code-mixing used by Sheryl Sheinafia’s followers on her twitter account and reasons why they used code-mixing. The analysis used Bhatia and Ritchie theory. The results found 17 sentences that contain code-mixing. The results were classified the data based on its form 11 data of noun, 4 data of verb, and 2 data of adjective and the rest is data of phrase. The reason why they use code-mixing is (a) dominance attitude and (b) language attitude. The last research was conducted by Sukrisna (2019) entitled “An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar’s Video Youtube Channel”. He looked for the types and levels of code-mixing used by Atta Halilintar’s video YouTube channel. He found 32 data that contain code-mixing. 93.75% is dominated with intra-sentential code-mixing type and 56.25% is dominated with word level of code-mixing.

In this research, researcher have interest to find out the type and level code-mixing that used by Agnez Mo on Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast youtube channel Part I (Corbuzier Deddy, Feb 20, 2021 .) and Part II (Corbuzier Deddy, Feb 21). On that podcast, Agnez Mo used a lot of code-mixing in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Agnez Mo is Indonesian inspiring singer with her song is already go international and many of them has featured with famous American singer such as Khalid and Chris Brown. Due to her involvement with international artist as well, she often mix Bahasa Indonesia with English and vice versa not only on podcast but also during interview in other platform. It seems like her code-mixing has already become her style of speaking and in researcher point of view it is very interesting. Agnez Mo on Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast got public’s attention. It was proven by the total view of the video hit 8.7 million. The aim of the study is to find out the type and level of code-mixing and the dominant level of code mixing in Agness Mo on Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast Part I (Corbuzier Deddy, February 20, 2021) and Part II (Corbuzier Deddy, February 21, 2021).

B. METHOD

This research employed qualitative descriptive research because in this research the observer collected the data, made an analysis, and made a conclusion. Moleong (2010) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data where the available data is obtained through written or oral words from people and their behavior, then from the results of the data collected will be examined. In other words, qualitative analysis and careful knowledge are gotten, the higher standard of the analysis which conducted by researcher. According to Corbin & Strauss (2008), qualitative approaches, the data for a grounded theory can come from various sources.

This research also used content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the researcher analyzed the video and read the transcript that researcher had written. According to Leedy & Ormrod (2019), a content analysis could be and elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. The data source which was taken from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast YouTube channel. The video was used to take Agnez Mo's utterance and the other people on the video which contains as code mixing. The researcher analyzed the types of code mixing using Hoffman's theory, levels and reasons of code mixing, and then made a table to be classified every type.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the data that has been analyzed and classified the types and the levels of code mixing that collected from Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast Youtube channel with Agnez Mo on Part I and Part II. The researcher found code mixing in its various types and levels. Regarding the types of code mixing that found on the podcasts, the researcher analyzed by using Hoffman's theory such as intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation.

Table 1. Type of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Findings		
		Part I	Part II	%
1	Intra-sentential of code mixing	63	13	92.9%
2	Intra-lexical of code mixing	05	01	7.1%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	0	0	0.0%
	Total	82		100.0%

Table 1 shows that the types of code mixing in the first part and the second part are classified into intra-sentential of code mixing is 76 data, intra-lexical of code mixing are 6 data, and the results shown in Table 1 indicate Intra-sentential of code mixing (92.9%) is dominantly used in the podcast, followed by Intra-lexical of code mixing (7.1%) from the total number 82 data.

Table 2. Level of Code Mixing

No	Level of Code Mixing	Findings		
		Part I	Part II	%
1	Word Level	18	5	27.4%
2	Phrase Level	21	3	28.6%
3	Baster Level	6	1	8.3%
4	Repetition Level	0	0	0.0%
5	Idiom Level	1	0	1.2%
6	Clause Level	21	6	34.5%
Total		82		100.0%

Table 2 shows that the levels of code mixing in the first part and the second part podcast are classified into 23 Words, 24 Phrase, 7 Baster, 1 Idiom, and 27 Clause Level. The results shown in Table 2 indicate Clause Level (34.5%) is dominantly used in the podcast, followed by Phrase Level (28.6%), Word Level (27.4%), Baster Level (8.3%) and Idiom Level (1.2%) data.

The following will illustrate more clearly how the types and levels of code mixing taken from Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast Youtube channel with Agnez Mo on Part I and Part II.

Part I

Datum 1. Kita pernah pacaran, **right?** (00.02)

The the type of code mixing is intra-sentential code mixing and the level of code mixing is word

Datum 2. Karena kita udah ngobrol dari tadi udah kelamaan, **No no no actually how are you?** (00.32)

The type of code mixing is inter-sentential code mixing and the level of code mixing is clause level.

Datum 3. Tapi tap beneran loh, **when we first met** itu kan di RCTI kan? (00.56)

The type of code mixing "**when we first met**" is considered into inter-sentential code mixing. This level of code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 4. Kan awalnya kan gara-gara gua Tralala Trilili kan? **Imagine how young I was.** (01.26)

The type of code mixing "**imagine how young I was**" is considered into intra-sentential code mixing. The code mixing here is considered into clause level

Datum 5. **And then**, lu waktu itu baru di impresario (01.29)

The utterance "**and then**" the code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing according to Hoffman's theory. The utterance "**and then**" in phrase level.

Datum 6. Tapi **actually when people didn't realize is you were actually young too** (01.32)

The utterance "**actually, when people didn't relealize you were actually young too**" is considered as inters-sentential code mixing type. The English code "**actually, when people didn't relize is you were actually young too**" is considered into clause level.

Datum 7. Pada waktu itu yak arena memang secara umur, **I was young** (01.47)

The English code "**I was young**" is considered into intersentential code mixing and "I was young" is considered into clause

Datum 8. Engga cuman sebenarnya gara-gara **the way you want people to see you** makanya lu terlihat tua (02.05)

The utterance "**the way you want people to see you**" is considered into inter-sentential code mixing. This level of code mixing is considered as clause level

Datum 9. Lu juga sebenarnya masih 20, 21, **right?** (02.11)

This type of code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because it uttered in the clause boundary. The level of code mixing is considered into word level.

Datum 10. Cuman kan orang ngeliatnya kaya "**you already 27-28**" (02.12)

The code in English "**you already 27-28**" is considered into inter-sentential code mixing and this code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 11. Jadinya makanya yang sebenarnya aslinya Cuma beda berapa tahun yakan 5-6 tahun, **and then people think that** "oh ya ini 15 tahun ni bedanya" gitu. (02.16)

"**and then people think that**" This utterance of code mixing according to Hoffman's theory is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted inside the sentence boundary. This utterance of code mixing is in a clause level because there is subject and verb.

Datum 12. Bukan "**you're stupid**" tapi yo stupid! Gitu (02.52)

This code mixing utterance is considered into inter-sentential code mixing. There are two utterances code mixing "**you're stupid**" and "**yo stupid**". Both of them is considered into clause and phrase level of code mixing

Datum 13. Tapi tapi seru sih, **I was felt like**, apa yaa misalkan (02.55)

"**I was felt like**" according to Hoffman theory the code mixing utterance in this data is considered into code mixing inter-sentential type The code mixing level is considered as clause level

Datum 14. Engga, **and then you are imagining it** (03.10)

"**and then you are imagining it**" according to Hoffman's theory this code mixing type is considered into inter-sentential code mixing and is considered into clause level code mixing.

Datum 15. Ok tapi gini, **if you want to go there** kamu aja bisa pake mobil atau apapun itu. (03:17)

"**if you want to go there**" According to Hoffman's theory this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level according to Suwito's theory because there is subject and verb on it. This clause is categorized as dependent clause.

Datum 16. Ini sebenarnya cuma disini doang nih, disini doang **and I consider you a friend** lah! (03:43)

“**and I consider you a friend**” According to Hoffman’s theory this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing This code mixing is considered into clause level according to Suwito’s theory because there is subject and verb on it.

Datum 17. Emm, waktu it lu sebenernya inget ga sih **the very first time** akhirnya kita jadi man kita **connect** (05:58)

This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. The utterance is categorized as phrase level.

Datum 18. Waktu itu ada gue dan beberapa orang lain **and then you wanna to of course**, (04:10)

According to Hoffman’s theory this code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of clause boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 19. **maybe that time** lu udah haha bercanda (04:12)

The utterance in English “**maybe that time**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing This code mixing is considered into phrase level according to Suwito’s.

Datum 20. Waktu itu lo nyuruh kita untuk nulis **something** (04:15)

According to Hoffman’s theory this type of code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because the code mixing utterance is inside the sentence boundary. The code mixing in the word level in English according to Suwito’s theory.

Datum 21. Waktu itu kita **break** kan? (04:18)

According to Hoffman’s theory this code mixing is considered into intersentential code mixing because the code mixing utterance is inside sentence boundary. According to Suwito’s theory this code mixing level is on word level

Datum 22. Karena waktu itu, **imagine reheasalnya** lama banget kan? (04:19)

“**imagine rehearsal**” According to Hoffman’s theory, this code mixing is considered into intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code. According to Suwito’s theory this code mixing is considered into baster level because there is affixation from the original language of the speaker combine with the code from the foreign language that the speaker use.

Datum 23. Jadi waktu itu udah jam 2 jam 3 pagi **if I’m not mistaken** (04:25)

The English code “**if I’m not mistaken**” Hoffman’s theory intrasentential code mixing is a mixing code. This code mixing in the data is considered into clause level.

Datum 24. Trus lu bilang “nulis satu nama” ingat ga? **Exactly!** (04:31)

According to Hoffman’s theory this type of code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because the code mixing utterance is inside the sentence boundary. This code mixing is categorized as word level because Agnez Mo inserted the English code in word form into Indonesian sentence code.

Datum 25. Terus lu bilang “Tulis satu nama yang lu suka tapi, **someone break your heart** or something” gitu (04:36)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level according to Suwito’s theory because there is subject and verb on it.

Datum 26. **Back to your question**, gue waktu itu belum pernah pacaran sebelum gue pacaran sama lo. (04:48)

This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the front of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 27. Jadi gue waktu itu dideketin oleh seseorang penyanyi, tapi waktu itu **I was too young**. (04:50)

The code mixing utterance in English “**I was too young**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary and is considered into clause level

Datum 28. **And then**, tiba-tiba gue ketahuan bahwa ini cowo ada sama cewe lain (05:11)

The utterance is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the front of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level

Datum 29. And then it was like my first kaya heart break lah gitu (05:17)

“**and then it was like my first**” this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of clause boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level

Datum 30. And then it was like my first kaya **heartbreak** lah gitu (05:17)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of clause boundary. This code mixing is considered into word level.

Datum 31. Kalo gasalah waktu itu gue kasih nama lo “initial” ya “**initial**”! (05:32)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into word level.

Datum 32. Waktu itu akhirnya kita connect karena kita ngobrolin hal **it’s about life** (05:43)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level

Datum 33. Kita ngomongin soal life, “**life** tuh mustinya gini gini gini? (05:53)

The code mixing utterance in English “life” in the middle of the Indonesian code sentence. She uttered the code in English followed by Indonesian code slang “tuh”. This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing. This code mixing is considered into word level

Datum 34. Akhirnya kenalin sama mami, kenalin ke **your mom** (05:58)

this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level

Datum 35. Tapi waktu itu inget ngga, **this is one thing that** yang eee, mungkin beda ya kali sekarang ya (06:20)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 36. Tapi **different seat** kan? (06:51)

This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 37. Cuma menurut gue justru **I think ya**, yang akhirnya kita jadi lebih **cherished** the relationship itu karena ada **strugglanya**. (07:40)

This code mixing is inter-sentential code mixing. The code mixing utterance in English “**cherished the relationship**” is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because it appears within the sentence boundary. “**strugglanya**” the code mixing utterance in English “struggle” with Indonesian affixes “nya”. This code mixing is considered into intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing appears within the word boundary. “**I think ya...**” In this code mixing utterance the level is considered into clause level. “**Cherished the relationship**” In this code mixing utterance the level is considered into phrase level. This code “**strugglanya**” this code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 38. Kalo jaman sekarang itukan, oo ya lu berkenalan dan **getting to know each other** itu lebih mudah diterima. (08:34)

This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 39. Inget ga dulu karena belum ada **social media**, wartawan itu bener-bener kaya **paparazzi**. (08:51)

This code mixing is classified into inter-sentential code mixing. This code mixing **paparazzi** is considered into intra-sentential code mixing. “**social media**” and “**paparazzi**” are considered into phrase code mixing. They are considered into word level.

Datum 40. Inget ga lo waktu dulu ga salah kita nonton di Plaza Senayan, tiba-tiba pas lagi kita keluar wartawan udah ada di depan semua, dan kita mesti jalan **split**. (09:06)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into word level.

Datum 41. Nyokap kan mikirnya gini satu gua waktu itu mesti focus **ke like my school, my career**. (09:31)

This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level according to Suwito's theory because there is no subject and verb on it.

Datum 42. Biar gimana kan namanya keluarga ya, karena **everybody could be as open minded as my mom**, ya ngga? (09:41)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 43. Kalo kita ngomongin masalah perjuangan kalo sekarang kan gue udah ada tim **like the whole team**, kan? (10:32)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 44. Tapi sekarang karena kita udah lebih tau ya, kaya **valuesnya** kan beda. (11:06)

This code mixing is considered into intra-lexical mcode mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code. This code mixing is considered into baster level because there is affixation from the original language of the speaker.

Datum 45. Dimana kan **when we were 16-17 years old** dibandingkan dengan kita sekarang gitu. (11:11)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 48. **The way we see life** kan beda dibandingkan dengan waktu kita yang dulu. (11:14)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in beginning of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level

Datum 49. Waktu itu si seweknya yang berusaha untuk **flirted with you!** (11:52)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 50. Lu mau **show** atau lu mau atau give this woman chance deket-deket sama lu tapi mengatasnamakan show? (12:05)

The code mixing utterance in English “**show**” in the end of the Indonesian sentence, this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into phrase level.

Datum 51. Gue kan orangnya **very** kaya, apasi kaya **romantic** gitu (12:40)

The code mixing utterance in English “**very**” and “**romantic**” in the middle of the Indonesian code sentence. This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into word level

Datum 52. Gue suka **I love the passion in love** (12:45)

The code mixing utterance in English “**I love the passion in love**” in the end of the Indonesian code sentence, this code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary This code mixing is considered into clause level

Datum 53. Jadi gue juga waktu itu masih sangat muda the passion of love pada akhirnya susah **dicontain** kan? (12:52)

his English code mixing is considered intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code. This English code mixing is considered baster level because there is affixation from the original.

Datum 54. Agnes bisa jadi kaya gini yaa, you know karena **the life was so perfect**. (14:37)
The code mixing utterance in English “**the life was so perfect**” in the end of the Indonesian code sentence, this code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 55. **Oh my goodness, I found that** ini cowo sama cewe lain. (15:19)
The code mixing utterance in English “**oh my goodness**” and “**I found that**” in the middle of the Indonesian code sentence, this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level because it consists more than two words but here is subject and predicate on it.

Datum 56. Pada akhirnya disaat kita makin deket sayang **and your families are really nice** (15:53)
This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 57. **And you are the first man** yang “ok gue nga perlu pasang guard gue nih” (16:02)
This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing level is considered into clause level.

Datum 58. “Gw ga perlu jadi Agnez yang selalu **tough**, kuat, **I can handle everything**” (16:10)
The code mixing utterance in English “**tough**” and “**I can handle everything**” in the middle and end of the Indonesian code sentence. The code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle and end of sentence boundary. “**tough**”. This code mixing is considered into word level. “**I can handle everything**” this code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 59. Orang kadang ngga tau se **priviledgenya** seberuntungnya orang-orang yang ngga selalu **under the microscope**. (16:26)
The two code mixing utterances in English “**priviledgenya**” and “**under the microscope**” in the middle and end of the Indonesian code sentence. “**priviledgenya**” the English code “**privilege**” with the Indonesian code suffix “**nya**” at the end of the English code. this code mixing is considered into intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code. “**under the microscope**” code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle and end of sentence boundary. “**priviledgenya**” this code mixing is considered into baster level because there is affixation. “**Under the microscope**” This code mixing is categorized into idiom level.

Datum 60. You know that **I don't really believe in coincidence** sama kaya tuhan ga pernah kasih cobaan lebih berat dari apa yang bisa kita **handle**. (17:02).
The code mixing utterances in English “**I don't really believe in coincidence**” and “**handle**” in the middle and end of the Indonesian code sentence. This code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because the code mixing is inserted within the

Indonesian code sentence boundary. **“I don’t really believe in coincidence”** this code mixing is considered into clause level. **“handle”** This code mixing is considered into word level.

Datum 61. Emm, menurut gue seperti itu karena he knows I can handle it. (17:07)
The code mixing utterance in English **“he knows I can handle it”** in the end of the Indonesian code sentence. This code mixing is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary. This code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 62. Kalo **scen**enya mesti ketawa gue mesti ketawa walaupun gue lagi ngga enak banget atau sebaliknya. (17:23).
The code **“scene”** with the Indonesian code suffix **“nya”** at the middle of the phrase English code is considered into intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code and is considered into baster level because there is affixation.

Datum 63. Sementara gue **acting** nangis di sinetron ga pake tetes mata kan? (17:34)
This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle and end of sentence boundary and is considered into word level.

Datum 64. Mungkin bukan **toxic**, ya **we were just too young to handle that kind of passionate of love**. (18:19)
This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle and end of sentence boundary. There are two code mixing utterances in English **“toxic”** and **“we were just too young to handle that kind of passion of love”**. the level of the code mixing **“toxic”** is categorized as word. **“we were just too young to handle that kind of passion of love”**. this code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 65. Gue waktu itu **I had really had big problem with your ex**. (18:29)
The code mixing utterance in English **“I had really had big problem with your ex”** in the end of the Indonesian code sentence this code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary and this code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 66. No, bukan **your ex with you were married to**, bukan? (18:59)
This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within sentence boundary. **“No”** is categorized as word level. **“Your ex with you were married to”** is considered into clause level.

Datum 67. Kalo kita sih yang penting **fair** aja. (20:10)
This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of sentence boundary, and is considered into word level.

Datum 68. Kalo itu kejadian sekarang, **it will be different**, bisa **di compromise**. (22:14)
“it will be different” This code mixing is considered into inter-sentential code mixing because the code mixing was inserted in the sentence boundary. **“dicompromise”** This code mixing is considered into inter-lexical code mixing because there is Indonesian code preffix **“di”** at the middle of the phrase English code. **“it will be different”** this code

mixing is considered into clause level because there is subject and predicate on it. “**dicompromize**” is considered into baster level because there is affixation.

Part II

Datum 69. **Sometimes** lu harus ngeliat orang **as who he is** (04:32)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within sentence boundary. “**Sometimes**” this code mixing is considered into word level. “**As who he is**” this code mixing is considered into clause level.

Datum 70. Ya tapi **at that time I felt like** ngga mungkin dia kaya gitu. (04:42)

This code mixing is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary, and is considered into clause level.

Datum 71. Yang bikin malunya kenapa, sebenarnya **my friends and my family** udah ngomong dari awal. (05:06)

The utterance “**my friends and my family**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary and is considered into phrase level.

Datum 72. Kalo orang yang ga tau kita dan mereka berusaha untuk **judge**, gue ga terlalu dengerin. (05:18)

The utterance “**judge**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary and is considered into word level.

Datum 73. Karena **I was too afraid to lose that safe space**. (06:16)

The utterance “**I was too afraid to lose that safe space**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the end of clause boundary and is considered into clause level.

Datum 74. **You know what I mean**. Dan ya waktu itu pada saat gue main sinetron pun sibuk banget. (06:24)

The utterance “**you know what I mean**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the beginning of sentence boundary and is considered into clause level

Datum 75. Nah makanya pada saat itu **the pressure** karena banyak orang yang ngga suka karena pemeran utamanya anak kecil. (07:26)

The utterance “**the pressure**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted within the middle of sentence boundary and categorized as word level.

Datum 76. **I’ve been here before** masa lu tiba-tiba dating langsung jadi pemeran utama. (08:05)

The utterance “**I’ve been here before**” is categorized as intersentential code mixing and is considered into clause level.

Datum 77. **Even like the way** mereka becanda kan pasti beda. (08:51)

The utterance “**even like the way**” is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the beginning of sentence boundary and is considered into clause level.

Datum 78. Karena dulu gatau **how I communicate my feelings** kan? (10:00)

The utterance “**how I communicate my feelings**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary and is considered into clause level.

Datum 79. Yang ngingjek-ningjek kita bukan orang yang ga kenal sama kita malah bahkan orang-orang yang **the closest people**. (11:58)

The utterance “**the closest people**” is categorized as intersentential code mixing because it is inserted in the middle of sentence boundary and is categorized as phrase level.

Datum 80. Pada saat dia kasih, **first page dedicationnya** bukan ke gue, bukan ke nyokapnya tapi ke mantan pacarnya. (15:36)

The code “**first page dedication**” with the Indonesian code suffix “nya” at the middle of the sentence English is considered into intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code and is considered into baster level because there is affixation from the original language of the speaker.

Datum 81. Ini ya kisi-kisi untuk para lelaki ya, sometimes perempuan cuma mau melihat **effort**. (17:47)

The utterance “**effort**” at the end of the Indonesian sentence is considered into intra-sentential code mixing and is considered into word level.

Datum 82. Gue tau seberapa **how worried you were** yang itu yang bikin hati gue jadi luluh. (18:32)

The utterance “**how worried you were**” is categorized as inter-sentential code mixing because it is inserted in the end of sentence boundary and is considered into clause level.

D. CONCLUSION

After observing and analyzing the code mixing that has been found on Deddy Corbuzier’s youtube channel, the researcher concluded that there are 82 code mixing found in those two parts podcast video. Regarding the type of the code mixing in the part one podcast video the researcher found 63 data inter-sentential code mixing and 5 data intra-lexical code mixing. Then, in podcast video part II the researcher found 13 inter-sentential code mixing and one data intra-lexical code mixing. In the other hand, the researcher did not find the data which considered into involving a change of pronunciation from both podcast. From here the researcher conclude that the most dominant type of code mixing said by Agnez Mo on Deddy Corbuzier’s youtube channel is inter-sentential code mixing type. In addition, it was also revealed that the level of code mixing from 82 data, the researcher found that in part I there are 23 data in word level, 24 data in phrase level, seven data in baster level, one data in idiom level and 27 data in clause level. This indicates that the most dominant level of code mixing said by Agnez Mo on Deddy Corbuzier’s youtube channel is code mixing in phrase level.

REFERENCES

- Chomsky, N. (1995). Language and nature. *Mind*, 104(413), 1-61
<https://doi.org/10.1093/mind/104.413.1>
- Corbuzier Deddy. (n.d.-a). *AGNEZ MO.. MANTAN KU TER... Deddy Corbuzier Podcast*.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=siuhSaNFhB4>
- Corbuzier Deddy. (n.d.-b). *AGNEZ MO part 2 - HAMPIR NIKAH!!- Deddy Corbuzier Podcast*. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-fRulT2q3E>
- Corbin, J., & Strauss, A. (2008). Strategies for qualitative data analysis. *Basics of Qualitative Research. Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory*, 3(10.4135), 9781452230153.
- Emmorey, K., Borinstein, H. B., Thompson, R., & Gollan, T. H. (2008). Bimodal bilingualism. *Bilingualism*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1366728907003203>
- Hoffmann, C. (2014). *Introduction to bilingualism*. Routledge.
- Kartini, D., Alfian, A., & Mukhlisa, D. (2019). *Code Mixing Used By Sheryl Sheinafia's Followers (Case Study Of Anak Jaksel Language Trend)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN JAMBI).
- Leedy, P. D., & Ormrod, J. E. (2019). *Practical research: Planning and design*. Pearson. One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458.
- Mackey, W. F. (1962). The description of bilingualism. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics/Revue Canadienne de Linguistique*, 7(2), 51-85.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0008413100019393>
- Moleong, L. J. (2010). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif* (2010th ed.). Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Myers-Scotton, C., & Jake, J. (2009). *A universal model of code-switching and bilingual language processing and production*. Cambridge University Press.
- Rianda, D. (2017). *Code switching and code mixing used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Palangka Raya).
- Sukrisna, A. (2019). *An analysis of using code mixing on atta halilintar's video youtube channel* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Raden Intan Lampung).
- Suwito. (1996). *Alih Kode, Campur Kode, Interferensi*. Binary Offset.
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2015). *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics - Seventh Edition*.
- Warschauer, M., Said, G. R. E., & Zohry, A. G. (2002). Language choice online: Globalization and identity in Egypt. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 7(4), JCMC744.

