

Unlocking the Linguistics Wonders: From Bilingual to Code-mixing and Code-switching Utterances in Perspective Show on Metro TV

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ABSTRACT

In a world where bilingualism is prevalent, people often naturally use code-mixing and code-switching as expressive tools in their language activities. This research aims to analyze the types of code-mixing and code-switching, the reasons for their use, and the matrix language in the interview between Maudy Ayunda and Robert on Perspektif Metro TV. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method, with data obtained from the conversation between Maudy Ayunda and Robert. Using a qualitative approach and non-invasive observation techniques, the data were analyzed based on Hoffman's theory of code-mixing and code-switching. The results indicate that the speakers employed three types of code-mixing (intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and changes in pronunciation) and two types of code-switching (inter-sentential and establishing continuity with the previous speaker). The motivations for using these codes included discussing specific topics, quoting someone, emphasizing points, repeating for clarification, and explaining content to the interlocutor. Code-mixing was used more frequently than code-switching. In conclusion, Indonesian served as the matrix language and English as the embedded language in the instances of code-mixing and code-switching observed. The findings have significant implications for the education field, particularly in multilingual and bilingual settings. Recognizing and integrating code-mixing and code-switching as legitimate and beneficial linguistic practices can enhance language learning by creating an inclusive environment where students feel comfortable using multiple languages. Educators can leverage these practices to improve engagement, comprehension, and expression in complex subjects, fostering a deeper understanding and better communication skills among students. Future research should investigate these phenomena across diverse contexts and larger samples to further validate and extend these findings, thereby enriching bilingual education strategies.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Individuals proficient in two or more languages often fluidly transition between them, earning them the label of bilinguals. This practice of seamlessly alternating between languages is known as bilingualism. Bilingualism emerges when speakers incorporate another language into their discourse, utilizing it under specific circumstances or for particular topics. In the realm of communication, language serves as a code, a multifaceted tool that encompasses various linguistic styles (Asmawati et al, 2023; Ulya, 2016; Ulya, 2017; Ulya, 2022). This code represents a language variation specific to a particular community or strategy of verbal expression. During interviews, a code acts as a set of rules for transforming information, such as letters, words, or phrases, from one form into another. According to Wardhaugh (2016), the term 'code' can encompass any system through which two or more individuals engage during an interview. Bilingual speakers commonly produce sentences blending two languages as part of their routine communication. Typically, individuals select a specific code for each interaction, influenced by the context or occasion (Rachman, Hanifa, Ningsih, Putri, & Ulya, 2024).

Diverse languages are often acquired naturally and subconsciously, driven by factors such as education, politics, economics, and religion. For instance, in the field of education, studies on bilingualism have become interdisciplinary endeavors. Scholars from various disciplines, including sociology, psychology, linguistics, anthropology, and education, bring their unique perspectives, methodologies, and assumptions to study bilingual situations. These situations often involve code-mixing and code-switching. Essentially, the term 'code' is divided into two types: code-switching and code-mixing (Syafryadin & Haryani, 2020; Kariyati, Ramadhan, Mukhaiyar, & Ulya, 2024). Today, Indonesians use code-mixing or code-switching in various activities. This occurs across different genders, ages, levels of popularity, and social groups. 'Code' here refers to the way people express something through the language they use, encompassing specific dialects, styles, registers, or language variations. Code-mixing and code-switching occur in everyday life, including in communication, events such as speeches, mass media, electronic media, and even conferences (Wibowo et al., 2017; Ulya, 2021; Hayati et al., 2022; Rasyid et al., 2023; Ulya, 2023; Afrita et al., 2021).

The use of code-mixing and code-switching is not only prevalent in direct interviews but also on social media platforms such as YouTube, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter. In this modern era, people prefer using online media over offline media like newspapers. In addition to obtaining information faster through the internet compared to newspapers, the internet also offers a variety of video options. In Indonesia, YouTube users are almost on par with television viewers. According to a Google and Kantar TNS (Taylor Nelson Sofres) survey in January 2018, 53% of internet users in Indonesia watch YouTube, while 57% of netizens watch television (Irianto, 2019; Kharisma, Zuve, et al., 2022; Henanggih, Ulya, Sari, Rachman, Putri, Zuve, & Erlianti, 2023; Rachman, Oktoviandry, Putri, Ningsih, Ulya, Indriyani, & Juita, 2023).

Currently, YouTube provides videos such as news, vlogs, tutorials, motivation, inspiration, and films. One of the channels on YouTube is Perspektif Metro TV. This program has also been uploaded to YouTube. Perspektif Metro TV features public figures and influencers who talk about their life's journey towards success, their struggles, and how they overcame failures. From this channel, many people can learn to improve their lives. Perspektif Metro TV presents inspirational stories about famous public figures and shares their life journeys to fame and success. Additionally, the show is both entertaining and educational. These videos also help improve English language skills, as almost every interview session involves code-mixing and code-switching between Indonesian and English. Perspektif Metro TV airs every Saturday at 20:00 on Metro TV and the Perspektif Metro TV YouTube channel. The program is hosted by Robert. One of the guests on Perspektif Metro TV is Maudy Ayunda.

Maudy Ayunda is among many individuals who use code-mixing and code-switching in every interview, especially when she is on Perspektif Metro TV. She studied at Oxford; she lived in England for her studies and is proficient in using code-mixing and code-switching in her life. She is a public

figure with multiple talents, including being a singer, actress, songwriter, and motivator. She frequently uses code-mixing and code-switching in her activities, on *Perspektif Metro TV*, Instagram live, and in her music, such as in the song "By My Side," which incorporates code-mixing and code-switching.

Researchers found it interesting to study Maudy on *Perspektif Metro TV*. There are many videos on *Perspektif Metro TV* where speakers commonly mix and switch between Indonesian and English. This phenomenon is referred to as code-mixing and code-switching. Code-mixing occurs when speakers use both languages simultaneously, switching from one language to another within a single utterance. Furthermore, code-switching happens when the language used changes according to conditions and context, without changing the topic (Wardhaugh, 2016; Gani et al., 2022; Ulya et al., 2013; Boeriswati, Lustyantje, & Ulya, 2021; Ulya, Noveria, Henanggil, Nurizzati, & Rachman, 2023; Afnita, Husein, & Ulya, 2023).

These videos consist of four parts: the first discusses Maudy's life while she was in America for her master's studies, the second about her past compared to her current life, the third about her experience as a victim of body shaming, and the last about her new film. There is a lot of code-mixing and code-switching found in these videos, for example, code-mixing in the first video titled "How Life of Maudy When at Stanford #1": "Lebih ketat, tugasnya juga banyak dan ditambah lagi kita harus banyak 'preparation' untuk kelas-kelasnya gitu" and code-switching in the third video titled "Maudy Ayunda Victim of 'Beauty Shaming' #3": "Aku tidak bisa memungkiri bahwa aku beruntung bisa mendapatkan kesempatan seperti ini, 'I have a lot of privileges too and I have admitted that'. Jadi kombinasi itu dan kombinasi rasa keingintahuan aku sih." In each part of these videos, Maudy Ayunda uses code-mixing and code-switching in her interview.

Researchers chose to analyze code-mixing and code-switching because these situations have become common in daily life, yet users of code-mixing and code-switching tend to use them unconsciously. Code-mixing and code-switching occur naturally when expressing something or quoting someone. Therefore, researchers reasoned that users employ code-switching/ code-mixing based on Hoffman's theory (1991). He divides code-mixing into three types: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and change in pronunciation. There are three types of code-switching according to Hoffman's theory (1991): inter-sentential, emblematic, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

Hoffman's concept identifies reasons why individuals use codes. The reasons for code-mixing/code-switching are varied and include contextual, situational, and personal factors. Discussing specific topics, either due to a lack of relevant signing facilities or because certain objects trigger different connotations associated with reviews in a particular language. Switching typically occurs when quoting someone or emphasizing something, taking the form of interjections or repetitions used for clarification. Code-switching is also used to identify with a particular group and show solidarity with that group. Code-switching is frequently used to explain the content of the conversation to the interlocutor (Hoffman, 1991).

This led researchers to study "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used in *Perspektif Metro TV*". This study aims to analyze the types of code-mixing and code-switching used during the interviews on the program and the reasons for using code-switching/code-mixing. The research analyzes the types of code-mixing and code-switching used and the reasons for employing code-switching in their speech based on Hoffman's theory (1991) and the frequency of code-mixing and code-switching utterances based on Myers-Scotton (2016).

2. METHODS

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method as it analyzes the utterances used by speakers (Maudy Ayunda and Robert) in the *Perspektif* program broadcasted by *Metro TV* on the YouTube platform. Data were collected using Sudaryanto's (2015) non-participatory interview observation technique. In this approach, the researchers attentively listened to the expressions spoken during the interview conducted between Maudy Ayunda and Robert on December 30th, 2019, as part

of the *Perspektif Metro TV* program. In this technique, the researchers did not directly engage in the dialogue between Maudy Ayunda and Robert. Instead, the researchers listened to and observed the interview. Subsequently, the researchers employed a note-taking technique based on Sudaryanto's theory. They recorded the statements or utterances produced by Maudy and Robert in the interview. Other statements or utterances that were solely in English and Indonesian were excluded because they did not involve language switching and mixing. Furthermore, in this technique, the researchers used a table to organize the collected data.

The identification method technique consisted of a basic technique called "Immediate Constituent Analysis." The determining device for immediate constituents relates to the speaker's thought process. Immediate constituents can be divided into five categories: referential immediate constituents, phonetic articulator immediate constituents, translational immediate constituents, orthographic immediate constituents, and pragmatic immediate constituents (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 21).

The steps in analyzing the data were as follows: First, the researchers downloaded four videos from the *Perspektif Metro TV* YouTube channel. Second, the researchers watched the entire interview of Maudy Ayunda and Robert on *Perspektif Metro TV*. Then, the researchers selected statements or utterances that exhibited characteristics of code-mixing or code-switching. Subsequently, the researchers classified the data based on the types and reasons for the use of code-mixing and code-switching. This analysis focused on the three types of code-mixing and the three types of code-switching based on Hoffman's theory (1991), and the reasons why Maudy Ayunda and Robert used codes in the interview, as well as the matrix language according to Myers-Scotton's theory (2016). Next, the researchers described the types and reasons for the code-mixing samples found in the interview between Maudy Ayunda and Robert. Finally, the researchers concluded their findings, utilizing a form to count the number of types of code-mixing and code-switching instances.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Types of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching

3.1.1 Type of Code-mixing

Code-mixing can be rendered by words, phrases, and sentences in the first form intra-sentential. In the intra-lexical second form, the code mixture takes place when English words with Indonesian appendices are inserted. The third form of pronunciation intervention is the pronunciation of the words, which is changed to the phonological structure of Indonesia. There is the distribution of code-mixing data.

Table 1. Distribution of Code-Mixing Data

No	Type of Code-Mixing	Frequency
1	Intra-sentential	108
2	Intra-lexical	28
3	Involving a change in pronunciation	3
Total		139

Table 1 shows the most commonly occurring items involved in Indonesian-English code-mixing in the interview between Maudy Ayunda and Robert in *Perspektif Metro TV* was intra-sentential (108 data) that included words, phrases, and sentences. It was followed by intra-lexical (28 data) that included English words with adding prefixes; di-, se-, and nge-, suffixes; -nya, -kan, and -lah. The last involved a change of pronunciation that consisted of 3 data points. These findings underscore the multifaceted nature of code-mixing in the conversation, showcasing the diverse ways in which languages interact and merge within the discourse.

These findings imply that the prevalence of intra-sentential mixing, where speakers seamlessly integrate words, phrases, or entire sentences from both Indonesian and English within the same

utterance, can be attributed to several factors. This type of code-mixing might occur due to the speakers' proficiency and comfort in both languages, allowing for fluid and effortless transitions between them. This finding is in line with the study reported by Wulandari et al. (2021), English youtuber often mixes the language between English and Indonesian in their content video because the speaker can speak Indonesian and English and most of her fans are Indonesian.

Additionally, certain concepts or ideas might be more effectively expressed using specific words or expressions from either language, leading speakers to naturally blend languages for clearer or more nuanced communication. Moreover, in contexts where bilingualism is common and socially accepted, such as in diverse communities or media platforms like interviews, individuals might code-mix intra-sententially to cater to a mixed-language audience or to convey a sense of cultural identity and inclusivity, fostering a stronger connection with their listeners by using familiar linguistic elements from both languages within the same sentence or conversation.

The first type is the mixing of intra-sentential. There are intra-sentential entails the grammar or syntactical aspect between the two languages in a sentence that shows the high knowledge of the speakers. The data from this research indicate that Indonesian-English intra-sentential code-mixing in 108 cases consisted of 31 data in the first video, 28 data in the second video, 22 data in the third video, and 27 data in the fourth video. The examples are as follows;

Excerpt 1

*Yayaaa, karna busier than waktu aku
Ditambah lagi kita tu harus banyak preparation untuk kelas-kelasnya gitu
Jadi pengen punya spesialisasi disuatu bidang yang aku passionate about gitu
Kalo curriculum building tu harus biasanya bertapa dulu gitu
Bisa jadi enterprenuer, bisa jadi professional, bisa jadi investor, bisa jadi produser*

This finding show that intra-sentential code-mixing, where speakers switch between two languages within a single sentence or utterance, occurs due to various sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors. Socially, it can serve pragmatic purposes like emphasizing specific ideas, expressing emotions, or establishing solidarity within a bilingual community. Psycholinguistically, code-mixing may stem from language proficiency differences, cognitive flexibility, or lexical gaps in one language that are filled by borrowing from another. Additionally, speakers may code-mix to maintain cultural identity or due to language dominance in specific contexts, especially in multilingual environments where individuals are proficient in multiple languages (Waris, 2012). Overall, intra-sentential code-mixing is a complex linguistic behavior influenced by social, psychological, and communicative factors that facilitate bilinguals' fluidity in navigating and conveying meaning across different linguistic systems.

The second type was the mixing of intra-lexical. This form implies that there is a phenomenon of code-mixing inside the phrase boundary. It is related to morphology because it covers one of the morphological elements, that is the difference within the lexical category of the words. The position of the affixes in the first or last position of the phrases. The data from this research indicate that Indonesian English consists of English words with adding prefixes; di-, se-, and nge-, suffix; -nya, -kan, and -lah. The data from this research indicate that intra-lexical code-mixing in 28 cases consisted of 8 data in the first video, 3 data in the second video, 9 data in the third video, and 8 data in the fourth video. The following are the examples of the utterances;

Excerpt 2

*Temen-temen aku banyak yang langsung nge-google gitu (Video 1)
Iya betul dibanding S1 kok saya sense-nya lebih ketat gitu ya pelajarannya dibanding S1 (Video 1)
Pem-bully-an nya waktu itu gigi kelinci aku sempat dibahas (Video 3)
Mereka akan compare-kan, bagi yang tau akan compare-kan (Video 4)*

*Eh Maudy mau ga nyanyi **soundtrack-nya** gitu karna its perfect gitu (Video 4)
Nervous-lah pasti (Video 4)*

Based on the finding, the occurrence of intra-lexical code-mixing, specifically involving the integration of Indonesian affixes and suffixes into English words, reflects the complex intertwining of linguistic influences and the dynamics of bilingual environments. Perlina and Agustinah (2022) state that this phenomenon can be attributed to several factors; Firstly, it may arise from the need to fill lexical gaps or express concepts that are more succinctly captured in one language over the other. Additionally, the process might stem from bilingual speakers' attempts to maintain linguistic norms or to convey ideas that are culturally specific, where the addition of Indonesian affixes or suffixes enriches the meaning or nuances of English words. Moreover, the frequency variation across different videos could suggest situational contexts or individual preferences influencing the choice and extent of intra-lexical code-mixing, indicating that factors such as topic, interlocutors, or communicative intentions might influence this linguistic behavior within bilingual communication settings.

The third type is the mixing involving a change in pronunciation. This form of code-mixing is phonological as it deals with pronunciation. It takes place consistently when the speaker of a language modifies the pattern of pronunciation. The data from this research indicate that Indonesian-English code-mixing in 3 cases consisted of 2 data in the first video and 1 data in the second video. There was data involving a change in pronunciation in the video. The following are the examples of the utterances;

Excerpt 3

*Mungkin akhir-akhir ini aku kayak **fokus** ke dunia Pendidikan
Kayak energi yang dia bawa kepada ruang kelas itu **unik** banget
Aku gak mau bilang aku jauh dari kata **sukses** juga kan, karna itu jadi tidak mengapresiasi proses dan perjalanan aku selama ini*

Phonological code-mixing, observed in a limited number of cases where Indonesian phonology shifts into English, typically occurs due to various linguistic and contextual factors. This phenomenon could stem from bilingual speakers' natural adaptation and accommodation within specific linguistic environments, where the phonological rules of one language inadvertently influence the pronunciation of words from another language. Hidayati et al. (2023) state that the instances of phonological code-mixing might also arise from speakers attempting to adhere to the phonetic patterns of their dominant or more proficient language while conversing in a secondary language. Moreover, the occurrences of phonological shifts, as evidenced in the video data, likely reflect the adaptability and fluidity of bilingual speakers in modifying pronunciation, influenced by the context, interlocutors, or situational demands within a bilingual or multilingual communication setting (Diani & Azwandi, 2021).

3.1.2 Type of Code-switching

Three types of code-switching were found in the data: inter-sentential, emblematic, and establishing continuity with the previous. Inter-sentential code-switching occurred between the sentences. Emblematic code-switching occurs when the switch is supplied through an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler occurring between or among languages as an illustration of ethnic identification. The researchers did not find any data that shows the emblematic of the videos. The last type, which is establishing continuity with the previous speaker occurs to keep the utterances of the preceding speakers.

Table 2. Distribution of Code-Switching Data

No.	Type of code-switching	Frequency
1.	Inter-sentential	68
2.	Emblematic	-
3.	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	4
Total		72

Table 2 shows the most commonly occurring items inter-sentential in Indonesia-English code-switching was the interview between Maudy Ayunda and Robert in *Perspektif Metro TV*, inter-sentential there are 68 data, the researchers did not find any data emblematic of the videos, and 4 data for establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

The first type was the mixing of inter-sentential. This sort of code-switching occurred between sentences. Inter-sententials generally appear within a sentence. The data from this research indicate that Indonesian-English, code-switching in 68 cases consisted of 24 data in the first video, 15 data in the second video, 16 data in the third video, and 13 data in the fourth video. The examples are as follows;

Excerpt 4

So, not everyone goes. Kalau ini wajib dan kelasnya tu 2 jam yang interaktif gitu trus pr juga banyak banget. (Video 1)

Sumpah you know people sometimes said MBA academy what is actually very academic, I think (Video 1)

Iya mau aku meraih apapun ada sedikit bisikan bahwa kayak you know yourself that not special. Maksudnya you have to to keep growing, your to keep working on your self gitu (Video 2)

Tiba-tiba kayak segerombolan orang ga suka sama kita with no reason itu justru yang susah kan untuk di-handle. Kayak seorang anak kecil gitu, kayak you don't know why they don't like you. (Video 3)

Inter-sentential code-switching, which involves the transition between sentences, occurs for several reasons within bilingual conversations. One primary rationale behind this phenomenon is language proficiency and comfort. Speakers may resort to inter-sentential code-switching when their proficiency in one language is higher or more comfortable in expressing certain ideas or concepts. Additionally, Oktivaita (2017) states this form of code-switching might occur due to contextual or situational factors. For instance, speakers might code-switch between sentences to express culturally specific ideas or concepts that are better articulated in one language than the other. Furthermore, social factors, such as establishing group identity or solidarity within a bilingual community, can prompt inter-sentential code-switching. The variation in occurrences across the videos in the research data might reflect differences in conversation topics, participants' linguistic backgrounds, or the specific communicative context, illustrating the multifaceted nature of inter-sentential code-switching in Indonesian-English conversations. The examples provided in the research likely showcase instances where speakers transition between sentences, employing both Indonesian and English, to effectively convey nuanced ideas or align with social and cultural norms within the conversation (Riadil & Dilts, 2022).

The second type was switching establishing continuity with the previous speaker. This kind of code-switching occurs to keep the utterances of the preceding speaker. The data from this research indicate that Indonesian-English code-switching in 4 cases consists of 2 data in the first video, 1 data in the second video, 0 data in the third video, and 1 data in the fourth video. The examples are as follows;

Excerpt 5

Robert : **It is cheap.**

Maudy : **It is cheap for you.** Loh kok duitnya monopoli, ga dolar sih

The limited usage of code-switching to establish continuity with the previous speaker within the interview setting may be attributed to several factors. Firstly, this form of code-switching requires a specific conversational context where speakers feel compelled to maintain linguistic continuity with the preceding speaker. In some instances, speakers may prefer to maintain their own linguistic style or language choice rather than directly aligning with the previous speaker's language (Riadil & Dilts, 2022). Moreover, speakers might prioritize conveying their own thoughts or expressing themselves in their preferred language rather than explicitly mirroring the linguistic patterns of the prior speaker. Additionally, the scarcity of instances in the research data might suggest that maintaining continuity through code-switching with the previous speaker may not be a predominant conversational strategy within the specific interview context studied. Overall, the infrequent use of this type of code-switching indicates that speakers in the interview setting may prioritize individual expression or linguistic autonomy over direct linguistic alignment with the preceding speaker.

3.2 The Reason for Using Code-Mixing/Code-Switching

This section provided reasons the speakers used code-switching and code-mixing in the interview in each video. To find the reasons for code-mixing/code-switching, the researchers applied the Hoffman theory (1991). The results show that there are five reasons for code-mixing/code-switching based on this theory. The reasons are presented in the following table;

Table 3. Reasons for using Code-Mixing/Code-Switching

No	Reasons for using Code-Mixing/Code-Switching	Examples of Utterances	Total
1	Talking about a particular topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jadi kita kayak bikin essay</i> • <i>Homesick gak?</i> • <i>Kamu ada ke-nervous-an sendiri gak?</i> 	31
2	Quoting somebody else	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aku ada satu quote di buku gitu, When people underestimate you, thats your biggest competitive add fanish</i> 	1
3	Being emphatic about something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mereka bisa apresiasi tapi gak mereka juga respectfull</i> • <i>Aku jatuhnya tu di-underestimate atau apa gitu</i> 	3
4	Repetition used for classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aku memilih bahwa kayaknya untuk aku itu akan pendidikan gitu, khususnya curriculum design, you know that something and very passions about.</i> • <i>Aku juga tidak bisa memungkiri bahwa aku beruntung bisa mendapatkan kesempatan seperti ini, I have a lot of privileges too and I have admitted that.</i> 	6
5	Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dan yang kedua mungkin kalau secara personal yang paling aku bangga aku bangga kalau aku tu orangnya ga gampang puas gitu.</i> 	1

The first reason is talking about a particular topic. The occurrence of code-mixing and code-switching during conversations is often triggered by the discussion of specific topics (Nordin, 2023).

This linguistic phenomenon arises due to the inherent challenge faced by speakers when attempting to articulate complex or nuanced thoughts or emotions. In instances where speakers encounter difficulty in finding precise expressions within one language, they naturally integrate elements from another language into their speech. The research findings indicate that discussing particular topics notably prompts individuals to resort to code-mixing or code-switching, demonstrating a higher frequency of language blending, specifically between Indonesian and English, in these instances. This suggests that the speaker, when confronted with subjects that require more intricate or elaborate expression, instinctively incorporates both languages, Indonesian and English, to effectively communicate ideas or sentiments that might be challenging to convey using a single language.

The second reason is quoting somebody else. The act of quoting somebody else within a conversation involves a specific linguistic shift where a speaker integrates elements from another language to cite a well-known expression, proverb, or reference a prominent figure. This form of code-switching occurs when speakers aim to encapsulate the essence or authority of the original words spoken by another person (Khatimah & Anwar Korompot, 2023). The research data, however, indicates that instances of quoting somebody else through code-switching were relatively infrequent in the interview analyzed, with only one occurrence observed. This finding suggests that while this form of linguistic behavior exists within bilingual communication, it might not be as prevalent or commonly employed compared to other reasons for code-mixing or code-switching, underscoring its relatively limited occurrence within the conversational context examined.

The third reason is being emphatic about something. Code-mixing or code-switching often occurs when individuals aim to convey emphasis or strong sentiments regarding a particular topic or statement (Susilawati & Andriani, 2023). The third reason identified in the research pertains to the speaker's desire to express emphasis or strong feelings about a specific subject matter. When speakers wish to underscore the significance or intensity of their thoughts, they naturally incorporate elements from another language to heighten the impact or stress on key points within their utterances. This reason for code-mixing or code-switching reflects a communicative strategy employed by speakers to elevate the importance of certain ideas or elements within the conversation, highlighting the emotional or emphatic dimension attached to those specific linguistic expressions.

The fourth reason identified for code-mixing or code-switching revolves around the deliberate use of repetition to classify or emphasize certain utterances within the conversation. When speakers repeat words or phrases from one language in another, they do so with the intention of providing clarity and emphasis to the message being conveyed. This repetition serves a specific purpose: it allows the speaker to clarify and stress certain aspects of their message, aiding the interlocutor in better understanding the content or significance of the words used (Perlina & Agustinah, 2022; Salwa, 2017). By employing this repetition through code-mixing or code-switching, speakers seek to ensure that the communicated information is clearly comprehended and retained by their conversation partner, emphasizing, and reinforcing key points for improved understanding and emphasis.

The fifth reason identified for code-mixing or code-switching during interviews involves the intention to clarify speech content for the interlocutor. In these instances, individuals integrate elements from another language not just as single words, idioms, or sentences but also at a phonological level (Wardhaugh, 2006). This form of language blending occurs with the specific aim of ensuring clarity and comprehension within the conversation. Speakers may engage in code-mixing or code-switching across various linguistic levels, including pronunciation and phonology, to facilitate better understanding for their conversation partner. The reasons for employing this strategy vary within the interview context, but ultimately, it serves the purpose of enhancing communication by utilizing linguistic elements from multiple languages to aid in conveying ideas or messages more effectively to the interlocutor.

3.3 Matrix Language

To find out how many percentages of Indonesian and English are in the interview and to find out which is the matrix language and embedded language used between Maudy Ayunda and Robert in the interview on Monday, December 30th, 2019, in *The Prespektif Metro TV*. The researchers used the percentage formula. The Results are shown in the following table;

Table 4. Matrix Language

	Matrix Language	Embedded Language	Total
Code-Mixing	81,8%	18%	100%
Code-Switching	54,4%	45,8%	100%

Based on the table, the researchers found the conclusion that although the conversation used a code in English and Indonesian in the interview, Indonesia used the matrix language in code-mixing and code-switching, and English was embedded in code-mixing and code-switching. Native speakers keep using Indonesian as a base in the interview, and English is used as a foreign language, which is used as a mixture of code-mixing and code-switching.

The finding suggests a specific language dominance and structure within the context of bilingual conversation. The research highlights that in the interview setting, Indonesian functions as the matrix language, serving as the primary or base language where conversations primarily occur. Both code-mixing and code-switching involve Indonesian as the primary language to show their national identity and nationalism (Nuryani & Bahtiar, 2019). English, on the other hand, is identified as the embedded language, employed as a secondary or foreign language that is incorporated into the conversation as a mixture within code-mixing and code-switching instances. This dynamic indicates that despite the use of both languages, native speakers maintain Indonesian as the dominant language, employing English more as a supplementary or additional linguistic element within the conversation. The reason behind this language pattern might be rooted in the speakers' cultural and linguistic background, proficiency levels (Aldalbahy, 2022), or the contextual demands of the conversation (Mulyajati, 2018), where Indonesian holds the foundational role due to its primary usage and familiarity among the participants (Nuryani & Bahtiar, 2019).

The research on code-mixing and code-switching as employed by bilingual speakers like Maudy Ayunda and Robert has significant implications for education, particularly in multilingual settings. One critical implication is the need to recognize and integrate code-mixing and code-switching as legitimate and beneficial linguistic practices within the classroom. Educators can leverage these practices to enhance language learning by creating an inclusive environment where students feel comfortable using multiple languages. This can help in teaching complex subjects, allowing students to understand and express concepts more effectively by switching between languages as needed. Additionally, understanding the reasons behind code-mixing and code-switching, such as emphasizing points or clarifying content, can inform teaching strategies that aim to improve student engagement and comprehension.

Moreover, the findings that code-mixing and code-switching are often used for specific communicative purposes suggest that these practices can be strategically incorporated into language education curricula. By training teachers to recognize and utilize these linguistic tools, educational programs can be designed to improve students' bilingual or multilingual proficiency. For instance, lessons can be structured to include activities that encourage students to switch between languages to reinforce learning, discuss specific topics, or clarify ideas. This approach not only validates the students' linguistic backgrounds but also prepares them for real-world communication in diverse linguistic landscapes. Furthermore, the identification of Indonesian as the matrix language and English as the embedded language in the study's context highlights the importance of maintaining a

strong foundation in the native language while incorporating a secondary language, thereby supporting balanced bilingualism and cognitive development in students.

4. CONCLUSION

This study explored the types, motivations, and matrix language of code-mixing and code-switching in an interview between Maudy Ayunda and Robert on Perspektif Metro TV, identifying 108 instances of code-mixing and 72 of code-switching. The findings, based on Hoffman's theory, revealed three types of code-mixing (intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and pronunciation changes) and two types of code-switching (inter-sentential and continuity with the previous speaker). The primary reasons for these linguistic practices included discussing specific topics, quoting someone, emphasizing points, repetition for clarification, and explaining content. A significant limitation of the study was its focus on a single interview, which may not capture the full range of bilingual communication patterns. The implications for education suggest that recognizing and integrating code-mixing and code-switching into teaching strategies could enhance bilingual students' engagement and comprehension. Future research should investigate these phenomena across diverse contexts and larger samples to validate and extend these findings.

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