CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that 63 data contain code-mixing. All types of code-mixing appear in all data. In addition, the results of the research show that the three speakers, Xaviera, Bina, and Bia, show a tendency to use code-mixing regularly in their conversations. Since these three speakers speak both English and Indonesian, the use of code-mixing is a natural means of communication and does not interfere with the interaction process.

In addition, this research identified six reasons for code-mixing based on Hoffman's theory. This indicates that code-mixing is used to convey specific topics related to English, emphasize meaning, express spontaneous interaction, repeat for clarification, and demonstrate that Xaviera is a bilingual speaker.

The findings also indicate that code-mixing is only used in Indonesian and English for this data. There is no code-mixing with either regional languages or foreign languages. This shows that podcast speakers most often use English as a foreign language to support their communication style and express themselves in a contemporary manner.

Speakers like this typically come from social environments where both languages are highly exposed, whether through education, media, or social interactions. Social identity and speaking style also play a role; code mixing is used for communication, building relationships with the audience, and demonstrating membership in a group with similar linguistic habits. In other

words, code mixing functions not only as a communication tool; it also reveals the speaker's social background, lifestyle, and language proficiency.

As a result, it can be said that code-mixing in these podcasts serves various purposes, not only to clarify meaning but also as a linguistic style, a way to express emotions, and a means for speakers to demonstrate their identity as a bilingual generation. It is hoped that this research will be beneficial for further sociolinguistic studies, particularly those related to the phenomenon of code mixing in digital media communication.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests that future researchers conduct mixed code analysis on other types of media, such as YouTube, TikTok, and other social media platforms. It is essential to observe how the use of mixed codes varies across different digital communication contexts, targeting diverse audiences and features. Future researchers may also consider analyzing mixed codes by involving more sources or podcast episodes. Future research will yield more varied and in-depth data on the types and reasons for mixed code usage in speakers' utterances. In addition to focusing on the types and reasons for mixed code usage, future research may also explore other sociolinguistic factors, such as code switching, language style, gender-based language differences, slang words, and others.

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