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An Analysis of Code Mixing That is Used by The Models and The Judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3

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Abstract

This research discusses the types and functions of code mixing found in the "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" event. This research focuses on analyzing the code mixing used by the models and judges at the event. The main objective of this research is to find out the types and functions of code mixing at the "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" event, then find out the types of code mixing that are most widely used, analyze the reasons and functions of certain code mixing. The data for this research are 62 clauses containing code mixing at the event "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3". This research was conducted using Qualitative Analysis Research. The technique used to collect data is the technique of recording, reading, studying and analyzing all the data. The data in this research were analyzed using Hoffman's code mixing theory (1991). Based on data analysis, it was found that there were three types of code mixing found at the "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" event, namely intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving pronunciation changes. furthermore, there are seven functions of code mixing, namely talking about certain topics, quoting other people, being empathetic towards something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention to clarify the content of the interlocutor's speech, and expressing group identity. The most dominant type of code mixing used in the "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" event was Intra Sentential Code Mixing with a total of 57 clauses out of the 62 clauses found. Furthermore, the most dominant function of code mixing is found in the "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3" event, namely discussing certain topics, namely there are 39 clauses out of 62 clauses.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Type of Code Mixing, Functions of Code Mixing

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I INTRODUCTION

The ability to communicate in many languages is not only obtained from the surrounding environment, but can be obtained from the results of learning, or adaptations made by humans themselves in places with different languages which are then accustomed to being used in everyday life. A real example in Indonesia itself is the life of young people in South Jakarta, or known as Bahasa Anak Jaksel phenomenon. The language style they use is a mixture of English and Indonesian which has become a trend to become a slang language favored by teenagers in Indonesia. The words that are often used by Jaksel teenagers are such as literally, which is, and prefer, for example in sentence 'Aku sih literally lebih prefer kuliah dulu dibanding kerja, which is kita bisa menambah kemampuan akademik kita dan skill sesuai jurusan yang kita pilih'.

This language style is also known as code mixing in the scope of literature. According to Gumperz (1977:82), code mixing means that speakers use two or more languages simultaneously when speaking. Words or phrases that come from one language and switch to another are referred to as language components, however code mixing is when people use two languages in one phrase or clause. When watching television shows or movies, either local or foreign, researcher frequently come across this language style, depending on the character using it. The researcher also discovered that the reason for employing this particular language style is that some words are difficult for listeners to understand because of dialect or accent variances between speakers.

Code mixing is the practice of multilingual people combining words, phrases, and clauses from one language to another in a single sentence. Since many people are multilingual, it is recommended for them to use many languages when conversing in everyday settings. The tendency of speakers in multilingual cultures to blend many languages is known as code mixing.

Many experts provide their own definitions regarding code mixing, such as Suwito (2004) who says "Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting pieces of one language into another while the inserted pieces of language have no function". Likewise The following expert, namely, Trudgill (1992:16) says "Code mixing is

the process by which speakers enjoy code switching between languages, even in sentences and phrases that are impossible to pronounce at any given time in the language they use". According to the definitions provided by these two experts, the researcher can conclude that code mixing, even when it takes the form of words or sentences, serves no purpose. However, the researcher believes that code mixing can serve as a means of emphasis or repetition, or it can be used to substitute words from the original language that the speaker or listener may not yet understand.

Both written and spoken language involves code mixing. Written language texts such as novels, articles, screenplays for movies, journals, and newspapers all contain examples of code mixing. Speaking in two languages at once is known as code mixing, especially for bilingual people.

The first sign of code mixing is that bilingual speakers seem to use certain words, phrases, or parts of one language that are smaller than a phrase while using the code of the other language as a base. Second bilingual speakers show the incorporation of different codes when no topic is changed but do not move from one language to another. Fasold offers one standard to distinguish between code mixing and other language styles (1996: 192).

One of the differences sometimes noted in blending and other language styles is the notion that the grammar of the sentence determines the language. By this criterion, it is mixing languages if it uses vocabulary or idioms from another language. On the other hand, if a clause has a grammar other than the first grammar, the second clause will be encoded by making it use the grammar of the first clause. People living in a bilingual or multilingual society are encouraged to master at least two languages, which can result in language mixing. You mix codes when you type words or phrases that are not in your native language and you do not do it for a specific purpose.

According to Sanjani (2023), "The language spoken by youngsters in South Jakarta is perceived by some as a sign of increased social status and educational attainment", such as student, entrepreneurs, artists, actors or actresses

and models. A model is someone whose job is to display or represent a product. Their main responsibility is to create the image of the product they are displaying, so it is not just about appearing in a magazine or on the runway, but also creating a certain attitude, expression and style in displaying the product according to the wishes of the designer or manufacturer.

Models can show a variety of products, ranging from fashion, property, electronics, to vehicles. It can be said that almost all industries need models to promote their business. In this case, fashion models are responsible for creating clothing, accessories, footwear or other fashion items. Runway and catwalk models are usually referred to as that. Haute couture (high-end fashion that is exclusive and limited in size) and prêt à porter (products that are made and available in various sizes) will be carried by these runway models. Fashion models are indispensable for designers and producers to be actors who can communicate with their consumers about clothing or goods.

One of the model show events that airs on local Indonesian television, NET TV under the name "Indonesia's Next Top Model" and also a youtube channel with the same name. This show itself is adapted from "America's Next Top Model" which is a fashion and modeling based show that features several talented models to compete for the title Top Model and get the opportunity to start a career in the modeling industry and this is the source of research for researcher because of the many code mixing used by models and judges.

The reason the researcher chose this topic was because of the unique language style used, namely the mixing of languages used in communication, either a mixture of Indonesian-English or English-Indonesian, which made the researcher curious about what made the speakers in this performance use this language style and which language was used more dominantly. in this show.

According to Crystal (2000:1), English is a universal language. This expression conveys the idea that different countries use English as a medium of communication with each other. English is a worldwide language and is one of the international languages. Acquiring knowledge and understanding of English is very important. One can expand their knowledge and insight

globally by learning English, especially with the use of code mixing which is the topic of this research.

With the uniqueness of this language style that mixes two languages, researcher is interested in examining the code mixing used by the models and judges in this Indonesia's Next Top Model show based on Hoffman's (1991) theory, about the types of code mixing, namely, intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and those involving pronunciation changes.

This research concentrates on the phenomenon of code mixing in language use by bilingual or multilingual people. However, researcher concentrate on the Indonesian-English and English-Indonesian code mixing used by the models and judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 which will start airing on local television from 5 November 2022 to 26 March 2023 with a total of 40 episodes and a duration of 30- 40 minutes per episode, but in this research the researcher limited it by only observing 5 episodes. Not only was it broadcast on television, this program was also broadcast on YouTube, and therefore researcher used YouTube as a source of data collection.

The researcher will base this analysis on the context of the problem that has been described. Based on the theory that researcher use which discusses the types and functions of code mixing proposed by Hoffmann, the following is how the researcher stated the issue:

- 1) What are the types of code mixing used by the models and judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3?
- 2) What are the functions of code mixing used by the models and judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3?

In research, of course there is a purpose or to find a separate answer as to why the research was carried out, as is the case with the problems above. Researcher want to get answers from this research to conduct this analysis, there are:

- 1) To find out and analyze what types of code mixing are used by the models and judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3.
- 2) To find out and analyze what functions of code mixing are used by the models and judges in Indonesia's

Next Top Model Cycle 3 when they communicate.

The researcher wants to categorize and explain why models and judges use different types of code mixing functions when communicating.

This research also has important points that the researcher wants to explain, both their function for the reader and others according to the field discussed in this research topic. The following are important theoretical and practical points in this research:

- 1) Theoretically, this research should be advance understanding and serve as a resource for other code mixing researchers.
- 2) According to the research, this evaluative finding can be used to explore the many types of code mixing in other television programs or online videos to investigate certain subjects, especially for individuals who are interested in using code mixing as a theory.

Researcher are interested in examining the code mixing used in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. This event was first aired on a local television channel, namely NET TV on November 28, 2020, namely Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 1 and has ended with Cycle 3 last March. The purpose of this event, one and foremost, is to

find a 'Top Model' among dozens of talented female models in the archipelago. The event itself was attended by several judges such as Luna Maya, Ivan Gunawan, Panca Makmun and Ayu Gani.

From the four judges mentioned above, it can be said that the background of the four judges is similar because they have a long career in the modeling world not only locally but also pursuing careers and knowledge abroad. Just like the judges, the models who participated in this competition have the same background, namely pursuing education and knowledge through local and foreign universities also improving their abilities in fashion modeling abroad. This is one of the reasons why they use English or code mixing in communication and is the reason for researcher to examine how much code mixing they use.

Researcher used this event as a source of research because of the work as a model who not only works domestically but also abroad and internationally later and of course it is more interesting for researcher to examine the communication between both models and judges who use a mixture of two languages, especially Indonesian-English which is in accordance with the research topic used.

II RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed qualitative methods following Yin's (2016) guidelines. The researcher used the observation method, which involves collecting data such as gestures, social interactions, or actions from a video source. The descriptive analysis method was used in this study. According to Walliman (2011), this method examines facts and patterns that may reoccur under similar conditions.

Observations include interviews, questionnaires, visual recordings, and audio notes, all of which must be documented for further analysis. The data collection technique follows Creswell's (2018) approach, emphasizing note-

taking. The researcher watched *Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3* videos to collect speech data, which was then transcribed to facilitate analysis. Hoffmann's theory supported the recording technique, particularly for instances of code-mixing in the program.

To analyze the data, the researcher applied content analysis, as defined by Tavakoli (2012). This process converts speech into evaluable information. The steps include collecting the data, categorizing it by types and functions based on Hoffmann's theory, describing the data, identifying the most dominant type, and drawing conclusions from the analysis.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researcher carries out various research procedures. Sort the data first by classifying the types of code mixing according to the theory where the code mixing occurs, and determining whether the data is code mixing based on the theory used. Second, make sure there are no writing errors and the data is accurate. Third, the applied theory determines the purpose of code mixing. Finally, offer conclusions obtained from the results of data analysis. This research uses code mixing theory from Hoffmann (1991) as a guide for classifying the types and functions of code mixing. Researcher revealed 62 code mixing data for Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 in accordance with the data limits set in conducting research after watching 5 first episodes of the show and repeatedly comparing them with the script.

In a science, there are types that differentiate between things, making it easier for each type to be identified. Based on Hoffmann (1991), the types of code mixing are Intra-Sentential Code Mixing, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing and Involving a Change of Pronunciation. Intra-sentential code mixing definition the occurrence of a phrase, clause, or sentence border in an oral or written discussion is known as mixing. The data found will be described below, as follows:

Namaku Iko, usia 27 tahun. Aku adalah seorang model profesional, sudah menekuni dunia modeling selama 10 tahun. Pertama kali terjun ke modeling karena dorongan dari mama yang saat itu daftarin ke ajang pencarian sejenis gadis sampul.

(Awalan Yang Menyulitkan (1/4), 3.05-3.24)

In this utterance, Iko is sitting while introducing herself as a professional model who has been in her career for 10 years. Accompanied by a short video of her doing a pose, Iko speaks with high confidence. Coupled with her modeling experience at the Asian level, she is confident that she can become a winner in this event. Iko uses several English words that refer to 'modeling' which is her profession. It can also be said that the words 'modeling' used as affirmation of the words

used previously. The use of English words in her speech is included in Intra-Sentential code mixing, because of the mixing that occurs in her speech.

In Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, this type of code mixing, or ISC, is the most common kind. Out of the 62 code mixing data collected, 57 data were found utilizing Intra Sentential based on observations and analysis.

Intra-lexical code mixing happens in the discussion when speakers use word boundaries. The following will provide an overview of the data found below:

Aku sedih kenapa kak Nathalie selalu di-judge, gak terima. Bagus tau

(Berlian Gak Terima, Nathalie Selalu Di Judge (1/4), 3.25-3.32)

In this utterance, Berlian uses the terms 'di' and 'judge' which are limited versions of words from two different languages. Prefixing the verb 'judge' with 'di' indicates that a particular subject is doing something or is being acted upon, in this case being judged. This specific example is also a variant of the term 'judge' which means to comment. Therefore, this kind of code mixing occurs at the intra-lexical level because it is a mixture of Indonesian prefixes with English basic word forms. A total of 22 data points were identified as ILC types out of the 62 code mixing data that were discovered.

Next is involving a change in pronunciation, this kind of code mixing takes place at the phonological level, much like when an English word is said by someone who then adapts it to fit the phonological structure of Indonesia. We can presume that this kind of code mixing is made up of borrowed words; an English word that was accepted into Indonesian without undergoing major alterations (the sounds are comparable phonologically, albeit they do differ in some phonemic characteristics). Below the researcher will explain each data included in involving a change of pronunciation, as follows: Below the researcher will explain each data included in involving a change of pronunciation, as follows:

Keseimbangan oke, mukanya juga relax

(Awalan Yang Menyulitkan (1/4), 7.30-7.33)

The term 'relax' is indexed as 'rileks' in the Indonesia Dictionary. Additionally, the word 'okay' is the root of the term 'oke'. There is some similarity in pronunciation. Panca is adding an English word to the Indonesian phrase in this instance. The slightest phonological difference in pronunciation can vary depending on the speaker, but the type of code mixing that ultimately occurs is called an ICP. Out of the 62 code mixing clauses discovered in this competition, 25 clauses involve changes in pronunciation.

Something that depends on characteristics is called a function. These are the functions of code mixing as described by Hoffmann (1991), which has 7 functions, namely talking about a particular topic, being empathetic about something, interjection repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor, and quoting somebody else. Below, the researcher describes the data according to the function in question along with an explanation.

First is talking about particular topic. When people communicate, they frequently alter the code. This is due to the fact that communicating in a language other than their own tongue allows them greater freedom and ease. On occasion, people will rather speak in one language than another while discussing a specific subject. A speaker may occasionally feel more at ease and free to communicate their emotional states in a language other than their native tongue. This function was employed in the analysis that followed, as shown by the data analysis below:

Namaku Iko, usia 27 tahun. Aku adalah seorang model profesional, sudah menekuni dunia modeling selama 10 tahun. Pertama kali terjun ke modeling karena dorongan dari mama yang saat itu daftarin ke ajang pencarian sejenis gadis sampul.

(Awalan Yang Menyulitkan (1/4), 3.05-3.24)

The primary subject of the clause is the word 'modeling', in context, the primary goal of the subject is to win Indonesia's Next Top Model. Thus, specific terms are brought up in discourse. We can see that Iko in this clause utilizes the word

'modeling' as the topic discussed in the text because of the confidence with which she states her point and the way she employs other words to support it. Of the 62 code mixing data obtained, 39 were found for this first function.

Being emphatic about something is the second function. Using a foreign language in your communication can make you feel particularly passionate or strong for someone. When speaking in a foreign language instead of their native tongue, or vice versa, those who are fluent in that language feel more effective.

Intentionally or inadvertently, speakers of non-native languages will go from speaking in their second language to their first language when they feel the need to express themselves strongly. Conversely, some people blend their first and second languages together because they find it easier to express themselves Empathically in their second language than in their first. For the data results from this second function, the explanation can be found below:

Aku sedih kenapa kak Nathalie selalu di-judge, gak terima. Bagus tau

(Berlian Gak Terima, Nathalie Selalu Di Judge (1/4), 3.25-3.32)

In this utterance, Berlian feels emotional and sad because one of her friends, Nathalie received poor comments from the judges even though the speaker feels that her friend has tried to carry out the mission as well as possible. This is proven by his words "Aku sedih kenapa kak Nathalie selalu di-judge" which sounds in Indonesian which is also mixed with English words which express his sadness towards Nathalie. This is also a form of empathy in accordance with the existing code mixing function. In this function, 4 data of being empathic of something were found out of the 62 code mixing data found.

Words or phrases used to draw attention, exhibit surprise, or express a strong emotion are called interjections. A brief exclamation such as "Well!", "Look!", "Hey!", etc. is an interjection. Although they have no grammatical significance, speakers frequently employ them typically more in speech than in writing. When bilingual or multilingual individuals combine their languages, it can occasionally indicate an interjection or

sentence connector. It might occur accidentally. Researcher will explain the data results found below:

Oh my god! ternyata foto aku bagus, karena sebenarnya aku udah over thinking. wah aku ga nyangka banget si sejujurnya

(The First Class Runaway, Posenya Trixie Terlalu Tua (2/4), 1.37-1.44)

Here Iko expresses her emotions by saying 'Oh my god!' which is a feeling of surprise or disbelief. 'Oh my god' or 'OMG!' itself is an English word that the speaker combines with an Indonesian word which is a form of interjection function. This function is a function that is not very popular among speakers in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, both models and judges. This function is one of several other functions that is the lowest used function. This is the only results from this function out of 62 existing code mixing data.

Next is repetition use for clarification. When speaking, bilingual people can convey the same idea in both languages. Make use of this feature to accentuate or clarify the content. As a result, the audience comprehends or grasps the message. Sometimes a person will use both of his master languages to convey the same idea in order to make his speech more understandable to the listener. A message often consists of essentially repeating one code in the other code. Repetition is used to accentuate or enhance a point in addition to making what is said more clear. Researcher will explain the data results found below, as follows:

Gak masih biasa semua pose-pose kamu masih biasa bosen, bosen, bosen, boring!

(Jatuh dan Sakitnya Iko, Membuat Olivia dan Raisa Takut Dengan Photoshoot Ini (3/4), 10.12-10.16)

In this utterance, Panca shows emotions that are not quite satisfied with the efforts of the model who is carrying out the mission, yaitu Fey. He combines two words from different languages but have the same meaning 'bosen, bosen, bosen, boring!' He repeats several Indonesian words

several times and repeats them once again with English words to emphasize more clearly what he means. Thus, this becomes one of the data with the RFC function. This function is the least used in the Indonesia's Next Top Model competition. Based on the 62 code mixing data results found, the researcher only found 1 data for the repetition used for clarification function.

Group identification can also be expressed through code mixing. Academics within their discipline group communicate differently from other groups that are not part of the community. Therefore, group identity can be represented by code mixing. As a result, it is evident that academics and members of other social strata speak differently from one another. For the explanation of this function, below here researcher will show the data results and the descriptions, as follows:

Oke models, saatnya kami memberikan penilaian bagaimana challenge yang sudah kalian lakukan tadi, kami akan me-review siapa yang terbaik untuk runway challenge kali ini. Trixie, selamat!

(Photoshoot Yang Menakutkan (2/4), 1.27-1.45)

In this utterance, Luna mentions 'models' as a form of identity for the 18 finalists in Indonesia's Next Top Model competition who work as models to win the title of top model. Based on the function definition above, this is an example of expressing group identity. However, this function is not as little as the two previous code mixing functions. For this function, 8 data were found from the 62 code mixing data found.

Intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor is the 6th function of code mixing. When bilinguals interact with one another, code mixing frequently takes place. Code mixing is to make the message more palatable and understandable to the audience. There will be a lot of code mixing when bilingual or multilingual people converse with one another. It refers to ensuring that the speech actions' content functions seamlessly and that the code is clarified in both its

original and altered forms. Below, the data results and descriptions are listed as follows:

Walaupun kita di-notes kalau makanan ini cuma untuk pemenang tapi aku personally sih don't mind untuk sharing ke yang ga menang karena ya why not? Mereka deserve it juga

(Tim Iko Membuat Bangga Bella! (2/4), 9.37-9.49)

In this utterance, Nathalie says that she agrees with sharing the rewards she gets as a winner with other models who lose. She also uses the words 'why not?' which emphasizes the point that there really is no problem with sharing the things she received. This is the third data of the intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor function. This function may be slightly the same as the second function, namely, being empathetic about something. But what is different here is that there is repetition of the same or different words but they have related meanings as support for the previous words that the speaker uses. For this function, 4 data were found from 62 existing code mixing data.

The last function is quoting somebody else. When engaging in code-mixing, people occasionally also cite other people. These quotes might be from proverbs, well-known phrases, or a number of well-known figures. You can replicate these well-known quotes in their original tongue. When someone mentions another person in a speech act or quotes that person specifically, it is considered code mixing. The researcher will describe the data results and descriptions, as follow:

Halo nama aku Berlian, umur aku 19 tahun. Aku ikut INTM Cycle 3 ini karena disuruh Mama. Sebagai model aku juga pertama kalinya ke Jakarta buat waktu yang lama berharapnya supaya aku bisa nambah skill dengan model-model banyak yang pastinya lebih berpengalaman dari aku.

(Awalan Yang Menyulitkan (1/4), 2.36-3.01)

In this utterance, Berlian said 'Aku ikut INTM Cycle 3 ini karena disuruh Mama'. It can be interpreted that Berlian's appearance in this competition was due to her mother's orders or wishes. Even though she does not quote her mother's sentence telling her to take part in this competition, this can still be said to be a form of quoting somebody else because 'Mama' refers to Berlian's mother as the second person. Of the 62 code mixing data found, the quoting somebody else function was only found for 4 data.

So there are number of each type of code mixing found in each part of the five episodes of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 which were observed and analyzed by the researcher. Hoffmann's theory used discusses types of code mixing, namely Intra-Sentential Code Mixing, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing, and Involving of Change Pronunciation. Based on this, the researcher found 57 Intra-Sentential data, 22 Intra-Lexical data, and 25 Involving of Change Pronunciation data from a total of 62 code mixing data found. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that the Intra-Sentential code mixing type is the most dominant type of code mixing used in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3.

Also there are seven functions explained by Hoffmann, including talking about a particular topic, being empathetic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor and quoting somebody else. From the seven code mixing functions, 39 data were found talking about a particular topic, 4 data being empathetic about something, 1 data interjection, 1 data repetition used for clarification, 8 data expressing group identity, 4 data Intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor and 4 data quoting somebody else.

From each of the code mixing function data above, it can be concluded that Talking about Particular Topic (TPT) is the dominant code mixing function used in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 with a total of 39 of the 62 code mixing data found. These are the results of the research and discussion that the researcher presented.

IV CONCLUSION

The use of two or more languages in a single sentence or statement is known as code mixing. "The term code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence," defines code-mixing (Muysken 2000:1). In bilingual and multilingual communities, code mixing is commonplace. Both official and casual speeches, as well as periodicals, tabloids, newspapers, and other media, use code mixing.

One aspect of each model's or judge's background is also the reason code mixing is used in this instance, according to the researcher's findings. Their language use in communication, particularly in their everyday lives, is influenced by both their professional experiences and their time spent studying elsewhere. As far as researcher aware, English is an international language that is required of everyone who works or attends school outside of their own country. Additionally, researcher found that when we mix or utilize a language other than our mother tongue, it becomes a type of code mixing because we are combining two different languages. Because of this, studies concur that the factor influencing code mixing during communication is such as individual's background, independent of the models and judges in this event, including work, education, and surroundings.

Three types of code mixing exist, according to Hoffman's major theory utilized in this text analysis: intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and including change of pronunciation code mixing. Accordingly, there are seven purposes for code mixing: Talking About Particular Topic, Being Empathic about Something, Interjection, Repetition used for Clarification, Expressing Group Identity, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, and Quoting Somebody Else.

From the analysis carried out at the Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 event using Hoffmann's theory, researcher found 62 code mixing data used. There are several types of code mixing and code mixing functions that researcher have discovered. Based on the research results, there are 57 Intra-Sentential type data out of 62 total existing data, 22 Intra-Lexical data out of 62 total data and 25 Involving Change of Pronunciation data out of 62 code mixing data found. From here, the dominant type of code mixing used in Indonesia's Next Top Model is Intra-Sentential with a total of 57 data out of 62 existing code mixing data. Apart from the types of code mixing, there are also known code mixing functions. Hoffmann said there are 7 functions of code mixing. Therefore, it was concluded that there were 39 data for the function of Talking about Particular Topic, 4 data for the function of Being Empathic about Something, 1 data for the Interjection function, 1 data for the Repetition Used for Clarification function, 8 data for Expressing Group Identity, 4 data for Intention of Clarifying Speech Content for Interlocutor, and 4 Quoting Somebody Else data. From here, Talking about Particular Topic (TPT) became the dominant code mixing function used in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3.

The researcher believes that other researchers may discover additional information on bilingualism or multilingualism, particularly code mixing, in relation to the types and uses of code mixing. Additionally, because the researcher only looked at the first five episodes of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, the researcher is willing to share the findings of the data that the researcher has and hopes that other researchers will be able to carry out similar research on additional episodes. Additionally, the researcher anticipate that other academics who are studying code mixing can use this research as a reference.

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