

A STUDY IN CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ON PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL

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Abstract

The adjective of the research were to find out the types of code mixing and code switching. This research focuses in analysis DyahRoroEsti's utterances in Podcast where the channel is "Millennial Power" which contained code mixing and code switching in the audio as the data of research. This research used Qualitative Content Analysis Design. The technique of data analysis used theory of Miles and Huberman that contains data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The result of this research found that there are three types of code mixing and code switching. Code mixing contained insertion which occurred 31 data, alternation 8 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data. Code switching contained tag switching which occurred 5 data, intra-sentential switching 43 data and inter-sentential switching 22 data. It was expected that this research helps everyone who wants to know about bilingualism and code mixing and code switching.

Keywords: code mixing, code switching, bilingualism.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an intimate part of social identity. People use language as a communication and interaction tool. We as a human being cannot be separated from language because language is used for the purpose of communication. The use of language can influence our self-concept and identity. Basically communication is sharing information. Communication is a process of transferring information from one entity to another. By communication people can easily transfer and receive information.

Communication can also be abridge from the activities of socializing, interacting personal, individual and group, togetherness. Especially in this era where communication is the trend in modern society of life in exploring each other's potential, as we often see directly in various information technology media. Media help connect people from the far. Media become an alternative to communicate or share with others without having physical contact. Media is not only known as a communication tool but nowadays people utilize media as an entertainment tool.

Nowadays we frequently find people do communication with more than one language. English as a foreign language is the most used language to communicate with others in Indonesia. English become a common language to communicate with people. When two or more language exists in a community, speakers frequently switch and mix from one language to another, this phenomenon known as code switching and code mixing. Code mixing and code switching occur in communication process.

Code in sociolinguistics simply refers to a language or a language variety.

According to Hymes (in Fitrah 2017; 31) defines code-switching as “a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles”. Kachru (in Fitrah 2017; 35) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Codemixing and code switching are terms that are used to call the dependence upon aspect of language. This phenomenon is called bilingualism. Suhardi's (2009) defined the term bilingualism is generally used to refer to the use or mastery of two languages by one or a part of the language community. These bilinguals are much less likely to code-switch around people who they do not recognize as sharing their languages.

Some people tend to use English to switch or mix the language code in a communication process. They become trend in style of communication because they have become a need in a communication with people. These needs to gain more information according to people that used to English while speaking. This phenomenon helps us to feel comfortable with the conversation and giving engagement one another. It also helps people more understand if the words or the sentence be mixed or switched. This phenomenon will happen if in the environment support the use of this bilingual.

This phenomenon can also be found in media especially in Podcast. Podcast is alike radio. Kargozari&Zarinkamar (in Robi 2016; 83) stated that Podcast is a downloadable audio or video file from the internet. Podcast is usually played in electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, tablets or mp3 players. Podcast has been long used in Indonesia for the importance of information. The information we get may from many languages depends on the channel itself and the guest they are invited.

Most channels in podcast Indonesia sometimes use English to give and share the information. Millennial power channel in Podcast frequently invited the guest stars that tend to use English language as communication. Dyah Roro Esti as a guest star in Millennial power channel mostly mixed or sometimes switched the language to English. She does mix and switch because of many reasons for instance her background, her education, to interpret the meaning of the words because sometimes to mix or switch the words are more suitable to be used and more understandable.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. Halliday (1970) stated that sociolinguistics relating to the association of language with people who use that language. In other words, this statement implies the meaning that aspects such as the amount of vocabulary, attitudes, customs and culture of the language user affect the language used.

Bilingualism

In general, the problem of bilingualism occurs between two groups of speakers of languages (or more) of different languages. Contact between the two continually results in people who can produce more than one language. According to B. Rampton (1990), put simply, bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. However, defining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual characteristics may be classified as bilingual. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speakers to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages. A person may describe themselves as bilingual but may mean only the ability to converse and communicate orally. Others may be proficient in reading in two or more languages. A person may be bilingual by virtue of having grown up learning and using two languages simultaneously (simultaneous bilingualism). Or they may become bilingual by learning a second language sometime after their first language.

This is known as a sequential bilingualism. To be bilingual means different things to different people.

Suhardi (2009) stated that the term bilingualism is generally used to refer to the use or mastery of two languages by one or a part of the language community, the term is sometimes also used to refer to situations of using three languages or trilingualism (trilingualism) or usage more than three languages are called multilingualism or plurilingualism (multilingualism; plurilingualism). In line of Suhardi's statement (2009), Mu'in (2008) states that there are a number of language scientists who argue that the use of more than one such language is referred to by just one term, namely bilingualism.

Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1986: 102) says that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties. Poedjosoedarmono (1978: 4) says that a code is a system of speech whose elements of language have special characteristics, and it is proper to the background of the speaker, the relation of the speaker to address and the situation. Code mixing is distinguished from borrowing on the following grounds (Sridhar & Sridhar, 1980).

According to Kachru in Suwito (1985, p. 89), code mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance. Suwito (1985) states there are several forms of code mixing. They are, word, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplications.

Code Switching

When two or more languages exist in a community, speakers frequently switch from one language to another, this phenomenon known as code switching. Code switching is when a speaker alternates between two or more languages in one conversation. "Code switching is defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations (Romaine, 1992: 110)". It means switching the code occurs when there is more than one language in communication. The speaker uses his or her ability in another language, style, dialect or anything it served by the speaker depends on the addresses in different occasions.

Podcast

Podcast is a downloadable audio or video file from the internet. Podcast is usually played in electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, tablets or mp3 players (Kargozari & Zarinkamar, 2014). Bolliger et al. (2010) mention that there are three types of podcast available to be used; audio podcast, enhanced podcast and video podcast. Different types of podcast with different contents are available in many websites in the internet. VOA, for instance, has changed their television or radio program into podcast and uploaded to their website.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research was using Qualitative Content Analysis Design. Content analysis is a research tool that analyzing and interpreting recorded material. Qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. Text data might be in verbal, print, or electronic form and might have been obtained from narrative responses, open-ended survey questions, interviews, focus groups, observations, or print media such as articles, books, or manuals. Researcher was using qualitative content analysis focused on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text that discuss the type of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti on Podcast of Millennial Power Channel.

3. RESULT

The data of this study were collected and selected from the transcription of the episodes 40 of Millennial Power Channel Podcast the guest Dyah Roro Esti. The study was focused on the utterances contained code mixing and code switching produced by Dyah Roro Esti. The data presents in two different forms in data analysis; first, the data

showed in checklist table form. Second, the data showed in listing form, the data separated based on the type classification of the utterances that used by Dyah Roro Esti.

Title : Anggota DPR RI Millennial berumur 26 tahun
Guest : Dyah Roro Esti
Episode : 40
Audio duration : 49 minutes

The data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problem that are to find out the types of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti in her utterance on Podcast. There are three types of code mixing and code switching which are found in Dyah Roro Esti's utterances. The types of code mixing were insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The types of code switching were tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching.

4. DISCUSSION

Code mixing

Insertion

The data below are the data that matching with the theory of insertion code mixing identified by the characteristic of insertion code mixing, the characteristic are: one sentences is inserting material lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language or something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure.

Data 002

*Saya bersyukur sekali karna komisi ini memang sesuai sekali dengan latar belakang saya mulai dengan latar belakang pendidikan dan juga latar belakang keluarga tetapi **most importantly** latar belakang ini juga **activism** karna saya punya yayasan atau **vintage** yang bergerak di bidang lingkungan dan energi.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with lexical of phrasal category into a given structure there are some words and phrase "most importantly" "activism" "vintage", in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 003

*Dan mudah-mudahan ya saya sangat optimis si sebetulnya ya sebagai generasi muda terjun di dunia politik walaupun tentunya politik mempunyai **stereotype** macam-macam ada yang melihat politik sebagai sesuatu yang kurang baik yang isinya kurang baik gitu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word "stereotype" in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 010

*Terus sempat ngambil namanya **post graduate diploma** di University of Manchester juga jadi total 4 tahun disitu ngambil jurusan **social change** atau perubahan sosioal.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes three phrase "post graduate diploma" "social change" and "University of Manchester" in her utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 012

*Nah **before going in to that** saya mau **explain** dulu waktu itu saya sempat ngambil S2 juga dapet beasiswa LPDP dari pemerintah jadi kementerian keuangan mengalokasikan dana kan untuk meningkatkan SDM di Indonesia salah satunya melalui beasiswa ini.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are word and clause “explain” “before going in to that” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 015

*Nah akhirnya saya merasa bahwa sebetulnya paduan antara ekonomi, sosiologi dan lingkungan adalah apa yang disebut sebagai **sustainability** atau keberlanjutan.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word “sustainability” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 018

*Dan saya **sharing** gitu mengenai perjalanan saya untuk bisa merealisasikan visi tersebut.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a word “sharing” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 019

*Dan intinya adalah bahwa apapun saya bisa sebagai politisi bisa sebagai **student** bisa sebagai aktivis **this way** yayasan atau NGO intinya adalah ya itu **my intention** adalah bagaimana saya bisa mempunyai peran dalam pembangunan Negara Indonesia dan bisa mengusungkan konsep **sustainability** gitu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are some words and phrase “student” “this way” “my intention” “sustainability” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 021

*Kalau di Inggris kurang baik ya kalau di US **very different** ya.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “very different” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 023

*Kita bisa melakukannya diluar negri misalnya melalui riset terus kita bisa mendapatkan posisi bagus di sebuah perusahaan besar dan disitu kita **we’re presenting** Indonesia sebagai orang Indonesia atau kita **physically** kembali ke Indonesia dan melakukan sesuatu untuk Negara untuk bangsa.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are a clause and word “we’re presenting Indonesia” “physically” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 028

*Lalu kita sudah **men-translate** dokumen itu menjadi undang-undang yang **legally binding** yaitu UU no. 16 tahun 2016 dan disitu banyak sekali pembahasan mengenai bagaimana Indonesia ini bisa mengurangi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% juga 41% dengan bantuan internasional gitu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a sentence with some element of language there are a hybrid and phrase “men-translate” “legally binding” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 029

*Dan itu sorotan nya ada beberapa sektor, ada **waste***

sector sampah ya terus juga sektor kehutanan, sektor energi, sektor transportasi dll.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “waste sector” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 031

*Dan untuk energi khusus itu akhirnya pemerintah mengeluarkan peraturan lagi melalui kebijakan **energy national** dan didalam peraturan tersebut adalah bahwa Indonesia itu harus men-fulfill target 23% energi baru terbarukan di tahun 2025.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single hybrid “menfulfill” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 033

*Sekarang kita berada di 9% dan kita mengetahui populasi di Indonesia itu semakin meningkat dimana tentunya akan mengacu kepada **energy demand** secara keseluruhan pasti semakin meningkat juga gitu kan.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single phrase “energy demand” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 034

*Otomatis ya Negara ini harus mempersiapkan apakah bisa kita men-fulfill demand yang semakin tinggi **in a rapid rid** dengan energi fosil saja gitu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are a hybrid and clause “men-fulfill demand” “in a rapid rid” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 035

*Nah makanya sekarang di DPR saya mendorong agar UU yang berkaitan dengan energi baru terbarukan itu menjadi prioritas dan **successfully** itu menjadi prioritas untuk menjadi tahun 2020 ini hingga 4 tahun kedepan 5 tahun ke depan.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “successfully” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 037

*Namun saya **representing** generasi muda, **representing** orang yang memang kepingin sekali yang tadi menciptakan masa depan berkelanjutan gitu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes two words “representing” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 035

*Nah maka sekarang dengan adanya UU EBT ini masuk proleknas kita juga sudah menyusun panitia kerja khusus untuk membahas mengenai EBT ini **for the next couple of months** dan mudah-mudahan kita bisa melihat gitu bahwa kita juga bisa mendorong perubahan-perubahan.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “for the next couple of months” in one sentence. This type of

code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 040

*Karna masalah untuk energi baru terbarukan itu kebanyakan karna Negara asing malas investasi di Indonesia karna faktor politik **you know it's unstable** ganti menteri ganti peraturan gitu kan terus juga untuk investasi itu **it's more risky actually** untuk **invest** di Indonesia dibanding **invest** di Negara-negara lain.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are some clauses and words “you know it's unstable” “it's more risky” and “invest” twice in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 043

*Karna dengan **climate change** kita sudah menegtahui ya dampak-dampak yang terjadi karna **climate change** otomatis kita tidak bisa lagi melakukan bisnis **as usual** kita harus berubah mentalitas kita gitu dan itu ada beberapa cara yang bisa kita lakukan untuk melakukan itu.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes two phrases “climate change” twice in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 049

*Dan kita juga punya grup gitu kalkus jadi sering ketemu juga sering **sharing** gitu ya kendala nya apa aja yang dialami dan bagaimana kita bisa saling support satu sama lain di dalam dunia politik juga dunia yang baru untuk **majority of us**.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “a majority of us” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 055

*Dan kalau disuruh baca sesuatu apalagi sesuatu dalam **so passionate about** jadi akhirnya gak terasa gitu.*

The utterance above can be categorized as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase “so passionate about” in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 059

*Cuman yang saya liat adalah walaupun saya lulus nih udah selesai kuliah **which is amazing** tapi pasti ada aja sesuatu yang di mana saya harus tetap belajar.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause “which is amazing” in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 060

*Karna banyak sekali orang yang **reluctant** untuk kalau dikit-dikit tentang politik itu udah males gitu misalnya partai dsb.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “reluctant” in the utterance in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 062

*Ya dan **I feel like** kalau misalnya kita mempunyai*

*persepsi seperti itu coba deh kita **challenge** kita sendiri gitu, kalau ada stigma yang negatif coba cari tau **you know why stigma** itu adaselama ini dan apakah ada contoh dimana ada orang lain yang tidak mempunyai karakteristik yang selama ini **this stigma ties** terhadap politik.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with some element of language there are word "challenge" phrase "this stigma ties" and clause "you know why stigma" "I feel like" in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 066

*Jadi pelajari partai-partai yang ada **and get involve** karna setiap partai itu mempunyai kelompok yang membuat anak muda khususnya anak muda misalnya punya misalnyagabungan untuk anak-anak muda lah kayak komunitas anak muda untuk partai tersebut.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a phrase "and get involve" in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 067

*Dan disitu kita bisa masuk **at least** belajar tentang **how things get done** strukturnya bagaimana gitu kan lama-kelamaan setelah kita belajar punya jaringan disana kalau kita akhirnya memilih coba deh menjadi anggota DPR gitu kan.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause "how things get done" in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 070

*Jadi bagaimana kita **represent** partai Golkar misalnya tapi selepas dari itu menurut saya lebih penting adalah bagaimana kita berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a word "represent" in one sentence long of Indonesian. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 084

*Nah dapil saya salah satunya pulau bawean, pulau bawean kan masuk di kabupaten Gresik dan **to get there** kita harus naik kapal gitu ya dan tentunya dipermudah ketika ada pesawat.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes within a sentence with a clause "to get there" in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 088

Challenge** kita adalah apa ya....**that's a really good question.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word "challenge" and clause "that's a really good question" in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 090

*Gak ada yang lebih **successful**, gak ada yang lebih ini, semua tergantung daripada persepsi hidup kita*

gitu.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “successful” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Data 094

*Agar kita gampang bangunnya ketika kita jatuh dan kita lebih percaya diri lebih **confidence**.*

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixes a single word “confidence” in the utterance in one sentence. This type of code mixing is insertion code mixing.

Alternation

According to Muysken (2000, p.96), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well. Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion.

Data 005

***It was a very very long time**, jadi memang garis besarnya saya memang sudah lama di besarkan diluar negri itu betul walaupun lahirnya di Indonesia tapi waktu itu saya umur 1.5 tahun itu sudah pindah ke **England** ke Inggris.*

According to Muysken Alternation code mixing is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. In the utterance Esti used the alternation code mixing. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying “it was a very very long time” and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance which the clause is not structurally related in the sentence.

Data 007

***So as you mention**, saya pernah tinggal di America di Washington DC terus di Inggrisnya di London pernah waktu kecil lalu kemudian waktu kuliah juga pernah di London waktu itu saya kuliah di Imperial College London terus pernah tinggal di China di Beijing di Vietnam Ho Chi Minh city terus balik ke Indonesia di Jakarta tentunya.*

According to Muysken Alternation code mixing is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. In the utterance Esti used the alternation code mixing. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying “so as you mention” and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

Data 015

***Because we talking about sustainability**, kita berbicara mengenai bagaimana misalnya ekonomi Negara semakin meningkat gitu ya tapi masyarakatnya juga semakin dapat diberdayakan jadi memberdayakan masyarakat lalu kemudian aspek lingkungan itu tidak tertinggalkan.*

This utterance considered as alternation code mixing because two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying English first and then continued in Indonesian remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

Data 025

*Nah sekarang kembali lagi kepada pertanyaan gimana nih lingkungan tapi terus energi kita masih mayoritas fosil gitu kan, **like how this event work**.*

This utterance considered as alternation code mixing because two languages

remain separate in the bilingual utterance. She mixes the two languages English and Indonesian by saying Indonesian first and then continued in English remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

Data 026

So getting to that point, kita Negara Indonesia ini sudah meratifikasi namanya the Paris agreement.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in English utterance "So getting to that point" and then she continued in Indonesian language which the two languages remain separate in one bilingual utterances.

Data 044

So this is why I'm so grateful actually, karna saya merasa bahwa sebagai anak muda saya sekarang juga menjabat sebagai anggota DPR banyak sekali senior senior saya yang sekarang jadi teman.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in English utterance "So this is why I'm so grateful actually" in the sentence boundary and then she continued in Indonesian language which the two languages remain separate in one bilingual utterances.

Data 083

Kemarin itu ada pemaparan mengenai pesawat kecil dan ini mitra kerja kita kalau gak salah BPPT atau salah satunya itu bahwa mereka ingin mengoperasikan pesawat kecil ini untuk daerah-daerah 3T gitu jadi wilayah yang terluar gitu lo, secluded island.... etc.

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti said in Indonesian language in the first sentence and then she continued in English "secluded island.... etc".

Data 108

Jadi instagram, you can easily just inbox me, kadang-kadang kalau aku ada waktu....

The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Esti mixed where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B or as English and Indonesian. This type of code mixing is alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Esti used English "you can easily just inbox me" as clause in the middle of the sentence which the languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance.

Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure. Here is the data found in congruent lexicalization:

Data 107

*Ditambah saya gunakan **channel media** dsb juga untuk mengkomunikasikan isu-isu yang menurut saya perlu kita sebar luaskan.*

The utterances above can be classified as a congruent lexicalization code mixing because it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. In this utterance the phrase "channel media" is an Indonesian syntax in Indonesian it must be "media komunikasi" or in English it is "media channel". The "channel" word is an English word where Esti used that word in an Indonesian grammatical structure. This phenomenon can be counted as congruent lexicalization code mixing.

Table 1. types of code mixing (CM)

No.	Types of (CM)	Frequency
1.	Insertion Alternation	31
2.	Congruent	8
3.	Lexicalization	1
	Total	40

Code switching

Tag switching

Tag switching in which tags in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. A tag code-switching happens when a speaker inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the beginning or the end of his/her utterances. In the conversation, it means that while Dyah Roro Esti speaking can insert a language tag to the utterance. Tag switching rarely occurred during the conversation such as follows:

Data 001

I guess. Okay so nama saya Dyah Roro Esti.

The data above can be classified as tag switching because English tag "I guess" it is showed short expression that she could answer the question uncertainly.

Data 008

*Saya pindah ngambil S1 di University of Manchester ngambil jurusan ekonomi dan sosiologi itu tiga tahun, **right?***

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag "right" it is showed short expression that she want to make sure what she said is clear.

Data 011

*Ya **that's true**, jadi bagaimana caranya kita bisa menciptakan masa depan yang berkelanjutan.*

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag "ya that's true" it is showed short expression the agreement.

Data 022

*Tapi ya saya merasa ada panggilan khusus gitu dimana apapun yang saya lakukan saya ingin berguna untuk nusa dan bangsa ditambah saya sudah dibiayai Negara untuk kuliah diluar dan itu ada semacam **I guess** hutang budi kepada Negara.*

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag "I guess" in the middle of the sentence it is showed short expression to guess something uncertainly.

Data 047

*Dan sekarang di DPR kan yang terpilih itu anggota ada 575 orang, 10% daripada total tersebut itu masuk di kalangan millennial **I guess** ya di bawah 40 tahun lah.*

The data above can be classified as a tag switching because English tag "I guess"

it is showed short express the doubt which is mean that shesaid it uncertainty.

Intra-sentential switching

In Intra-sentential switching, code switching occur two codes within a clause. It means that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary. In Millennial Power Podcast, Dyah Roro Esti switched her language from one language to another within the same sentence. It means intra sentential occur within a clause or sentence is one language or another.

Data 006

*Waktu itu bapak saya kuliah di University of Cranfield atau Cranfield University lalu karna beliau kuliah disana keluarga nya ikut dan setelah itu karna beliau latar belakangnya kan di dunia **oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum** dan perusahaannya ini selalu memindahkan beliau ke beberapa tempat.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted phrases "University of Cranfield", clause "oil and gas so he worked in BP which is petroleum" in English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

Data 009

*Apalagi di paduan antara **economic and sociology** gitu kan jadi **studying human behavior into different ways.***

She used intra-sentential codeswitching by saying "Apalagi di paduan antara" and switched into English "economic and sociology" and repeated switching the language to explain his study. It is classified as intra-sentential code switching because she switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 013

*Akhirnya saya di berangkatkan oleh Negara kuliah di Imperial College London ngambil beda lagi **environmental technology** gitu in **the center of environment of policy.***

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted phrases "environmental technology", clauses "in the center of environment of policy" in English. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 014

*Nah kalau kita liat kok dulu S1 nya ekonomi, sosiologi ya sosial terus sekarang lingkungan gitu **like how do the event relate to one another** gitu kan pasti pikiran nya kek gitu.*

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance "like how do the event relate to one another" in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 024

*Nah saya memilih untuk melakukan yang choice kedua itu karna **it's my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesia** apa aja sih yang terjadi di Indonesia dan apa peran saya untuk melakukan sebuah perubahan di Indonesia.*

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti

when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance “it’s my way of also learning about the kind of issues being faced in Indonesia” in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 027

*COP21 the Paris agreement kejadian nya itu pada tahun 2015 tapi terus **it’s now translated** into UU jadi **legally binding** untuk Indonesia kita ada namanya **the National determine contributions** dimana setiap Negara yang meratifikasi **Paris agreement** mempunyai dokumen itu.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between the language English and Indonesian twice within within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

Data 032

***This is a huge target** di dalam energy mix, primer energy mix.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used most of English in her sentence and use a word “didalam” in the middle of the sentence within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

Data 036

*Karna untuk UU masuk di dalam proleknas di tahun 2020 **it’s not as easier as it looks you know there is alot of** persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini kan perwakilan dari beberapa partai politik yang mungkin pandangan terhadap EBT ada yang merasa itu prioritas untuk Indonesia ada yang merasa kayaknya EBT belum deh **we are not derriate**, itu macem-macem di partai.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English twice, it is seen from the utterance “it’s not as easier as it looks you know there is a lot of” is continued and relate with the next utterance “persepsi fraksi di dalam komisi ini...”. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary.

Data 038

*Jadi UU yang tidak hanya berguna 5 tahun masa jabatan **but I’m more concern about** gimana kita melahirkan UU yang akan dirasakan oleh masyarakat 20 tahun ke depan 50 tahun ke depan.*

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance “but I’m more concern about” in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 041

***Energy** ya, **so we tryna do** is gimana caranya EBT ini bisa lebih **competitive** di dalam **energy market** kita gitu karna **so far** bauran energi kita juga kebanyakan masih berada di colyakan.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched

between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause, phrase or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 046

So the acceptability di komisi saya misalnya di komisi VII itu karna banyak sekali yang sudah senior juga **it's** luar biasa gitu karna kita bisa berkomunikasi.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English, it is seen from the utterance "so the acceptability" in the first sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence and relate to another between languages.

Data 050

Karna ternyata banyak sekali yang politisi muda ini yang terpilih ternyata baru di dunia politik gitu dan **supporting system** ini yang sangat luar biasa **but also what you mention about seniority** bukan hanya datang dari kalangan anggota DPR lainnya saja tetapi juga dari mitra kerja kan dari kementerian misalnya.

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 052

Cuman ya dengan begitu **my theory is that** yang penting kita banyak mengetahui banyak belajar dari yang lain yang sudah senior tetapi juga banyak belajar sendiri jadi baca buku atau nonton **you know the documentaries or whatever** dan benar-benar jika kita diberikan panggung untuk berbicara saat rapat internal rapat dengan mitra **we are talking about facts we not talking about something which thinking and imagining.**

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 053

Jadi semuanya disampaikan berdasarkan fakta lapangan atau fakta riset dsb, **and how can we work together** dengan mitra kerja agar kita berdua bisa mementingkan kebutuhan Negara **above all else.**

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when switched an utterance Indonesian and English twice within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between languages.

Data 054

Ya **so mungkin** karna saya suka **I think it's a hobby because I just enjoy it** karna waktu kuliah pun saya anehnya saya senang belajar gitu.

The data above show that intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English and switched her language again into Indonesian, it is seen from the utterance "I think it's a hobby because I just enjoy it" in the middle of the sentence. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence.

Data 057

*Dan saya **approach** kehidupan saya itu seperti itu gitu cause walaupun saya nanti udah dewasa gitu ya **I would still feel like there's something I don't know about this world because there's too much to learn dan mentalitas wanting to learn menurut saya generasi millennial khususnya itu harus kita tingkatkan gitu.***

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 058

To be increasitive** gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu **there's nothing wrong about asking.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English language in her sentence and said the utterance "gitu yang selalu bertanya gitu karna selalu" in the middle of the sentence within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 063

*Nah **politics can be a vehicle atau political party is vehicle to you to achieve goals** tetapi kita juga harus mengetahui dan menghormati bahwa setiap partai mempunyai visi-visi yang mungkin berbeda karakteristik yang berbeda dan juga pemikiran-pemikiran yang berbeda.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause "politics can be a vehicle" "political party is vehicle to you to achieve goals", within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 064

*Nah jadi **my suggestion** adalah untuk mempelajari setiap partai lalu kemudian **think to yourself which one suite your personality** gitu.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted a phrase "my suggestion" and clause "think to yourself which one suite your personality" within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 065

*Mungkin misalnya ada sebuah partai yang ingin mendorong isu apa gitu contohnya **climate action for example** dan kita juga mempunyai **passion** disitu dan **that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in di dunia-dunia partai ini politik** gitu kan.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted a phrase “climate action for example” and clause “that could be a kind of like where you would see yourself it in” within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 068

I think about golkar is because *bapak saya kan udah lama banget di partai ini bahkan so weird because I found a photo of me when I was really young dan di gendong bapak and he was wearing a golkar partai jaket dan it's just goes to show dah lama banget like more than 20 years.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 071

It's a weird feeling you know and the end *kemarin terakhir waktu akhirnya memilih untuk peran for election ditanya gitu mau partai apa.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first in her sentence and switched into Indonesian within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 072

My dad so my family actually like we talk about this *karna dari goljanya sendiri itu mereka kepingin dorong saya waktu itu untuk nyaleg because they saw me as somebody that dari segi pendidikannya dapat terus aktivis juga mereka butuh perempuan.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in Indonesian first and switched into English twice. She switched her language in Indonesian to English within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to one another between the languages.

Data 073

Ya regeneration of the golkar partai gitu kan.

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first “Ya regeneration of the golkar” in her sentence and switched into Indonesian “partai gitu kan” within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 075

Because I never saw *jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya. Bebannya adalah bahwa yang memilih saya itu kurang lebih 48 ribu orang.*

The data counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti used English first “because I never saw” and continued “jabatan saya sebagai sesuatu yang wah gitu malah saya sebagai wakil rakyat itu banyak sekali bebannya” within the same sentence where the languages related one another.

Data 076

So physically imagining that many people behind me and choosing me the time *waktu pemilu dan mengharapkan bahwa saya benar-*

benar bekerja untuk rakyat itu menjadi pesan penting menurut saya dimana pekerjaan ini tu bukan masalah jabatan **it's not a luxury thing but it's really just** *kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching occurs in the utterance of Esti when saying an utterance in English first and switched into Indonesian twice. She switched her language in English to Indonesian within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to one another between the languages. It is seen from the utterance "it's not a luxury thing but it's really just" then continued with "kewajiban yang sangat luar biasa untuk Negara Indonesia" where the two language shows the relation each other.

Data 077

And my dad my family *khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau.*

The data above categorized as intra-sentential switching because Esti inserted clause "and my dad my family" in the first sentence which continued "khususnya ya adalah orang-orang dimana saya bisa bertukar pikiran saya bisa belajar dari pengalaman beliau" within the same sentence where the two language shows the relation each other.

Data 081

So it's like *aku datang ke rapat itu rapat nya apa, rapat dengan pendapat misalnya antara komisi VII dan kementerian energi sumber daya mineral* **and then I show them that this is happening right now for example.**

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Data 082

So many you know malah in a good way which is amazing *selepas dari story misalnya saya posting ada beberapa foto dimana saya berbicara dan berinteraksi dengan kementerian.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because Esti switched between English and Indonesian in many times within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages.

Table 2. Types of Code Switching (CS)

No.	Types of (CS)	Frequency
1.	Tag Switching Intra-sentential switching	5
2.	Inter-sentential switching	43
3.	Inter-sentential switching	22
Total		70

5. CONCLUSION

This research is focused in analysis with the main focus is on bilingualism of codes used by Dyah Roro Esti in Podcast of Millennial Power Channel. In line with the objectives of the research which were to find the types of code mixing and code switching used by Dyah Roro Esti. The researcher presents the conclusion as follows:

1. There were three types of code mixing namely, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization used by Dyah Roro Esti in Podcast Millennial Power Channel. Esti said the dominant utterance in the insertion code mixing. There are 31 data of 40 data in

code mixing.

2. There were three types of code switching namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching used by Dyah Roro Esti in PodcastMillennial Power Channel. The result of this research shows that Esti mostly used intra-sentential code switching in her utterance. There are 43 data of 70 data in code switching.

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