AN ANALYSIS ON CODE MIXING FOUND ON PODCAST MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By

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ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is study about the connection among language and society. Every people have different language style when they interact to each other. By many variations which they have, it can be possible for them to mixtheir language in their utterance. Mixing one language with the other languages, insociolinguistics field it called by code mixing.

The adjective of the research were to find out the types of code mixing. This research focuses in analysis Dyah Roro Esti"s utterances in Podcast where the channel is "Millennial Power" which contained code mixing 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. Code mixing contained insertion which occured 31 data, alternation 8 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data.

Key words: *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Podcast, Millennial Power Channel*

DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

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I hereby state that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writers' or experts' opinions or finding included in the thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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MOTTO

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَا مِن رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوۡمِهِۦ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمۡۖ فَيُضِلُّ ٱللَّهُ مَن يَشَآءُ وَيَهۡدِي مَن يَشَآءُۚ وَهُوَ ٱلۡعَزِيزُ ٱلۡحَكِيمُ ٤

We never sent any messenger except in the language of his people, to make things clear for them. God leads astray whom He wills, and guides whom He wills. He isthe Mighty, the Wise. (Q.S. Ibrahim: 4)[1]

[1] 1 Talal Itani, The Qur'an – Translated to English (Dallas: Clear Qur'an, 2009), p. 126

DEDICATION

I offer up my praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the abundant blessingto me. Then, I faithfully dedicate this thesis to:

1. My lovely parents Mr. Bambang Hariawan and Mrs. Rohayah who always pray andsupport me until I could finish this thesis.
2. My beloved sisters who never tired to give me suggestion and advice to be better person in the future.
3. My beloved Almamater, Raden Intan State Islamic University.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The Researcher's name is Jordy Fortuna. He was born in Wonosobo Tanggamus on November 13th, 1998. He is the second child from three siblings of Mr. Bambang Hariawan and Mrs. Rohayah.

His education background, when Elementary School he was school at SDN 1 Sridadi and graduated in 2011. He continued his study at SMPN 1 WONOSOBO and graduated in 2014. Then, in 2014 he studied at SMA MUHAMMADIYAH KOTAAGUNG and he graduated from that school in 2017. In 2017, he was accepted to be student in English Education Study Program of Teacher Training Faculty at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, in the first instance, all praise be to almighty Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe, the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing who always guides and protects Researcher during every step in His life. And the Researcher never forgets to convey sholawat and gratitude to our prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon Him who has brought us from the darkness and gave us ray of light. By the grace of Allah, so that the Researcher could finish His thesis entitled “**AN ANALYSIS ON CODE MIXING PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL** “. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the Researcher could not finish this thesis alone, so the Researcher gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around of Researcher. Therefore, the Researcher would like to express his deepest feeling of her heart for people who always care of him and he would like to convey thankfulness in depth to:

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5. All of my classmates who have accompanied the Researcher during at class and outside class. The Researcher is rightfully proud to have such a good classmates and all the students of English Education study program who cannot the Researcher mention one by one of their name.

However, the Researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully,
this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want toget information about code mixing.

Bandar Lampung, February 2023
The Researcher

Jordy Fortuna
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. Chomskysays that language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.[1]

Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse, as state by Sapir in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art. There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages.[2] So, form the explanation above, it can be said that language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

On the BBC website, it is estimated that up to 7,000 different languages are spoken around the world and one of the most widely used language in the world is English. [3] For the

[1] Noam Chomsky, Language In Mind (3rded)(New York: United States of America, 2006), p. 102

[2] Edward Sapir, Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.107

[3] BBC, "Language Other", (on-line) accessed from http://bbc.co.uk/languages/guide/languages/, (on January, 1st 2019 at 10.07a.m.)

other opinion, according to Crystal in his book that he said "of course English is global language, they would say."[4] Moreover, there is another argument about English as the global language, Reddy as a lecturer in English wrote in his journal that currently, English is the first language used in some countries. For countries that use English as first language speakers there are about 375 million and there are 750 million countries that use English as second language speakers. Furthermore, there are 70 countries which have English as their official language.[5]

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying

social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about how language works, and about social relations in the community. As stated by Adi that sociolinguistics learns about the usage of distinction parlance among cohorts in the social environment. It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.

In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two

[4] David Crystal, English as a Global Language (2nded) (New York: United States of America, 2003), p. 2

[5] M. Samanth Reddy, "Importance of English Language in today's World". International of Academic Research, Vol. 3, No. 2, April 2016, p.179.

languages.

In this research, the Researcher is interested to conduct the research to look for the use of code mixing. There are several researchers who have conducted the research about and code mixing. Dealing with this research, the observer takes some relevant researches which have been investigated.

The first Researcher is Kurniati from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidaytullah Jakarta, with her thesis, *"A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan"*. In her thesis, she found the types of code mixing and interference that are existed in *On Nine Summer Ten Autumns* Novel. She selected twenty data to be analyzed. Then, from twenty data that had already analyzed, she found that nineteen data were using outer code mixing and there is no interference in the conversation of the novel and only one which was using inner code mixing.[6]

The second Researcher is Amsal, with her thesis *"An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar"*. In her thesis, she looked for the types of code mixing in *"Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar"*. She used theory from Muysken that there are three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. From her analysis, she found that insertion code mixing is the type was more dominant used by the students in their conversation, it about 57.67% and it is categorized into enough.[7]

The last Researcher is Mulyani who conducted her research about "*Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round*

[6] Indira Kurniati, Thesis, A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan (Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014)

[7] Amsal, Thesis, An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar (Pekanbaru: State Islamic University Sultan Kasim Riau, 2011)

in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6".

She looked for the code mixing in word class and phrase that used by the Judges comments and the Host. She also sought the factors which influence them in mixing the language. From the result of her research, she found that 13 data which involved in code mixing. In word class, she found 6 data, while in phrase she found 9 data. For the factor of the code mixing, she found six factors which influence the subject mixed their language.[8]

In this study, the Researcher looked for the code mixing and on Podcast Of Millennial Power Channel. Actually, there is resemblance between the previous researched with this research. Nevertheless, to make this research to be different with the previous research, the Researcher sought types of code mixing which argued by Hoffman and the Researcher also looked for the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory. So, based on the explanation above, the Researcher conducted the research about code mixing from Indonesia into English that use on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL. The Researcher is really motivated to conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING FOUND ON PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL".

B. Formulation of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem that is revealed in this study can be stated, as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing which appear on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL ?

[8] Nopita Mulyani, Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6 (Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2011)

C. Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the Researcher focused to analyze about the types and levels of code mixing and code mixing on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL. In analyzing the podcast, the Researcher looked for the code mixing from Indonesian language to English. The data were collected only from PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL.

D. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research whichare arranged by the Researcher of thisstudy, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL

E. Use of the Research

There are two kinds of the essential things on this research they are, theoretical and practical. The expected advantages of the study both theoretical and practical are:

1. Theoretical

   This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research contains many theories that related with code mixing.

2. Practical

   a. For English Teachers

      The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code mixing. The teachers can also apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students because YouTube is one of interesting medium for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

b. For Students

The students can deeply understand about code mixing and they directly are able to apply into their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English trough YouTube.

c. For other Researchers

The result of this research can give the motivation for the next researcher to look for code mixing in another thing. And the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct the research about code mixing.

F. Scope of the Research

In this study, the scopes of the research are:

1. Subject of the Research

   The subject of the research was on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL.

2. Object of the Research

   The object of this research was to find the types of code mixing on PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL.

CHAPTER II

LITTERATURE REVIEW

A. Sociolinguistics

Language is a part of human life, there is no language there is nothing to say. Since, language is a tool that can convey and deliver human's feelings, ideas, thoughts, and views. It is also to establish and maintain the social relationship. People use language in form listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Human and language cannot be separated each other, since they have relation which is all round what the human do, it will relate with language. In linguistic, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between society and language which aims to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Fishman says that there are three characteristics in study of sociolinguistics such as characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers. Three of them are constantly interact and changes one another within a speech community.[9] In addition, sociolinguistics is study about the human's everyday lives and how language uses in the conversation. The presence of societal norms, policies, and law which address language.[10]

In the field of sociolinguistics are studying about the relationships between two things, such as the connection among language and colonies, between the use of language and the social

[9] Joshua A. Fishman, The Sociology of Language (Cambridge: Newbury, 1972), p. 7

[10] Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (7th Ed)
(Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 13

structures in which the users of language life.[11] Holmes adds that sociolinguistics learns about the intercourse among language and society. They are fascinated in discussing why they use different languages in different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions of language in conveying social meaning.[12]

From several previous definitions about sociolinguistics which argued by experts, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studies about language which is related with community, variety, function and the users of language. Every group has their own identity of the language to communicate to each other.

B. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual who be able to use two languages in interaction to each other. Many people are applying more than one language whenthey make conversation with other people. Nowadays, bilingualism has become popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield two languages in their burble.

According to Spolsky, bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.[13] Richard says that bilingual is someone who engages two languages with some degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others.[14]

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[11] Bernard Spolsky, Sociolinguistics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 3

[12] Janet Holmes, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (4thed) (New York: Routledge, 2013),
p. 1

[13] Bernard Spolsky, Op. Cit.. p. 45

[14] Jack Richards, Longman: Dictionary Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (UK: Longman Group, 2003), p. 51

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone tobe able to speak more than one language.

1. Dimension of Bilingualism

There are five dimensions of bilingualism that argued by Baker:

a. Age (simultaneous/ sequential);

b. Ability (incipient/ receptive/productive);

Incipient : Incipient is someone who just know the anotherlanguages.

Receptive : Receptive is someone who just be able to listen and read. It means, they can understand what people are talking about but they cannot apply it.

Productive : Productive is someone who just be able to speak and write the language that they just learn it.

c. Between two languages that they know, they must balance;

d. Development (ascendant – second language is developing; recessive –one language is decreasing), and

e. Contexts where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home,school).[15]

2. Types of Bilingualism

Loveday in his book is mention about four types of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism. Here the

[15] Colin Baker, Foundation of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism (Canada: Biddles, 2011), p. 27

definition of these types of bilingualism.

a. Compound Bilingualism

The meaning of compound bilingualism is if children are taught a new language, they will increase their knowledge of the new language being taught. If one of the two languages is used dominantly, it can be concluded that they will choose to use language that tends to be used in their environment and other languages are only used at the level of understanding.

b. Balanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, A is from Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.

c. Subtractive Bilingualism

Subtractive bilingualism is someone who already has the ability to speak two languages, but because the environment in which they live uses different languages, they will adjust and eventually they lose one of their language skills.

d. Additive Bilingualism

Additive bilingualism can be interpreted as someone who learns a new language where the language they learn can be beneficial for them and they do not lose their own language.[16]

Those are the types of bilingualism who argued by Loveday. Every type of bilingualism has their own function itself to draw the type of bilingual people. So, it

[16] Leo Loveday, The Sociolinguistics of Learning and Using a Non-native Language (Oxford: Pergamon Press Ltd, 1986), p. 9

can be summarized, if someone has ability to speak and know in two languages they can be said as bilingual people. Usually, someone who understands more than one language they will use their capability to combine among one language with another, when they make the conversation with the other people. In the sociolinguistic field, it called by code.

C. Code

In human interaction with each other, they usually draw on distinction code in divergence fettle. Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.[17] Rahardi says that Code is a speech system in which elements of language are applied that have different characteristics in which these characteristics are in accordance with the background, speaker, and relationship in communicating between the speaker and listener.[18]

As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of language. Code can be said as the key of someone when He/She wants to change from one language to another language that He/She uses in communication.

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[17] Ronald Wardaugh, An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p. 99

[18] Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 17

Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages.[11] Meanwhile, the distinction among code switching and code mixing is code mixingappears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching is changing the language used to another code (including diversity), for instance such as the other person, speaker themselves, the presence of three speakers, create sense of humor, and increase the prestige.[12]

1. Code Mixing

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are includedinto the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Mujiono and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation.[19] Saputra in Wulandari adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mixtwo codes or more languages in discourse.[20]

In addition, according to Nababan in Yuliana that code mixing is the change of the language during interaction within the same expression or in the equal of spoken or

[19] Mujiono, Rahayu Wilujeng and Muhammad Suharto, "Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC)".International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2017, p. 5

[20] Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon". Journal on English as a Foreign Language, Vol. 6, No. 1, March 2016, p. 72

written text.[21] Meanwhile, Jendra in Sumarsih argues that code mixing is a mixture of two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause.[22]

Through several definition about code mixing which delivered by experts above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which they change. In other hand, there are some factors which are influenced people mix their language, such as the background of their education, social, culture, economic, environment, and etcetera.[23]

a. Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman that there are three types of code mixingbased on syntactical patterns, as follow:

a) Intra-sentential code mixing

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

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

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

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says "Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata

[21] Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa, and Luziana Pininto Sarwendah, Loc. Cit.
[22] Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, Loc. Cit.
[23] Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, Loc. Cit.

kuliah Miss Isti" and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

b) Intra-lexical code mixing

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

Sobari :Wahyu, kamu sudah *menge-save* nomer Whatsapp Saya belum?

(Wahyu, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

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

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word *"save"* with *"menge"* and the second speaker says *"nge-follow"*whereas it should be *"follow"* . So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intra-lexical code mixing.

c) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure.[24] For example, the

[24] Santika Wulandari, Op. Cit. p. 72-73

word of “hello” is said “halo” or the word “television” is said “televisi”. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation.

Meanwhile, Suwito in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.[27]

a) Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing the language with their nature language. Usually it happens in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in every region. So, they mix the Indonesian language with their region language by inserting the elements of their own language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

Example:

Yogi : Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?(Len, you like Bintang, Don’t you?

Lena : Enggak lah, *Maneh ulah* fitnah Saya!(No, you don’t insult me!)

Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their region language that is Sundanese. The first speaker said to the second speaker that “Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?” the first speaker said *“bogoh”* and *“nyak”*, these words identify as the region language from West Java and the meaning of these words in Indonesian language: *“bogoh”* is *“suka”* and *“nyak”*is *“ya”*.

b) Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing is mixing the language that comes from foreign language. It means, the speakers mix their nation language with foreign language. English is common foreign language that many people mix their nation language with English.

Example:

April : Dan, *yesterday* Saya baru beli *a new bag*, harganya mahalpasti kamu gak sanggup belinya.

(Dan, yesterday I just bought a new bag, the prize is expensiveand you will not be able to buy it)

Dandy : Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*? Gak kamupakek?

(Really, then where is your a new bag? Don't you wear it?

April : *I am lazy* untuk makeknya takutnya kamu *jealous* lagi samaSaya.

(I am lazy to wear it I am scared if you are jealous of me)

From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about a new bag. The first speaker changed his language when he said "yesterday" and "a new bag", he mixed his nation language with foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with English language, he said "Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*". So, it can be said that the type of code mixing from that conversation is outer code mixing, because they mix their national language with foreign language.

In addition, according to Muysken there are three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here the explanation:

a) Insertion

Insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written. Commonly, people are using code mixing with this type because they do not know the meaning of the word in their national language so that why they mix it with foreign language.

Example:

Kris : Agung, kamu pasti *shock* denger kabar ini! (Agung, you definitely shock to hear this news!)

Agung : Kabar apa Kris? *Hoax* apa enggak? (What kind of the news) is it hoax or not?)

From the example of the conversation, the speakers are dominant to use Indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with English word. They insert the word of shock and hoax. By identifying the example of the conversation above, it can clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code mixing.

b) Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase. For *Example:*

Putra : Den, kamu sudah mengerjakan *your home work* belom?(Den, have you done your home work?)

Deni : Belom Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaanbuat pramuka.

(Not yet put, yesterday I was a little bit busy with my scoutcompetition.

The conversation above is talking about the home work. The first speaker asked to the second speaker that he had done his home work by using Indonesian language but the first speaker mixed Indonesian language with English language in his utterance by saying your home work. Then, the second speaker responded to the questionof the first speaker by replying "Belom Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaan buat pramuka". From the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesian language with English, the English word which identify as mixing the language is *"a little bit busy"* The code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the speaker speaks in his or her utterancethe words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language. For instance, Indonesian official language has some dialect with English word. Usually, it happens in spoken form.[25] Here the example of the conversation:

Rezal : Ki, kamu lama sekali mengangkat *telephone* Saya, kamu lagi sibuk?

(Ki, you are very long to accept my

[25] Pieter Muysken, Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code Mixing (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 3

telephone, are you still busy?)

Riki : Maaf Zal, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di *computer* danti dak

focus ke hp.

(Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focusto my phone)

The example of the conversation shows that between the first speaker and second speaker did congruent lexicalization, because the words which identify as congruent lexicalization appear in their conversation such as *telephone, komputer and fokus*. Those words are identified as congruent lexicalization.

In analyzing the PODCAST OF MILLENNIAL POWER CHANNEL, the Researcher looked for the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Basically, three of them are same and every theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of sociolinguists who define about the types of code mixing, the researcher just propose three experts because it has already represented all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

b. Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito defines that there are differentiation levels of code mixingin the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To divide every level of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, herethe explanation written bellow in the table.

Table 1

The Levels of Code Mixing

NO	Levels ofCode Mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
1	Word level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	*"aku bawa **something** buat kamu"*
2	Phrase level	Phrase is a group of wordthat does not have subject or verb.	*"tolong sih, bersihin **white board** nya"*
3	Baster level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English	*"Saya tidak mengerti cara **men- download** video di YouTube"*
		and the words in English getaddition of Indonesian affixation.	

4	Repetition word or Reduplicatio n word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	*"Saya pikir ini **fine-fine** saja, tidak ada masalah"*
5	Idiom level	Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.	*"eh, seriusan Raisa itu bukan **your cup of tea**"*
6	Clause level	Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. While, dependent clause is a clause that	*"hari ini, hari yangteristimewa buat aku, karena **I get a new car**"*
		cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it perfect.	

Source: Adapted from Suwito.[29]

Through the previous explanation about types and levels of code mixing, the distinction between both of them: Types of code mixing is more general rather than levels of code mixing. It means, levels of code mixing explain one by one categories of word that include in code mixing.

D. Concept of 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.

a. Types of Podcast

There are different types of podcast available on the web. Currently, there are three sorts of podcast being produced and widely used that are classified by the format of content: audio podcast, enhanced podcast and video podcast (Bolliger et al., 2010; Shoar et al., 2011; Sze, 2006). Audio podcast is the popular one and easy to use. It contains audio only and requires alittle space for storing. Mostly, it's in MP3 format can be played using all MP3 players. Different from audio podcast, enhanced podcast is a combination of audio and digital images. Meanwhile, video podcast contains audio and video in one format. Usually, video podcast is produced in MP4 format and need larger cupboard space.

b. Podcast in Indonesia

Indonesia also has several podcasting websites that provide podcast in Bahasa Indonesia or local languages. One amongst Indonesia podcasting websites and is taken into account as the first is www.apasajapodcast.blogspot.com

(accessed at 2 April 2016). The blog administered by Boy Avianto contains discussions about technology, science, culture, food, politic, and humor. This website provides podcast that contains talk shows on new technologies in Indonesia. However, this website has also stopped updating since July 2009. Moreover, one in all the largest radio stations in Indonesia, Prambors FM, also creates their own podcasts. Their podcast mostly contains their radio broadcasts that are uploaded into their website www.pramborsfm.com (accessed at 2 April 2016). So, people that miss the shows are able to access them by downloading their podcast.

Furthermore, a number of the news and learning websites like VOA Indonesia, iTunes Apple, Survival Phrase, BBC Indonesia and IndonesianPod 101 (accessed at 2 April 2016) also deliver podcast in Bahasa for the importance of education and data. VOA Indonesia and BBC Indonesia deliver the newest news in Indonesia or the planet in a very type of podcasts. Within the website, people canboth read or listen the news. Meanwhile, iTunes Apple, Survival Phrase and IndonesianPod 101 provide learning podcast for people who want to be told Malay. People can easily listen or download the podcast. However, not all podcast are always free like the podcast delivered by IndonesianPod 101. To access full website, it costs some money so as to own an account for logging into the web site.

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