CODE MIXING ON PERSON TALKS IN *CATATAN NAJWA*

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Abstract

Everyone has their own style of language when interacting or communicating with other people. There are many variations of language styles, making people often use a mixture of two languages in their communication. This in sociolinguistics is also known as Code Mixing. This incident also occurred in the YouTube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda. The code mixing in this video is used to make it easier to convey messages to the audience. The aim of this study is to determine the kind of code-mixing using Hoffman's theory, namely intrasentential code-mixing, intralexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation on the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda. A qualitative descriptive is employed in this study with content analysis as an approach. The results showed that speakers used the types of code-mixing according to the theory by Hoffman, intra-sentential code-mixing with 73% data, intra-lexical code-mixing with 22% data, and involving a change of pronunciation is 5% data.

Keyword: Code Mixing, Language, Catatan Najwa

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that a person uses to interact with other people. Saddhono (2012) also states that language is a tool used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings. According to Soeparno (2002:5) the general function of language is used as social communication. Language has an important role in human life in society in delivering messages, intentions, and goals to others. Mastery of two or more languages, makes a person often mix languages in communicating. In Indonesia today, many people use a mixture of two languages to communicate in their daily life. Language mixing is one of the sociolinguistic studies that is most often the main focus.

The field of sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary, it is studied language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer and Agustina 2003: 2). The phenomenon of using two or more languages is called bilingual and multilingual. Bialystock (2006:175) describes a bilingual person as a person speaking the same two languages along

with acting appropriately in sociocultural ways in both languages. Fasold (Chaer, 1994) states that code-mixing happens when a person uses one phrase or word from a language. The use of code-mixing happens frequently and is easy to find in everyday life in Indonesia. They like mixing their native language with other languages, such as using English mixed with other languages or Indonesian mixed with English. This is becoming an increasingly modern thing to do in the narrative of the Indonesian people. Ohoiwotun (2007) explains that, sometimes code-mixing is employed because of the compulsion, such as using a foreign language in Indonesian that refers to the language principle which is clear, short and when combined with Indonesian, it becomes a long sentence or phrase, has multiple meanings, and is unclear.

Currently, motivational videos are often favored by millennial youth in Indonesia. With motivation, it makes someone not give up until they reach the desired goal. One of them is like in the video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda, which shares tips and motivations for Maudy Ayunda to successfully carry out her education at Oxford University. In the YouTube video Catatan Najwa, Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda often use code mixing in their conversations. The code-mixing use to make viewers to understand the meaning and purpose of the video easier.

Sociolinguistic studies on code mixing have been carried out by several previous researchers. The first by Deri Rachmad Pratama, Sarwiji Suwandi, and Nugraheni Eko Wardani (2017) shows that the use of of code-mixing is provide the impression that there is a connection between the place setting in a novel with the socio-cultural environment of the local community. The second by Muhammad Saibani Wiyanto and Ica Fitriani (2018) shows that the function of code-mixing is also found in learning videos and is used by teachers on the Quipper Youtube channel many times. The third by Novedo and Endar Rachmawaty Linuwih (2018) shows that the code-mixing is also used in the talk show by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura. The fourth by Agung Sukrisna (2019) shows the types of code mixing from the highest to the lowest on Atta Halilintar's youtube channel.

From previous research, most of the researchers used qualitative research methods. In this study, the researcher analyzed the functions and reasons of code-mixing in a literary work using several different theories. Based on this statement, this article analyzed code-mixing types in the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda using

Hoffman's theory, namely intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A qualitative content analysis method is employed in this research. According to Eriyanto (2010: 47) descriptive analysis is deliberate to describe a message or a particular text in detail. Max Weber (in Eriyanto, 2013: 15) writes that content analysis is a method in research using several procedures to make the inferences valid from texts. This article analyzes the code-mixing types used by Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda in their conversation. The data source was taken from the official YouTube channel of Catatan Najwa by taking a video entitled Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda which was posted on March 22, 2019.

In collecting data, the researcher also used the documentation method on the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda regarding the types of code-mixing used. There are several procedures in data collection. The first step, researchers look for videos containing code mixing on the youtube platform and download the videos obtained. The next step, the researcher watched the video repeatedly to get the desired data and preparing the data to be analyzed. In addition to the procedures mentioned, there are several supporting instruments that can make it easier for researchers to collect data. These instruments include: paper, laptops, handphone, pen, and many more.

After collecting data, the researcher conducted data analysis. Qualitative research begins with organizing the data and then analyzing it. The data is then reduced by classifying, simplifying, and removing the unnecessary data, so it can create meaningful information to draw conclusions. After that, the data is presented and arranged systematically so that it is easy to understand, thus thus it can be granted the possibility to generate conclusions. the data can be present in a form of matrices, graphs, networks or charts. The presentation of the data is used to understand and identify the types of code mixing on the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda. The last step is to draw conclusions and verify the data, which which is attained to see the data reduction's result still refers to the analysis objectives to be achieved.

RESULTS

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The findings of code-mixing using theory by Hoffman on the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda are presented in the form of a Pie Chart as follows:
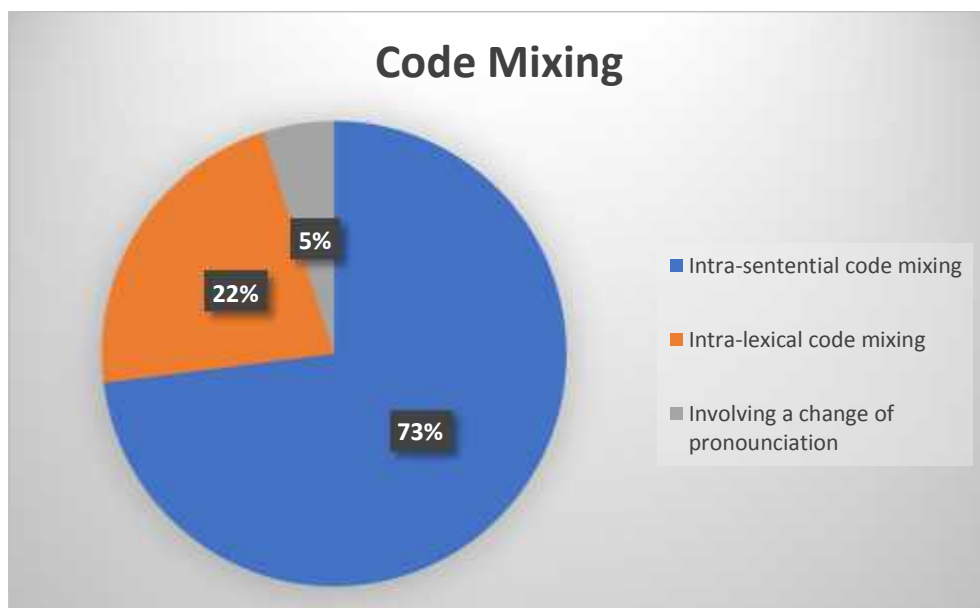
From the pie charts above, the researchers found that 73% belonged to the category of intra-sentential code-mixing. In this type, 43 code-mixed data were found on words, phrases, and clauses within the sentence limits of the narrative. Then 22% are included to the category of intra-lexical code-mixing. For this type, the researcher found 13 data in word boundaries, such as prefixes and suffixes. Finally, the researchers found 5% which included the category involving a change in pronunciation. For this type, the researcher found 3 data on changes in pronunciation in words spoken by speakers. The total of code-mixing used in the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda has 59 data with a percentage of 100%.

DISCUSSION

Based on the findings above, researcher found the types of code-mixing using theory by Hoffman on the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda.

Types of code mixing

    1) **Intra-sentential code-mixing**

"...dan sekarang saya bersama *the one and only*, yang tersayang Maudy Ayunda"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 0:17 minutes, speakers mix Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "the one and only" in the conversation. The sentence "the one and only" is categorized of intra-sentential code mixing, because "the one and only" is an English phrase.

"Memang pilihannya waktu itu memilih *major* yang berbeda..."
In the conversation data above, it appears at minute 1:00, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker includes the word "major" in the conversation. The word "major" belongs to the category as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "major" is an adjective form in English.

"...pokoknya aku takut banget gitu so, *I also apply*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at minute 1:34, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "I also apply" in the conversation. The word "I also apply" is categorized of intra-sentential code-mixing, because "I also apply" is an adverb in English.

"...ada *something* yang lain"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 1:50 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker includes the word "something" in the conversation. The word "something" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "something" is an adjective form in English.

"..dan dari cerita-cerita mereka, *they feel like, they've really grown dari that experience*" In the conversation data above, it appears at 1:58 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "they feel like, they've really grown from that experience " in the conversation. The sentence "they feel like, they've really grown from that experience " is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "they feel like, they've really grown from that experience " is a form of clause in English.

"Aku memang *interested in business* juga, *and like technology* kayak gitu-gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at minute 2:03, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentences "interested in business" and "and like technology" in the conversation. The sentences "interested in business" and "and like technology" are categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "interested in business" and "and like technology" is a form of phrase in English.

"..dan *the idea of studying* deket banget"
In the conversation data above, it appears at the 2:07 minute, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "the idea of studying" in the conversation. The sentence "the idea of studying" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "the idea of studying" is an English phrase form.

"Aku *very drawn to that*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:35 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "very drown to that" in the conversation. The sentence "very drown to that" is categorized as of intra-sentential code-mixing, because "very drown to that" is a phrase form in English.

"Terus abis itu *just exposure to inspirational speakers*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:14 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "just exposure to inspirational speakers " in the conversation. The sentence "just exposure to inspirational speakers" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "just exposure to inspirational speakers" is a form of phrase in English.

"...dan dia juga *have a very good education* school gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:26 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "have a very good education school" in the conversation. The sentence "have a very good education

school" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "have a very good education school" is an adjective form in English.

"Jadi aku bisa ngambil *elective* banyak banget"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:26 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the word "elective" in the conversation. The word "elective" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "elective" is a noun form in English.

"Aku juga *apply to some education programs* ceritanya gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:50 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "apply to some education programs" in the conversation. The sentence "apply to some education programs" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "apply to some education programs" is a form of verb in English.

"Tapi keren sih *you know what you want to do*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 3:28 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the sentence "you know what you want to do" in the conversation. The sentence "you know what you want to do" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "you know what you want to do" is a form of clause in English.

"...digrup-grup *family* gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 5:25 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the word "family" in the conversation. The word "family" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "family" is a noun form in English.

"...*search* dulu di twitter"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 5:27 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the word "search" in the conversation. The word

"search" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "search" is a form of verb in English.

"Awalnya pengen *sharing*…"
In the conversation data above, it appears at the 5:37th minute, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker inserts the word "sharing" in the conversation. The word "sharing" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "sharing" is a form of verb in English.

"Aku gak pernah *upload* foto itu sebenarnya"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 7:04 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "upload" in the conversation. The word "upload" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "upload" is a form of verb in English.

"Ini *exclusive* loh ini"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 7:53 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "exclusive" in the conversation. The word "exclusive" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "exclusive" is an English adjective form.

"*I feel like* aku bener-bener ngikutin industri banget"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 9:28 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "I feel like" in the conversation. The sentence "I feel like" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "I feel like" is a form of clause in English.

"Aku sempat nulis *draft* berkali-kali"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 10:04 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "draft" in the conversation. The word "draft" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "draft" is a noun form in English.

"…dan bener-bener *value it*"

In the conversation data above, it appears at 11:07 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "value it" in the conversation. The word "value it" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "value it" is an English noun.

"Even aku gak ke terima pun, aku merasa dalam proses *application* itu aku belajar banyak banget tentang diri aku"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 11:18 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "application" in the conversation. The word "application" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "application" is a noun form in English.

"Sebenernya lebih kayak *my creative expression*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 11:57 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "my creative expression" in the conversation. The sentence "my creative expression" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "my creative expression" is an English phrase.

"Ini kayak buku *self reflection* gitu loh"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 12:02 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker usesthe sentence "self reflection" in the conversation. The sentence "self reflection" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "self reflection" is a form of phrase in English.

"Prosesnya sebenarnya *a year*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 12:26 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "a year" in the conversation. The word "a year" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "a year" is a noun form in English.

"Karena itu *privilege*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 14:10 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker

uses the word "privilege" in the conversation. The word "privilege" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "privilege" is a noun form in English.

"*In a way* aku juga gak bisa"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 14:17 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "In a way" in the conversation. The sentence "In a way" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "self reflection" is a form of phrase in English.

"...dimana *in my point of view* itu justru bikin jadi susah banget"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 14:33 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speake ruses the sentence "my point of view" in the conversation. The sentence "my point of view" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "my point of view" is a phrase in English.

"Sebenarnya ada rasa deg-degannya tapi itu deg-degan yang aku *enjoy*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 16:45 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speake ruses the word "enjoy" in the conversation. The word "enjoy" can be categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "enjoy" is a form of verb in English.

"Ngobrolnya bukan ngobrol biasa, tapi *problem solving* tentang hal-hal kecil"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 18:42 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "problem solving" in the conversation. The sentence "problem solving" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "problem solving" is a form of phrase in English.

"Jadi obrolan itu gak pernah *simple* gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 19:06 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker usesthe word "simple" in the conversation. The word "simple"

is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "simple" is an adjective form in English.

"Itu *skill* yang dilatih sejak kecil"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 19:22 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "skill" in the conversation. The word "skill" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "skill" is a noun form in English.

"Hampir dibuat *like a game* gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 19:31 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "like a game" in the conversation. The sentence "like a game" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "like a game" is a phrase form in English.

"*Conversation* itu penting ya"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 19:39 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "conversation" in the conversation. The word "conversation" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "conversation" is a noun form in English.

"..bikin *list* pro kontranya"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 19:56 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "list" in the conversation. The word "list" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "list" is a noun form in English.

"Aku *honestly* ngerasa itu perjalanan yang cukup jauh"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 20:51 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker includes the word "honestly" in the conversation. The word "honestly" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "honestly" is an adjective form in English.

"*For now* kita memang nyambung banget"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 23:12 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "for now" in the conversation. The sentence "for now" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "for now" is a form of phrase in English.

"Bener-bener *enjoying the process*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 23:35 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "enjoying the process" in the conversation. The sentence "enjoying the process" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "enjoying the process" is a form of phrase in English.

"Orangnya *self growth* banget gitu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 23:45 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the sentence "self growth" in the conversation. The sentence "self growth" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "self growth" is a phrase form in English.

"Kita harus *fair* soalnya"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 24:06 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "fair" in the conversation. The word "fair" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "fair" is an adjective form in English.

"..dan itu *reasonable* ya"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 25:05 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "reasonable" in the conversation. The word "reasonable" is categorized as intra-sentential code-mixing, because "reasonable" is an adjective form in English.

"Aku bener-bener harus kembali ke Indonesia dan *do something*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 25:22 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker

uses the sentence "do something" in the conversation. The sentence "do something" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "do something" is an English phrase.

"*Thank you* sudah datang"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 25:51 minutes, the speaker mixes Indonesian and English languages. The speaker uses the word "thank you" in the conversation. The word "thank you" is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing, because "thank you" is an English noun.

2) Intra-lexical code mixing
"..mungkin nanti *di-reveal-nya*"
The conversation data above appears at minute 0:44. The speaker inserts the word "di-reveal-nya" in the conversation. "di-reveal-nya" comes from the English word "reveal" with the prefix "di" and the suffix "nya" in Indonesian. So the "di-reveal-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets a word limit in its utterance.

"Tapi kan yang Harvard itu kamu *apply-nya* pendidikan?"
The conversation data above appears at minute 0:52. The speaker inserts the word "apply-nya" in the conversation. "apply-nya" comes from the English word "apply" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So "apply-nya" is categorized as of intra-lexical code mixing, because it has a word limit in its speech.

"Acceptance *rate-nya* yang itu kecil"
The conversation data above appears at 1:20 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "rate-nya" in the conversation. "rate-nya" comes from the English word "rate" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So the "rate-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets a word limit in its speech.

"Kalo setiap aku baca dan *nge-browsing* tuh.."
The conversation data above, it appears at minute 1:27. The speaker inserts the word "nge-browsing" in the conversation. "nge-browsing" comes from the English word "browsing" with

the prefix "nge" in Indonesian. So "nge-browsing" categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets word limits in its speech.

"*Approach-nya* Standford tuh juga sangat.."
In the conversation data above appears at 2:15 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "approach-nya" in the conversation. "approach-nya" comes from the English word "approach" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So the "approach-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it has a word limit in its speech.

"..dari education *school-nya*"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 2:29 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "school-nya" in the conversation. "school-nya" comes from the English word "school" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So the "school-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it has a word limit in its speech.

"Jadi walaupun major-nya itu tapi.."
The conversation data above appears at 2:30 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "major-nya" in the conversation. "major-nya" comes from the English word "major" with the suffix "nya" in Indonesian. So the "major-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets a word limit in its speech.

"Tapi waktu SD belum *se-clear* itu"
In the conversation data above, it appears at the 3:39th minute. The speaker inserts the word "se-clear" in the conversation. "se-clear" comes from the English word "clear" with the prefix "se" in Indonesian. So "se-clear" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets word limits in its speech.

"*Handphone-nya* aku tinggal"
The conversation data above appears at 6:07 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "handphone-nya" in the conversation. "handphone-nya" comes from the English word "handphone" with the suffix "nya" in Indonesian. So "handphone-nya" is

categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it has a word limit in his speech.

"Untuk ngerjain *essay-nya* aja"
The conversation data above appears at 8:17 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "essay-nya" in the conversation. The "essay-nya" comes from the English word "essay" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So the "essay-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it has a word limit in its speech.

"*Role-nya* juga cukup besarlah"
The conversation data above appears at 14:24 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "role-nya" in the conversation. The "role-nya" comes from the English word "role" with the ending "nya" in Indonesian. So the "role-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets a word limit in his speech.

"Jadi pertama, kayaknya *culture-nya* waktu itu"
The conversation data above appears at 17:23 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "culture-nya" in the conversation. "culture-nya" comes from the English word "culture" with the suffix "nya" in Indonesian. So the "culture-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets word limits in its speech.

"..dan proses *grow-nya* itu yang membuat hubungan jadi kuat sih"
In the conversation data above, it appears at 24:23 minutes. The speaker inserts the word "grow-nya" in the conversation. "grownya" comes from the English word "grow" with the suffix "nya" in Indonesian. So "grow-nya" is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing, because it gets a word limit in its speech.

3) **Involving a change of pronunciation**
    "...dan versi *netizen*"
    In the conversation data above appears at the 4:09 minute. The speaker using the word "netizen" in the conversation. The word "netizen" in English is pronounced "nedezen" but by speakers it is modified into Indonesian phonology. So, the word "netizen"

spoken by the speaker is included in the category involving a change of pronunciation, because it undergoes a sound change.

 "Bagaimana cara membuat motivasi *letter* terbagus?"
The conversation data above appears at 8:01 minute. The speaker uses the word "letter" in the conversation. The word "letter" in English is pronounced "leder" but by speakers it is modified into Indonesian phonology. So, the word "letter" spoken by the speaker is included in the category involving a change of pronunciation, because it undergoes a sound change.

"Apalagi aku merasa kalau orang *public figure*…"
The conversation data above appears at 13:05 minutes. The speaker uses the word "public figure" in the conversation. The word "public figure" in English is pronounced "pablik figyur" but by speakers it is modified into Indonesian phonology. So the word "public figure" spoken by the speaker is included in the category involving a change of pronunciation, because it undergoes a sound change.

CONCLUSION

The result above shows that code-mixing using Hoffman's theory was employed by the speakers several times in the youtube video Catatan Najwa with Maudy Ayunda. Speakers use all of the code-mixing types by Hoffman's theory, namely intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. In the type of intra-sentential code mixing, speakers use 73% of their speech in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. Then in the type of intra-lexical code mixing, speakers use 22% of their speech in the form of prefixes and suffixes. Finally, in the type involving a change of pronunciation, speakers use 5% in their speech. For further research, the researcher suggests that researchers can conduct research in the field of code-mixing using other theories or different subjects such as literary works, books, daily conversations, and others.

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