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An Analysis of Types and Forms of Code-Mixing by Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman on Youtube Channel Deddy Corbuzier

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Abstract

The aim of this study to find out types and forms code mxing used in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel video " Kenapa Baru Kita Ceritakan... KRI Nanggala 402-Faiz Rahman". " In conducting the analysis, the results obtained with the research method used is a qualitative descriptive method. In collecting the data this research used heed method, this method followed by the simak bebas libat cakap technique and the analysis method used the Agih method and followed by Bagi Unsur Langsung technique. After doing the analysis, it was found that 51 data were found in the video. As a result, 51 data with the types of Outer Code-Mixing is dominant with a percentage of 100%, while in the inner no data is found. In the forms, there are 21 data on words, 17 data on phrases, 3 data on hybrids, 1 data on repetition words, 2 on idioms, and 11 data on clauses.

Keywords: Types of Code-Mixing, Forms of Code-Mixing

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I INTRODUCTION

In this advanced and modern era, people generally use two languages in their daily life, which is called bilingual (Kartikasari, 2019). Bilingualism in question is that in addition to

mastering the first language (mother tongue) also mastering Indonesian (second language) as the language of communication. This phenomenon is known as code-mixing. Code-mixing occurs

when a speaker uses a dominant language to support speech that is inserted with other language elements (Rohmani, 2013).

The phenomenon code-mixing not only found in everyday conversation, but also on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube and others which are now very easy to access anywhere. This happens because of the sophistication of technology that has emerged so that there is a place for humans to make it easier to interact with other humans in cyberspace (Nurjanah, 2021).

In general, social media is used to get information, entertain, sell, and communicate. YouTube is the most commonly used one. According to Sianipar (2013), YouTube is a database containing video content that is very popular on social media and is a very useful provider of various information. YouTube has the function of searching video information or watching the video directly. Each person can have their own YouTube account and upload videos on it. This YouTube channel contains content including music, movies, updated information, comedy, horror, travel or daily video vlogs, educational content, courses, tutorials, podcasts, etc. People who upload videos on their YouTube account are called YouTuber.

YouTube users produce video content in two languages, or mix the two languages (Indonesian English or English Indonesian). The writer found channels using two languages (Indonesian-English) on the YouTube channel, namely Nessie Judge, BCL, Daniel Mananta,

Deddy Corbuzier, Atta Halilintar, etc. One of the things the writer will discuss is Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. The writer chose Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel because Deddy Corbuzier is one of the many YouTubers in Indonesia whose every content, there are many Code-Mixing phenomena when communicating with guest stars. For example: "So, *kita ambil the advantages dari adanya covid ini*". Where in the conversation he does not only speak Indonesian but mixes it with English.

This is one of the factors that the writer is interested in analyzing the code-mixing phenomenon in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube video podcast. One of Deddy Corbuzier's podcasts that became the writer analysis is "*Kenapa Baru Kita Ceritakan .. Kri Nanggala 402- Faiz Rahman*" on April 29, 2021. This podcast has more than 8 million views and has become a trending topic on YouTube. In addition to that, another reason for this study is that this podcast has never been studied by other researchers and the writer make Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman as research subjects who are bilingual, namely someone who masters two or more languages so that code-mixing phenomena can occur (Nurjanah, 2021).

Based on the explanation above, the writer conduct the research from Indonesian to English. The writer is very interested and motivated to conduct a research entitled "*An Analysis of Types and Forms of Code-Mixing by Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman on YouTube Channel Deddy Corbuzier*".

II RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the writer used descriptive data and qualitative approach. Descriptive data is study to explain current problem solving based on data, by presenting, analysing and interpreting it (Narbuko, 2015: 44). Qualitative approach is an important approach to understand a social phenomenon and individual perspective under study. The main purpose is to describe, study, and explain phenomena other than that, namely to analyze the observed in order to obtain information about their behavior, feelings, beliefs, ideas, forms of thought, and can produce

a theory (Syamsuddin, 2006). Qualitative approach is a method that produces descriptive data in the form of words or spoken. Ismawati, (2011) suggests that qualitative descriptive method is described in words or sentences, then separated by category to get a conclusion.

2.1 Data Source

The data of this study are in the form of conversations or utterances carried out by Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman in their videos which contain the phenomenon of code-mixing. The writer was took the source from

YouTube Deddy Corbuzier April, 29 2022 and looking for the types and forms of code-mixing that appear in Deddy and Faiz's conversation.

2.2 Data Collection Method

The writer used the heed method in the data collection process. The heed method is used to listen to the use of language (Mahsun, 2007). According to Sudaryanto, (1993), the heed method is divided into two types, namely the see-engage talk technique and the independent see-engage talk technique. This study includes a independent see-engage talk technique which only plays a role in observing the use of language by the informants. So, this study only listens to the dialogue that occurs between Faiz Rahman and Deddy Corbuzier.

This method has an advanced technique, namely the note-taking technique. The note-taking technique is to record several forms that are relevant to his research from the use of the written language (Mahsun, 2007). After the recording was done, the writer classified or grouped. The use of this note-taking technique is very flexible. Recording can be done on a data card that has been provided or will be provided.

In the video, the witer took the words of Deddy and Faiz Rahman which contain code-mixing. In collecting data, there are several steps that have been taken by the writer, as follows: First, the writer watched the video several times. After that, the writer recorded/transcribed the words containing the code-mixing in the video. Then, the writer identified the code-mixing by reading the copy and make groups from the identified data. Finally, the writer classified the data based on types and forms of code-mixing.

2.3 Data Analysis Method

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data 7 : *Terus googling-googling tentang militer.*
Keep googling-googling about the military.

The word "googling-googling" in the sentence above is a group of repetition word. The word is foreign language element mixed with an Indonesian sentence. "Googling-googling" is English which means "mencari tahu" in

In analyzing the data, the writer used the *agih* method. The *agih* method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is part of the language in question itself (Tri Mastoyo, 2007). According to Sudaryanto (1993), the *agih* method is divided into two, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique used in this research is the direct element technique and the next technique is the *ganti* technique. The *ganti* technique is to replace certain elements, in this study, for example, such as changing Indonesian words into English. The *ganti* technique is carried out by replacing certain elements of the lingual unit concerned with another lingual unit. *Ganti* technique is used to prove that there is code-mixing in the data.

In this study, there are several steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data, as follows: first, the writer analyzes the types and forms of code-mixing. In the types and forms of code-mixing, the writer uses Suwito's theory. Second, the writer makes a table to classify each types and forms of code-mixing that appears in the video. Then the writer analyzes the types and forms of code-mixing that often appear and rarely appear in the video. Furthermore, the writer concludes the types and forms of code-mixing that often appear and rarely appear in videos. Finally, the writer explains about the types and forms of code-mixing that appear in the video, which is then converted into a percentage using the formula by Sudjana :

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where :

P : Percentage of using the types and forms of code-mixing

F : Frequency of using the types and types of code-mixing

N : Total item code-mixing

Indonesian. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "googling-googling" in the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing.

Data 29 : *Dia nge-produce oxigen juga*
He produces oxygen too.

"Nge-produce" is is a foreign language element mixed with an Indonesian sentence. The word "nge-produce" is English which means

"menghasilkan" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "nge-produce" in the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and its forms is a hybrid.

Data 36 :**Do you know how many times, ada berapa kecalakaan kapal selam selain perang.**

Do you know how many times, how many submarine accidents other than war.

This sentence is an example of the type of outer code-mixing. The question sentence which is foreign language element in the sentence is "do you know how many time". The sentence "do you know how many times" is English which means "*apakah kamu tahu berapa kali*" in Indonesian. Based on Suwito's theory, the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and its forms is a clauses.

Data 45 :**I mean, kalau meledak tiba-tiba, I think is better karena ya...**

I mean, if it explodes suddenly, I think it's better because yaa.....

The uttarence in the video is foreign language element in the sentence is "I think is better". The sentence "I think is better" is English which means "*saya pikir itu lebih baik*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and its forms is a clauses.

3.1 Forms of Code-Mixing

3.1.1 Word

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme. In the classification of the data in the word, the writer found 21 data. Here, the writer took fifteen data which are discussed:

Data 1 :**Kita disclaimer dulu, Anda bukan ahli?**

We disclaimer first, you are not an expert?

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between

Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 0.53 minutes. The word "**disclaimer**" is English which means "*penolakan*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the direct element technique for analyze the data. The data is disclaim + er. The word "disclaim" is a adverb that gets suffix, namely "er" as an affix and when combined with the word "disclaimer" it will be a noun. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "disclaimer" in the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and its forms is a word.

Data 3 :**Followers awal itu 200 jadi 3200.**

Those initial followers went to 200 to 3200.

"**Followers awal itu 200 jadi 3200**" is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 1.09 minutes. The word "**followers**" is English which means "*pengikut*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the direct element technique for analyze the data. The data is follow + er. The word "follow" is a verb that gets suffix, namely "er" as an affix and when combined with the word "followers" it will be a noun. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "followers" in the sentence above belongs to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and its forms is a word.

Data 4 :**Gua cuma, basic gua sebagai educator, gua pengen ngasih penjelasan ke orang.**

I'm just, my basic as an educator, I want to give an explanation to people.

Based on the data above, it can be seen there are two words which are identified as the form of code-mixing such as "basic" and "educator". Those words appear on Faiz's utterance at 1.18 minutes. The words "basic" and "educator" are English words in the form of adjectives and nouns which mean "dasar" and "pendidik" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the words "basic" and "educator" in the sentence above belong to the types of Outer Code-Mixing and the form is a word.

Data 5 :*Ini loh ada rentetan yang jarang banget dibahas, but itu penting untuk orang awam.*

This is a series that is rarely discussed, but it is important for ordinary people.

“But *itu penting untuk orang awam*” is a code-mixing phenomenon because the words in bold in English are mixed with Indonesian sentences. The word "but" is a conjunction and means "tapi" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The word “but” includes on subordinating conjunction. Based on Suwito's theory, the words "basic" and "educator" in the sentence above belong to the types of Outer Code-Mixing

Data 38 :*Ooo ya jadi gini, konteks sebenarnya itu bukan full buatan kita ya itu memang....*

Ooo, so it's like this, the actual context is not fully made by us, yes, it really is....

It can be seen the word which is identified as the form of code-mixing, namely “full”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 23.21 minutes. The word "full" is English in the form of an adjective which means "penuh" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014).. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "full" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing types and its form is a word.

Data 10 :*Perang dingin kalau GPS, especially pesawat jet dan lain sebagainya.*

Cold war if GPS, especially jet planes so on.

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 3.33 minutes. The word "especially" is an English word which means "terutama" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer used the direct elements technique for analyze the data. The data is “especially” is a verb that gets suffix, namely “ly” as an affix and when combined with the word “especially” it will be an adverb. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "especially" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing types and its forms is a word.

Data 8 :*Diperang dunia ke-II gua interest nih, ternyata banyak banget teknologi yang kita nikmatin sekarang ini.*

In World War II, I'm interested, it turns out that we enjoy a lot of technology today.

Based on the data above, it can be seen there are two words which are identified as the form of code-mixing such as “interest”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 02.47 minutes. The word "interest" is English in the form of a verb which means "*menarik perhatian*" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "interest" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing types and its forms is a word.

Data 9 :*Gua nyoba explore lagi, ternyata perang itu menghasilkan banyak hal.*

I tried to explore again, it turned out that war produced many things.

The word “explore” is identified as the form of code-mixing. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 03.17 minutes. The word "explore" is English in the form of a verb which means "*menyelidiki*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "explore" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 17 :*Nah, gua mau ngingetin nih ke audience atau ke masyarakat umum tolong banget kalau misalnya ada insiden-insiden semacam ini ..*

and Now, I want to remind the audience or the general public, please, if there are incidents like this, for example..

In addition, the writer found word “audience” appear on Faiz’s utterance at 05.57 minutes. The word "audience" is English in the form of a noun which means "*penonton*" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "audience" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 19 :*Narik traffic buat konten kan lu tau itu.*

Attract traffic for content, you know that.

In the video, Deddy said the word “traffic”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 06.00 minutes. The word "traffic" is English in the form of a noun which means "*lalu lintas*" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "traffic" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer-Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 21 :*Dari beberapa expert ada yang bilang..*

From some experts there are those who say....

The utterances, it can be seen there is form of code-mixing such as “expert”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 06.54 minutes. The word "expert" is English in the form of a noun which means "*ahli*" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "expert" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 23 :*Jadi memang ternyata unfortunately ada sesuatu yang memang sangat kuat didalam laut sana yang sangat kuat alirannya.*

So it turns out that unfortunately there is something very strong in the sea that has a very strong flow.

In the video, the sentences appeared in Faiz’s utterances at 8.17 minutes. The word "unfortunately" is an English word which means "disayangkan" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer used the direct elements technique for analyze the data. The use of direct element technique in the data is + un and +ly. The word “fortunate” is an adjective that gets a prefix and suffix, namely “un and ly” as an affix and when combined with the word “unfortunately” it will be a adverb. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "unfortunately" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 25 :*Kita ngomongin movement, volume air yang kedalamannya bisa sampai ribuan meter nih,*

We are talking about movement, the volume of water whose depth can be up to thousands of meters.

The utterances above, it can be seen there is word which identified as the form of code-mixing such as “movement”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 08.10 minutes. The word "movement" is English in the form of a noun which means "*pergerakan*" in Indonesia (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word "movement" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 34 :*Bagian tubuh lo yang isinya udara, paru-paru pasti crashed.*

The part of your body that contains air, your lungs will definitely crashed.

Based on the data above, it can be seen there are is word which identified as the form of code-mixing such as “crahed”. The word appear on Faiz’s utterance at 20.18 minutes. The word "crashed" is English in the form of an adverb which means "*hancur*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer used the direct elements technique for analyze the data. The use of direct element technique in the data is “crashed”. The word “crash” is a noun that gets suffix, namely “ed” as an affix and when combined with the word “crashed” it will be an adverb. Based on Suwito's theory, the word "crashed" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

Data 35 :*Insiden kapal selam yang memang sampai broken dibawah, kemudian bisa ada awaknya yang ketemu.*

The submarine incident that really broke down below, then the crew could find it.

Based on the data above, it can be seen there are two words which are identified as the form of code-mixing such as “broken”. Those words appear on Faiz’s utterance at 20.45 minutes. The word "broken" is English in the form of an adverb which means "*patah*" " (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Based on Suwito's theory, the word broken" in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a word.

3.2.2 Phrase

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit. After the classification of the data in the phrase, the writer found 17 data. Here, the writer took nine data which are discussed:

Data 2 :*Gua jujur aja kaya ga ada niatan untuk cari popularitas, like totally itu...*

I'll just be honest, I don't have any intention to seek popularity, like totally....

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 1.00 minute. "Like totally" is an English word which means "*seperti sama sekali*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer used the direct elements technique. The use of techniques for direct element in the data like + totally. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "like totally" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 15 :*Kecelakaan kapal selam itu yang sampai total loss, baik itu totalloss lambungnya maupun total loss krunya.*

A submarine accident that results in a total loss, both the total loss of the hull and the total loss of the crew.

The utterance above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 5.12 minute. "Total loss" is an English word which means "*hilang total*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the technique for direct elements. The use of techniques for direct element in the data total + loss. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "total loss" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 16 :*Dan of courseitu mancing perhatian banyak orang.*

And of course it caught the attention of many people.

"*Dan of course itu mancing perhatian banyak orang*" is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 5.22 minute. "Of course" is an English word which means "*tentu saja*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014).

The writer used the direct element technique for analyze the data. The direct element in the data of + course. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "of course" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 20 :*Dari angkatan laut itu bilang karena ada satu fenomena alam namanya internal wave, jadi dibawah laut itu karena lapisan-lapisan laut itu punya intensitas atau kepadatan yang beda-beda.*

The navy said that because there is a natural phenomenon called internal waves, so under the sea it is because the sea layers have different intensities or densities.

In the video, the sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 6.32 minute. "Internal wave" is an English word which means "*gelombang internal*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the direct element technique. The use of techniques for direct element in the data internal+wave. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "internal waves" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 27 :*Jadi bellow that itu bakalan susah banget, bahkan almost impossible.*

So that bellows will be very difficult, even almost impossible.

The utterance is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 12.24 minute. "Almost impossible" is an English word which means "*hampir mustahil*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer used direct element technique for analyze the data. The use of techniques for direct element in the data almost+impossible. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "almost impossible" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 28 : *Dibawah sebuah produsen oxygen cadangan namanya oxygen candle, bentuknya itu lebih kaya blok benton dan kemudian itu dibakar.*

Under a producer of backup oxygen called oxygen candle, it looks more like a block of concrete and then it is burned.

Based Suwito's theory, this sentence is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 15.05 minute. "oxygen candle" is an English word which means "*lilin oksigen*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the technique for direct elements. The use of techniques for direct element in the data oxygen+candle. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "oxygen candle" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 33 : *For now terlalu cepat untuk menyimpulkan..*

For now it's too soon to conclude....

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 19.03 minute. "For now" is an English word which means "*untuk sekarang*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the technique for direct elements. The use of techniques for direct element in the data for+now. The combination of these two words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be

guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "for now" is included in the form of a phrase.

Data 40 : *Ga mungkin karena first of all Indonesia itu terlibat dalam sebuah traktat yang bertujuan untuk tidak mempersenjatai nuklir.*

It is impossible because first of all Indonesia is involved in a treaty that aims not to carry nuclear weapons.

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 25.44 minute. "First of all" is an English word which means "*pertama-tama*" in Indonesian (Shadily & Echols, 2014). The writer uses the technique for direct elements. The use of techniques for direct element in the data first+of+all. The combination of these three words shows that there is no predicate element in it. Because the phrase is a combination of words that cannot be guessed. So it can be concluded that the data "first of all" is included in the form of a phrase.

3.2.3 Hybrid

Hybrid is the result from unification of two different language substances which has meaning. These three data are hybrid because the words in bold are English inserted and use Indonesia affixes. Affixes are sounds that are added to a root word, either at the beginning(prefix) and at the end(suffix). There are some example of Indonesia affixation: prefix (me-, di-, nge-, etc.) and suffix (nya, an, in, etc.). Here, the writer found three data which are discussed:

Data 12 : *Atau awalnya di defelog untuk militer kemudian itu karena satu hal direlease ke public.*

Or initially it was deloged for the military, then it was because of one thing it was released to the public.

From data 12 above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman. The word "release" in Indonesia is "menyiarkan" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Faiz's utterance give the Indonesian affixation "*di*" in the word "release". The writer used direct element technique for analyze the data, namely "direlease". The word

“di” is a prefix and “release” is adverb. Based on Suwito’s theory “direlease” in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a hybrid.

Data 29 :*Dia nge-produce oksigen juga*
He produces oxygen too.

For data 29 is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman. The word “produce” in Indonesia is “menghasilkan” (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Faiz’s utterance give the Indonesian affixation “nge” in the word “produce”. The writer used direct element technique for analyze the data, namely “ngeproduce”. The word “nge” is a prefix and “produce” is adverb. Based on Suwito’s theory “ngeproduce” in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a hybrid.

Data 46 :*Tapikan the moment-nya itu yang, bro kalau pesawat jatuh itu kan....*
But that's the moment, bro, if the plane crashes, right....

Data 12, the sentence is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman. The word “moment” in Indonesia is “saat” (Shadily & Echols, 2014). Deddy’s utterance give the Indonesian affixation “nya” in the word “moment”. The writer used direct element technique for analyze the data, namely “moment-nya”. The word *nya*” is a suffix and “moment” is noun. Based on Suwito’s theory “moment-nya” in the sentence above belongs to the Outer Code-Mixing type and its form is a hybrid.

3.2.4 Repetition Word

The word repetition is a word that is formed due to reduplication / repetition twice. Here, the writer finds one data discussed:

Data 7 :*Terus googling-googling tentang militer.*
Keep googling-googling about the military.

The sentence above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English

inserted in Indonesian sentences. The word “googling-googling” is the insertion of repetition words because the word is expressed twice.

3.2.5 Idiom

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. In the classification of the data, the writer found 2 data. Here, the writer took 2 data which are discussed:

Data 18 :*Yang pertama yang harus kita lakukan adalah bersabar, first of all jangan sampai jumping to conclusion.*
The first thing we have to do is be patient, first of all don't jump to a conclusion.

The sentence above is one form of the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman at 5.38 minute. “Jumping to conclusion” is an English word which means “mengambil kesimpulan” in Indonesian. The writer uses the direct element technique for analyze the data. The use of direct element technique in the data jumping + to + conclusion. Jumping in Indonesia is “lompat”, to is “ke”, conclusion is “kesimpulan” (Shadily & Echols, 2014). So, if it means one by one, then it will be different meaning.

Data 7 :*Terus googling-googling tentang militer.*
Keep googling-googling about the military.

This utterance is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The word “googling-googling” is the insertion of repetition words and idiom because the word is expressed twice and “googling-googlin” has no meaning in Indonesian.

3.2.6 Clauses

A clause is a grammatical organizational unit that is smaller than a sentence, but larger than a phrase, word, or morpheme, and a clause that has a subject and a predicate. Here, the writer finds seven data discussed:

Data 26 :*Bahwa didalam kedalamannya seperti itu, kalau orang yang keluar dari air ya mati, karena tekanan air seperti itu we this impossible to be safe.*

That in such a depth, if people come out of the water, they die, because of water pressure like that, we this impossible to be safe.

Data 26 above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is "we this impossible to be safe" in Indonesia "*kita ini tidak mungkin aman*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014).. In English clauses such as "we this impossible to be safe", " we " is the subject and " this is impossible to be safe " as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 36 :Do you know how many times, ada berapa kecelakaan kapal selam selain perang.

Do you know how many times, how many submarine accidents other than war.

The uttarances is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is " Do you know how many times" in Indonesia "*apakah kamu tahu berapa kali*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as " Do you know how many times ", " you " is the subject and "how many times" as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 39 :Wish we need actually menjaga tanah air kitalah sebenarnya kan.
Wish we really need to protect our homeland, right?

In the video, based on the Suwito's theory the sentence above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is "Wish we really need actually" in Indonesia "*berharap kita*

benar-benar membutuhkan" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as " Wish we really need actually ", " we " is the subject and " really need actually " as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 43 :If you talking about plan risk atau jatuhnya pesawat gua bisa membayangkan

If you talking about plan risk or the crash of the plane I can imagine

"If you talking about plan risk atau jatuhnya pesawat gua bisa membayangkan" the sentence above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is "If you talking about plan risk" in Indonesia "*jika kamu berbicara tentang resiko*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as "If you talking about plan risk", "you" is the subject and " talking about plan risk" as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 45 :I mean, kalau meledak tiba-tiba, I think is better karena ya udah ga perlu suffer gitu.

I mean, if it explodes suddenly, I think it's better because you don't have to suffer like that anymore.

The sentence above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is ", I think is better" in Indonesia "*saya pikir itu lebih baik*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as "I think is better", "I" is the subject and " think is better" as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 48 :They know the risk and, dan mereka hidup untuk...

They know the risk and and they live for...

The utterance above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is "They know the risk and" in Indonesia "*mereka tahu resikonya*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as "They know the risk and", " they " is the subject and " know the risk and" as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

Data 51 :Nah, kalau kapal terbang atau pesawat terbang we have black box.

Well, if it's an airplane or an airplane, we have a black box.

Data 51 above is a code-mixing phenomenon because the word in bold is English inserted in Indonesian sentences. The forms of code-mixing found in this utterance is clause. The clause inserted in English is "we have a black box." In Indonesia "*kita memiliki kotak hitam*" (Shadily & Echols, 2014). In English clauses such as " we have a black box ", " we " is the subject and " have a black box " as the predicate. Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman mixed their English phrases into Indonesian. The data above shows that the mixing that is done is in the form of a clause, so it does the mixing in the form of a clause insertion.

IV CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and getting the data, the writer found code-mixing data from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. Then the data is classified into types and forms based on Suwito's theory. The result, for the type of Code-Mixing there are 51 data found by the writer. All the data is Outer Code-Mixing. The writer did not find data on the Inner Code-Mixing because the conversation that occurred between Deddy Corbuzier and Faiz Rahman only used

Indonesian and a foreign language, namely English. The percentage for Outer Code-Mixing is 100% and Inner Code-Mixing is 0%. While in the form of code-mixing, the writer found 21 data on words, 19 data on phrases, 3 data on hybrids, 1 data on repetition words, 2 data on idiom and 7 data on clauses. If presented, the writer finds that the most dominant data is word 41.17%, phrase 33.33%, clause 21.56%, hybrid 5.88%, idiom 3.92% and repetition word 1.96%.

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