

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. Finding

This chapter displays the research findings and discussion based on the data collected during the observation. The writer observed and analyzed Maudy Ayunda's in her a YouTube video channel.

This part will present the data findings obtained using the method and procedure described in Chapter III. The researcher conducted the observation and collected all of the data from all of the research instruments. The statistics were derived from Maudy Ayunda's use of code mixing and code switching in a video posted on her YouTube channel in March.

The data was presented in two ways. First, the data was shown in listing form, and the data was split based on the type classification of the utterances used by Maudy Ayunda in a video on her YouTube channel. Second, the data was presented in the form of a checklist table. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization were the types of code mixing. Code switching was classified into three types: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching.

Host : Maudy Ayunda

Title : thoughts on the power of language

Video duration : 10 minutes 42 second

1. Code mixing

a. Insertation

After transcribing Maudy Ayunda's YouTube video, the data was categorised by reviewing the relevant theories of the types code mixing and code switching. The statistics shown below correspond to the notion of insertion code mixing identified by the: The concept of code mixing is considered as something borrowed. Insertion is the process of incorporating lexical elements or complete constituents from one language into the structure of another. Those code mixing characteristics can be discovered in the words from the data found below that use a different type of code mixing.

1. Ada salah satu topik yang udah sering banget di tanyain orang-orang ke aku entah itu di youtube **coments** atau di Instagram **coments**.

Discussion :The utterance above is classified as code-mixing, According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. Because Maudy mixes a word within a sentence with some element of language there are a word "**comments**" in one sentence long of Indonesian, this types of code-mixing is insertion code mixing in word phrase form.

2. Dan sebenarnya ini pertanyaan yang cukup susah, **when I reflect back**, aduh kayaknya banyak banget gitu elemen-elemen bagaimana bahasa Inggris itu udah mengubah dunia aku, udah membuat aku lebih maju tapi..**to simply I'm going to talk about three things**.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words " **when I reflect back** ", " **to simply I'm going to talk about three things** ". and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

3. Banyak medium di luar sana yang membawa konten, **idea**, informasi, pengetahuan, itu biasanya dalam bahasa Inggris.

Discussion : The utterance above is classified as code-mixing, According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. because Maudy mixes a word within a sentence with some element of language there are a word " **Idea** " this types of code-mixing is insertion code mixing in word phrase form.

4. Ya mungkin bisa di bilang karena bahasa Inggris adalah bahasa utama juga ya secara global gitu yang di gunakan paling banyak orang dalam banyak konteks. Akhirnya banyak sekali informasi yang di bawa oleh bahasa Inggris gitu, jadi bayangin gak sih temen-temen kalau kita bisa bahasa Inggris kita mendapatkan akses ke ide-ide itu. **Simple-nya** aja nih, banyak banget bukku-buku **bestseller**

yang membawa ide-ide **revolutionary**, ide-ide baru yang sampai sekarang mungkin hanya ada dalam versi bahasa Inggris.

Discussion : The utterance above is classified as code-mixing, According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. Because Maudy mixes a word within a sentence with some element of language there are a word “**Simple-nya**”, “*bestseller*”, “*revolutionary*”, this types of code-mixing is insertion code mixing in word phrase form.

5. Jadi kalau kita bisa bahasa Indonesia doang mungkin kita belum bisa mengakses ide-ide atau pengetahuan atau informasi tersebut, **so simple-nya** aja kalau di **personal experience** aku waktu aku pertama belajar bahasa kan aku pasti bahasa Indonesia ya, bahasa Indonesia **is my first language**, nah aku tuh waktu kecil suka banget baca dan aku selalu mojak dan aku baca banyak banget buku dan aku belum bisa bahasa Inggris.

Discussion : Because there is a combination of elements from two languages that remain separate in the bilingual speech as English then Indonesian “*simple-nya*”, “*personal experience*”, “*is my first language*”, the utterance above is considered insertion code mixing. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure.

6. Jadi akhirnya kosa kata aku mungkin semakin banyak, **vocabulary** aku semakin banyak.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*vocabulary*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

7. Dan nomor 2 : ini sebenarnya yang paling asyik dan paling **meaningful** buat aku karena bahasa inggris aku tuh bisa punya jembatan ke budaya lain.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*meaningful*" and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

8. Aku jadi bisa **connect** sama orang-orang yang mungkin memiliki **background**, **upbringing** atau konteks yang jauh berbeda dari aku.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. According to

Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*connect*", "*background*", "*upbringin*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

9. Karena bahasa itu ya cara kita berkomunikasi dengan orang lain, tapi karena kita semua bisa bahasa inggris kita bisa saling mengerti, kita bisa **connect** itu tadi kita bisa berteman.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*connect*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

10. Kita jadi bisa berkomunikasi kita menemukan bahwa oh ternyata **you know background** berbeda, **upbringing** berbeda, negara berbeda itu bukan berarti kita berbeda.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An

English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*you know background*", "*upbringing*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

11. Karena kita nggak cuman tinggal di **bubble** itu kan dan mau nggak mau kita juga di dorong untuk mengerti perspektif orang lain juga.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*bubble*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

12. Mungkin bisa di bilang karena globalisasi juga dimana kita semakin memiliki **stakeholder** kita semakin memiliki teman kerja yang bukan dari indonesia aja.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*stakeholder*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

13. Nah artinya apaa? Berarti sebagai orang yang bekerja **in the 21st century** kemahiran dalam bahasa inggris dan berkomunikasi dengan orang-orang daari berbagai negara itu jadi semakin penting gituu.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*in the 21st century*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

14. Dalam berkomunikasi **in a working setting** dan akhirnya bisa membantu **progression** kita untuk naik terus, untuk di promosiin terus mungkin.

Discussion : Because Maudy mixes an English term with an Indonesian phrase in the sentence above, this is classified as code mixing. "*in a working setting*" and "*progression*" are phrases used by Maudy. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence.

15. Oke jadi itu tadi 3 poin nya, buat aku yang kedua sih paling **meaningful** yah.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple

languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing.

The words "*meaningful*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

16. Sekarang aku lagi belajar korea temen-temen,aku lagi belajar bahasa korea,karena aku pengen banget punya **connection** itu, **connection** yang lebih dalaem lagi dengan keluarga suami aku.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing.

The words "*connection*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

17. seneng banget ya kalo sekarang tuh belajar bahasa **resources-nya** banyak banget di luar sana dan kaya di duolingo gini, itu tuh gratis.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing.

The words "*resources-nya*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

The word "resources-nya" is a combination of an English word and the Indonesian portion of the word "-Nya." It's known as a hybrid.

18. Dan aku suka banget karena tadi itu **it's gamifield** jadi kalo misalnya udah sering main duolingo itu kita bisa dapet **streaks**, kita bisa dapet **badges**, kita bisa dapet kaya **ranking** trus habis itu kita ada **pronunciation quiz-nya**.

Discussion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*it's gamifield*", "*stresks*", "*badges*", "*ranking*" and "*pronunciation quiz-nya*", and The word "*pronunciation quiz-nya*" is a combination of an English word and the Indonesian portion of the word "-Nya." It's known as a hybrid. and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

19. Dan awal kamu masuk duolingo kamu tuh nanti di kasih **questionnaire** supaya duolingo-nya bisa tau kayak oh level kamu tuh untuk bahasa ini tuh segini.

Discusion : Because lexical and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, the speech above is considered code mixing. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*questionnaire*", and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

20. Terus buat temen-teman yang sibuk aku juga **schedule-nya** kadang-kadang **hectic** ya.

Discussion : According to Muysken (2000, p. 60), code mixing is thought of as a procedure that asks for the insertion of an alien lexicon or phrasal category into a particular structure. An English word and phrase are put into an Indonesian sentence. When words from multiple languages are mixed together in a single speech, this is referred to as code mixing. The words "*schedule-nya*", "*hatic*", and The word "*schedule-nya*" is a combination of an English word and the Indonesian portion of the word "-Nya." It's known as a hybrid. and this is insertion code word and phrase mixing.

b. Alternation

One sentence can be classed as alternation code mixing based on the data gathered, since muysken argued that alternation code mixing occurs when the structure of two languages alternates indistinctly both at the beginning and end of the sentence. grammatically and lexically. The sentences below correspond to the characteristic of alternation code mixing with some other type of code mixing.

21. Nah kira-kira kelas 3 SD lah pada saat aku harus pindah aku di cemplungin ke **nasional plus school**. Yang guru-guru nya tuh ngomong bahasa inggris aku jadi harus belajar kan tuh. Nah disitulah aku mulai baca-baca buku bahasa inggris dan aku inget banget aku jadi mendapatkan akses pada saat itu ke cerita-cerita yang juga imajinatif banget, ya intinya aku jadi punya pintu ke dua dunia, dunia bahasa

indonesia dan dunia bahasa inggris gitu dalam umur yang cukup dini, **and that's really powerful.**

Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

22. Kan aku S1 sama S2 nya berkesempatan untuk kuliah di luar negeri dan temen-temen aku, kebanyakan dari mereka itu bukan orang indonesia dan dari... pokoknya bermacam-macam negara di seluruh penjuru dunia. **So if we couldn't speak english** kita udah pasti nggak akan bisa nyambung gitu kan.

Discussion : He concludes his sentences with an Indonesian and English phrase and indonesian again, "**so if we couldn't speak english**" We can see from these sentences that it is categorised as Alternation code mixing.

23. **And in my case**, karena aku memang bertemu pasangan aku waktu itu pada saat aku sekolah aku juga bisa menemukan **my person, you know and he's not indonesian and he doesn't speak** bahasa indonesia he **only speak english and korean but** karena kita sama-sama bisa bahasa inggris.

Discusiion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the

two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

24. karena malah banyak sekali **values-values** yang aku miliki mirip banget, sama banget gitu **vegardless of where we came from and so** bahasa inggris lah gitu, yang sebenarnya menjadi jembatan kan untuk pertemanan itu, untuk cinta itu, untuk apapun itu.

Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

25. Terus yang ke 3 : ini juga nggak bisa di pungkiri bahwa menurut aku bahasa inggris itu penting karena **it can advance your profesional and career life** kan.

Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1

structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

26. Mungkin apa yah, **it's a little annoying to hear this** tapi memang dalam beberapa dunia profesional dalam beberapa industri kemahiran dalam bahasa inggris itu masih cukup penting.

Discussion : Alternation code mixing, according to Muysken, is a mixing approach in which two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. He concludes his sentences with an Indonesian-English phrase, "*it's a little annoying to hear this tapi*" We can see from these sentences that it is categorised as Alternation code mixing.

27. Apalagi kalau misalnya setelah pandemi ini **your work place** mungkin semakin menjadi **remote** jadi banyak banget **company-company** yang semakin terbuka juga dalam **hiring talent from all over the world.**

Discussion : Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

28. Naah artinya apa? Berarti sebagai orang yang bekerja **in the 21st century** kemahiran dalam bahasa Inggris dan berkomunikasi dengan orang-orang dari berbagai negara itu jadi semakin penting gitu, **and you can language how being able to speak in English, present in English** itu juga mempengaruhi **performance** dan **confidence** kita mungkin ya.

Discussion : Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

29. Buat kalian yang sibuk kalian bisa main Duolingo-nya **during commute** atau lagi di jalan atau lagi di jalan, kalo kena macet, pulang kantor , **it really first into your day so seamlessly.**

Discussion : Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

30. **So, jadi to end all that I just want to motivate** temen-temen untuk yuk yang mau belajar bahasa inggris semangat, kalian pasti bisa.

Discussion : Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

31. **There is so many resources out there** salah satunya Duolingo **right**.

Discussion : Discussion : He mixed from English to Indonesian and back to English again. , according to Muysken (2000, p. 96). The mixing approach of alternation keeps the two languages distinct inside the bilingual utterance as in 1...2 as opposed to insertion. Furthermore, it is seen that alternation exhibits a non-nested 1...2...1 structure, which implies that the weather before and after the switching were both weather-related. Structure-wise, strings are unrelated.

c. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization occurs most frequently when dialects and languages with similar structural similarities combine.

In the words of Maudy Ayunda, the study examined the various sorts of code mixing repose. Muysken (2000) classified code mixing into three categories:

insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. During the sharing, Maudy Ayunda employed two types of code mixing from Musyken's theory.

2. Code switching

a. Tag switching

Tag switching entails inserting a tag from one language into an otherwise wholly in another language speech. Because tags are subject to few syntactic constraints, they can be easily introduced at a variety of positions in a monolingual speech without violating syntactic rules.

32. **Okeey,,hi curious people...today we are going to break it down...** ada satu topik yang udah sering banget di tanyain orang-orang ke aku.

Discussion : The discussion above speech is characterized as Code Switching since the English tags "*okey*", "*hi curious people*" ,"*today we are going to break it down*"are shown in a short express that she wants to make greetings. Tag-switching is the process of inserting tags and certain specified phrases from one language into an otherwise in another utterance.

33. **Anyway**, semangat semangat semuanya...

Discussion : Tag-switching is the process of inserting tags and certain specified phrases from one language into an otherwise in another utterance. are shown in a short express.

34. **And yeah remember that language can be a really powerful tool** semangat
bye...

Discussion : Tag-switching is the process of inserting tags and certain specified phrases from one language into an otherwise in another utterance. Because of the English tag, the above remark is categorised as Code Switching because it shows a short express that she wants to make a finish close.

- b. Intra-sentential switching

Switching that occurs within a clause or sentence border is known as intra-sentential switching. It means that the speakers flip between languages within the same sentence.

- c. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential code switching occurs when the speaker, after finishing a sentence in one language, switches to another language in the next sentence, or at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other, as shown in the examples below demonstrating code switching between English and Indonesian.

Muysken (2000) classified code switching into three types: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching.

35. Pasti ada yang nanya, ka Maudy kok bahasa inggrisnya bisa lancar banget? “kak Maudy **talk to us about the english language and how it affected your life**”

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching.

36. Jadi aku mau mengupas, **at last a part of that question, which is how english changed my life.**

Discussion : Maudy Utterance is code switching because it has two varieties of language across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential.

37. yang pertama : **english changed my life because english enabled knowledge transfer**, jadi bahasa inggris itu mengubah hidup aku karena memberikan aku transfer pengetahuan yang lebih, apa sih yang aku maksud?

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. Maudy repeat his sentence, which has already been said in one language. She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

38. Tapi juga **most importantly the ideas that I'm exposed to were a lot more because I'm learning two languages.**

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another.

39. Konsep-konsep yang aku pelajari juga semakin banyak gitu karena aku bisa mempelajari kedua bahasa tersebut, dan aku membaca bahasa inggris maupun bahasa indonesia, **so that's one way that I would put it.**

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. Maudy repeat his sentence, which has already been said in one language. She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

40. Soalnya fungsi bahasa itu kan membawa informasi dan membawa pengetahuan ya jadi kalau kita menguasai bahasa yang membawa paling banyak ide dan paling banyak informasi di luar sana **which I think is still english for now, especially in the acadmic world imagine, imagine the ideas that you can be exposed to** dan akses yang kamu bisa dapatkan.

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. Maudy repeat

his sentence, which has already been said in one language. She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

41. **I do wanna say that this is not the case for all industries**,aku juga mau bilang bahwa “oh kayaknya in satu-satunya cara untuk dipromosiin” enggak, tapi aku rasa dari obrolan aku dari temen-temen juga **and also reading around as to what is the most important thing as a 21st century employe**, salah satunya adalah memang kemahiran bahasa dan itu bisa membantu kamu untuk progresi karirnya semakin naik.

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. Maudy repeat his sentence, which has already been said in one language. He repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

42. **I think at the end of the day it’s such a huge motivation for me.** Untuk belajar bahsa itu tuh supaya bisa connect sama orang lain.

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching.

43. **So that you know i can kind of join in on their tittle jokes and at last be able to understand, you know when they're talking to me,** jadi itu adalah resolusi aku adalah untuk belajar bahasa korean.

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching.

44. Dan aku lagi belajar bahasa korea di Duolingo, **and it's so much fun because it's gamified** terus **its's so accessiable, it's free...**

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching.

45. jadi buat temen-temen yang kepikiran mau belajar bahasa inggris coba deh pake Duolingo, karenaa **they have english and they have like more than 40 language on the platform.**

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two

different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching.

46. aku tuh jadi seneng bahwa modulnya tuh pendel-pendek **and they're like short and i can fit them throughout my busy day so in the middle of like back-to-back meetings, if I have 15 minutes kayak I can take out my Duolingo and like play.**

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching. She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

47. **There is so many resources out there** salah satunya Duolingo...

Discussion : She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

48. Jadi kalo kalian mau coba yuk download Duolingo karena **it's accessible and really fun and it also keeps you accountable easy to fit throuhout the day**, dan aduh sumpah ya doain aku juga bahwa aku lancar belajar bahasa koreanya dan aku segera bisa ngomong-ngomong dikit lah, jadi bisa lebih dari “annyeong”....

Discussion : When a bilingual or multilingual person transitions from one language to another between sentences, this is called intersentential. One sentence will be in one language, while the other will be in another. Because it uses two different languages across sentence boundaries during the same speech event, Maudy Utterance is code switching. She repeat a message from English to Indonesian in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic.

3. Reason of code-mixing and code-switching

The researcher found 48 data points from the data that was acquired, analyzed, and categorised. The team discovered seven reasons why Maudy Ayunda employed Code mixing and code switching. According to (Hoffman, 1991, p.116) bilingual or multilingual persons swap or mix their languages for a variety of reasons. That is to say: talking particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

1. Talking about particular topic

A speaker may feel more free and comfortable expressing their feelings, joy, or even rage in a language that is not their original language.

Example: Mungkin apa yah, **it's a little annoying to hear this** tapi memang dalam beberapa dunia profesional dalam beberapa industri kemahiran dalam bahasa inggris itu masih cukup penting.

2. Express solidarity: being emphatic about something

When someone who speaks a language that is not their native language wants to be firm about anything, they will make this explanation.

Example: . **So if we couldn't speak english** kita udah pasti nggak akan bisa nyambung gitu kan.

3. Quoting somebody else

People may want to switch their code when telling some news in order to cite someone. We do not have to use the same terms as the first speaker when quoting someone. The goal of quoting someone is usually to convey an impression, which may or may not be accurate.

Example : Dan aku lagi belajar bahasa korea di Duolingo, **and it's so much fun because it's gamified** terus **it's so accessible, it's free...**

4. Interjection

Maudy frequently uses this excuse because Interjection appears when she is excited and surprised.

Example: **Okeey,,hi curious people...today we are going to break it down...** ada satu topik yang udah sering banget di tanyain orang-orang ke aku.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When Maudy wants to explain her words, she uses repetition. He can occasionally use both languages he knows to pronounce the same utterance (speech is repeated) so that the listener understands it better.

Example: **english changed my life because english enabled knowledge transfer**, jadi bahasa inggris itu mengubah hidup aku karena memberikan aku transfer pengetahuan yang lebih,

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilinguals converse with other bilinguals, there is no code switching. This entails making the conversation's contents flow smoothly and understandable to listeners.

Example: **And yeah remember that language can be a really powerful tool** semangat bye...

7. Expressing group identity

This type is used to display the speaker's identify and profile.

Example: **So that you know i can kind of join in on their tittle jokes and at last be able to understand, you know when they're talking to me**, jadi itu adalah resolusi aku adalah untuk belajar bahasa korean.

NO	Reason	Code mixing and code switching
1.	Talking about a Particular Topic	√
2.	Express Solidarity: Being emphatic about something	√
3.	Quoting somebody else	√
4.	Interjection	√
5.	Repetition used for clarification	√
6.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	√
7	Expressing group identity.	√

b. Discussion

Based on the results, it can be found that there is a lot of code mixing or code switching in utterance of Maudy Ayunda in a video youtube channel. It may be stated that the ability is announcer the usage of the English language, as numerous sorts of code mixing are demonstrated.

There are 48 data points for code switching or code mixing. 20 Insetion Cases There were 11 examples of alternation code mixing, no cases of congruent lexicalization intern, and 3 cases of tag switching in code switching, no cases of Intra-sentential switching, and 14 cases of Inter-sentential switching.

As the statement of the reason use code mixing or code switching in the broadcast, that is used to make the listeners more enjoyed and understand with the topic and so that the

maudy brought the intimated atmosphere, relaxed, not stiff and more.