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AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN NET TV TALK SHOW PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT: This research intended to find out the types and the functions of code-mixing in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances in "Ini Talk Show" Net Tv Talk Show Program. This research analyzed the types and the functions of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. In conducting this research, the researchers used qualitative design with content analysis because the data were collected from document, in form of words with the text as an instrument. The researchers used two videos selected that has been uploaded by youtube account chanel Net Tv to be analyzed. The researchers analyzed the types of code-mixing with Suwito's theory. While for the functions the researchers used Hoffman's theory.This research finding showed that there were the types and the functions found in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. The types of code-mixing were of Insertion of Word is 69 %, the types of Insertion of Phrase is 7.7 %, The types of Insertion of Hybrid 7.7 %, The types of Insertion of Word Reduplication is 4%, The types of Insertion of Clause is 7.7%, and the last is The types of Insertion of Idiom is 4%. The dominant types of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Insertion of Word, while for the functions of code-mixing were Talking about particular topic is 77%, the functions of Being emphatic about something is 11%, the functions of Repetition used for clarification is 4%, and the last is the functions of Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor is 8%. The dominant functions of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Talking about particular topic.

KEYWORDS: *Code, mixing, sociolinguistics*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability possessed by every human being to communicate, interact, and express feelings or thoughts with other humans by using words, motion or symbols. According to Sapir (1921) in Herman (2016:1), by language human beings can take an interaction to each other, they can understand what they are talking. Language is purely human and non - instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily symbols. Herman and Silalahi (2020) in Thao and Herman (2020:23) also added that language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication. From the definition above, it can be said that language is used by people to express their thoughts, feelings, ideas, and experiences toward others. Language cannot be separated from human society because language plays an important role in people's lives. We can see it from human daily activities that never stop to communicate with each other. When talking about language and society, in linguistic studies which study the language is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 2013:1).

Sociolinguistics discussed about language and society. It means that it was learned about the relationship between language and society. One of sociolinguistic phenomena which occur was bilingual or multilingual in society. Bilinguals and multilingual are familiar with the phenomena called code switching and code mixing, because people use more than one language. They switch or mix one language to another language.

Indonesia as a multilingual society has many languages that are used to communicate both regional languages, Indonesian and foreign languages. In Indonesia, this mixing-code is often present in situations where people are talking; mixed are Indonesian and regional languages.

But nowadays, many people use language by mixing two languages to communicate. The most common is mixing Indonesian and English. Both are among teenagers, adults, parents, Indonesian celebrities

and even on a TV program. There are some reasons why bilingual and multilingual people switch or mix their language when it comes to communicate with others. The researchers state three general reasons, first it is difficult to looking for equivalent words in Indonesian, which are still relatively young compared to English. The proof is that many English terms are Indonesianized because there is no equivalent. This makes it easier for some people to express their meaning in English. And then, there are more and more schools with international or national curricula that in their daily lives students use English both in lessons and in social interactions at school and finally is follow the trend so as not to be outdated.

The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing has become a trend or style of speech in society, especially among young people. They often used code-switching and code-mixing with their words both in daily conversations and on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and even YouTube. This phenomenon also appears in famous celebrities in Indonesia, namely Cinta Laura Khiel. In one of the videos uploaded on YouTube account by "INI TALK SHOW" program on NET TV, which at that time invited Cinta Laura Khiel as a guest, the researchers saw that in the video most of Cinta Laura Khiel used code-mixing when speaking.

For example :

> "***I don't know***, aku belum punya ***plan*** untuk itu kalau ***holiday*** pasti selalu kesini, tapi kalau untuk hidup ***in a long term*** keknya di Amerika dulu dan kalau ambil S3 juga keknya bakal di Amerika atau di Inggris jadi untuk sekarang keknya ***future*** aku di sana tapi ***who knows*** kita gak pernah tau mungkin suatu hari nanti bakal tinggal disini lagi."

In that utterance, Cinta is speaking both Indonesian and English. That utterance is contained code-mixing phenomenon. It is because there are some insertions of words within Indonesian sentences.

In this case, the researchers found that there is previous studies that focus on code-mixing, namely Ivana (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used By English Teachers in Teaching Learning Process at Mas Pab 2 Helvetia". There are three problems which are going to answer here. First problem is the types of code mixing, second the most dominant type of code mixing and the third is the reason of used the dominant type of code mixing. This research used Hoffman's theory about types of code mixing. Meanwhile for the reason, this research used Nababan's theory. The result of this study is there were three types of code mixing that used by English teachers in teaching learning process. There were Intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing and involving change of pronunciation. And then the researchers found the dominant type that used by English teachers in teaching learning process was Intra sentential code mixing. There were 170 utterances involved intra sentential code mixing, meanwhile for the intra lexical code mixing there were 12 utterances and 14 utterances included involving change of pronunciation. And finally based on the result of interviewing, the researchers have found the teachers reason of using code mixing. The reasons of the teachers used code mixing in teaching learning process were situation and lack of vocabulary.

Different from previous research, on this research the researchers used Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances as the object of analysis. And there are two problems that is type of code-mixing and the function of code-mixing. And the theory that the researchers used for type of code-mixing is Suwito's theory meanwhile the function is Hoffman's theory. Besides that, not only discuss the type of code-mixing the researchers also discuss a new problem, namely the function of code-mixing that was not discussed by previous researchers. So this research entitled "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used in Ini Talk Show Program on Net TV".

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A.   Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of science that have a very close relationship. Then to be discussed about sociolinguistics, must first be understood about sociology and linguistics. About sociology there have been many restrictions made by sociologists which varies greatly. In essence sociology is an objective study and scientific about humans in society and about institutions and social processes that exist in the community. Sociology tries to understand how the community happened, continued and persisted (Chaer and Agustina, 2010:2).

Thus it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a blend of the science of sociology and linguistics whose object of study is language relates to the use of the language of the people who interact or communicate. Sociolinguistics connects language with factors social in society.

The benefits of sociolinguistics for life are numerous, because of language as human verbal communication tools, of course, have certain rules within its use. We can use sociolinguistic knowledge in communication or interacting. Sociolinguistics will give us guidance in communicate by showing what language, language variety or style is we must use if we talk to certain people.

According to Holmes (2013:1), sociolinguistic is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned

with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

Actually there are still many expert opinions that say the definition of sociolinguistics, such as:

1. Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives – how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language (Wardhaugh &Fuller, 2015:1).
2. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of study that studies language about the use of that language in society. (Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p.2).
3. Sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as asocial and cultural phenomenon. (Trudgill, 1974 in Yuliana*et al*, 2015:48).

Based on the quotations above the researchers conclude that sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to the use of language itself in society.

B. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism relates to the use of a speaker's two languages in communication activities. To be able to use two languages, surely one must master both languages. Speakers who use two languages are called bilingual.

There are several definitions of bilingualism even though essentially same, such as Scotton (2006:2) said that bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Usually the speakers' mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, too – speaking more than two languages. Then, Nababan (1993:27) in Liasari(2015:11) said that if we see someone using two languages in association with others, he is bilingual in the sense that he is implementing bilingualism which we will call bilingualism. So, bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interactions with others. Still in the same definition Srockwell (2003:12) said that an individual's ability to speak more than one language it's called bilingual or multilingual.

And also Chaer and Agustina (2010:84) added that the term bilingualism (English: bilingualism) in Indonesian is also called kedwibahasaan. From the term it can be understood literally what is meant by bilingualism, namely with regard to the use of two languages or two language codes.

Slightly different from bilingualism, multilingualism is defined by the use of more language than bilingualism. Multilingualism refers more to the description of a speaker who masters more than two languages, can be three languages, or four, even five languages at a time. Its use is almost the same as bilingualism, which is to know when and where a language will be used. Multilingualism is regarding the use of state of more than two languages by a speaker when communicating with others in turn (Chaer & Agustina, 2010:112). Multilingualism is the act of using many languages by individuals or society. In the world there are more people who are multilingual than monolingual. Multilingualism is one of the social phenomena caused by the influence of globalization and cultural openness. Because there is the ease of access to information facilitated by the Internet, more and more people are exposed to various types of languages. Based on the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that bilingual is education that uses two languages as a medium in the learning process.

From some of the bilingual definitions above, it can be concluded that bilingualism and multilingualism is the use of two languages by speakers in interactions with speakers of other languages.

C. Codes

Wardhaugh and Janet (2015:3) states that when two or more people communicate with each other, we call the system they use a code.

Srockwell (2003:11) said that an individual might choose to speak in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style (let's use the general term code to cover all of these varieties) on different occasions and for diferent purposes. The choice of code can be used to claim in-group identity with other speakers.

Richards in his dictionary also said that the code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety, or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the others. People also use "code" when they want to stress the uses of a language or language variety in a particular community.

Meanwhile according to Saragih (1997:9) in Sihite (2016:6), when speakers speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their idea or feeling. In this case, code is a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety.

Based on explanation above, it can be conclude that code can be said as the key of someone when He or She wants to change from one language to another language that He or She uses in communication.

D. Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one languages in the conversation of his or her in daily life. People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch (Holmes, 2013:35).

In sociolinguistics theory from a book entitled *"Sosilinguistik (Perkenalan Awal)"*by Chaer and Agustina (2010:107), Apple (1976:79) defines code switching as the phenomenon of language use changing because of the chance of situation. Still in their book, Hymes (1875:103) said that the code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more language, varieties of language or events speech styles.

Wardhaugh (2006:101) states that code switching is a situation when people are usually select a particular code whenever they choose to speak and also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process. Then, Trousdale (2010:97) said that code-switching is a term used to describe the linguistic situation where a speaker will alternate between two varieties (or codes) in conversation with others who have a similar linguistic repertoire.

E. Types of Code switching

Wardhaugh (2015:97) defines two types of the code switching there are situational and metorical code switching.

1. Situational code-switching

Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the speakers find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one (Wardhaugh, 2015:98).Situational code switching is code switching that occurs based on a situation where the speakers realize that they speak a certain language in one situation and another language in another situation. In this code switching there was no change in topic.

2. Metaphorical code-switching

Metaphorical code switching is code switching that occurs if there is a change of topic (Wardhaugh, 2015:98). For example, alex and sam are office mates, initially they used a variety of official Indonesian languages, after the office business talks were over, they then changed the topic of conversation about one of their friends. This happened along with the language changes they made using a foreign language. Incidentally Rudi and Tony have the same language knowledge and can communicate using these foreign languages. This example explains how code switching occurs in a conversation situation. This type of code switching only happens if the speaker who initially only talks about work matters using a variety of official languages and seems stiff then turns into a more relaxed atmosphere, when the topic changes.

F. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a phenomena that usually occurs in bilingual society. Whenthe people understand two or more languages, they are capable of changing the code. And this phenomenonhas become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

Hamers and Blanc (2000:41) in Aziz *et al* (2019:199)said that code mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language. Yee Ho (2007) in Gunawan and Suparti (2018:67)also said that code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/ written text. In addition Hudson (1996:53) in Fanani and Ma'u (2018:69) propose that code-mixing refers to the mixture between two different codes in a sentence that symbolizes the uncertainty upon which code that should be used at best. The activity of using two or more codes is called code mixing.　　Other definition is added by Suwito (1985:75) in Liasari(2015:14) that code mixing employs two or more languages by means of inserting the elements of a language to another which is consistently used.

Thelander (1976:103) in Chaer and Agustina (2010:115) also said that if in a speech event a transition occurs from one language clause to another language clause, then the event that occurs is code switching. In line with that, Fasold (1984) also said that if someone uses a word or phrase from a language, he has mixed code.

G. Type of Code-Mixing

Muysken (2000) in Claros and Isharyanti (2009:69) defines three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In his view, insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another.

Insertional Code-Mixing is the constraint in the terms of structural properties of some base or matrix structure. The process of Code-Mixing is conceived as something skin to borrowing ant the insertion of an

lexical or phrase category into a given structure. The difference is simply the size and type of elements: inserted-noun, adjective, and verb.

Example of insertion (Indonesian/English):

B: Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.
        (It depends on the team and on the event.)

Alternation Code-Mixing is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibilty or equivalence of the language involved at the mix point and clause. Alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level (Muysken, 2000).Example of alternation (English/Indone 41)

B: I mean, ganti ke kalimat laen.
(I mean, change it to another sentence.)

Congruent lexicalization Code-Mixing is the influence of dialect within langue use congruent lexicalization, which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000).

Congruent lexicalization (Indonesian/English)

B: Software gua buat convert file wav jadi mp3 gua uda expired.
(My software for converting wav files to mp3s has expired.)

Meanwhile, according to Hoffman (1991) in Sukrisna (2019:23)there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

1.   Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia-English:

A: Besok saya ada final examination, mata kuliah Miss. Isti. (Tomorrow I will face final examination it is Miss Isti's subject)

B: Ehmm. Ya kamu harus study hard, supaya nilai kamu bagus. (Ehmm. You should study hard in order your score will be good)

2.   Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesia-English:

Sobari: Wahyu, kamu sudah menge-save nomer Whatsapp Saya belum? (Wahyu, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

Wahyu: Belum Sobari, kamu juga belum nge-follow Instagram Saya. (Not yet Sobari, You do not follow my Instagram yet, too)

3.   Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word of "hello" is said "halo" or the word "television" is said "televisi". This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation.

And Suwito in Sihite (2016:14) states that there are 6 kinds of CM according to the linguistics elements. The first is the insertion of word, second is the insertion of phrases, the third is the insertion of hybrid, the forth is the insertion of word reduplication, next the insertion of idiom and the last is the insertion of clause.

1.   The insertion of words (IW)

McCarthy (2002:146) defines word as fundamental unit out of which phrases and sentences are composed. According to Kridalaksana (1993:98), word is a morpheme or the combination of morpheme which has the smallest unit of sound. Morpheme is not merely the smallest units of grammatical structure but also the smallest meaningful unit (McCarthy, 2002:17). There are two kinds of morphemes. The first one is free morpheme and other is bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone as a single word. They are basic noun, adjective, verb, etc. For example: boy, girl, good and so on. The second is bound morpheme. This morpheme is cannot stand alone as independent word. It must be joined to other free morphemes. It can be as prefix and suffix. In prefix, it occurs before other morphemes. For example: dis-like, un-happy, re-read, bi-lingual. In suffix, it follows other morphemes. For example: sleep-ing, walk-ed, walk-s, slow-ly, teach-er etc.

Here the example that is taken from the daily conversations:

a)   Kemarin aku **chatting** dengan ketua osis.
b)   Dia cukup **handsome** kok menurut aku.

2.   The insertion of phrases (IP)

Phrase insertion is kind of CM that happens when a phrase is inserted in a speech act. Phrase is a group two or more words that contain without subject and predicate. It functions as a part of sentence. In Oxford dictionary (2008:329), phrase is a group of words which have particular meaning when used together. For example:

    a) Dia bekerja sebagai **Event Organizer**. "Event organizer" contains two words and there is no subject and predicate. It functions as a noun.

    b) Mel, **mini dress** yang kamu pesan kemaren pas gak? Kalo kekecilan, masih bisa di tukar kok. "Mini dress"contains two words and there is no subject and predicate. It functions as a noun.

3.   The insertion of Hybrid (IH)

Hybrid means that the combination pieces of word pieces. It is a result of combining of two elements from different languages and it creates one meaning. According to Hornby in Saputro (2013:22), hybrid is the composed part of words. The hybrid used here is combination between Indonesian word and English word. For example:

    a) Buruan kerjakan laporannya, **deadline-nya** 2 jam lagi. (Deadline-nya construct from two different languages. Deadline is English word meanwhile –nya is suffix in Indonesian language. So, deadline-nya belongs to hybrid because it comes from the combination between English and Indonesian language.

    c) Kamu gak boleh sembarangan **men-judge** gitu, dosa tau! (men-judge also belongs to hybrid. "–men" is prefix in Indonesian language. So, men-judge belongs to hybrid because it comes from the combination between English and Indonesian language

4.   The insertion of word reduplication (IR)

Reduplication means that repetition. Word reduplication is the repetition of one word becomes two words in one sentence or utterance. Actually the sense of reduplication is coming from the concept of Indonesian language. For example:

    a) Kabar aku **fine-fine** aja kok. In this utterance, "fine-fine" belongs to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice.

    b). Hey, kamu kok **smile-smile** gitu? Lagi kasmaran ya? In this utterance, "smilesmile" belongs to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice.

5.   The insertion of Idiom (II)

Idiom is multi word items whose meaning is not fully predictable from their component. McCarthy (2002:143) defines an idiom as expression whose meaning is not predictable on the basis of the meanings of its component. An idiom can be definite as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word. It means that the meaning of the idiom will be different from the component of the words. Idiom creates a different meaning from real meaning if the words are translated word by word.

For example:

    a) **By the way** makasih banyak ya, udah bantuin aku ngerjain PR. "By the way" belongs to idiom because the meaning is not predictable from each words that construct it

    b) **Good luck** ya buat ujiannya. " Good luck" belongs to idiom because "good luck" has different meaning if the words are translated word by word.

6.   The insertion of clause (IC)

Clause is a group of related words that contains a subject and a predicate. Kridalaksana (2001:110) defines clause as "A group of words that has grammatical form which consists of at least a subject and a predicate and has the potential to be a sentence." There are two kinds of clauses. The first is independent clause and the second is dependent clause. Independent clause is main clause that can stand alone. Meanwhile dependent clause (subordinate) cannot stand alone. Dependent clause needs other clause to make the meaning of the sentence is clear. For example:

    a) **Because she is older than me**, makanya aku panggil dia kakak. For the insertion of clause, the writer has different opinion with Suwito. The writer says that the insertion of clause belongs to CS. As Fasold's theory (as cited in Chaer 1995: 152) that had written in pages 12and 13 states that

"Iftheclauseclearly hasgrammaticalstructureof a language, andthe next clausedrawn upaccording to the structure grammatical another language,then theeventis happeningiscode switching." So, the insertion of a clause here is not a kind of CM, it is considered as CS.

H. Function of Code-Mixing

According to Hoffman in Hutriani (2019:26), there are several functions for people to mix the languages:

1.   Talking about particular topic

People often change the code when they talk. It is because they feel free and more comfortable to express their message in a language that is not their native language.

2.   Being emphatic about something

Mixing a foreign language in the message can express our emphatic feeling toward somebody. Sometimes, people who are fluent in foreign language feel more powerful if they express their emphatic in foreign language rather than in first language or vice verse.

3.   Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. They have no grammatical value.

4.   Repetition used for clarification

A bilingual sometimes uses both of the languages (codes) that he or she masters to say the same message. This function is used when they want to clarify or emphasize their message. Therefore, the message will be understood by a listener.

5.   Expressing group identity

The way one community communicates is different from the way the other community communicates. Code mixing can also be used to express group identity. Therefore, the ways academic people communicate are obviously different from the other groups.

6.   Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be a lot of code mixing occurs. Code mixing intends to smooth the message and to be understood by the listener.

7.   Quoting somebody else

Code mixing could happen when a speaker quotes someone's word, a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. Those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

III.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researchers employed descriptive qualitative research because in this research observer collected the data, made an analysis, and made a conclusion. According to Leavy (2017:9), qualitative research is generally characterized inductive approaches to knowledge building aimed at generating meaning. And then, Creswell (2009:4) said that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. There were many different types of qualitative research. Ary *et al* (2010:29) considered briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry and phenomenological studies.

In this research, the researchers used content or document analysis because the researchers used script of video as subject of research. According to Ary *et al*(2010: 457) content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials which analyzed can be such as textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents.

B. Sources of Data

Data are an important aspect of the research, it is because without data the research cannot be conducted. "Data are information which searched to be solved the problem" (Djamal, 2015:63 in Aini, 2017:16). According to Emzir, "data involve anything which is written and found by the researcher in a study, data are including interview transcript, note of observation's result, diary, and document" (as cited in Aini, 2017:16).

The source of data is taken from Ini Talk Show Program on NET TV. Ini Talk show is a talk show that is packed with a relaxed atmosphere. Discuss hot issues that exist in society in a simple way. In this event, the players also play roles or act as well as ask guest stars and problems in society. This event is famous for the singing of Asoy Geboy Tea, Bohay Tea, Sundul Tea, Anggika Tea and Dapet Minta Coffee in several segments of this event. This talkshow airs every Monday-Friday, with live broadcasts every Tuesday-Friday. The concept and shooting of the show started on March 23, 2014 and aired starting March 29, 2014, therefore March 29 was

the birthday of This Talkshow on NET. Since November 4, 2019. Ini Talkshow comes with a new Rumah Sule set, new concepts and nuances and the addition of several new players.

This research is only using primary data. "Primary sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.) (Ary *et al*, 2010:467). This research used primary data which are taken directly from data sources which are video "Ini Talk Show 10 Januari 2015 Part 1 and 2 /Cinta Laura, Gracia Indri dan Maria Selena".
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phFht52vt6w&t=312s,https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_EjarEGkmc&t=30s)

The data in this research are all of Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances which are contained code-mixing on that video.The reason why the researchers chose Cinta Laura Kiehl's utterance as the object of this research because in her utterances contained a lot of Indonesian-English code-mixing. Besides that, Cinta is an Indonesian actress and singer who has a German-Indonesian crossbreed background. Cinta is not really fluent in Indonesian so she often mixes Indonesian English when talking. As seen in the two videos that will be analyzed by the author, Cinta Laura speaks naturally without any script by mixing Indonesian English when speaking.

C. The Instrument of Research

To gain some data, researchers used an instrument. The instrument of the research is the text of utterances of Cinta Laura Khiel that has been transcript by the researchers from the video that uploaded by account youtube Net Tv that is "Ini Talk Show 10 January 2015 Part 1 and 2 /Cinta Laura, Gracia Indri dan Maria Selena". Beside that, the researchers needed supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data is a record of a collection of facts. Data is a plural form of datum, derived from Latin which means "something given". In everyday use of data means a statement that is accepted as is. This statement is the result of measuring or observing a variable which can be in the form of numbers, words, or images (Wikipedia,2020). In science (scientific), facts are collected to become data. The data is then processed so that it can be expressed clearly and precisely so that it can be understood by others who do not directly experience it themselves, this is called a description. Sorting a lot of data according to the similarities or differences they contain is called classification. Basically the data is a certain fact so as to produce a conclusion in attracting a decision.

In this research, documentation method was used to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. There are three types in documentation method such as written document (including diary, life history, biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on) Sugiyono (2017:240).

Through the interpretation about documentation method, it can be concluded that documentation method is taking the data from written document, picture document, and art works document. Every datum which taken by using documentation method has different ways. This research employed documentation method because the data source which was taken from NET TV's video YouTube channel. The video was used to take Cinta Laura's utterance and the on the video which contains as code mixing.

In collecting the data, there are some steps done by researchers, as follow:
1. Watching the video of Ini Talk Show
2. Then, typed the transcribing of the utterance on the video;
3. Next, identifying the code-mixing by reading the transcript;
4. Last, made a tabulating.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2017:244),analysis data is a process to find and arrange the data systematically taken from the result of the interview, observation, and documentation. Analysis data from the collecting data is the most important step in conducting a research. The purpose of data analysis is to extract useful information from data and taking the decision based upon the data analysis. Data obtained from samples through instruments chosen by researchers are used to answer research problem questions. Therefore, data needs to be studied and completed to have meaning to be resolved the problem. The researchers used content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the researchers analyzed the video and read the transcript that the researchers had written. The researchers used Suwito's theory to find out the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is used to identify the functions of code mixing.

In analyzing the data, the researchers used some procedures as follows:
1. Classifying

Classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on a category. The researchers classified code-mixing based on: the insertion of word, the insertion of phrase, the insertion of hybrids, the insertion of word reduplication, and the insertion of idiom by used Suwito's theory. And then the researchers used Hoffman's (2000) theory to identify the functions of code-mixing.

2. Next step, the researchers describing the types and the function of code mixing that are found in utterances by using some extracts.
3. Drawing conclusion.

F. Triangulation

The researchers checked the validation of the data using triangulation strategy. According to Flick (2013:12), triangulation means to take several methodological perspectives or theoretical perspectives on an issue under study. According to (G. Fusch, 2001), (P. Fusch & Fusch, 2015), (P. Fusch & Ness, 2015), (Marshall & Rossman, 2016) as cited in (Fusch, Fusch, & Ness, 2018:21) said that triangulation is an important concept regarding data analysis for an empirical study. To be sure, multiple external analysis methods concerning the same events and the validity of the process can be enhanced by triangulation.

Denzin (1989)as cited in Fusch, Fusch and Ness (2018:22) divided four types of triangulation namely:
1. Data triangulation for correlating people, time, and space
2. Investigator triangulation for correlating the findings from multiple researchers in a study
3. Theory triangulation for using and correlating multiple theoretical strategies
4. Methodological triangulation for correlating data from multiple data collection methods.

In this research, the researchers used data triangulation. This research was collected Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances as a data source. Besides, the researcher collected the data by using documentation that could provide evidence if the data was proper to be used as a subject of research. Data triangulation involves used different sources of information in order to increase the validity of a study. There where the other data collection method to be used in the data triangulation. The first was researcher observation and the second is the use of archival data. Such as pre-existing documents, photographs, text, and video. The researcher took the data from the archival data or exist data, it is from a Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances and it was taken from internet that is youtube.

IV.   RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

In this chapter, the researchers classified the data based on types and functions of code mixing. The researcher found code mixing in various type and functions. For the types the researcher analyzed by using Suwito's theory and the functions analyzed by using Hoffman's theory.

1. Types of code mixing

The data analyzed shows that there are six types of code mixing that used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. There are 18 utterances include in Insertion of Word, then there are 2 utterances include in Insertion of Phrase, next there are 2 utterances include in Insertion of Hybrid, and there is 1 utterances in include in Insertion of Word Reduplication, next there are 2 utterances include in Insertion of Clause, and the last, there is 1 include in Insertion of Idiom. The total data of the types of code-mixing is 26.

Table 4.1 The percentage of six types of Code-Mixing.

No	Types Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion of Word	18	69 %
2	Insertion of Phrase	2	7.7 %
3	Insertion of Hybrid	2	7.7 %
4	Insertion of Word Reduplication	1	4 %
5	Insertion of Clause	2	7.7%
6	Insertion of Idiom	1	4 %
	Total	26	100 %

The data above shows the percentage of six types of code-mixing. The types of Insertion of Word is 69 %, the types of Insertion of Phrase is 7.7 %, The types of Insertion of Hybrid 7.7 %, The types of Insertion of Word Reduplication is 4 %, The types of Insertion of Clause is 7.7%, and the last is The types of Insertion of Idiom is 4 %. So, based on the percentage the dominant types of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Insertion of Word.
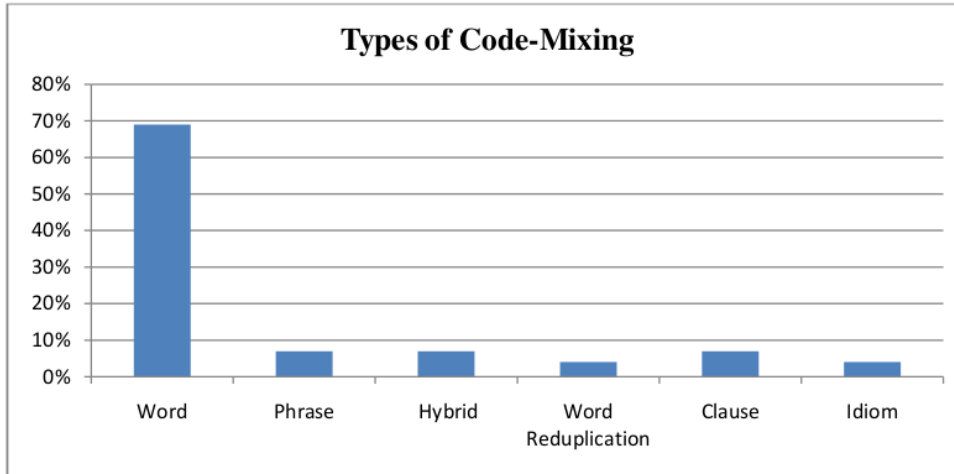
Types of Code-Mixing

(Chart showing percentages by type)

- Word: ~69%
- Phrase: ~7%
- Hybrid: ~7%
- Word Reduplication: ~4%
- Clause: ~7%
- Idiom: ~4%

Chart 4.1 Code-Mixing Used in Cinta Laura Khiel's Utterances

2. Functions of code mixing

The researcher classified the functions of code-mixing based on Hoffman's theory. The researcher found 4 functions of code-mixing from six supposed functions, in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. There are 20 include talking about particular topic, and there are 3 include being emphatic about something, there are no data include interjection, and there is 1 include repetition used for clarification, there are no data include expressing group identity, and then there are 2 include intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and the last is there are no data include quoting somebody else.

Table 4.2 The percentage of seventh functions of Code-Mixing

No	Functions Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about particular topic	20	77 %
2	Being emphatic about something	3	11%
3	Interjection	-	-
4	Repetition used for clarification	1	4 %
5	Expressing group identity	-	-
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	2	8 %
7	Quoting somebody else	-	-
	TOTAL	26	100 %

From the data analysis in Table 4.2, we can see percentage the functions of using code-mixing in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. The functions of Talking about particular topic is 77%, the functions of Being emphatic about something is 11%, the functions of Repetition used for clarification is 4%, and the last is the functions of Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor is 8%. So, based on the percentage the dominant functions of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Talking about particular topic.
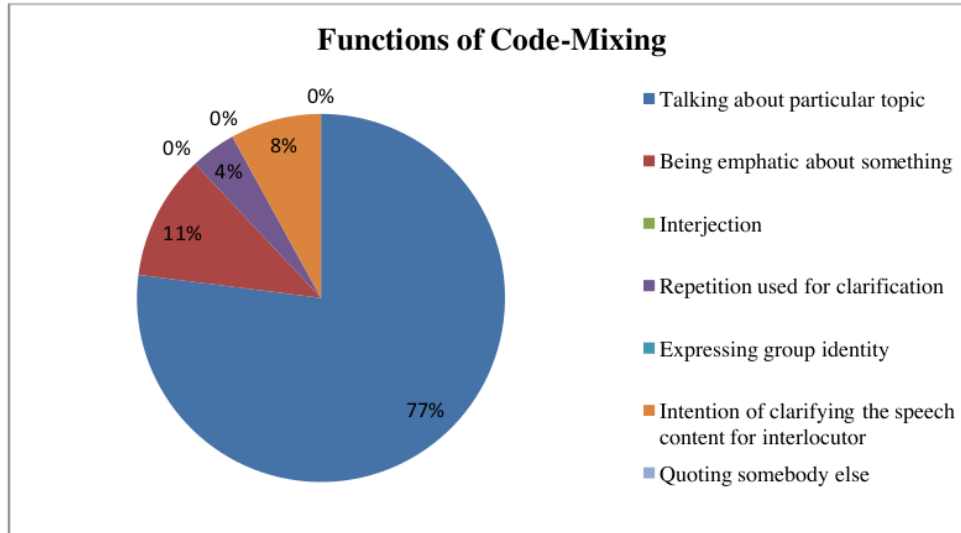
Functions of Code-Mixing

Chart 4.2 Code-Mixing Used in Cinta Laura Khiel's Utterances

B. Discussions

After analyzing the data researchers would like to discuss some topics about the research. The researcher summarizes the discussions as follows :

1. Begins with the phenomenon, the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing has become a trend or style of speech in society, especially among young people. They often used code-switching and code-mixing with their words both in daily conversations and on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and even YouTube. This phenomenon also appears in infamous celebrities in Indonesia, namely Cinta Laura Khiel. In one of the videos uploaded on the YouTube account by "INI TALK SHOW" program on NET TV, which at that time invited Cinta Laura Khiel as a guest, the researchers saw that in the video most of Cinta Laura Khiel used code-mixing when speaking.

2. In this research, the researchers found the types and the functions of code-mixing that occur in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances after analyzed with Suwito's theory. All the types were used by Cinta Laura Khiel in her utterances, there is Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Clause, and Insertion of Idiom. The dominant type of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is the Insertion of Word.

3. While, the function that found in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances adopted with Hoffman's theory, there are Talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Repetition used for clarification, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Quoting somebody else, Expressing group identity, Interjection. The researcher only finds four functions out of the supposed six, that is Talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Repetition used for clarification, and Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor The dominant functions of using code-mixing in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is talking about a particular topic.

4. This research has similarities with some other researchers like "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by The Presenters of Break Out Music Program" by Hutriani (2019). The similarity is from the theory used that is Hoffman's theory for function but still has many differences from the data analysis and the explanation. And then, from the results of the research, previous researchers found all code-mixing functions that exist in the data that had been analyzed, namely are Talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Repetition used for clarification, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Quoting somebody else, Expressing group identity, Interjection. Meanwhile, this study only found four code-mixing functions in the analyzed data, namely talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Repetition used for clarification, and Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Then the similarity of this study and previous researchers in terms of code-mixing function is that the dominant code-mixing function used is talking about a particular topic.

5. The difference in this study with the previous studies is the theory used in analyzing the type of code-mixing, where the previous studies used Muysken's theory to analyzed the type of code-mixing while this study used Suwito's theory to analyzed the type of code-mixing.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study observed the utterances which contains code-mixing in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances video from Net Tv account Youtube channel. Therefore, there are two objectives of this study. First, this study aimed to find the type of code-mixing that in used Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. Second, this study aimed to find the function of code mixing that in used Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances. Based on the analysis of Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances in Net Tv Talk Show Program in the previous chapter, the researchers present the conclusions of the study as follows :

1. The result of the analysis shows that Cinta Laura Khiel use code-mixing in her utterances. From the data there are 26 utterances that researchers analyzed.
2. There are six types of code-mixing occur in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances in Net Tv Talk Show Program, they are Insertion of Word is 69 %, Insertion of Phrase is 7.7 %, Insertion of Hybrid 7.7 %, Insertion of Word Reduplication is 4 %, Insertion of Clause is 4 %, and the last is Insertion of Idiom is 4 %. So, based on the percentage the dominant types of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Insertion of Word.
3. There are four functions of code-mixing occur in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances in Net Tv Talk Show Program there is Talking about particular topic is 77%, Being emphatic about something is 11%, Repetition used for clarification is 4 %, and the last is the functions of Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor is 8%. So, based on the percentage the dominant functions of code-mixing used in Cinta Laura Khiel's utterances is Talking about particular topic.

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