ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING FOUND IN THE CORBUZIER PODCAST ON YOUTUBE

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Abstract

Podcast is a platform for people to talk about something off-air which can be found on YouTube. This study aims to identify the type of code-mixing and to explain the reasons of using code-mixing in the Podcast. This qualitative research collected the data from the speakers' utterances in the YouTube video entitled "AZKA CORBUZIER LOH UDAH PACARAN SKRG!" using non-participant observation and documentation. The result revealed that there are 172 data containing code-mixing. Firstly, in Muysken's typology of code-mixing theory, there are: 99 data of alternation type, 72 data of insertion, and one data of congruent lexicalisation. Secondly, the reasons of code-mixing involved two theories: Hoffman's theory and Bhatia and Ritchie's theory. In Hoffman's theory, there are 124 data as talking about a particular topic, 19 data as emphasising the intention, 11 data as clarifying by using repetition, 6 data as uncategorised, 5 data as being emphatic about something, 3 data as quoting somebody else, and 2 data as expressing interjection and as expressing group identity. In Bathia and Ritchie's theory: (1) participants: father and son relation; (2) situational factors: podcast setting, involving private domain, intimate and informal conversation, and social variables: 14 years old and 44 years old and wealthy family; (3) message-intrinsic consideration: quotation, reiteration, message-qualification, topic-comment/relative clause, hedging, and interjection/sentence filler; (4) language attitude, dominance, and security: both speakers have positive attitude toward each other's code-mixing, balanced language dominant, and respectable while exchanging code-mixing.

Keywords: *code-mixing, sociolinguistics, non-participant obsevation, podcast, bilingualism*

Abstrak

Podcast atau siniar adalah sarana bagi masyarakat untuk membicarakan sesuatu yang tidak disiarkan dan dapat ditemukan dengan mudah di media online YouTube. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis campur kode dan menjelaskan alasan penggunaan campur kode dalam Podcast. Penelitian kualitatif ini mengumpulkan data dari tuturan pembicara dalam video YouTube berjudul "AZKA CORBUZIER LOH UDAH PACARAN SKRG!" menggunakan observasi non-partisipan dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 172 data yang mengandung campur kode. Pertama, dalam tipologi teori campur kode Muysken, terdapat: 99 data tipe alternasi, 72 data penyisipan,

dan satu data leksikalisasi kongruen. Kedua, penyebab terjadinya campur kode melibatkan dua teori yaitu teori Hoffman dan teori Bhatia dan Ritchie. Dalam teori Hoffman, ada 124 data yang berbicara tentang topik tertentu, 19 data yang menekankan maksud, 11 data yang menjelaskan dengan menggunakan pengulangan, enam data yang tidak dikategorikan, lima data yang tegas tentang sesuatu, tiga data yang mengutip orang lain, dan dua data sebagai ekspresi interjeksi dan sebagai ekspresi identitas kelompok. Dalam teori Bathia dan Ritchie: (1) partisipan: hubungan ayah dan anak; (2) faktor situasional: pengaturan podcast, melibatkan domain pribadi, percakapan intim dan informal, dan variabel sosial: 14 tahun dan 44 tahun dan keluarga kaya; (3) pertimbangan intrinsik pesan: kutipan, pengulangan, kualifikasi pesan, topik-komentar/klausa relatif, lindung nilai, dan interjeksi/pengisi kalimat; (4) sikap bahasa, dominasi, dan keamanan: kedua penutur memiliki sikap positif terhadap campur kode satu sama lain, dominan bahasa seimbang, dan terhormat saat bertukar campur kode.

Kata Kunci: campur kode, sosiolinguistik, observasi non-partisipan, siniar, dwibahasa

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries where bilingualism and multilingualism exist. Bilingualism means an individual can speak two languages and multilingualism means an individual can speak more than two languages. Such phenomena occur in nearly all parts of the worlds (Trudgill, 2013). According to Zain (2020) Indonesia is a superdiverse wealth. There are thousands of languages across the nation and national language, Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia has been successfully become the national language beside of the diversity of it as it used by the large numbers of people in daily communication alongside with the mother tongue (i.e. Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, etc) and the foreign language (i.e. English, Arabian, Mandarin, etc.) (Lauder 2008; Zein 2020).

In bilingual community, code-mixing commonly happened. According to Wardhaugh (1988), code refers to a variety of language or a language. Code-mixing occurs because people speak mixed languages or going back and forth between languages. Bokamba (1989) states that "code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes, words, phrases, and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand". It means that in order to keep the conversation on track, conversant can mix some units of language to fit in the conversation that the message still makes sense to the other. An example of code-mixing below comes from the Indonesian YouTube channel "Deddy Corbuzier":

..Deddy is referring what he said during Cinta Laura's collab

D: *Tau gua tau, orang papa ngomong di videonya waktu kolab sama papa, bilang "Hey, you know, Cinta Laura, my son's really like you*

(I know I, know, Papa spoke in the video when collab with Papa, saying "Hey, you know, Cinta Laura, my son's really like you".)

Based on the example above, the speaker mixed the Indonesian language or *Bahasa Indonesia* (BI) as the first part of the sentence followed with English. Therefore, this is a case of code-mixing.

In this modern era, social media has become an alternative communication tool for people around the world. In the social media world, YouTube is the most popular video-sharing site that provides interaction, engagement, viewing, collaboration, and primarily valuing their system of communication (Balakrishnan and Griffiths 2017). YouTube as an interpersonal communication site with the form of online video, has two key user functions which are content creation and content seeking. Content seeking is as platform for users to browse and search specific video for their needs. Whilst, content creation is a user-generated content platform which means user allows to make and share opinion, thought, and creative content with others online (Balakrishnan and Griffiths 2017; Boyd and Ellison 2007).

Podcast (Personal on Demand Broadcast) is one of the contents you can find on YouTube – the most well-known video-hosting service in the social media domain (Balakrishnan and Griffiths 2017). Podcast firstly refers to a digital audio recording of radio broadcast for online audio player (Picardi and Regina 2008). The term podcast has been revolutionised as it optionally contains video production and not necessarily exclusive on radio cooperation. One of the biggest Indonesian podcasts in YouTube is from "*Daddy Corbuzier*" Channel. With 15.6 million subscribers, the contents in this YouTube channel consists of podcast, issue-talks, and some older videos such as basic combat and short combat movie. The podcast of this channel is called "Close the Door". Daddy Corbuzier as the podcaster – someone who hosts and produce the podcast, is able to speak two language which are Bahasa Indonesia and English or also known as bilingual speaker.

The phenomenon of code-mixing as one of bilingual traits also occurs in YouTube video. There are some videos from "Close the Door" Podcast consists of conversation with two languages mixed; one of those entitled "*AZKA CORBUZIER LOH UDAH PACARAN SKRG*!". This research finds an interesting on that video since both of the speakers in the video frequently mixed Indonesia and English language.

Regarding to the phenomenon of code-mixing, several studies analyse the type of code-mixing in various contexts of the subject, such as host of music program on YouTube (Rianda, 2017), teacher-students interaction on Facebook (Nova, 2018), Instagram influencers (Sutrisno

and Ariesta 2019), English Department students on social media (Raksang, 2019), commentator of talent show on YouTube (Novarita, 2019), Twitter status (Syafaat and Setiawan 2019), reality show commentary on YouTube (Widanto, 2019), and hosts of YouTube content creator (Pello, 2019; Putri, 2020; Sukrisna, 2019; Widyawati, 2020). All of these studies compiled the data from social media such as: Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. Based on those variety of previous studies, it can be said that the code-mixing research using Podcast as the subject of the research is still under studied. Furthermore, the typology theory of code-mixing from the previous studies also split into two theories proposed by Muysken (2000) and Hoffman (1991). Nevertheless, the Hoffman's theory, in fact, a theory to analyse code-switching, while Muysken's theory is a theory to analyse code-mixing. Some of the previous studies are overlapping the code-switching theory into code-mixing. Thus, since this research focuses on analysing code-mixing, the typology of code-mixing theory by Muysken (2000) is conducted. Moreover, in order to reveal the reason of code-mixing being used, the factors of code-mixing theory by Bhatia and Ritchie (2008) and the theory of why bilinguals code-switch by Hoffman (1991) are conducted. This study conducted two reason theories because one theory does not cover other factors. The manifold factors of code-mixing are fascinating since there is little research that conduct code-mixing study with a podcast as the subject of the study.

Therefore, this study has intends to identify the type of code-mixing and to explain the reason of code-mixing found in the video entitled "*AZKA CORBUZIER LOH UDAH PACARAN SKRG*!" from Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel.

2. Research Method

The study conducts a descriptive qualitative method. Accordingly, the object of this research is the code-mixing found in the video entitled "AZKA CORBUZIER LOH UDAH PACARAN SKRG!" uploaded on 4 August 2020 on "Deddy Corbuzier" YouTube channel. The video has the duration of 43 minutes and 48 seconds. The form of data in this research are utterances obtained from two speakers in this video; they are Azka Corbuzier and Deddy Corbuzier who speak two languages which are Indonesia and English and mixed up frequently.

The data of this study are utterances taken from the video which then have been separated individually by the speaker turn-taking. In collecting the data, non-participant observation is an applicable technique since the data is taken by observing subject in a video. In addition, this study also uses documentation to provide a credible available sources of data based on Sugiyono (2015). To validate the data, this study the writer uses the triangulation method. This method is conducted to check the truth of the data with the help of expert judgement from the consultant.

There are two techniques of data analysis in this study. Firstly, to identify the type of code-

mixing, the writer conducts the typology theory from Muysken (2000). Secondly, to explain the reasons of code-mixing in the video by Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel, the writer conducts two different theory in the video by Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel, namely reason of code-mixing theory by Muysken (2000) and Hoffman (1991).

3. Result and Discussion

This section reveals the finding and the discussion. The research finding is related to the result of data analysis which carries out the answer to problem statements. The discussion is related to the results found in the finding compared to the previous studies.

3.1. Result

There are 172 data containing code-mixing utterances classified in different matrixes related to each problem statement. The first matrix is the classification of code-mixing type based on Muysken (2000). The second matrix is the code-mixing reasons elaborated on Hoffman's theory (1991), followed with Bathia and Ritchie's theory (2008) as the third matrix.

3.1.1. Typology of Code-mixing

The type of code-mixing consists of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalisation. The data analysed using the criterion strategy by Muysken (2000) to determine the type of code-mixing. The data analysis of this study has revealed the result that can be seen in the table as follow:

Table 3.1.1 Typology of Code-Mixing Results

Code-mixing	f	%	Coexisting Criteria
Insertion	72	41.9%	Single constituent, nested a-b-a sequence, dummy word insertion, content word, selected element, morphological integration.
Alternation	99	57.6%	Multiple constituents, non-nested a-b-a sequence, major clause boundary, peripherality, embedding in discourse, flagging, bidirectional switching, emblematic/tag-question, adverb/conjunction, long/complex, linear equivalence, doubling, and self-correction
Congruent Lexicalisation	1	0.5%	non-constituent, function word, bidirectional, homophonous diamorph, morphological integration, and doubling.

From the data above, there are three types of code-mixing and the frequency of each type as follows: 72 utterances as insertion type, 99 utterances as alternation type, and one utterance as congruent lexicalisation type. The most prominent type of code-mixing in this research is alternation covers 57.6% of the data, followed by insertion that covers 41.9% of the data, and the least type of code-mixing to appear is congruent lexicalisation that only covers 0.5% of the data. There are 22 criteria coexist the typology in this research determining which type of code-mixing each data is (Table 3.1.1). The criteria such as: telegraphic mixing, mixed collocation, diverse switched, and triggering, are not found in the data.

3.1.2. Code-mixing reasons according to Hoffman (1991)

Hoffman (1991) defines seven reasons of why bilingual code-switch. Even though this theory is related to code-switching, it also can be used to observe the code-mixing phenomenon. This reasoning theory is pertinent to the bilingual in general. 172 data containing code-mixing are analysed with this theory and the result as follows:

Table 3.1.2 Reason of Code-Mixing According to Hoffman (1991)

Reason of Code-mixing	Occurrence(s)
To talk about a particular topic (Top)	124
To quote somebody else (Quo)	3
To be empathy about something (Emp)	5
To clarify by using repetition (Rep)	11
To express interjection (Int)	2
To express group identity (Grp)	2
To emphasise the intention (Sis)	19
Uncategorised	6

From the data above, the most frequent reason of code-mixing is to talk about a particular topic and the least to appear is to express group identity and to express interjection. There are six data that do not fit in the theory which are labelled as uncategorised. For example, one of the data, as follows:

(Data. 033)

Deddy :   "And then *sama* with your friend, right"

              (And then <u>with</u> with your friend, right)

The reason of mixing the Bahasa Indonesia preposition *sama* 'with' in the English sentence in the data 033 is not suitable with any of the seven reasons of code-mixing by Hoffman. This case appears more likely because of the language proficiency rather than an intended reason. In regard to the type, this case of doubling is the same case of Otomi-Spanish code-mixing by Hekking in Muysken (2000:107).

3.1.3. Code-mixing reasons according to Bhatia and Ritchie (2008)

There are four factors according to Bathia and Ritchie (2008), that determine the bilinguals' choice of language and mixing. These factors for code-mixing are derived from each supplementary factor that has been elaborated in the data analysis. This analysis does not depend on the individual data of code-mixing but on whole data attributed to the theory. The analysed data has been summarised in the following matrix:

Table 3.1.3 Reasons of code-mixing according to Bathia and Ritchie (2008)

Underlying Factor	Sub-Factor	Elaboration
Participants	Social Roles and Relationship	Deddy (D) and Azka (A) have father and son relation.
Situational	Private vs public world	Podcast setting, involving private world,

Factors		intimate and informal conversation.
	Social variables	Age: A is 14-year-old and D is 44-year-old; economic situation: wealthy family; and no religion related in the data.
Message-intrinsic Consideration	Quotation	Data. 063 (in BI utterance, the speaker mixes the language to English to quote a remark)
	Reiteration	Data. 064 (started with English then the message repeated with BI)
	Message-qualification	Data. 040 (indicates mixing as disjunct 'basically') and Data. 130 (indicate mixing as adverb 'like')
	Topic-comment/ relative clause	Data. 127 (the speaker uses English while mentioning subject noun phrase 'the guy' which then followed with description of it)
	Hedging	Data. 083 (language mixing of speaker mixing the language from BI to English to lessen the tabooness)
	Interjection or sentence filler	Data. 172 (code-mixing as interjection 'boom!') and Data. 142 (code-mixing as sentence adverb 'really?')
	idiom and deep-rooted cultural wisdom	No data found
Language Attitude, dominance, and security	Language Attitude	Both speakers have positive attitude toward each other's CM and the language mixing occurred regularly both consciously or unconsciously
	Language Dominance	Both are bilinguals; A has English dominant; D has BI dominant; The CM remains balanced
	Language Security	Both A and D are respectable while exchanging CM

From the data above, there are several factors that influence the bilinguals' use of code-mixing. Those factors represent the four underlying factors proposed by Bhatia and Ritchie (2008). Firstly, the social roles and relationship of participants from the data involve two bilinguals. The participants are Deddy and Azka. They have father and son relation. There may be language mismatching since both bilinguals but they are certain in what they speak even though code-mixing still occurs frequently and not only so, they are still mutual toward each other identity. They mixed the languages from one to another without interfering with the flow of conversation, so that is why speech accommodation may not take place.

Secondly, situational factors that affect the speakers to mix the languages are off-air podcast setting, involving private domain, intimate and informal conversation, and social variables (age: A is 14 years old and D is 44 years old and economic situation: wealthy family). The conversation of both speakers is more intimate and informal since they are father and son. On top of that, with the setting of an off-air Podcast, they talk are talking more flexible and when they talk about some topics, their delivery feels casual. Thus, the speakers viewed their

preference as a private domain.

Thirdly, message-intrinsic consideration that appears in the data namely: quotation, reiteration, message-qualification, topic-comment/ relative clause, hedging, and interjection/ sentence filler.

Bilinguals are triggered to use quotations when they try to refer to something in the form of direct quotation or reported speech. The example shows that in a BI utterance, the speaker mixes the language with English to quote a remark.

Data. 063: Deddy is referring what he said during Cinta Laura's collab

D: *Tau gua tau, orang papa ngomong di videonya waktu kolab sama papa, bilang* "Hey, you know, Cinta Laura, my son's really like you

(I know I know, Papa just told in the video when collab with Papa, saying "Hey, you know, Cinta Laura, my son's really like you)

Reiteration used by the bilinguals to make an emphasis or clarification by repeating same message with some modifications or even the literal message to another language. The following example basically started with English then the message repeated with BI.

Data. 064: Deddy asks to bring up certain name to the topic

D: Can I bring a name? *Boleh ga papa bawa nama*?

(Can I bring a name? Can Papa bring name?)

As message qualification, code-mixing can occasionally take the form of a qualifying complement or argument which can be identified in disjunctive argument and the adverbial phrase. The following examples indicate mixing as disjunct 'basically' and adverb 'like'.

Data. 040: Azka is explaining the school situation

A: Basically, *ga sekolah, tapi masih ada sekolah tapi kan* online school.

(Basically, no school but there is a school but online school)

Data. 130: Azka is imagining himself show off his magic skill

A: *Kayak* see a girl, "hey, watch it"

(Like see a girl, "hey, watch it")

Another function of code-mixing that is still related to message qualification is mixing as a topic-comment/relative clauses. This function generally appears when there is dislocation, clefted, or fronted in the structure. The following example shows that the speaker uses English while mentioning the subject noun phrase 'the guy' which is then followed by the description of it.

Data. 127: Mentioning 'the guy' is incomparable to Deddy

D: That, The guy *yang ada di film itu tidak lebih baik dibandingkan Deddy Corbuzier anda*

tau tidak?

(<u>That, the guy</u> who are in the film they are not even better than Daddy Corbuzier you know no?)

With hedging, code-mixing has the function to suppress taboo topic, for deintensification, or as a vague/ambiguous expression. This function is often deliberate and done consciously. The following example provides a language mixing of speaker mixing the language from BI to English to lessen the tabooness.

Data. 083: Complaining about cartoon's body feature

D: *Tapi kartun perempuan* <u>boobs</u>*-nya dimana-mana kek ga pake baju*

(But the girl cartoon's <u>boobs</u> everywhere like not wearing clothes)

Code-mixing with the function as interjection or sentence filler. The following examples show code-mixing as interjection 'boom!' and as sentence adverb 'really?'

Data. 172: Explaining how driver may behave in autopilot car

A: *Banyak orang cuman*, <u>boom</u>! *terus* sleep. *Cuman tidur setelah itu tapi sebenernya harus kayak*, *iya* that is true, *bener*

(A lot of people only, <u>boom</u>! then sleep. Just sleeping then later but actually should be like, yeah, that is true, correct)

Data. 142: Ensuring that the topic can be brought up

A: <u>Really?</u> *Ini gapapa dibilang sekarang*?

(<u>Really</u>? this is okay to be told now?)

Code-mixing also serves as idiom and deep-rooted cultural wisdom to make bilinguals understand. In the data, however, there is no idiom or cultural wisdom found.

Lastly, individual and social attitudes, language dominance, and linguistic security are other factors that determine the qualitative and quantitative attribute of language mixing. The frequency with which bilinguals mix codes is determined by whether a society views code mixing positively or negatively.

Accordingly, both of the speakers have positive attitude toward each other's code-mixing. They mixed the languages regularly throughout the whole Podcast. In the case of language dominance, Azka has English dominant whilst Deddy has BI dominant. But the code-mixing still remains balanced. When Azka preceded the discourse, the language tends to be English with the mix of BI. As well as Deddy's BI when he preceded the conversation. They reached the language security because Azka and Deddy are respectable while exchanging code-mixing. There is no speech accommodation needed because there is not potential mishap appear.

3.2 Discussion

There are several variables to note based on the finding of this research. Those variables consist of the typology of code-mixing, the reasons or factors for code-mixing, and the research subject. Compared to the other previous studies, this research is a continuation and completion of the previous studies collectively. This study uses the concepts from previous studies to determine the variables that have never been brought before. These variables distinguish the result of this study from the other previous studies.

There are eleventh previous studies used to develop this research. Those will be separated based on the variables. First thing, some previous studies use the term code-switching which is labelled as code-mixing. That can mistake a researcher to decide which typology theory to conduct. The proponent, the theory of code-mixing is developed by Muysken, referring to the typology of code-mixing; whilst the theory of code-switching is developed by Hoffman, referring to the typology of code-switching (Novarita, 2019; Pello, 2019; Putri, 2020; Sukrisna, 2019). In comparison to this study, the term code-mixing refers to the lexical items and grammatical features from both languages that appear in a sentence, whilst code-switching is in a single speech event (Muysken 2000). Furthermore, Auer (1995) differs that the term 'mixing' is used for intra-clausal phenomena and 'switching' is used for language interaction between clauses. According to Nababan in the research conducted by Putri (2020), code-mixing is a phenomenon of mixing two or more languages without changing topic and not depends on situational demand or specific intention. For this reason, this study keeps the typology of code-mixing based on Muysken's theory.

Other researches with similar typological theory initiated by Raksang (2019) and Rianda (2017). Firstly, Reksang conducts research on the subject of students of the English Department at IAIN Palopo. The data is collected from Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram posts. The research finding reveals that 17 data appear to be the type of insertion and 12 type of alternation with no congruent lexicalisation type found.

Secondly, Rianda conducts both code-switching by Wardhough and code-mixing by Muysken, also the form of code-mixing by Suwito, with the data collected from the utterance produced by the host of the YouTube show "Breakout". The research finding reveals that there are 26 data on code-mixing and 14 data on code-switching. The type of code-mixing consists of 16 data of insertion type, 9 data of alternation type, and 1 data of congruent lexicalisation. She also reveals the form of code-mixing and the type of code-switching.

From two of these researches, none of those implements the analysis using the code-mixing criteria to identify the type elaborately. The source of data influenced the different result both in this study and two of the previous researches. Furthermore, in Rianda's research, the data analysis is done by identifying whether the data is code-mixing or code-switching which

consequently it cannot be both. In one of her data: (Data 3) "*Berikutnya ada juga lagu yang gua suka banget dari SNSD* <u>the nice one is called I got a boy</u>" (Rianda 2017). In her research, this data was identified as metaphorical code-switching. But that data also could have been an alternation type of code-mixing.

The other variable is the factors or reasons determine the code-mixing. The most used theory for this variable comes from Hoffman's reason of code-switching which is used by six of the previous studies (Novarita 2019; Pello 2019; Putri 2020; Rianda 2017; Widanto 2019). Those previous studies that used this theory have the data compiled from YouTube. This study uses this theory not only because this research data is from YouTube, but also because it is code-switching theory that can be implemented for code-mixing theory. Based on this research and the previous studies, the prominent reason for code-mixing is 'to talk about a certain topic' since most code-mixing tends to be a topic-related word, phrase, or clause. The other result from this theory is that six data cannot be categorised as any of the seven reasons because of the compatibility of the data.

This research identifies the motivation of code-mixing with the theory proposed by Bhatia and Ritchie. Similarly, two previous studies use this theory as well (Raksang 2019; Widanto 2019). In Widanto's research, he mixed the theory of Grosjean (1982) and Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) to find the motivation for doing code-mixing. Before, his objective is to analyse both code-switching and code-switching and the factors found in 'Master Chef Indonesia Season 4' on YouTube. He used the type of code-mixing by Suwito (1985). He picked only the background of the participant part from The Bhatia and Richie motivation theory and the rest is from Grosjean (1982) and used it to identify the factor of code-switching; code-mixing is not included.

Another previous study related to the theory above, Raksang (2019) used Bhatia and Ritchie's theory and complementary interviews to find the reason for code-mixing. In his finding, he put the utterance data as the example/ evidence from each reason from the theory without the description.

Based on two previous studies above, this study decided to conduct Bhatia and Ritchie as in-dept analysis to provide four factors underlying the reason of code-mixing which can be seen at the 3.1.3 section. The result reveals that each four factor determines code-mixing performed by Azka and Deddy are in the level of personal, situational, linguistic factors, and socio-psychological.

As a subject of research, data with the form of utterance or discourse is essential in regard to code-mixing analysis. The previous studies have various source of data. Those include: YouTube host and commentary (Novarita 2019; Pello 2019; Putri 2020; Rianda 2017; Sukrisna 2019; Widanto 2019; Widyawati 2020), Social Media Post (Raksang 2019; Sutrisno and Ariesta 2019; Syafaat and Setiawan 2019). None of those data is derived from YouTube Podcast.

This research uses Podcast as the subject of the study. Podcast serves more personal discussion between participants unlike other data source. There are two participants of this video, they are: Deddy Corbuzier and Azka Corbuzier. With podcast as the data source and both the participants have family relationship; Deddy is the father of Azka, the participants create a casual conversation with a family-bonding. With this particular setting and the length of conversation that reaches 48 minutes. 172 data of utterances containing code-mixing have been compiled. This study has the most data collected compared to eleventh of the previous studies which means this context of the subject is fertile to find the code-mixing data.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, this part distinguishes the result of this study in concise explanation compared to the previous studies. The typology of code-mixing by Muysken is used particularly because it correlated to code-mixing theory. The typology is analysed with profound criteria which serve more detail explanation.

There are two theories in regard to reason of code-mixing. This study conducts Hoffman and Bhatia-Ritchie. The reason being, Hoffman theory provides classical views of why the code-switching occurs. It can be implemented in the code-mixing study because of the nature of bilingualism. The most frequent code-mixing happens with the reason of talking about a particular topic. But there are some data that cannot be identified with this theory. Those particular data regarded to the speaker's language proficiency which is a common situation for bilinguals which led to the incident of code-mixing.

Thereupon, Bhatia and Ritchie's theory provides wider views of the reason for code-mixing. This theory does not base the analysis on individual mixing, but rather the whole data which represent each factor. This theory reveals the personal, situational, socio-psychological, and linguistic factors of code-mixing performed by bilinguals.

The subject of this research is based on the discourse collected from a podcast whose participants are bilinguals of Bahasa Indonesia and English. The number of data derived from the conversation reaches 172 data which is fertile for code-mixing analysis.

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