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AN ANALYSIS OF THE TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF AGNEZ MO'S CODE-MIXING ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST

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Abstrak

Campur kode kini banyak digunakan di media sosial karena perkembangan dari waktu ke waktu. Khususnya tokoh masyarakat yang memanfaatkan campur kode untuk mendapatkan gengsi. Analisis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan fungsi campur kode Agnez Mo pada podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Analisis data ini menggunakan teori Muysken dan McKay dan penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber datanya berupa transkripsi pidato Agnez Mo di podcast Deddy Corbuzier, dan objek penelitiannya adalah jenis dan fungsi pidato. Analisis data menggunakan beberapa teknik yaitu: mengklasifikasikan, menafsirkan, dan membuat kesimpulan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan jenis campur kode yaitu penyisipan 2 data, pergantian 2 data, dan leksikalisasi kongruen 2 data. Kemudian fungsi campur kode dengan penandaan identitas sebanyak 2 data, stilistika sebanyak 1 data dan sosio ekspresif sebanyak 4 data. Ini bisa menjadi gaya karena kebiasaan. Campur kode juga digunakan ketika membuat lelucon. Dan yang terakhir adalah mengekspresikan emosi seseorang. Peneliti hanya mengambil sedikit contoh data dari banyaknya data, karena hampir semuanya mempunyai pola yang sama.

Kata kunci: Campur kode Agnez Mo, tipe dan fungsi, Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

Abstract

Code-mixing is now widely used in social media because of developments over time. Especially public figures, use Code-mixing to gain prestige. This analysis aims to find out the types and functions of Agnez Mo's Code-mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. This data analysis uses Muysken's and McKay's theory and the author uses qualitative descriptive methods. The data source consists of a transcription of Agnez Mo's speech on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, and the object of this research is the type and function of speech. Data analysis uses several techniques, namely: classifying, interpreting, and making conclusions. The result of the analysis shows the type of Code-mixing they are insertion had the 2 data, alternation of 2 data, and congruent lexicalization 2 data. Then, the function of Code-mixing with identity marking is 2 data, stylistic is 1 data and Socio-expressive is 4 data. It can become a style out of habit. Code-mixing is also used when making a joke. And the last thing is to express one's emotions. The researcher only took a few examples of data from the large amount of data, because almost all of them had the same pattern.

Key terms: Agnez Mo Code-mixing, the types dan function, Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

1. INTRODUCTION

In this era of globalization, many people use more than one language to communicate. Language is a tool used by humans to convey their words, feelings, and thoughts into communication. The use of appropriate language in society is very important. The message will be conveyed by listeners or people in society, and efforts will be made according to its acceptance because it

minimizes misunderstandings. A person who can speak more than one language is called a "bilingual". A bilingual is someone who masters two languages and knows the language structure between these languages. Someone who lives in a bilingual area usually uses more than one language in daily communication. People like to mix their mother tongue with other languages like English. Bilingualism is a phenomenon that

occurs throughout the world. The phenomenon of bilingualism occurs a lot. This is caused by several factors, including, the existence of language contact, the availability of languages that coexist, foreign language education, and employment. It can be said that being a bilingual is a need to communicate. Additionally, the way a bilingual speaks depends on the situation.

The aim of using two languages or more than two languages is to build good communication based on many factors in communication, such as social context, topic, and certain communication functions, and in some cases being bilingual can be regarded as a prestigious skill. Sometimes people mix their native language with a foreign language such as Indonesian-English in daily conversations, this is called code-mixing. Most of the use of code-mixing occurs in the speech of the younger generation and from community figures such as celebrities. By mixing the codes, people will look more prestigious and well-educated. For example, Agnez Mo an Indonesian singer, uses Indonesian-English and mixes it into her daily conversation in Indonesia. It can be seen from her videos on the internet or television.

The code-mixing phenomenon not only happens in daily conversations. It is but also occur in other media, such as social media, like podcasts on the internet. Social media is a place for someone to express their feelings, whether they are happy, annoyed or sad, and so on. It all depends on the social media user. Social media provides followers and follows with which users can interact. They can also write comments or like posts. Now, social media provides various types of contemporary features, so that social media users know what is currently popular on social media. Social media allows us to do various things because we can communicate without having to meet face to face or even having never met. Podcasts are audio recordings that everyone can enjoy via the internet, unlike radio broadcasts which must be broadcast live on a certain frequency. However, podcasts can be played at any time and listened to via various existing electronic devices. In this research, researchers found

that the podcast that was used as an object was a multi-host type podcast, where the podcast has more than one host. The goal of a multi-host podcast is to present discussions with a variety of opinions and perspectives, thereby enriching the conversation and making it more interesting.

Deddy Corbuzier on his podcast, interviewed Agnez Mo on February 20, 2021, entitled "AGNEZ MO.. MANTAN KU TER.. Deddy Corbuzier Podcast" and it reached 10 million viewers since its released date until this research occurred on February 1, 2024. In this podcast, Agnez Mo used Indonesian and inserted English as code-mixing. Agnez Mo used code-mixing which made it look impressive and prestigious. So Agnez Mo used English to express her speech and that can be used as an object for this research. Agnez Monica is also the highest-paid singer in Indonesia. Agnez Monica has 32.1 million verified followers on her Instagram social media. Therefore, this video is in great demand by viewers on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast.

Based on this explanation, researchers focused on the process of mixing words called code-mixing. Agnez Mo often does this. Therefore, researchers are interested in doing this by research entitled "An Analysis of the Types and Functions of Agnez Mo's Code-Mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast" as research.

The researcher formulates the problem formulations: What are the types of Agnez Mo's code-mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast? Therefore, from the problem above, the purpose of this research is to find out the types of Agnez Mo's code-mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast.

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

2.1 Previous Research

Researchers took five examples of previous journals as a guide and support for the theories used. First, a journal article titled "The Study Of Code-Mixing On Melaney Ricardo's Video YouTube Channel: Sociolinguistics Approach" was written by Julita Br Siahaan (2020). This research

examines the types of code-mixing and the dominant code-mixing categories used by Melaney's speech in her videos. Second, a journal article titled "Code Mixing And Code Switching In "Layangan Putus" Series: A Sociolinguistic Study" was written by Dini Nurlailla Fadillah (2022). This research examines sociolinguistics in the use of code-mixing and code-switching. This research attempts to identify the various types of code-mixing and code-switching that occur in each episode of the series "Layangan Putus". Third, a journal article titled "Code Mixing On Youtube Channel The Connell Twins: A Sociolinguistics Perspective" was written by Nindya Destriana Putri (2020). This research examines how to find types of code-mixing and the reasons why code-mixing is used in the YouTube channel videos belonging to The Connell Twins. Fourth, a journal article titled "An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Social Media (Twitter)" was written by Cindy Nabila (2022). The study aimed to identify the patterns and purposes of Indonesian-English code-mixing on this platform. Fifth, a journal article titled "The Sociolinguistics Study On The Use Of Code Mixing In Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Channel Video" was written by Zul Astri (2020). This research focuses on the types of code-mixing that appear in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube videos.

2.2 Theoretical

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. According to (Hudson, 1996), sociolinguistics is the science that studies language about society, while sociology of language is the science that studies society about language. In other words, sociolinguistics studies language and society to recognize how many variations there are. One of the materials is code-mixing.

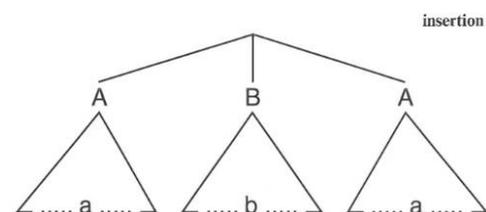
According to Muysken (2000:1), Code-mixing refers to the presence of words and grammar from two different languages within a single sentence. Code-mixing is a mixture of one language into another language carried out by speakers in a communication. Code-mixing is a component of a language that is carried out

by a speaker when using another language. A piece of language refers to words or phrases in one language that are mixed into another language. Muysken (2000:3-4), the intra-sentence code mixing patterns found are often very different from each other. Code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features of two languages appear in one sentence. There is sometimes confusion regarding the type of code-mixing below:

1. Insertion

Approaches that depart from the notion of insertion [(Muysken (2000:3) quoted for associated with Myers-Scotton)] interpret constraints in terms of inherent characteristics of a particular base or primary structure. In this perspective, code mixing is equated with borrowing, which is integrating lexical categories or external phrases into an existing structure. The differences lie mainly in the scale and nature of the elements included, such as single nouns versus noun phrases. Following the tree diagram of the structural interpretation of insertion:

Picture 2.1 The pattern of code-mixing insertion



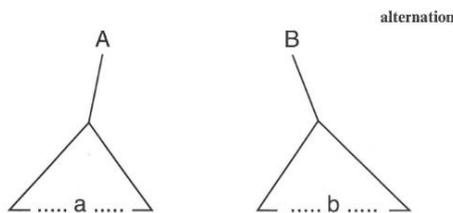
In this situation, a single constituent B (with words b from the same language) is inserted into a structure defined by language A, with words A from that language. Insertion is frequent in colonial settings and recent migrant communities, where there is a considerable asymmetry in the speakers proficiency in the two languages. A language dominance shift, e.g. between the first and third generation in an immigrant setting, may be reflected in a shift in the directionality of the insertion of elements: from insertion into the language of the country of origin to the

presence of originally native items in the language of the host country.

2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation [(Muysken (2000:3) quoted for associated with Poplack)] view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective, code-mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns or utterances. The following structural interpretation of alternation:

Picture 2.2 The pattern of code-mixing alternation

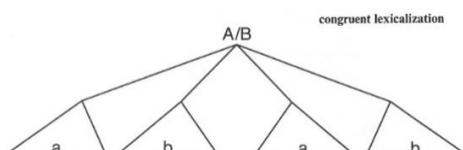


In this situation, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by a constituent from language B (with words from that language). The language of the constituent dominating A and B is unspecified. The phenomenon of alternation is very common in established bilingual communities where language separation is common, although it also occurs in many other communities. This is a form of code-mixing that occurs frequently and is relatively not structurally disturbing.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is another type of Muysken's typology means "a largely (but not necessarily completely) shared structural lexicalized by elements from either language" The Following structural interpretation of congruent lexicalization:

Picture 2.3 The pattern of code-mixing congruent lexicalization



In this situation, the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages A and b are inserted more or less randomly. Agreement in lexical choice may be particularly associated with second-generation migrant communities, the dialect or standard continuum, the post-creole continuum, and bilingual individuals speaking closely related languages of similar status, without a clear history of language division.

2.3 Theory of Code-mixing Functions

According to McKay, S. L., & Hornberger, N. H (1996:58-59), states that there are some functions of code-mixing, as follows:

1. Identity Marking

Identity marking is a linguistic tool used to signify the unique characteristics of an entity, enabling speakers to highlight specific identities. For instance, each country globally possesses distinct attributes such as culture, religion, language, nationality, trade, science, technology, and power. These features serve to differentiate one country from another, emphasizing their individuality on the world stage.

2. Strategy of Neutrality

The strategy of neutrality is employed to mitigate the potential miscommunication that can arise from language that might convey an unintended message. In daily interactions, people often make errors in their speech, sometimes sending the wrong message. By utilizing code-mixing, speakers can navigate these misunderstandings more effectively, preventing potential misuse or confusion between the speaker and the listener.

3. Stylistic

Stylistic sometimes adopt specific styles to create various effects within their communication. Much like code-mixing, they can select congruent words that best convey their ideas and emotions, making their speech more engaging and attention-grabbing for the listener. This stylistic variation enhances the

expressiveness and clarity of their communication.

4. Serves important socio-cultural and textual

It acts as a marker of personality types and is particularly relevant to complex communities. This method of communication helps delineate an individual's role within their society or community type. How communication occurs within a community can differ markedly from interactions with those outside of it.

5. Socio-expressive

This feature highlights the freedom communities have to express their feelings through code-mixing. In various contexts, community members can use this linguistic tool to convey a range of emotions, from seriousness to playfulness, or from joy to sadness. This flexibility allows for a richer, more nuanced expression of emotions and attitudes within the community.

In this research, researchers used Muysken and McKay as grand theories in their research. Muysken is a code-mixing type of data function theory and McKay is a code-mixing function theory because Muysken does not have a clear function theory while McKay has a clear function theory. Researchers do not use McKay's theory for this type of code-mixing because Muysken's theory is better for this type of code-mixing. Therefore, researchers use Muysken's theory for types and McKay's theory for code-mixing functions.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research uses an objective approach. This research is descriptive qualitative because the data is in the form of words or phrases, and is not numerical. The author's research results contain evidence in the form of transcription. According to Ramdhan (2021:6-7), descriptive research describes research results. Descriptive research is generally used in various fields, including psychology, sociology, education, and health sciences. This

helps researchers gain insight into population characteristics, social phenomena, and behavioral patterns, thus providing a basis for future research or interventions. This research aims to provide an overview, explanation, and validation of the phenomenon studied. Qualitative research data can be interpreted as data presented in the form of words, sentences, expressions, narratives, and images. Then, qualitative research provides a comprehensive framework for investigating human behavior and social phenomena, thereby offering valuable insights that quantitative methods may not fully capture.

The data sample in this research will be taken from a podcast on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel entitled "AGNEZ MO..MANTAN KU TER.. Deddy Corbuzier podcast". Agnez Mo mostly spoke Indonesian with interesting English words in her conversations.

In the data collection method, the researcher used Agnez Mo's speech on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The data was taken from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Then, the researcher made a transcript of it. The next step is to search the code-mixing types and functions of code-mixing in Agnez Mo's speech. Finally, the results of the code-mixing analysis found in Agnez Mo's speech were concluded. The author uses a descriptive qualitative data analysis method it will be analyzed as follows: (1) Classifying the type of code-mixing and interpreting them, (2) Classifying the functions of code-mixing and interpreting them, (3) Making the conclusion based on the code-mixing analysis.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Type of Agnez Mo Code-Mixing

This subchapter will analyze the research questions about the types of code-mixing used by Agnez Mo. The words in bold and italics are part of the code-mixing using Muysken's theory.

1. Insertion Type

The data analyzed below is a code-mixing Insertion.

Data 6

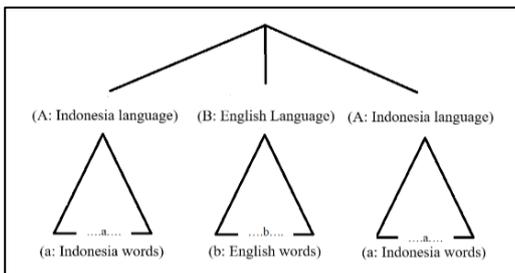
Transcription: Jadi nya makan nya yang

sebenarnya asli nya cuma beda berapa tahun ya kan, lima enam tahun *and then, people think that* oh ya ini lima belas tahun nih bedanya gitu.

Time of Podcast: 2:16

Based on the data 6 above, a single constituent English word "*and then, people think that*" is inserted into a structure defined by Indonesian words "*jadi nya maka nya yang sebenarnya asli nya cuma beda berapa tahun ya kan, lima enam tahun*" at the beginning, and "*oh ya ini lima belas tahun nih bedanya gitu*" at the end, with words from that language. Following the tree diagram of the structural interpretation of insertion:

Picture 4.1 The pattern of code-mixing insertion



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is Indonesian and (B) uppercase is English. (a and b) lowercase is a words in the speech. The first started by (a) Indonesian words "*jadi nya maka nya yang sebenarnya asli nya cuma beda berapa tahun ya kan, lima enam tahun*" and then followed by (b) English words as code-mixing "*and then, people think that*", then ended with (a) Indonesian words "*oh ya ini lima belas tahun nih bedanya gitu*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as insertion because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B)-Indonesian (A) or A-B-A.

Data 13

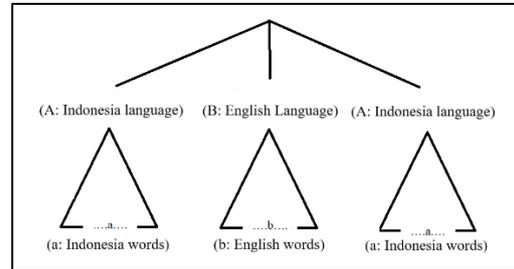
Transcription: Karena waktu itu ee... *imagine rehearsal-nya* waktu itu lama banget-kan.

Time of Podcast: 4:17

Based on the data 13 above, a single constituent English words "*imagine rehearsal nya*" is inserted into a structure defined by Indonesian words "*Karena waktu itu ee...*" at the beginning, and "*waktu itu lama banget kan*" at the end, with words from that

language. Following the tree diagram of the structural interpretation of insertion:

Picture 4.2 The pattern of code-mixing insertion



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is Indonesian and (B) uppercase is English. (a and b) lowercase is a word in the speech. The first started with (a) Indonesian words "*Karena waktu itu ee...*" and then followed by (b) English words as code-mixing "*imagine rehearsal nya*", then ended with (a) Indonesian words "*waktu itu lama banget kan*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as insertion because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B)-Indonesian (A) or A-B-A.

2. Alternation Type

The data analyzed below is a type of code-mixing Alternation.

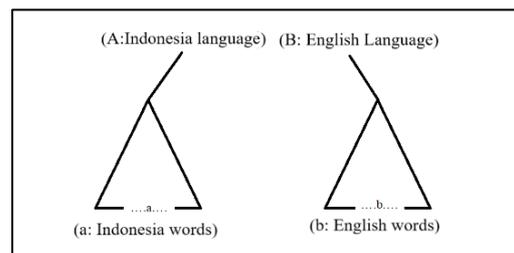
Data 1

Transcription: Tapi, tapi beneran loh *like when we first met*

Time of podcast: 0:45

Based on the data 1 above, a constituent from Indonesian words "*Tapi, tapi beneran loh*" is followed by a constituent from English words "*like when we first met*". The language of the constituent dominating Indonesian and English is unspecified. The following structural interpretation of alternation:

Picture 4.16 The pattern of code-mixing alternation



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is Indonesian and (B) uppercase is English. (a and b) lowercase is a words in the speech. The first phrase started with (a) Indonesian words "*Tapi, tapi beneran loh*" and ended with (b) English words as a code-mixing "*like when we first met*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as alternation because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B) or A-B.

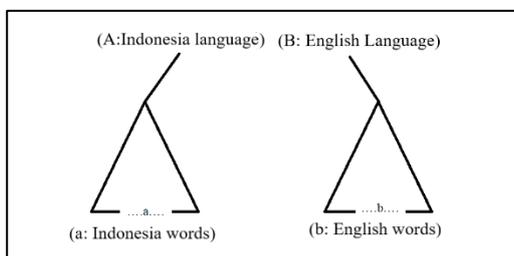
Data 4

Transcription: Ya karena, maksud gua kan secara umur memang *I was young*.

Time of Podcast: 1:43

Based on the data above 4, a constituent from Indonesian words "*Ya, karena maksud gua kan secara umur memang*" is followed by a constituent from English words "*I was young*". The language of the constituent dominating Indonesian and English is unspecified. The following structural interpretation of alternation:

Picture 4.17 The pattern of code-mixing alternation



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is Indonesian and (B) uppercase is English. (a and b) lowercase is a words in the speech. The first started with (a) Indonesian words "*ya, karena maksud gua kan secara umur memang*" and ended with (b) English words as a code-mixing "*I was young*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as alternation because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B) or A-B.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

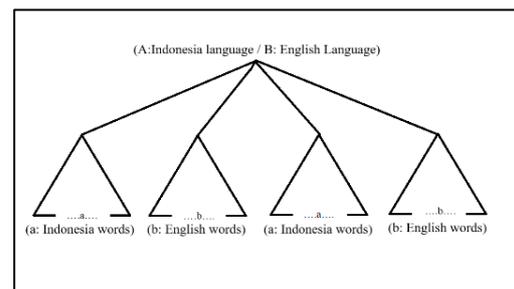
Data 9

Transcription: Eh tapi, ok gini *if you want to go there*, kita pacaran hampir 3 tahun *right*

Time of Podcast: 3:10

Based on the data 9 above, the grammatical structure is shared by languages Indonesian words "*Eh tapi, ok gini*" and "*kita pacaran hampir 3 tahun*" and English "*if you want to go there*" and "*right*", and words from both languages Indonesian and English are inserted more or less randomly. The Following structural interpretation of congruent lexicalization:

Picture 4.29 The pattern of code-mixing congruent lexicalization



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is English and (B) uppercase is Indonesian. (b and a) lowercase is a words in the speech. The first phrase started with (a) Indonesian words "*Eh tapi, ok gini*", then followed by (b) English words as code-mixing "*if you want to go there*", next continued by (a) Indonesian words as code-mixing "*kita pacaran hamper 3 tahun*", then ended by (b) English words "*right*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as congruent lexicalization because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B)-Indonesian (A)-English (B) or A-B-A-B.

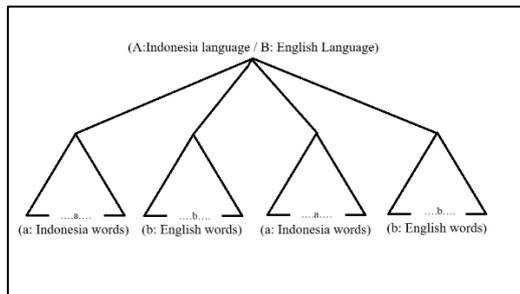
Data 17

Transcription: Waktu itu akhirnya kita **connect** karena, kita ngobrolin hal yang maksudnya **is about life**.

Time of Podcast: 5:36

Based on the data 17 above, the grammatical structure is shared by languages Indonesian words "*Waktu itu akhirnya kita*" and "*karena, kita ngobrolin hal yang maksudnya*" and English "*connect*" and "*is about life*", and words from both languages Indonesian and English are inserted more or less randomly. The Following structural interpretation of congruent lexicalization:

Picture 4.29 The pattern of code-mixing congruent lexicalization



The explanation from the picture above is that (A) uppercase is English and (B) uppercase is Indonesian. (b and a) lowercase is a words in the speech. The first phrase started with (a) Indonesian words " *Waktu itu akhirnya kita* ", then followed by (b) English words as code-mixing " *connect* ", next continued by (a) Indonesian words as code-mixing "*karena, kita ngobrolin hal yang maksudnya* ", then ended by (b) English words "*is about life*". This type of code-mixing can be categorized as congruent lexicalization because it has the pattern of Indonesian (A)-English (B)-Indonesian (A)-English (B) or A-B-A-B.

4.1. Function of Agnez Mo Code-mixing

This subchapter will analyze the research questions about the function of code mixing used by Agnez Mo. The words in bold and italics are part of the code-mixing using Muysken's theory and the function will be analyzed using McKay's theory.

1. Identity Marking Function

Data 9

Transcription: Eh tapi, ok gini **if you want to go there**, kita pacaran hampir 3 tahun **right**

Time of Podcast: 3:10

Based on the data 9 above, the grammatical structure is shared by languages Indonesian words "*Eh tapi, ok gini*" and "*kita pacaran hampir 3 tahun*" and English "*if you want to go there*" and "*right*", and words from both languages Indonesian and English are inserted more or less randomly. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as congruent lexicalization. In this speech, Agnez Mo still emphasizes the same as the others, however, this part is accompanied by emotion and of course expression. The function of code-mixing can be categorized as identity marking and socio-expressive because Agnez Mo and

Deddy are telling their past love story. As in McKay's theory, identity marking is used to indicate the unique attributes of something, allowing the speaker to signal a particular type of identity. Then socio-expressive shows that people are free to express their feelings using code-mixing. Agnez Mo has a normal expression but gives a slightly questioning expression and wants to be answered.

Data 13

Transcription: Karena waktu itu ee... **imagine rehearsal-nya** waktu itu lama banget-kan.

Time of Podcast: 4:17

Based on the data 13 above, a single constituent English words "*imagine rehearsal-nya*" is inserted into a structure defined by Indonesian words "*Karena waktu itu ee...*" at the beginning, and "*waktu itu lama banget kan*" at the end, with words a from that language. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as insertion. This code-mixing falls into the category of identity marking because Agnez Mo is an international singer who also uses English for her expressions when in any country, likewise when in Indonesia she is bilingual because of her habit of using English.

2. Strategy of Neutrality Function

3. Stylistic Function

Data 6

Transcription: Jadi nya makan nya yang sebener nya asli nya cuman beda berapa tahun ya kan, lima enam tahun **and then, people think that** oh ya ini lima belas tahun nih beda nya gitu.

Time of Podcast: 2:16

Based on the data 6 above, a single constituent English words "*and then, people think that*" is inserted into a structure defined by Indonesian words "*jadi-nya maka-nya yang sebenarnya asli-nya cuman beda berapa tahun ya kan, lima enam tahun*" at the beginning, and "*oh ya ini lima belas tahun nih beda nya gitu*" at the end, with words a from that language. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as insertion. This code-mixing provides emphasis and the function of the data can be categorized as stylistic because,

Agnez Mo conveys her speech with mixed codes in her expressions so that people think what she thinks them as stated in McKay's theory which shows that stylistics is a speaker who uses a certain style to create a different style. As with code-mixing, speakers can choose suitable words to convey their ideas and feelings. It makes the listener interested and attracts attention. Agnez Mo always mixes the code if there is a conversation that is considered as a personal reason or an intimate and then she will emphasize it.

4. Serves Important Socio-cultural and Textual Function

5. Socio-Expressive Function

Data 1

Transcription: Tapi, tapi beneran loh *like when we first met*

Time of podcast: 0:45

Based on the data 1 above, a constituent from the Indonesian words "*Tapi, tapi beneran loh*" is followed by a constituent from English words "*like when we first met*". The language of the constituent dominating Indonesian and English is unspecified. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as alternation. This Agnez Mo speech confirms Deddy's speech as an interlocutor about their past story. The function of this code-mixing can be categorized as socio-expressive because, the socio-expressive function according to McKay, function shows that society is free to express its feelings by using code-mixing. In certain situations, they can do so convey seriousness or joking, happy or sad, and so on. Agnez Mo mixed English in her speech to emphasize the statement when they first met. This expression emphasizes that there is a personal statement as if they are the ones Agnez Mo and Deddy who understood the story.

Data 4

Transcription: Ya karena, maksud gua kan secara umur memang *I was young*.

Time of Podcast: 1:43

Based on the data above 4, a constituent from the Indonesian words "*Ya, karena maksud gua kan secara umur memang*" is followed by a constituent from the English words "*I was young*". The language of the constituent

dominating Indonesian and English is unspecified. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as alternation. The function of the data can be categorized as socio-expressive because this speech emphasizes the expression that Agnez Mo was still young at the time. Following McKay's socio-expressive theory, he is free to express his feelings using code mixing. In certain situations, they can convey seriousness or joking, happy or sad, and so on.

Data 9

Transcription: Eh tapi, ok gini **if you want to go there**, kita pacaran hampir 3 tahun **right**

Time of Podcast: 3:10

Based on the data 9 above, the grammatical structure is shared by languages Indonesian words "*Eh tapi, ok gini*" and "*kita pacaran hamper 3 tahun*" and English "*if you want to go there*" and "*right*", and words from both languages Indonesian and English are inserted more or less randomly. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as congruent lexicalization. In this speech, Agnez Mo still emphasizes the same as the others, however, this part is accompanied by emotion and of course expression. The function of code-mixing can be categorized as identity marking and socio-expressive because Agnez Mo and Deddy are telling their past love story. As in McKay's theory, identity marking is used to indicate the unique attributes of something, allowing the speaker to signal a particular type of identity. Then socio-expressive shows that people are free to express their feelings using code-mixing.

Data 17

Transcription: Waktu itu akhirnya kita **connect** karena, kita ngobrolin hal yang maksudnya **is about life**.

Time of Podcast: 5:36

Based on the data 17 above, the grammatical structure is shared by languages Indonesian words "*Waktu itu akhirnya kita*" and "*karena, kita ngobrolin hal yang maksud nya*" and English "*connect*" and "*is about life*", and words from both languages Indonesian and English are inserted more or less randomly. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as congruent lexicalization. In this speech, code-mixing is done as a form of

emphasis and emotion because it discusses a feeling that is shared and concerns life, then the function of code-mixing as a socio-expressive. In theory, it shows that people are free to express their feelings using code-mixing.

5. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that code mixing can be done by anyone, either by speaking more than

one language and mixing the languages. Therefore, code mixing such as Agnez Mo's speech is interesting to study. Agnez Mo uses code mixing in her speech by using various types of code mixing, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization which are accompanied by their functions. This study takes one by one the code mixing data used by Agnez Mo in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast.

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