



Code Mixing on Cinta Laura's Hollywood Career and Achievements

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze the types of Code Mixing used in Cinta Laura's interviews on the VOA Indonesia YouTube channel. The phenomenon of Code Mixing frequently occurs in bilingual communities and illustrates how two languages are used simultaneously in communication. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method based on Muysken's (2000) theory, which classifies Code Mixing into Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The results indicate that Cinta Laura predominantly uses Insertion, where English words and phrases are inserted into Indonesian sentences. Alternation is also frequently found, as she switches between the two languages at the clause or sentence level. Meanwhile, Congruent Lexicalization occurs when Indonesian and English share similar syntactic structures, allowing for flexible language blending. This research proves that Code Mixing is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but also reflects bilingual identity and social adaptation in multilingual communities. This study provides new insights in the field of sociolinguistics, particularly in understanding language use in media and public communication.

Keywords: alternation; cinta laura; code; code mixing; congruent lexicalization; insertion; sociolinguistics

1. Introduction

Language as a means of communication shows that people do not only master the use of one language. Foreign languages, for example; Chinese, Korean, English and so on that have been used by the community. Bilingual or multilingual communities generally view that Code-Mixing is a linguistic phenomenon that is sociolinguistic in nature. Code-Mixing occurs based on a person's social status in society. This phenomenon occurs anytime and anywhere, both in the family environment and the school environment, which can occur in Indonesian language learning. Code-Mixing is often associated with certain communication contexts. Sociolinguistics can examine how Code-Mixing differs in different contexts, for example in everyday conversation, in formal situations, or on social media. Initially, there is a failure to differentiate between bilingualism as a collective attribute defining a nation and bilingualism as an individual's proficiency in one or multiple languages. In life as a social being, of course, many interact and communicate, therefore it is possible for a person to master other languages better, or vice versa if there is little opportunity, some people mastery of languages other than their mother tongue is decreasing.

Bilingualism is the use of two languages when communicating with each other. In some conversations people can use or speak two languages and even mix them in one sentence when conveying messages. This phenomenon is influenced by several factors, such as place, situation, participants, educational background, etc. Furthermore, the social group or society where the people live affects the way people interact by mixing their language. This phenomenon is known as code mixing.

Muysken (2000: 60) states there are three types of Code-Mixing, namely: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is Code-Mixing used in sentences by inserted the constituent in the sentences. For example, 'hari ini kamu kelihatannya sweet seperti gula'. Alternation is Code-Mixing used in sentences that used two languages present in clause and separated. For example, 'dia tidak bisa berbicara and cannot say anything forever'. Congruent lexicalization is seeing to more likely when two languages are typologically similar when the word order of the sentence is same. For example, 'kita always melakukan yang terbaik but kendala selalu datang'. Code-mixing is a study that learns about the understanding of mix two codes or more languages that speakers or writers in discourse; the principal characteristics in code-mixing are informal situations and relaxed situation as a state by (Saputro, 2013) in (Wulandari, 2016). Many factors which affect people's mix these codes are about their background such as culture, social, education, economic, and etc. Code-mixing occurs as the result of bilingualism. It happens oftentimes are the middle of bilingual communities. Code-mixing is the mix code of words or phrases in the course of a sentence from two dissimilar grammatical systems (Mohammed et al., 2015). Code-mixing happens in daily life such as in interviews, speeches, conversations, seminar, podcast and so much more. (Saputro & Syahrizal, 2022)

Mixing two or more languages in the same conversation is a common phenomenon in this modern era. Furthermore, many people, particularly entertainers and also people in government such as Nadiem Anwar Makarim, the Ministry of Education and Culture, also used Code-Mixing. The present study is aimed at investigating the Code-Mixing used by Nadiem Anwar Makarim. This qualitative research is conducted by observing and analyzing the utterances from downloaded video podcasts as the data, which was then transcribed. (Priyatna et al., 2022). Mixing two or more languages in the same conversation is a common phenomenon in this modern era. Furthermore, many people, particularly entertainers and also people in government such as Nadiem Anwar Makarim, the Ministry of Education and Culture, also used Code-Mixing. The present study is aimed at investigating the Code-Mixing used by Nadiem Anwar Makarim. This qualitative research is conducted by observing and analyzing the utterances from downloaded video podcasts as the data, which was then transcribed. (Priyatna et al., 2022)

Based on the above background, it can be concluded that Code-Mixing can affect the development of language. By understanding the types and forms of Code-Mixing, Code-Mixing research on novels, Tiktok, series and Youtube has been conducted. The reason why the podcast entitled "How Bali Tourism Will Look in The Future? - Satuvision Podcast" was chosen as the data source is because in this video education Gilda Sagrado and Devia Pande uses more than one language or dialect, the podcast is a relevant and useful data source for Code-Mixing research because it reflects language use in a diverse modern context and includes a large number of different languages, dialects, and language varieties. Based on the above background, it can be concluded that Code-Mixing can affect the development of language. By understanding the types and forms of Code-Mixing, Code-Mixing research on novels, Tiktok, series and Youtube has been conducted. However, this topic used different theory in analyzing the types and the factors. This research used the theory purposed by Musyken (2000) and Randolph Quirk (1985). Therefore, it can be said that this research has not been conducted previously and is interesting to discuss. It is hoped that through this research, the readers will get better understanding and knowledge related to code mixing. Besides, this research is expected to be useful for those who are interested to conduct a research with similar topic, that is code mixing.

The reason why code-mixing research is important because it provides insights into how people use language creatively and meaningfully in multilingual contexts, and how such language use is closely related to identity, social, and cognitive. It contributes to a more inclusive and accurate understanding of language and society. The reason why the video Youtube entitled "Cinta Laura Soal Tak Kecil Hati Meski Minoritas di Hollywood" and "Cinta Laura Lulus Cum Laude". This video is a program named VOA Indonesia YouTube Channel in this channel have 843 thousand subscribers. In the first video on YouTube Channel was uploaded in March 2016 and has 260.051 views and the second video on YouTube Channel was uploaded in May 2014 and has 600.872 views. This videos chosen as data source because this videos contains data about Code Mixing and has been watched 260.051 times and has been watched 600.872 times by people. The reason I chose this video as a data source is because in this videos podcast interview by Cinta Laura uses more than one language or dialect, so that the audience knows

some words or sentences that are errors, and this video is a relevant and useful data source for Code Mixing research because it reflects language use in a diverse modern context and includes a large number of different languages, dialects, and language varieties.

In Code-Mixing there are three types that I use including, Insertion which explains words or phrases from one language are inserted into the structure of another language. For example: "Aku lagi meeting nih, nanti lanjut ngobrol, ya." The word meeting is a form of insertion from English into an Indonesian sentence. Then the second is the Alternation type which explains that the alternation between the two languages occurs at a larger level, for example in full clauses or phrases. Usually, a sentence in one language is followed by a clause from the other language. Example: "Kamu dating ke rumah besok, right? Kita bisa kerja bareng." There is a switch in structure from Indonesian to English at the end of the sentence. And thirdly there is the Congruent Lexicalization type which explains when elements from two languages have similar grammatical structures that allow for more flexible blending. For example, in an Indonesian conversation that is heavily interspersed with English: "Aku tadi mau check email, terus aku forgot password-nya." The lexical and grammatical structures between the two languages match each other, which makes blending easier.

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Code-Mixing frequently occur in YouTube videos, as seen in the video "Glitch in the Matrix" by Nessie Judge and Cinta Laura. Mahootian (2006) describes Code-Mixing as the act of alternating between two languages, which can be categorized into intrasentential, intersentential, and extrasentential mixing (Poplack, 1980). Conversely, Code-Mixing refers to the blending of two languages within a conversation, often occurring in casual settings (Nababan, 1993). According to Muysken (2000), Code-Mixing can be classified into insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Criper and Widdowson (1975) further elaborate on Code-Mixing, describing it as a reflection of the social and cultural identity of the speakers, indicating their bilingual proficiency and sociolinguistic awareness. (Qutratu'ain et al., 2024). Furthermore, also maintains that a code can be defined as "a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. "Recently, it is easy to find people who speak different languages at the same time. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 1986) . To show the difference of the term bilingual or multilingualism (spolsky, 1998). Defined a bilingual as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language." This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to (Rahardi, 2001), bilingualism is a situation where a speaker can use two languages as well. (Fasold, 1984). Stated that bilingualism caused by some factors, they are a) migration, b) imperialism, c) federation and d) border area. (Lisa Nuraeni & Zhafran Farid, 2018).

Astri & Fian (2020) analyzed the Code-Mixing by applying the Hoffmann's theory. In this study, the categories of Code-Mixing were intra-sentence, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. Because the authors gather data, evaluate data, and draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed, the descriptive qualitative methodology was utilized in this study. This study's findings discovered 52 absolute data for the various types of Code-Mixing. The after-effects of the data show that intra-sentence Code-Mixing is the most predominant type, at 88.46%. In addition, for intra-lexical Code-

Mixing, only 11.54% were found. Moreover, no data are showing any change in pronunciation. The comparison between Astri and Fian's study concentrated on examining code combining type with one of the undiscovered kinds. This study focuses on analyzing the forms and causes of Code-Mixing. (Ida Ayu Gde Atlantika Putri Arkuri & Putu Devi Maharani, 2023).

Bilingual has the choice in the use of language since it is a selection to deliver the meaning Johansson (2013) in (Hanafiah et al., 2020). Bilingual is understood as the one that able two languages during communication can use. Bilingualism is set-off key from factor triggering Code-Mixing. The contact in the process of languages guides to the phenomenon of codemixing (Hanafiah et al., 2020). The other factors of affect Code-Mixing to show three factors; they are cultural factors, social factors, and individual factors (Syam, Sangkala, & Syarif, 2018) in (Hanafiah et al., 2020). In addition, Code-Mixing. Nowadays, many Indonesian people use two or more languages simultaneously, such as Indonesian and English. This condition can called it Code-Mixing, because on the same topic where people use more than one languages. (Saputro & Syahrizal, 2022). The specific aims of this research is to answer the questions formulated in the scope of discussion. The specific aims of writing this thesis is to find out the types of code mixing and the forms of code mixing. In addition, this research also aims to analyze and describe the types and forms that influence code mixing in Cinta Laura's Youtube videos in her career and achievements in Hollywood. In accordance with the problems studied, there are several types used in this study, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization referring to the theory of Muysken (2000). And the second problem with the form in this study is Word, Phrase, Clause, and Sentence referring to the theory of Randolph Quirk (1985).

(Randolph Quirk 1985) state that there are the form-function distinction is particularly important in the case of clause structure, which we shall now discuss in some detail as the most familiar and important illustration of functional classification. To describe the constituency of clauses, we need to distinguish the following elements of clause structure. The constituents which function as elements of clause structure are either phrases or subordinate clauses, and our next stage is to outline briefly how the phrases, in their turn, are constituted. The five formal categories of phrase we have mentioned in 2.24 are verb phrases, noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases. In the following diagram, the upward-pointing arrows show how these phrase types (when not embedded in other structures) can function as clause elements. In dealing with phrases, we have already had occasion to refer to many of the general Word Classes traditionally called 'parts of speech'. Members of the Indo-European group of languages have been analysed in terms of such . categories since classical antiquity. It may be helpful now to list and exemplify the word classes that have been introduced.

This research is interested to analyse because Code-Mixing because I wanted to make it easy to express that some concepts or words in one language might better describe the speaker's intention than words in another language. For example, technical terms or English phrases such as deadline or meeting often do not have equally strong direct equivalents in Indonesian. To counteract vocabulary limitations people may find it easier to use vocabulary from another language when they lack familiarity or have difficulty finding an appropriate word in one language. This often happens in conversations about technology, science or business. Within Code-Mixing there is Social Context and Language Style, Code-Mixing can indicate social status or membership of a particular group. Among professionals or young people, for example, using mixed language with foreign terms can show openness to global trends, or show that someone is educated and fluent in more than one language. Code-Mixing also maintains the flow of conversation, in everyday conversation Code-Mixing allows the speaker to speak more fluently without having to stop to look for the right word in one language. This makes the conversation feel more natural and comfortable, especially if both parties understand both languages spoken. This research is interested to analyse because Code- Mixing has a Bilingual or Multilingual identity, for many people who grow up in a bilingual or multilingual environment, Code-Mixing becomes part of their identity. The use of two languages in one sentence reflects their background and the culture that influences their daily lives. And last but not least, Code-Mixing can overcome Emotional Expression Limitations, some words or expressions in another language may be more effective for expressing certain emotions, especially if similar expressions in the native language do not have equivalent intensity or expressiveness. For example, the expression "I'm so done with this!" in English may be stronger than its translation in Indonesian.

2. Method

The method of research is a process of collecting and analyzing research data. This research employed a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative descriptive research aims to summarize in-depth events experienced by individuals and groups, whether they occur in everyday lives or specific events (Lambert & Lambert, 2013). The methods of research had been divided into contain data sources, data collection, and data analysis. The data in this study have been collected using observation methods. There are several steps to collect data in this study. The first step was watching and observing this videos "Cinta Laura Soal Tak Kecil Hati Meski Minoritas di Hollywood - VOA Indonesia" and "Cinta Laura Lulus Cum Laude" - VOA Indonesia. This step was done in order to understand the context and find out the code mixing at glance. The next step after watching the video was transcribing the whole conversation into text. This step was done in order to find the code mixing data easier for researcher. And finally, after the transcription was finished, the utterance containing code mixing were highlighted and sorted into a table.

The data that have been collected from the data source then were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The Code Mixing based on the theory proposed by Musyken (2000) states that the type of qualitative research is an inquiry approach that is useful for exploring and understanding a central phenomenon and Code Mix based on the theory proposed by Randolph Quirk (1985) states the form. After the data have been analyzed, conclusions were then made based on the results of the data analysis. After that, the data were completed by providing a description of the analysis to show the types of code-mixing usage and the forms of code-mixing used in the VOA Indonesia videos entitled "Cinta Laura Soal Tak Kecil Hati Meski Minoritas di Hollywood - VOA Indonesia" and "Cinta Laura Lulus Cum Laude - VOA Indonesia."

3. Discussion

Musyken's (2000) Code-Mixing theory offers a structured approach to understanding how bilingual or multilingual speakers blend languages within discourse. By categorizing Code-Mixing into three types **Insertion**, **Alternation**, and **Congruent Lexicalization** Musyken's theory provides insights into the mechanics and motivations behind language mixing. **Insertion** involves inserting words, phrases, or small linguistic elements from one language into the grammatical framework of another. This type of Code-Mixing typically involves the dominant language forming the main sentence structure, with the other language adding lexical elements.

Table 1. Table (Insertion Code-Mixing)

No	Code-Mixing	Types	Reason
1.	Working on this Hollywood project was a really good <i>kesempatan</i> . (4:23)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses English as the main Languange.
2.	The <i>tantangan</i> in Hollywood are definitely bigger than in Indonesia. (2:20)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses English as the main Languange. So, the phrase in Indonesian language is an Insertion.
3.	The Hollywood system is very strict about <i>kontrak kerja</i> . (3:30)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses English as the main Language.
4.	So it's I think is discouraged <i>banget</i> about complaining. (3:04)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses Indonesian as the main Languange. So, the noun phrase and word in English is an Insertion.
5.	<i>Kurang</i> underesented in my opinion. (1:06)	Insertion	
6.	Aku merasa bangga banget karena berhasil menyelesaikan <i>my thesis</i> dengan hasil yang baik. (2:30)	Insertion	
7.	Aku selalu <i>motivated</i> untuk mencapai target yang lebih tinggi. (4:10)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses language Code-Mixing so that her interlocutors can also understand and the video is more interesting.

8.	Aku <i>literally</i> tidak punya waktu untuk hal-hal yang tidak produktif. (3:55)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses Indonesian as the main Language.
9.	Aku merasa <i>so grateful</i> atas semua kesempatan yang aku dapat. (2:10)	Insertion	Because Cinta, wanted the audience and listeners to know the meaning of what she was talking about. Therefore, Cinta repeated and used Code-Mixing for Indonesian to English.
10.	Aku ingin membangun <i>strong foundation</i> untuk karierku di <i>Hollywood</i> . (3:15)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses Indonesian as the main Language. So, the noun phrase and adjective phrase in English is an Insertion.
11.	Aku merasa <i>super excited</i> karena ini adalah impianku sejak kecil. (4:40)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses Indonesian as the main Language.
12.	Aku ingin <i>inspire</i> banyak anak muda untuk terus belajar. (2:10)	Insertion	Because Cinta uses Indonesian as the main Language.

Purpose of Insertion: Insertion often serves a practical purpose such as expressing concepts that are culturally specific or that don't have a direct translation. Inserting words from another language can also convey certain cultural or social meanings, like creating a shared in-group identity or emphasizing specific information.

Alternation refers to mixing between languages at the clause or sentence level, where each language maintains its distinct grammatical structure. This type of Code-Mixing requires high fluency in both languages and often occurs when speakers discuss different ideas that are conceptually linked but are expressed through separate languages.

Table 2. Table (Alternation)

No	Code-Mixing	Types	Reason
1.	I learned so much from the director. Dia sangat berpengalaman dan sabar. (1:23)	Alternation	The first sentence is entirely in English language, the second sentence is entirely in Indonesian language. There is a clear switch between languages at the sentence level, which characterizes Alternation Code Mixing.
2.	It was a great learning experience on set. Tapi memang jadwalnya sangat padat. (3:32)	Alternation	Because the first clause is in Indonesian language, the second clause is in English. The shift happens between two independent clauses, making it a clear case of Alternation Code Mixing.
3.	Aku sangat senang bisa bekerja dengan aktor-aktor Hollywood. It was a dream come true. (2:42)	Alternation	Because The alternation happens at the sentence boundary, making it a clear switch between languages. The alternation happens at the sentence boundary, making it a clear switch between languages.
4.	Saya lulus cum laude dari <i>Columbia University</i> . <i>And I'm very proud of it.</i> (1:30)	Alternation	Because the sentence begins in English with the interjection.
5.	<i>Absolutely!</i> Salah satu pengalaman terbaik saya adalah saat saya mengikuti program pertukaran pelajar. (2:116)	Alternation	Because The use of English in the second clause might be intended to express a stronger emotional impact or align with the context of the entertainment industry, which is dominated by English-speaking professionals.
6.	Aku merasa sangat beruntung bisa ada di industri ini. <i>But at the same time, I have to work twice as hard to prove myself.</i> (4:15)	Alternation	Because the first sentence is in Indonesian language and the second sentence is in English language. The switch happens between two complete sentences, showing a clear alternation. The phrase "And that's why" in English emphasizes the explanation, which might feel more natural or impactful
7.	Saat kuliah, aku selalu mengutamakan pendidikan. <i>And that's why I managed to graduate with honors.</i> (3:05)	Alternation	

			in English, especially in an academic context.
8.	Tentu saja aku bangga dengan pencapaianku. <i>But I also believe that this is just the beginning.</i> (2:50)	Alternation	Because there is an English clause in the phrase that Cinta says.
9.	Saya selalu percaya bahwa kerja keras adalah kunci sukses. <i>That's why I never take any opportunity for granted.</i> (1:45)	Alternation	Because there is an English clause in the phrase that Cinta says.
10.	Banyak orang bilang aku sukses di usia muda. <i>But for me, success is not just about achievements it's about impact.</i> (3:30)	Alternation	Because there is an English clause in the phrase that Cinta says.

Purpose of Alternation: Alternation allows speakers to shift between languages to express different aspects of meaning, often capturing nuances that would be difficult to convey in just one language. It's also commonly seen when a topic shift occurs, allowing for a clear delineation in the flow of conversation. This type often reflects social dynamics as well, where mixing languages may show intimacy or formal distance.

Congruent Lexicalization happens when two languages share similar grammatical structures, allowing for seamless blending of linguistic elements. This type of Code-Mixing is especially common in language pairs that share vocabulary and syntax, such as dialects or closely related languages. Speakers can mix lexical items while maintaining a shared syntactical framework, creating a hybrid sentence structure.

Table 3. Table (Congruent Lexicalization)

No	Code-Mixing	Types	Reason
1.	<i>I feel really happy</i> , karena aku orangnya <i>working hard</i> . Dan kalau di Amerika biasanya S1 itu 4 tahun. (0:18)	Congruent Lexicalization	Because the English phrase "I feel really happy" is the dominant structure in the first part of the sentence. The Indonesian phrase "karena aku orangnya" fits grammatically into the sentence without disrupting the flow. The phrase "working hard" is in English, but it follows the Indonesian grammatical structure.
2.	<i>That's really top question</i> , sejak aku dapat tawaran good scholar aku sedikit gemetar. (2:33)	Congruent Lexicalization	This is Congruent Lexicalization because both languages share grammatical alignment, allowing seamless mixing without altering word order.
3.	<i>I'm always motivasi for study because</i> pendidikan sangat penting bagi saya.	Congruent Lexicalization	Because the phrase "That's really top question" follows English grammatical rules. The phrase "sejak aku dapat tawaran" is in Indonesian, yet follows a structure that mirrors English word order. "good scholar" is inserted in English while "aku sedikit gemetar" follows Indonesian grammar. This is Congruent Lexicalization because the words from both languages can be inserted freely while maintaining the same syntactic structure.
4.	<i>So, I lulus faster than it should be, because</i> saya mengambil kredit tambahan <i>every semester</i> .	Congruent Lexicalization	Because the sentence "I'm always motivasi" → The Indonesian word "motivasi" is used as a predicate in an English sentence. "pendidikan sangat penting bagi saya" → This part follows Indonesian grammar but is structured similarly to English. This is Congruent Lexicalization because elements from both languages fit into the sentence without altering word order or syntax.
			Because the sentence "I lulus faster" → The Indonesian verb "lulus" is inserted into an English sentence structure. "saya mengambil

5. Aku juga aktif di banyak <i>student organizations</i> yang mendukung <i>networking and skill development.</i> (3:05)	Congruent Lexicalization	kredit tambahan" → This follows an Indonesian structure but remains grammatically aligned with English. "every semester" is inserted naturally within an Indonesian phrase. This is Congruent Lexicalization because English and Indonesian are used interchangeably while maintaining similar sentence structures.
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Because the sentence "student organizations" → An English noun phrase is used in an Indonesian sentence without modifying structure. "networking and skill development" → Two English terms are used within an Indonesian relative clause. This is Congruent Lexicalization because the grammatical structure of both English and Indonesian align, allowing elements to be switched seamlessly.

Purpose of Congruent Lexicalization: This type often emerges in multilingual communities where language boundaries are fluid, enabling people to borrow vocabulary from both languages interchangeably. It's a practical adaptation for ease and speed in communication, allowing speakers to select the most accessible or contextually appropriate term from either language.

Muskyen's model suggests that Code-Mixing isn't random but rather an adaptive linguistic strategy influenced by both grammatical compatibility and social context. **Insertion** often reflects a pragmatic approach, integrating culturally specific terms. **Alternation** allows for richer expressive range, as it enables speakers to communicate nuanced meanings through distinct language shifts. **Congruent Lexicalization**, meanwhile, represents a higher degree of linguistic blending, common in communities where bilingualism is highly integrated. Each type of Code-Mixing serves unique social functions. For example, **Insertion** can mark group identity or signal cultural familiarity, especially when words from a minority language are inserted into a dominant language. **Alternation** often signals a change in conversational tone or topic, creating a linguistic boundary within a discussion. **Congruent Lexicalization**, on the other hand, often indicates a strong bilingual community with fluid language use, where speakers can freely mix languages without concern for clear boundaries. Muskyen's theory highlights the flexibility and intentionality of multilingual speakers in managing complex linguistic resources. Through Code-Mixing, speakers can convey not just information but also identity, cultural ties, and social dynamics, making it a rich field for understanding communication in diverse communities.

Insertion of meaning (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. According to Muysken (2000) approaches that depart from the notion of Insertion view the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of Code-Mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the Insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The process of Code-Mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing and the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference is simply the size and type of element inserted – noun, adjective, verb, and the like. Here are the examples: "Kota paling ramah, dan menjadi **icon**" (note that "icon" is the English word inserted in the Indonesian utterance). Alternation between structures from meaning. Alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. According to Muysken (2000), 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. It is a frequent and structurally intrusive type of code-mixing. Example: "Tapi nih bagaimana menurut Ibu **what do you think**" (what make Devia ask Mrs. Gilda, so that Mrs. Gilda had to think about answering Devia's question?).

Congruent lexicalization of meaning from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. Congruent lexicalization is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions. Linguistic

convergence feeds into congruent lexicalization and the two processes may reinforce each other. This comes closest to an approach to bilingual language use from the perspective of congruent lexicalization. According to Muysken (2000), congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and post creole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related languages with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Base on the some of explanation about Code-Mixing above the researcher use theory of Muysken (2000) explained that Code-Mixing is typically divided into three main types - insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect)- and the most common occurrence of code-mixing variants in society is insertional Code-Mixing.

4. Conclusion

This study analyzes the phenomenon of Code Mixing in Cinta Laura's interviews on VOA Indonesia, focusing on three main categories based on Muysken's (2000) theory: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion is the most dominant form of Code Mixing, where English words or phrases are embedded into Indonesian sentences. This occurs because some English terms are more precise or widely used in professional and academic contexts. Alternation happens when Cinta Laura switches between languages at the clause or sentence level, demonstrating the flexibility of bilingual communication. This allows her to express ideas more clearly or emotionally. Congruent Lexicalization is observed when Indonesian and English share similar syntactic structures, enabling seamless integration of elements from both languages without altering the main grammar. This study shows that Code Mixing is not merely about language blending but also a communication strategy that reflects identity, educational background, and social environment. In Cinta Laura's case, Code Mixing is used to demonstrate language proficiency, engage a wider audience, and reflect her international background. This research provides valuable insights into how Code Mixing plays a crucial role in bilingual communication in modern media and how this phenomenon can be further explored in the fields of sociolinguistics and bilingual language studies.

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