Code Mixing and Code Switching in Maudy Ayunda's Youtube Channel

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Abstract - Maudy Ayunda is an Indonesian artist who experiments with code switching and code mixing. In her YouTube video, entitled *Thoughts on Adulting, Thoughts on Gap Year, Thoughts on how English changed my life, Thoughts on Failures + GRWM!*, she employs code-mixing and code-switching in both her Indonesian and English speaking. The objective of this study is to determine the forms of code-mixing and code-switching, as well as the variables that influence their utilization, as well as to identify interference in the speech of Maudy Ayunda as an effect of the use of code-mixing and code-switching. Qualitative methods are appropriate methods that can be used. The data were analyzed using the theory of Hoffmann, the researcher used this theory because, in Hoffman's theory, the importance of social identity is emphasized in the use of language. This allows for a better understanding of how language is used to express group identity and how language can be a distinguishing factor between groups in society. From this research the researcher can concluded that intra sentential mixing is more dominantly used by Maudy Ayunda in his video. It is possible that in some contexts, vocabulary or phrase construction from one language is more appropriate or more easily accessible in conversations in another language, resulting in more frequent use of intra-sentential mixing. Code mixing and code switching in the current era of globalization is important. Many communication applications and systems, such as automatic translators, virtual assistants, and social media platforms, need to be able to recognize and understand these phenomena. Research in this area can help improve the quality of such language technologies.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Code Switching, Interferences, Sociolinguistics Study

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental human ability that enables people to interact and cooperate with one another. Language has evolved greatly during the globalization era. People communicate in a variety of languages. Indonesian, local, and foreign languages are also widely spoken nowadays, making Indonesians increasingly bilingual and multilingual as they learn multiple languages.

The scientific study of language and its structure is known as linguistics. Linguistics is the study of how language works. It is a broad field that encompasses many different subfields, each of which focuses on a different aspect of language. These subfields include morphology, phonetics, semantics, syntax, phonology, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, and computational linguistics.

The fascinating phenomenon of code mixing, where languages intertwine within a single utterance, finds its home in the domain of sociolinguistics. This subfield explores how social factors like culture, gender, age, and social class shape not just what we say, but also how we say it. From casual slang peppered into conversations to multilingual communities seamlessly blending languages, sociolinguistics sheds light on the intricate tapestry of code mixing across diverse social contexts.

Code mixing and code switching are linguistic phenomena that are often found in societies where many languages or dialects are used. Code mixing refers to combining words or phrases from two or more different languages or dialects in one sentence or utterance, while code switching refers to changing the language or dialect used in an utterance or conversation. This phenomenon, where people can speak more than one language, is called "bilingual" or "multilingual". According to Bialystock (2006), a person who speaks two languages is said to be bilingual and acts in a socioculturally correct manner in both languages.

According to Wulandari (2016), When languages playfully dance together within a conversation, it's a sign of code-mixing in action. This intriguing phenomenon flourishes in balanced communicative settings, where only the linguistic fabric shifts, not the understanding or rapport. By taking various viewpoints into account, a more comprehensive definition emerges: code-mixing is the act of integrating or utilizing elements from two or more languages in any communicative context. Intriguingly, it can be seen as a mirror reflecting the speaker's individual characteristics, such as their social background, educational attainment, and even religious inclinations.

According to Novendo (2018) idea, code switching happens in multilingual societies. Another instance of a code switch is when someone is using one code and then abruptly switches to another. Code-switching paints a vibrant linguistic landscape where language choices gracefully adapt to the ever-shifting canvas of social contexts. It's a ballet of adaptability, where speakers seamlessly substitute one linguistic code for another, effortlessly transitioning between languages to match the nuances of their surroundings.

Hoffmann (1991) provides a detailed description of how social variables influence code mixing and code switching, who explains that there are seven factors that cause interruptions in code switching and code mixing. Beyond mere language fluency, bilingualism reveals itself in diverse communicative nuances. Navigating specific themes, invoking external voices, conveying emphasis, adding clarifying interjections, and ensuring comprehension for both parties are but a few facets of this dynamic interplay. In essence, bilingualism becomes a tool for forging connections, expressing individual and collective identities, and navigating the intricacies of shared and distinct meanings.

Code-mixing and code-switching occur frequently on social media. Many people, especially teenagers, prefer learning through various media rather than textbooks. These days, YouTube is the most widely used social media platform for learning about many subjects. Code swapping and mixing occurs frequently in some YouTube videos and is a common form of communication between YouTubers, according to Afryanti et al. (2021).

A YouTube channel that provides content in both Indonesian and English was found by researchers. Many YouTubers use code mixing, such as Nikita Willy, Boy William, Cinta Laura, Maudy Ayunda, and many more. Maudy Ayunda uses Indonesian and English in her YouTube videos, and in this research, the researcher chose Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel.

Maudy Ayunda is an Indonesian celebrity who is famous for her songs and films. She also has a popular YouTube channel with various types of content, such as vlogs, music, and interviews. In her remarks, Maudy Ayunda, the young representative for Indonesia, regularly employs code switching and code mixing. This is an excerpt from the video by Maudy Ayunda, "Thoughts on Adulting—Maudy Ayunda," that contains code mixing. For example, in this utterance, Maudy said, "Happy New Year, Hai semuanya! Selamat tahun baru, it's 2023. Usually people say New year, new me, new year,new you, but I don't really want to put that much pressure on myself. Maudy uses both her mother tongue, Bahasa Indonesia, and her second language, English, in that utterance. That utterance is an example of code switching and mixing. It is because some English words have been inserted into sentences written in Bahasa Indonesia. There are additional interference cases in such utterances in which the identical English word is repeated more than once. While

employing a Bahasa Indonesia pattern for the redundancy. Examining the use of code switching and code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's YouTube videos can lead to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of sociolinguistic communication in the context of social media.

Although the identical study has not yet been discovered, there are a number of studies that are comparable to this one. The code-switching research was carried out by Silaban (2020) entitled, *An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One*. Rezeki (2021) entitled, *The Realization Of Code Mixing And Code Switching Of Indonesian Celebrities' Captions On Instagram*. Afryanti (2021) entitled, *A Study Of Code-Switching And Code-Mixing Used By Youtube Channels: A Comparison Of Indonesian Youtubers*. Wirawan (2021) entitled, *Analisis Penggunaan Campur Kode Dan Alih Kode Dalam Video Akun Youtube Londokampung*. Setyaningrum (2020) entitled, *Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Dalam Acara "Ini Talk Show" Di Net Tv Periode Januari-Februari 2019.*

Based on several previous related studies this study shows a differences from those five studies, this study used Maudy Ayunda's YouTube videos in the Maudy's Thoughts playlist on her YouTube account as the object of analysis. However this study uses the same idea in identifying code mixing and switching types. Even though, this research has a focus that is very different from the existing ones, including in terms of research media, research objects, theoretical frameworks, and the methods will use. Using Hoffman's interference theory, this study also looks for interferences, such as the results of applying code switching and code mixing. There have been no other studies that have used the Maudy's Thoughts playlist as the object of research. In contrast to preceding studies, this one is new as it doesn't concentrate only on different kinds of code-switching and code-mixing. Additionally, it addresses the causes of code mixing and applies Hoffman's interference theory to identify interferences such as the results of code switching and code mixing.

In this instance, researchers examined the code switching and mixing on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel, particularly the playlist Maudy's Thoughts. In analyzing the study, the researcher analyzes the types of code switching and code mixing as well as the reasons for

Maudy Ayunda's usage of code mixing and code switching. This study also looks for instances of interference that may result from the employment of these techniques.

To find the data in this research, the research problems were given and formulated into the following questions: what are the types of code mixing and code switching used by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube Channel? what are the factors Maudy Ayunda used code mixing and code switching in the YouTube Channel? and is there any interference in Maudy Ayunda's utterance as the impact of code mixing and code switching usage?.

II. METHODS

In addition to looking at the various forms of code mixing and code switching, the researcher also looked at the variables that affected Maudy Ayunda's usage of them. The study also looked at situations in which the use of code mixing and code switching might cause interference. This study is distinct and different from previous research because it looks at the motivations behind code mixing as well as the effects of code mixing and code switching usage. Hoffman's interference theory is used to identify interference in this way.

The descriptive qualitative technique is used in this study to capture all the data that appears on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel. The descriptive-qualitative technique was employed in this study because, According to Berg (2000), "Unveiling the nuances of lived experiences is the domain of qualitative methods. These approaches enable researchers to delve into the unquantifiable realities of individuals, either through direct interaction or by deciphering the stories woven into their personal artifacts – letters, photographs, newspaper clippings, diaries, and the like".

Given that the purpose of this research is to examine Maudy Ayunda's speech, which includes code switching and mixing in her video, this research is referred to as "the actual people researchers observe and talk" in the definition above. Qualitative analysis is a suitable approach. The different forms of code mixing, switching, and interference that come from the utilization of code mixing and switching in Maudy Ayunda's utterances are examined in this study using descriptive analysis.

The source of this study's data is the

YouTube channel Maudy Ayunda's Thoughts Playlist. This research looks at the different kinds and justifications for which Maudy Ayunda employs code mixing and code switching. It also looks at situations where interference may arise as a result of the employment of these techniques. There are four episodes in the Maudy's Thoughts series that used as data for this research. The first episode, "Thoughts on Adulting—Maudy Ayunda," was broadcast on January 7, 2023, and the second episode, "Thoughts on Gap Year—Maudy Ayunda," was broadcast on February 1, 2023. The third episode, "Thoughts on how English changed my life: Maudy Ayunda," was broadcast on March 8, 2023. And the last episodes is "Thoughts on Failures + GRWM! - Maudy Ayunda" was broadcast on March 1, 2023.

This study will collect data using the documentation approach. Understanding what is meant by "document" in qualitative research is essential before introducing the documentation technique. A document is a record of an event that has occurred in the past, according to Sugiyono (2013). According to Sugiyono (2013), documents may be divided into three categories: written documents (which include journals, drawings, movies, and other visual media); art work documents (which include images, statues, movies, and other visual media); and so on. Given that Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel serves as a type of document, it is possible to infer from the description above that recording verbatim statements is a documentation technique. This research employed some techniques or steps to collect data: 1) Download the video from YouTube. 2) Watching the full video for roughly ten times. 3) Written down every word that Maudy Ayunda said. 4) Eliminating statements expressed exclusively in English or Bahasa Indonesia, as they do not pertain to code mixing and switching. 5) Paying special attention to statements that entail code mixing and switching.

The process of assessing the data involves several steps: 1) Selected the data: In this phase, the researcher selects a statement or utterances with mixed-code features. The data from Maudy Ayunda was evaluated to address the first research question and the second, which concerned the kinds and factors for utilizing code mixing and code switching,

was analyzed using Hoffman's (1991) theory. 2) Used Hoffman's (1991) interference theory to analyze interference scenarios seen in code mixing and code switching utterances. Some guidelines for applying code mixing and code switching. In this stage, the researcher identified the different types of code switching and mixing that are used, the elements that may be used to utilize code switching and mixing in Maudy Ayunda's utterances, and whether or not code mixing and switching usage caused any interference in Maudy Ayunda's utterances. 4) The researcher evaluated all of the outcomes in the analysis to ensure that the result was done correctly. 5) Finally, the researcher reached a conclusion based on the study of this investigation.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
3.1 Research Result

Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) there are three types of code mixing, namely, intra sentential, intra lexical, and involving a change of pronunciations. While, for code switching that are four types of code switching: intra sentential, inter sentential, tag switching and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Below are the findings from the analysis of the videos.

Table 1 Analysis of the Video "Thoughts on Adulting"

Code Mixing	Intra sentential	25
	Intra lexical	4
	Involving change pronunciation	3
Code Switching	Intra sentential	10
	Inter sentential	1
	Emblematic	2
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0

In Maudy Ayunda's YouTube video "Thoughts on adulting," 32 code mixings were identified from 45 data points, according to Table 1. Intra sentential mixing accounted for 25 data points, intra lexical mixing for 4 points, and involving change pronunciations for 3 points. In contrast, code switching received 13 points, consisting of 10 intra sentential, 1 inter sentential, and 2 emblematic points. Therefore, it can be said that the video's most often utilized code mixing and elements were The researcher discovers four grammatical interferences in addition to the intention of making the speech

material more understandable for the interlocutor.

Table 2 Analysis of the Video "ThoughtS on Gap Year"

	Intra sentential	33
Code Mixing	Intra lexical	3
	Involving change pronunciation	5
	Intra sentential	16
Code Switching	Inter sentential	5
	Emblematic	2
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0

Table 2 shows that 41 code mixing instances from 64 data points were discovered in Maudy Ayunda's YouTube video "Thoughts on Gap Year." Intra sentential mixing accounted for 33 data points, intra lexical mixing for 3 points, and involving change pronunciations for 5 points. There were 23 points for code switching, comprising 16 intra sentential, 5 inter sentential, and 2 emblematic points. While discussing a specific topic is one of the most prevalent causes identified, the researcher also discovered three interferences at the grammatical and three at the phonological levels.

Table 3 Analysis of the Video "Thoughts on the Power of Language"

	Intra sentential	32
Code Mixing	Intra lexical	3
	Involving change pronunciation	4
	Intra sentential	23
Code Switching	Inter sentential	2
	Emblematic	1
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0

Table 3 shows that there were 39 instances of code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's "Thoughts on the power of language" YouTube video. Intra sentential mixing accounted for 32 data points, intra lexical mixing for 3 points, and involving change pronunciations for 4 points. In contrast, there were 26 points for code switching: 23 for intra sentential, 2 for inter sentential, and 1 for emblematic. The goal of making the spoken material more understandable for the listener is therefore the most frequent factor seen in the video. There are three instances of grammatical interference and two instances of phonological interference.

Table 4 Analysis of the Video "Thoughts on Failures + GRWM!"

	Intra sentential	19
Code Mixing	Intra lexical	2
	Involving change pronunciation	2
	Intra sentential	19
Code Switching	Inter sentential	6
	Emblematic	1
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0

Table 4 shows that there were 23 code mixing instances in Maudy Ayunda's "Thoughts on failures + GRWM!" YouTube video. Intra sentential mixing accounted for 19 data points, intra lexical mixing for 2 points, and involving changing pronunciations for 2 points. With a total of 19 data points, inter sentential 6 points, emblematic 1 point, and the most used factor being talking about a specific topic, code switching was therefore the most frequently used code in the video with the type of intra sentential switching that was most commonly found. Additionally, the researcher discovered that there are two interferences at the grammatical level.

3.2 Discussion

The researcher discovered the results. Clearly, code mixing and code switching which analyzed from Maudy Ayunda's Youtube Channel were found some classified. Those classified explain below:

1. Code Mixing

Code mixing is practice used of language units one language with another language unit so that the variety or style of the speaker's language can be growing (Ferdianto, 2020). Three different forms of code mixing have been identified by Hoffman (1991): intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and code mixing involving a change in pronunciation. Types of code mixing explain below:

a. Intra-Sentential Mixing

This type appears in phrase, clause, or boundaries sentence. The researchers found 109 data points intra-sentential mixing in the entire Maudy Ayunda's video. Example: *Dan lalu aku mendapatkan sebuah kesadaran atau Reflection diakhir tahun ini.* There was a shift from Indonesian to English with the word "Reflection." Because this

movement occurs in the same sentence, it can be considered as an example of intra sentential code mixing.

b. Intra-Lexical Mixing

This type of code mixing was found in word limit, a combination of two different languages and occurs within word limits. There were 11 data points in the entire video analyzed. Example : *kayaknya udah banget menemukan passion-nya gitu*. The researcher found intra lexical code mixing, in this utterance, the word "passion" is an intra-lexical mixing because the word is inserted into the Indonesian sentence without changing the Indonesian sentence structure, the utterance contained an English phrase with the ending using Indonesian because the utterance adds the word "nya" after the word "passion."

c. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This form or type was characterized by the presence of changing the pronunciation of a language to make it more understood by the interlocutor. And also researchers found 14 data involving a change of pronunciation. Example : *Momen baru lulus sekolah itu selalu terasa sangat-sangat mendewasakan atau Terasa seperti transisi yang cukup besar*. The Indonesian term "transisi" was derived from the English word "transition." However, it was thought to be more pleasant to employ the pronunciation of "transisi".

2. Code Switching

Hoffman (1991) defined code switching as using two different languages or linguistic kinds in the same argument or conversation. As a result, code switching happens when a speaker communicates in two different languages during the same speech occurrence. According to Hoffman (1991), there are several variations of dot-based code mixing, switching scopes where language occurs, and code switching. Emblamatic switching, intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker are a few examples.

a. Intra-Sentential Switching

The kind of code switching that restricts the statement in the or clause. Where in

one sentence occurs language switching. In the video analyzed by researcher Maudy Ayunda using intra-sentential switching 68 times. *Example : Siapa tau temen-temen sekarang ada yang lagi kepikiran mau* gap year, I would say explore it. In that utterance there is a change between Indonesian "siapa tau temen-temen sekarang ada yang lagi kepikiran mau gap year" and English "I would say explore it" in the same sentence. These two languages were used in one sentence without any boundaries between them. This is an example of intra sentential code switching, where language switching occurs within the same sentence.

b. Inter-Sentential Switching

A distinct linguistic shift occurred in a phrase. One may argue that this kind of code switching as well It was seen that the conversation's subject had changed. The researchers found 14 inter-sentential switching data points. Example : Tapi, yah, cuma kasih kalian contoh tentang bagaimana itu mengubah hidup aku secara masif, gitu. Anyway my breakfast is kind of done. In this sentence there was a code switch from Indonesian to English with a different topic, where the initial topic is about "Tapi, yah, cuma kasih kalian contoh tentang bagaimana itu mengubah hidup aku secara masif, gitu" then changed the topic to "Anyway my breakfast is kind of done".

c. Emblematic

This type of code switching occurs due to inserting tags into speech that have a function as a change of atmosphere. There were 6 emblematic data in all the videos analyzed. Example : *Aku tuh sekarang malah merasa kayak*, "Oh my gosh, like, what if I fall?..." "what if I lose face"?, "what if failure really hurts?", " and what if I never want to try it again?" The statement was an example of symbolic code switching, which is when terms or phrases from a foreign language are utilized as specific emblems or symbols that have a deeper meaning or connotation in a particular cultural context. In this case, the use of "Oh my gosh, like, what if I fall?..." "what if I lose face"?, "what if failure

really hurts?", " and what if I never want to try it again?" from English might be used as a symbol to express passion and enthusiasm that cannot be fully accommodated by words in Indonesian. So, by using English phrases, Maudy try to express richer and stronger feelings in that context.

d. Establishing Continuity with The Previous Speaker

In this form of code switching according to Hoffmann, there was continuity to continue the speech from the previous interlocutor. So when someone speaks switching language C to language D then the other person tries to answer or respond in D language too. In these Maudy Ayunda's video, the researcher did not find this type of code switching because according to Hoffman (1991), establishing continuity with the previous speaker is continuity to continue the speech from the previous interlocutor, and in Maudy Ayunda's video there is a monologue or no dialogue. The several forms of code mixing, code switching, and the contributing causes are explained in this section. The interference situations in the Maudy Ayunda YouTube video are also covered. The researchers discovered 176 data points with various forms of code mixing and code flipping throughout the four videos. In addition, there are instances of interference in the movies and codes that have changed.

Table 5 Datum 1

Utterance	ngangkat sebuah isu yang lagi banyak dibahas teman-teman *maybe in the program I will all to be giving tips*
Type of Code	Intra sentential switching
The Factor	Talking about particular topic

In the data above, which is the part of Maudy's utterance in the video part 1 Thoughts on adulting, in this video discusses the new year, what lessons were learned last year, and the transitional stage of becoming an adult, which previously lived in a structured way but became unstructured due to maturity. It seems as though the language of the Maudy utterance has changed from Indonesian to English. Code-

switching, or intrasentential switching, is the classification for the code that is being utilized. The statement above thus makes sense since it discusses a specific subject. Maudy utilized foreign languages to discuss certain subjects. It is true that a large number of people in the present generation use other languages in their sentences, particularly while discussing a subject.

Table 6 Datum 2

Utterance	Kayak tips-tips belajar dan sebagainya *so I'm very excited to start this program and our topic today hobby* tahun baru
Type of Code	Emblematic
The Factor	Talking about particular topic

It was discovered in the following data that there had been a linguistic shift, namely from Indonesian to English, "*Kayak tips-tips belajar dan sebagainya so I'm very excited to start this program and our topic today hobby tahun baru*!." Since emblematic code switching happens when words or phrases from a foreign language are utilized as specific emblems or symbols that have a greater connotation or meaning in a particular cultural context, the utterances are code switching using the emblemmatic switching type. In this case, the use of *"so I'm very excited to start this program and our topic today hobby"* from English might be used as a symbol to express passion and enthusiasm that cannot be fully accommodated by words in Indonesian. So, by using English phrases, Maudy try to express richer and stronger feelings in that context. Additionally, the possibility that the speech is discussing a certain subject.

Table 7 Datum 3

Utterance	momen baru lulus sekolah itu selalu terasa sangat-sangat mendewasakan atau Terasa seperti *transisi* yang cukup besar
Type of Code	Involving change pronunciation
The Factor	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

The researcher discovered in the aforementioned data that an English word appears in between Indonesian terms in the

speech "*momen baru lulus sekolah itu selalu terasa sangat-sangat mendewasakan atau Terasa seperti **transisi** yang cukup besar.*" The word "*transisi*" is an Indonesian word borrowed from English, namely "*transition*". However, the pronunciation of "*transisi*" is considered more comfortable to use. The possible factor for this part is Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Table 8 Datum 4

Utterance	dan lalu aku mendapatkan sebuah kesadaran atau **Reflection** diakhir tahun ini
Type of Code	Intra sentential mixing
The Factor	Repetation used for clarification

In the data above, it is found that the intrasentential mixing, there is a shift from Indonesian to English with the word "*Reflection*." Because this movement occurs in the same sentence, it can be considered as an example of intra sentential code mixing. Alternations between Indonesian and English occur at the level of words or phrases in the same sentence. From the utterance, it can be seen that utterance mixes the codes because Maudy wants to repeat the word "*kesadaran*" in Indonesian into English, so that listeners understand. The repetition used for clarity is therefore a potential explanation for the code.

Table 9 Datum 5

Utterance	Kok Ternyata dunia itu enggak terstruktur dan enggak **se-linear** dan enggak **se-clear** itu
Type of Code	Intra lexical (there is accurence of interference at grammatical level)
The Factor	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

The speech then comprised an English sentence with the prefix employing Indonesian, according to the data above, code-mixing in the form of intra lexical, because the utterance adds the word "*se*" before the word "*linear*" and the word "*se*" before the word "*clear*". and then continued with Indonesian. In that utterance, the possible reason is the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The use of Indonesian in this context may be intended to provide clarification or further explanation to the interlocutor regarding the concept, and this may be related to the intention to explain the content of the conversation to the interlocutor. Also the researcher found the interference at grammatical level, the prefix of the word "se" seems less standard and can cause disturbances in understanding the grammatical structure and meaning of sentences. In this context, interference at the grammatical level occurs due to inappropriate use of sentence structure.

Table 10 Datum 6

Utterance	kayaknya udah banget menemukan **passion-nya** gitu
Type of Code	Intra lexical (there is accurence of interference at grammatical level)
The Factor	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

The same as the previous data, in this section, the researcher found intra lexical code mixing, in this utterance, the word "*passion*" is an intra-lexical mixing because the word is inserted into the Indonesian sentence without changing the Indonesian sentence structure, the utterance contained an English phrase with the ending using Indonesian because the utterance adds the word "*nya*" after the word "*passion.*" Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor is a factor used in this section, also the researcher found the interference at grammatical level.

Table 11 Datum 7

Utterance	siapa tau temen-temen sekarang ada yang lagi kepikiran mau **gap year, I would say explore it**
Type of Code	Intra sentential switching
The Factor	Quoting somebody else

Then, in this part, the researcher found code switching with an Intra sentential Switching type, in that utterance there is a change between Indonesian "*siapa tau temen-temen sekarang ada yang lagi kepikiran mau gap year*" and English "*I would say explore it*" in the same sentence. These two languages are used in one sentence without any boundaries between them. This is an illustration of

intrasentential code switching, which is the process of changing the language used in a phrase. Furthermore, the possible reason for the utterance is quoting somebody else, because the utterance "*gap year, I would say explore it*" Maudy gave an expression to keep exploring and don't be afraid for a gap year.

Table 12 Datum 8

Utterance	kayaknya banyak banget gitu *element-element* bagaimana bahasa Inggris itu udah mengubah dunia aku
Type of Code	Intra sentential mixing
The Factor	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

In the next data, which is the part of Maudy's utterance in the video part 3 thoughts on the power of language - maudy ayunda, in this video, Maudy wants to explore the question of how English changes her life. According to her, language provides more knowledge transfer. The rechearcher finds that in Maudy's utterances it is code mixing where Maudy initially uses Indonesian language and than mix it with English, this is an example of intra mixing. The possible reason is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. And In this utterance, there is an interference at the grammatical level, because the word "element-element" has a grammatical structure that is rather non-standard.

Table 13 Datum 9

Utterance	Mungkin buat temen-temen yang kaya, *I wanna do a gap year but I'm insecure*
Type of Code	Intra sentential switching
The Factor	Expressing group identity

Then, the data above, taken from the video part 2 Thoughts on gap year, The statement falls within the category of intrasentential switching. In this case, there is a switch from Indonesian to English in the same sentence. The word " *Mungkin buat temen-temen yang kaya* " in Indonesian is followed by a sentence in English "*I wanna do a gap year but I'm insecure*", so this is an example of intra-

sentential code-switching. And this utterance is included in the factor expressing group identity, because in this case, the use of the word "temen-temen" in Indonesian may be used to communicate with the same group of people or have similar experiences or backgrounds, and this can reflect identity certain group.

Table 14 Datum 10

Utterance	ada satu topik yang udah sering banget ditanyain orang-orang ke aku, entah itu di *YouTube comments* atau di *instragram comments*
Type of Code	Intra sentential mixing (there is accurence of interference at phonological level)
The Factor	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

In the data above, there appears to be mix with English language. Therefore, the code used is code mixing and belongs to the category of intra sentential mixing. Then, the factor for the utterance above is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, because in the context of this utterance, the used of code mixing may be intended to provide an explanation or clarification of the type of comments referred to, namely "*YouTube comments*" and "*Instagram comments*." This can help listeners or readers who may not fully understand what is meant by the term. By using English for these terms, Maudy try to explain the content of the conversation so that it is clearer for the other person or reader who may be familiar with English. Also in this utterance there is interference at the phonological level, on the word comment (/kəˈment/) but pronounce (/ˈkɔ.mɛn/.) Phonological interference occurs when the sounds or sounds of one language affect the way words from another language are pronounced or written. This is an example of phonological interference, where the phonological influence of Indonesian affects the pronunciation of words that should come from English.

According to Hoffmann (1991) there were 7 factors that cause this to occur Code mixing and code switching include: (1) Talking about particular topic (2) Quoting somebody else (3) Being emphatic about something, (4) Interjection (5) Repetition used for clarification (6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (7) Expressing for group identity.

Table 15 Factors Code Mixing and Code Switching

NO	Factors Code Mixing And Code Switching	Data
1.	Talking about particular topic	90
2.	Quoting somebody else	7
3.	Being Emphatic about something	4
4.	Interjection	4
5.	Repetition used for clarification	8
6.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	93
7.	Expressing for group identity	5

From the table above it can be concluded that factor the most frequent causes of code switching and code mixing out is the intention of clarifying the speech factor content for interlocutor and expressing group identity. According to Hoffmann in the book "An Introduction to Bilingualism" page 116, Hoffmann explains that the factors causing code switching and mixing events code is no different.

Three other forms of interference caused by code mixing and switching usage were also found in this investigation. These include phonological, grammatical, and lexical interference. There is 20 points of grammatical interference. In addition, there is six-point phonological interference. Three instances of lexical interference were observed.

IV. CONCLUSION

The researcher used four videos YouTube by Maudy Ayunda entitled, "*Thoughts on adulting*," "*Thoughts on gap year*," "*Thoughts on the power of language*," and "*Thoughts on failures + GRWM!*" in an effort to identify the different types of code mixing and code switching, the variables influencing their application, and any interference that code mixing and code switching may have caused in Maudy Ayunda's speech. The researchers found that there were 176 data points from four videos after doing their examination. The Hoffman (1991) theory, which is used on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel, states that there are three (three) forms of code mixing and three (three) types of code switching.

The types are: Intra sentential mixing, intra lexical mixing and involving change pronunciation inter sentential switching, intra sentential switching, and emblematic switching,There are three types of code mixing in Maudy Ayunda's of four video YouTube channel which are accured including : Intra sentential mixing occurs 109 (one hundred nine) times, intra lexical 11 (eleven) times, and involving change pronunciation occurs 14 (fourteen) times. Additionally, Maudy Ayunda uses three different sorts of code switching: emblematic switching, which happens six times, intrasentential switching, which happens 68 times, and intersentential switching, which happens 14 times. Intrasentential mixing is the most common technique utilized in Maudy's statements in each video.

According to this study, Maudy Ayunda's utterances use code mixing and code switching for seven different reasons. Those are 90 (ninety) data talking about particular topic, 7 (seven) quoting somebody else, 4 (four) data being empatic about something, 4 (four) data takes the form of interjection, 8 (eight) data repetition used for clarification, 93 (ninety-three) data the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and 5 (five) data expressing group identity. The most significant factor that transpired is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Three other forms of interference caused by code mixing and switching usage were also found in this investigation. These include phonological, grammatical, and lexical interference. There are twenty (20) instances of grammatical interference (the instances are in video parts 1, 2, 3, and 4). Additionally, there is phonological interference with six (6) times cases; these cases are included in video parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Three instances of lexical interference are present in the videos, which may be found in parts 2, 3, and 4.

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