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AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ON CINTA LAURA'S VIDEO "KULIAH KELUAR NEGERI ITU PERLU GAK SIH?"

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Abstract: When two or more languages are switched during a monologue or dialog, sociolinguistics who research language used to refer to it as "code-switching" or "code-mixing". This thesis examines the analysis of code-mixing and code-switching of the Cinta Laura podcast media on Puella's account. This research aims to analyze the types and reasons of code-mixing and code-switching that Cinta Laura uses in the podcast "Kuliah Keluar Negeri itu Perlu Gak sih?". The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection techniques used in this research include observation, qualification, and data analysis. The theory used for the types and reasons of code mixing and code switching is Hoffman's (1991) theory. The results of this research show that the types and reasons of code-mixing and code-switching used by Cinta Laura in the podcast entitled "Kuliah Keluar Negeri itu Perlu Gak sih?" are, the type of code-mixing most dominant is Intra-sentential code-mixing with data results 13 (thirteen), the type of code-switching that is most dominant is Intra-sentential code-switching with data results 7 (seven), and the reason for code-mixing and code-switching that most dominant used is talk about a particular topic with 20 (twenty) data results.

Keywords: code mixing, code switching, sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

There are up to 7,000 different languages spoken in the world, with English being one of the most widely spoken, according to the BBC website. "Of course, English is a global language, they would say," writes Crystal (2003). According to David (2003), there is also another argument in favor of English becoming the universal language. Reddy, an English lecturer, wrote in his journal that many countries now speak English as their first language. English is spoken as a primary language by about 375 million publics and as a second language by about 750 million publics. In addition, 70 different countries recognize English as their official language (BBC, 2019).

These days, code mixing and code switching is mostly seen on YouTube for millennials. A large number of YouTube content creators are bilingual in the language they speak. Socio-cultural observer from the University of Indonesia, Devie (2018), believes that this phenomenon does not appear without reason. According to Devie, mixing languages is a symbol of hierarchy that shows social status, education and honor. Devie explained that in this global era, speaking English, which is an international language, is an inevitability that cannot be avoided. Everyone is required to be able to speak international languages so they can communicate and negotiate with anyone around the world.

The phenomenon of code switching and mixing has gained popularity as a speaking fad, particularly among young people. They frequently mix or switch between codes when speaking. They believed that by combining two languages in their speech, they will look more prestigious. Ivan said they felt that by mixing it up it might look cooler and I think so it has its own prestige although I don't dare to be too accusatory (Azanella & Galih, 2018). The mixture of these two languages then involved attention because it was considered different from good and correct Indonesian. Many Indonesian people and artists have mixed two languages when communicating via social media such as YouTube, TikTok, podcasts, Instagram, and others.

In previous studies. First, the researcher looked for the existed and types of existing of code mixing and code switching. She used descriptive content analysis which involved one of *Rintik Sendu's* videos as a material to analyze. From the result of her research, she found 16 data of code-switching and 15 data of code-mixing in the Rintik Sedu YouTube channel video entitled "it means you're growing". It means the dominant phenomenon that happened is code-switching. Code-switching and code-mixing found in this study are just limited to their existence and also types (Rahayu, 2022). Second, the researcher determined which group employed code-switching and code-mixing the most as well as the prevalent forms of these strategies that were employed most frequently between the groups by theory Muysken (2000) and Myers-Scotton (1993). She used qualitative method. The results showed that the most dominant type used is insertion with 253 pieces of data (Risna, 2021). Last, From the result of her research, she found that Arnold Aristarkhov in his YouTube content uses code-mixing more than code switching. Based on the data found from five videos with the theme of Bali Post Pandemic, there were 75 utterances with code-mixing classified as intra sentential, intra lexical, and change of pronunciation and 7 reasons why Arnold Aristarkhov code mixed and code switched (Armiya & Christina, 2022). The present study focuses on these topics because previous research examined only one object, either code mixing or code switching, this research has two objects studied, namely code mixing and code switching and research limitations in previous research.

Researcher do collect data by watching Cinta Laura's Puella "*Kuliah ke luar negeri itu perlu gak sih?*", in which she always communicates with her interlocutors by combining two languages, English and Indonesian. According to preliminary research, Cinta uses code switching and code mixing to help listeners or viewers gain language knowledge such as knowing how to correctly pronounce English words, understanding the meaning of communication obtained by mixing languages, and richer management of vocabulary mastery. Additionally, Cinta always mix and switch two languages called by Indonesia-English and not just only

one-use types of code mixing and code switching in her video YouTube channel.

The researcher specifically searched for analyzing types and reason of code mixing and code switching on Cinta Laura's Puella YouTube channel under title "*Kuliah ke luar negeri itu perlu gak sih?*" and the guest at Puella Podcast is Maudy Ayunda. In fact, the researcher looked for the types of code mixing and code switching that Hoffman (1991) argued for while also finding the reason of code mixing and code-switching using Hoffman's theory. Based on the above explanation, the aim of this research is to investigate the use of code mixing and code switching in Cinta Laura's YouTube channel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sociolinguistics

The discipline of sociolinguistics examines how language and society interact. According to Wardhaugh (2010), sociolinguistics studies how language and society interact with the aim of improving our understanding of language structure and communication; the corresponding goal of language sociology is to ascertain how language study can contribute to a deeper understanding of social structure. The study of the interaction between language and society is known as sociolinguistics. It teaches, explores, and concentrates on language usage. According to Malmkjaer (1991), sociolinguistics is the study of language in connection to society and incorporates ideas from social psychology, anthropology, and sociology in addition to ideas from other branches of linguistics research.

A subfield of linguistics known as sociolinguistics studies language as an item in a way that is typically different from the approaches taken by syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology. This area of study examines language as a component of social property. The study looks at how language functions and varies, how languages interact, how individuals feel about language usage and language users, how language is changing, and how language is planned. Some linguists referred to the field's early definition as sociolinguistics, while others called it sociology of language. Some scholars felt that the names differed, but most experts in the subject now consider it to be a minor distinction. Regarding the distinction, the term sociolinguistics was more frequently used to describe the study of language in connection to society, whereas the phrase sociology of language is primarily used to describe the study of language in connection to society. Accordingly, the primary subject of study in sociolinguistics is language, whereas in sociology of language, the emphasis is on societies (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020).

The study of sociolinguistics focuses on how language is used in various social contexts and the relationship between language and society. Dialect, which is a language's geographical, social, or ethnic variety, is another topic that sociolinguists frequently research. Spolsky (1998) asserts that sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics. The study of the relationship between language and society, specifically between language usage and the social structures in which language users reside, is known as sociolinguistics. In the meantime, sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society, according to Holmes (2013). In addition to defining the social purposes of language and the manner in which it is employed to express social meaning, they are interested in explaining why people speak differently in various social circumstances (Zahidah, 2020). Sociolinguistics have correlation for this research called by bilingualism.

Bilingualism

Language contact will be passed between two speech communities that are in relationship. Thus, bilingualism known as bilingualism in Indonesian (Chaer and Agustina, 2004, p. 84). Of the concepts they offered, it is accepted that bilingualism refers to the use of bilingualism by individuals who speak two languages in their day-to-day interactions. Despite being fundamentally the same, bilingualism has multiple definitions. According to Mackey (1962, p. 12), for example, bilingualism is the practice of a speaker switching between two languages on a regular basis.

According to Bialystok (2003), those who are bilingual are those who can speak two or more languages proficiently, albeit it can be difficult to define what constitutes a language. It implies that a person is referred to as bilingual when they are proficient in many languages. In Indonesian, bilingualism is referred to as *kedwibahasaan* (bilingualism). According to Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007), bilingualism refers to the use of two or more languages by an individual. According to Safitri and Harida (2017), bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in communication with a speaker of a different language.

Languages can be said to be in contact with each other when a speaker uses two or more languages alternatively. Bilingualism is the phenomenon when a speaker alternates between two or more languages. The phenomenon of multilingualism is known as bilingualism. According to Bialystok (2003), those who are bilingual are those who can speak two or more languages proficiently, albeit it can be difficult to define what constitutes a language. It implies that a person is referred to as bilingual when they are proficient in many languages. In Indonesian, bilingualism is referred to as *kedwibahasaan* (bilingualism). According to Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007), bilingualism refers to the use of two or more languages by an individual. According to Safitri and Harida (2017), bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in communication with a speaker of a different language. Bilingualism has correlation of code in language tools.

Code

Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties (Ronald, 1986). As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability. Code can be said as the key of someone when people want to change from one language to another language that they use in communication. Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages (Sumarsih & Siregar, 2014).

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one language in the conversation of his or her in daily life (Wirama, 2018). On the other hand, code mixing is the phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation that has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself. It is 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.

Code Mixing

Mujiono and Muhammad (2017) as cited in Saputra and Wulandari (2016) adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two codes or more languages in discourse (Wulandari, 2016). According to Hoffman (1991) that there are three types of code mixing:

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

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.

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*".

Code Switching

Code switching, according to Auer (2005), is the application of one code to another code that causes switching. There may be code-switching within or between the utterances (Spolsky, 1998, p. 49). Consequently, code switching happens when an interlocutor uses two separate languages to communicate during a single speech occurrence. Four types of code-switching are distinguished by McArthur (1998). There are four types of switching: intra-word, intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag-switching. According to Hoffman (1991) shows that three types of code switching:

Intra-sentential code switching

This kind of code-switching occurs when the language changes within a clause or in between sentences (Poplack, 1980).

Tag switching

Romaine (1992, p. 122) states that when a tag is in one language and an utterance is in another, swapping tags takes place. Single words, tags, interjections, fillers, and colloquial idioms from one language into another are all included in this switch.

Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code-switching, according to MacSwan (1999), entails moving at sentential boundaries that happen in the same sentence or in between the speaker's turns, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next is in a different language.

Reason of Code Mixing and Code Switching

According to Hoffman 1991, p. 116) distinguished between bilingual and multilingual motivations for language mixing or switching. The reason are to talk about a particular topic, to quote somebody else, for interjection, to express solidarity, repetition use for clarification, for expressing group identity, the intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor.

YouTube

In recent years, the use of video in teaching learning process is one of the ways to make the condition of class room more interesting and enjoyable. There are many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers can use the video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching and learning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered. The pupils can also concentrate in detail on visual clues to meaning such as facial expression, dress, gesture, posture and on details of the environment. Even without hearing the language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from the vision alone (Cakir, 2006).

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is YouTube. YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing (Christopher, 2011). Many videos on YouTube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education filed. The students can access YouTube with easy way, they only need mobile phone or computer to access YouTube. On YouTube video, the students can get a lot of knowledge. They can get new inspiration from watching YouTube. In applying YouTube in education filed is one of the alternative ways to make the atmosphere of the students to be fascinating.

Cinta Laura

Cinta Laura or more known as Cinta was born on August 17th, 1993. From childhood to adolescence, she lived outside Indonesia because he followed her father who worked as General Manager of the Grand Hyatt Hotel. Because she was born and raised abroad, Cinta is unique compared to Indonesian artists in general. Her accent and accent are like a mixture of Indonesian and English. She earned two bachelor's degrees in just three years. Until now, Cinta is active in the food and beverage business world, actively creating a podcast called Puella, which is a podcast that contains educational material or social issues that are currently happening, and is active in caring for education in Indonesia.

The researcher selected Cinta's video to be examined based on the description provided. In Cinta 's video, the researcher searched for different kinds and intensities of code mixing and code switching. The researcher selected this YouTube channel and video because Cinta is a content creator with influence in English, and the video podcast so give us educative and informative about issue that happened now, and she accomplished and talented in various fields, also has extraordinary attention to the field of education, and Cinta uses a lot of English words in her speech and accent, which suggests code mixing and code switching.

METHOD

The present research employs qualitative research by using descriptive qualitative research. This research also used document analysis in the technique of data analysis. As stated by Bassey (1999) cited in Sakina (2020), document analysis refers to transferring information from anything that was made in case site and ensuring that it was properly labeled as source so it could be treated as data item. In this research, the researcher transcribed the video of Cinta Laura on YouTube entitled "*Kuliah ke Luar Negeri itu Perlu Ga sih?*" and analyzed it in terms of code

mixing and code switching by using theory of Hoffman (1991). This study specifically analyzed types and the reasons of code mixing and switching on Cinta Laura's video. The process of analyzing the data consisted of transcribing the video, coding and analyzed the data, and interpreting the data (Suherdi, 2008 cited in Sakina, 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found various of the types of code mixing and code switching using by theory of Hoffman (1991). For types of code mixing there are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. For types of code switching there are Intra-sentential code switching, Tag switching, and Inter-sentential code switching. Meanwhile, for the reasons of code mixing and code switching using by theory of Hoffman (1991). The reasons are argued by Hoffman such as to talk about a particular topic, to quote somebody else, for interjection, to express solidarity, repetition use for clarification, for expressing group identity, the intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor. The video chosen for this research because in the video there are many incidents of code mixing and code switching carried out by Cinta Laura.

The result of this research was in line with Armiya and Christina (2022) who found looked the types and reasons of code-mixing and or code-switching. The theory was rather similar with the previous study conducted by Armiya and Christina (2022) because the theory of Hoffman used for analyze the types of code mixing and code switching. However, the using theory for analyze reasons of code mixing and code switching is different. The theory in Armiya and Christina (2022) for analyze reasons of code mixing and code switching are used by Aristarkhov. Meanwhile in this research for analyze the reasons of code mixing and code switching used by theory of Hoffman (1991).

Table 1. Types and reasons of code mixing and code switching

No.	Findings	Types of Code Mixing	Types of Code Switching	Reason of Code Mixing and Code Switching
1.	<i>hari ini bisa dibilang salah satu episode <u>ter-special</u></i>	Intra-lexical code mixing		Talk about particular topic
2.	<i>.... dan kita sekarang udah memasuki season 4 <u>can you imagine how long been people waiting</u></i>		Intra-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
3.	<i>Langsung saja aku <u>introduce our guest</u> hari ini Maudy Ayunda</i>	Intra-sentential code mixing		Talk about particular topic
4.	<i><u>Whats really love you here</u> and aku nggak sabar topik kita hari ini</i>		Intra-sentential code switching	<u>Interjection</u>
5.	<i>.... tapi aku pengen bikin orang <u>excited</u> akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan</i>	Intra-sentential code mixing		Talk about particular topic
6.	<i>penonton kan udah melihat kamu <u>grow up in front of camera</u> dan tentunya yang kita lihat dari kamu</i>		Intra-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
	<i>.....</i>			

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7.	 kalau boleh <u>sharing</u> Aku berharap kamu <u>share</u> sesuatu yang orang belum tahu	Intra-sentential code mixing	Repetition for use clarification
8.	 sekarang akhirnya udah menikah udah punya rumah sendiri, <u>Not living with your parents anymore</u>	Intra-sentential code switching	Repetition for use clarification
9.	 baru dianggap dewasa kalau udah ya keluar dari rumah dan punya keluarga sendiri. <u>Was that something troubling to you?</u>	Intra-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
10.	<u>I want ask you more about this</u> tapi aku mau <u>flashback</u> sedikit	Inter-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
11.	<u>I think</u> kita semua tau kalau kamu <u>naturally</u> pinter	Inter-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
12.	kadang-kadang seseorang itu bisa sukses dalam dunia akademis kalau dia <u>willing</u> untuk kerja keras	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
13.	apa menurut kamu <u>key ingredient</u> atau kualitas yang kamu miliki?	Intra-sentential code mixing	Repetition for use clarification
14.	akhirnya berhenti berkembang dalam cara kalian berpikir dan ini bukan aku memberikan <u>stereyeotype</u>	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
15.	Kita sering <u>lunch date, coffee Date</u>	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
16.	 tapi nggak semua pelajaran yang kamu pelajari itu ada hubungannya sama <u>major</u> kamu	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
17.	 kalau kamu mau ke UK kalau kamu mau S2 baru ke US, <u>and you did it</u>	Intra-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
18.	 <u>And that so bored guys</u> bener kata maudy memang <u>ninety nine persent that time</u> orang tua kita bener-bener ingin yang terbaik....	Inter-sentential code switching	Talk about particular topic
19.	bahwa orang tua kita pun mungkin memiliki <u>Trigger</u> dan trauma-rama yang akhirnya membuat mereka seperti itu	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
20.	... tapi disisi kita <u>pressurenya</u> tuh bukan hanya dari orang tua ...	Intra-lexical code mixing	Talk about particular topic
21.	dan tentunya dengan reputasi seperti itu menjaga <u>image</u> dianggap menjadi prioritas dan penting Banget	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
22.	... <u>if you don't agree</u> atau kamu ga <u>relate</u> gapapa	Inter-sentential code switching	Repetition for use clarification
23.	karena kalian tidak memiliki kesempatan atau <u>opportunity</u> yang sama	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
24.	Kalau kamu bisa naik <u>Time Machine</u> dan ketemu Muady kecil	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
			

25.	<i>ingat kalian lah yang mendikte <u>value</u> kalian sendiri</i>	Intra-sentential code mixing	Talk about particular topic
26.	<i>Jangan pernah membiarkan orang lain membuat kalian merasa kecil and <u>that now will see you guys</u> <u>next meet</u></i>	Intra-sentential code switching	intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor.

Types of code mixing

Based on the data analysis from types of code mixing, from 26 utterances data in total were located. Researchers received 15 data that discussed types of code mixing.

Intra-sentential code mixing

The phenomenon known as "intra-sentential code-mixing" describes how speakers change their language or dialect inside a single sentence. This might happen at many levels, like within phrases or even within clauses. In multilingual communities, where members speak various languages fluently and smoothly in discussions, this is a typical occurrence. In general, intra-sentence code mixing demonstrates how multilingual speakers are adaptive and flexible in making use of their linguistic resources. So, in this research shows that Cinta always use intra-sentential code mixing in her utterance because Cinta fluent in both languages and can seamlessly blend them within a sentence. The intra-sentential code mixing that appears on the Cinta YouTube channel video are 12 of data. In addition, there some examples from data that shows include intra-sentential code mixing:

Excerpt 1

Langsung saja aku introduce our guest hari ini Maudy Ayunda

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did type of code mixing in Intra-sentential code mixing. Because the speaker mix the language in a sentence.

Excerpt 2

.... tapi aku pengen bikin orang excited akan apa yang kita akan bicarakan

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did the type of code mixing in Intra-sentential code mixing. Because the speaker mix the language in a sentence by the word 'excited' between Indonesia sentence.

There is another argument which defines if a abroad word arise in someone's utterance, namely 'insertion', this type is taken from Sukrisna. Sukrisna argues that insertion is type of code mixing which insert a word in someone utterance. It can be concluded that the word of "excited" according Sukrisna is included of the type code mixing.

Excerpt 3

Apa menurut kamu key ingredient atau kualitas yang kamu miliki?

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did type of code mixing in Intra-sentential code mixing. Because the speaker mixed the language in a sentence by the word 'key ingredients' between Indonesia sentence.

Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code-mixing sometimes referred to as "intra-word code-mixing", is a phenomenon in which elements of different languages or language varieties are mixed in one lexical element or word. This type of code-mixing occurs within one word, not between sentences or phrases. So, Cinta Laura frequently use intra-lexical code mixing in her utterance because she always mixes when a word from one language is more specific or conveys a concept better than the equivalent term in the other language. The intra-lexical code mixing that appears on the Cinta YouTube channel video is 2 pieces of data. In these types, there some examples from data:

Excerpt 4

hari ini bisa dibilang salah satu episode ter-special

Based on the utterance above, the speaker do type of code mixing in Intra-lexical code mixing. Because the speaker give the addition word "special" with "ter". So, it can be concluded that speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language.

Excerpt 5

... tapi disini kita pressurenya tuh bukan hanya dari orang tua ...

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did type of code mixing in Intra-lexical code mixing. Because the speaker gave the addition word "pressure" with "nya". So, it can be concluded that speaker mix the language between English and Indonesia language.

Types of code switching

Based on the data analysis from types of code mixing, from 26 utterances data in total were located. Researchers received 11 data that discussed types of code switching.

Intra-sentential code switching

The phenomenon of speakers switching between languages inside a single sentence or clause is called intra-sentential code-switching, which is also referred to as intra-clausal or intra-sentential code-switching. When a sentence or clause is finished in one language yet incorporates components of another, this type of code-switching takes place. Intra-sentential code-switching allows speakers of different languages to move between them in a way that makes sense in both context and society. It also shows how flexible and adaptive multilingual communication can be. In that case, Cinta always use intra-sentential code switching in her utterance because Cinta switch languages to use a term or concept that is more readily available in the other language and to emphasize a point or convey nuance that might not be as effectively communicated in one language alone. The intra-sentential code switching that appears on the Cinta YouTube channel video are 7 of data. There are some examples from data that shows intra-sentential code switching:

Excerpt 6

.... dan kita sekarang udah memasuki season 4, can you imagine how long been people waiting

Based on the utterance above, the speaker do type of code switching in Intra-sentential code switching. Because the words 'can you imagine how long been people waiting', as the English word are mixed with Indonesia sentence. Cinta Laura wants to explain to the people about the long wait for the guest to arrive. Therefore she code switches her language.

Excerpt 7

What's really love you here and *aku nggak sabar topik kita hari ini*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did type of code switching in Intra-sentential code switching. Because the words 'whats really love you here', as the English words are mixed with Indonesia sentence. Cinta Laura do code switches her language for explain about the special guest.

Excerpt 8

.... sekarang akhirnya udah menikah udah punya rumah sendiri, Not living with your parents anymore

Based on the utterance above, the speaker do type of code switching in Intra-sentential code switching. Because the words 'Not living with your parents anymore' appear in sentence boundary.

Inter-sentential code switching

Linguistic phenomenon known as "inter-sentential code-switching" occurs when a speaker changes the language they are using in between sentences or clauses. Inter-sentential code-switching is a more intentional linguistic transition that takes place at sentence boundaries as opposed to intra-sentential code-switching, which happens within a single sentence. Inter-sentential code-switching highlights the versatility of multilingual communication and the purposeful use of different languages to improve expression and engagement. It enables speakers to successfully negotiate several language and cultural environments. So, it can be concluded that Cinta frequently use inter-sentential code switching because Cinta want switch to a language that is more familiar to the listeners or that reflects their social or cultural identity. The inter-sentential code switching that appears on the Cinta YouTube channel video are 4 of data. In order that, there some examples from data that shows inter-sentential code switching:

Excerpt 9

I want ask you more about this, *tapi aku mau flashback sedikit*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker do type of Inter-sentential code switching. Because that sentence shows a switch between two languages, English to Indonesia which happened between sentences. Cinta said 'I want ask you more about this'. That is noun clause, which followed by Indonesia language '*tapi aku mau flashback sedikit*'.

Excerpt 10

I think *kita semua tau kalau kamu naturally pinter*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker did type of Inter-sentential code switching. Because that sentence shows a switch between two languages, English to

Indonesia which happened in a sentence. Cinta said 'I think kita semua tau'. That is noun clause, which followed by Indonesia language 'kalau kamu naturally pintar'.

Excerpt 11

... and that so bored guys bener kata maudy memang ninety nine percent that time orang tua kita bener-bener ingin yang terbaik....

Based on the utterance above, the speaker used type of Inter-sentential code switching. Because that sentence shows a switch between two languages, English to Indonesia which happened in a sentence. Cinta said 'And that so bored guys'. That is words, which followed by Indonesia language 'ninety-nine percentage that time'.

Reasons of code mixing and code switching

Based on the data analysis from code mixing and code switching, from 26 utterances data in total were located. Researchers received 26 data that discussed reasons of code mixing and code switching.

Talk about a particular topic

Usually, people prefer to speak in one language over another while discussing a specific subject. Someone who speaks another language may occasionally feel more comfortable, free while expressing happiness, sadness, or even anger in a language other than their own. So, talk about a particular topic is the reason that Cinta often using compared to other reasons. Because Cinta want reflecting how bilingual or multilingual speakers navigate their linguistic resources to effectively communicate about particular topics and Cinta feels comfortable to express her expression with the word. Therefore, some examples takings from data that shows Cinta use reason of talk about a particular topic:

Excerpt 12

Langsung saja aku introduce our guest hari ini Maudy Ayunda

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do talk about a particular topic in one language rather in another. The speaker feels free to express their emotion in a language that is not daily language.

Excerpt 13

kadang-kadang seseorang itu bisa sukses dalam dunia akademis kalau dia willing untuk kerja keras

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do talk about a particular topic in one language rather in another. The speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotion, excitement, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

Excerpt 14

Inget kalian lah yang mendikte value kalian sendiri

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do talk about a particular topic in one language rather in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotion, excitement, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

Interjection

Interjection appears when someone feels excited and surprised. Additionally, serving as a way to communicate feelings and responses quickly and effectively. There an example taking from data that shows the reason of interjection:

Excerpt 15

Whats really love you here and *aku nggak sabar topik kita hari ini*

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do Interjection because the speaker feels excited to express their emotion by using the words.

Repetition use for clarification

Repetition is the reason when the speaker wants to clarify what he/she said. So, it will be better understood by listener, he can sometimes use both languages he/she masters utter the same utterance (speech said repeatedly). There some examples taking E.

Excerpt 16

.... kalau boleh sharing *Aku berharap kamu* share *sesuatu yang orang belum tahu*

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do repetition use for clarification. Because the speaker wanted to confirm her English words and the words said repeatedly 'sharing', after that the speaker said 'share'.

Excerpt 17

.... *sekarang akhirnya udah menikah udah punya rumah sendiri*, Not living with your parents anymore

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do repetition use for clarification. Because the speaker wanted to clarify her explanation in the words 'Not living with your parents anymore' with '*sekarang akhirnya udah menikah udah punya rumah sendiri*' in order that to confirm about the marriage is not living with grandparent anymore.

Excerpt 18

... if you don't agree *atau kamu ga relate gapapa*

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do repetition use for clarification. Because the speaker wanted to clarify her explanation in the words 'don't agree' with 'relate' in order that same meaning.

Intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor

When bilinguals talk to other bilinguals, there is no code-switching. It means making the content of the conversation run smoothly and can be understood by listeners. There are some examples from data.

Excerpt 18

Jangan pernah membiarkan orang lain membuat kalian merasa kecil and that now will see you guys next meet

The reason of code mixing and code switching Cinta Laura do the intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor. Because when bilinguals talk to other

bilinguals, there is no code switching. It means making the content of conversation to be smoothly and can be understood by the listener.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and getting the result, researcher found several code mixing and code switching on Cinta Laura's "*kuliah keluar negeri itu perlu gak sih?*". The data were classified into types and reasons of code mixing and code switching, based on theory of Hoffman (1991). The data showed that intra-sentential code mixing is the most dominant types of code mixing with 13 data, because Cinta fluent in English and more familiar with that, and the lowest data is involving a change of pronunciation, because the researcher did not find any data are indicated. Additionally, the most dominant types of code switching are intra-sentential code switching with 7 data and the lowest data is tag-switching, because researcher did not find any that types. The reasons of code mi For all the factor that reason Cinta did switches and mixes cause for making content of conversation go smoothly and easy to understanding for the speaker.xing and code switching are the most dominant is talk about a particular topic with 20 data.

This research contributes to sociolinguistics in terms of code mixing and code switching. Also, the researcher hopes this research expected to be reference for the future researcher to conduct the research in the same area or the same topic. Which is able to this research to be analyze by Story of linguistics. In addition, researcher hopes that give a small contibution in understanding this problems and provide a solution.

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