

# Code Switching and Code Mixing Used in Skinnyindonesian24

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**Abstract.** The study focuses on discussing the types of English-Indonesian switching and mixing and the factor causing of English- Indonesian code switching and code mixing. All of data were taken from the Skinnyindonesian24 YouTube channel from two brothers of Da Lopez they are Jovial da Lopez or Kajo and Andovi da Lopez. The data is taken from School Tour video released on October 30, 2018. The data collection method in this study is library research. The library research is done by watching the School Tour video by Skinnyindonesian24 repeatedly. There are three steps in data collection. First, watch the School Tour video carefully and repeatedly to understand the content. Second, note the data which contain code switching and code mixing. The last steps, separated the words are included in the types and factor causes code switching and code mixing occurred. The data were analyzed using the qualitative method, the theory applied in this study were based on the theory proposed by Wardhaugh. The result of the study shown that there were three types of code switching and code mixing found, they are tag switching intersentential switching, intra-switching and insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. The factors that caused the writer to used code switching are four factors and all of them are contained in video the Skinnyindonesian24. There are also several factors that cause the author to use code mixing, from five factors, there were three factors are found in the data, they are language dominance, language attitude, psycholinguistic motivation.

**Keywords:** Bilingualism; code switching; code mixing

## 1 Introduction

English is a worldwide language that is broadly utilized by individuals. Besides mother tongue that is often used, English is sometimes used when we talked to foreigners. As we know, Indonesian people are more interested in mixing English and Indonesia language in their conversation or communication. In the existence of various languages encourage people to master more than their own mother tongue, as a result create bilingualism. It essentially implies the capability to take part in two languages, yet with more noteworthy aptitudes in a single language. People at that point are generally needed to choose a specific code at whatever point they decide to talk and they may likewise choose to change starting with one code then onto the next or to blend codes even within short expressions. Creating a new code in a process of

communication is known as code switching and code mixing. In sociolinguistics a language may be referred as a code. Both code switching and code mixing are somehow meeting up of at least two dialects or codes. By simple definition, code switching occurred when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in a single conversation context. There were two types of code switching. they are situational and metaphorical code participants. Code mixing occurred when interlocutors using two languages at the same time during they discussing something from one language to another in the course of a single expression. Commonly, the difference between code switching and code mixing relies on the alternation of sentence structure so that it's determines the language. Furthermore, they are three type of code mixing, that are insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. For example, code mixing and code switching in Skinnyindonesian24:

Code mixing : *Selamat pagi, selamat siang, selamat malam*, depending on which situation you are in.

Code Switching

Jovial : Can speak Indonesia to the camera?

Adam : Oh, I can't do

Jovial : *Adam apa kabar* man?

Adam : I can't do

The following are some previous studies that had been conducted related to the present study about code switching and code mixing issue such as code mixing used in a radio carried out by Lismayanti and Sari. It reveals that code switching of Inter-sentential is used as much as 40,42% while the highest code switching was on Intra sentential as much as 53,41%, besides that code switching and code mixing were effected by age, style and social class. Then, analysis of Maudy Ayunda's English code switching and code mixing. In this study found two types of code switching occur, namely inter-sentential and emblematic, Code mixing occurred in intra-sentential and intralexical types of code mixing and there were some reasons of using code switching and code mixing such as particular topic, for clarification, interjection, clarify the content to interlocutor, filling motive, and prestige filling motive. It is line with stated that code switching was used by bilinguals due to lack of equivalent words on target language. Based on the explanation above, this research aims to analyse the types and factors code switching and code mixing on Skinnyindonesian24 YouTube channel.

## 2 Methods

This research was designed in qualitative approach. The source of data come from Skinnyindonesian24 You tube channel that chosen randomly. Skinnyindonesian24 is a YouTube channel from two brothers of Da Lopez, Jovial da Lopez and Andovi da Lopez from Indonesia. They are You tubers with over than a million subscribers and embarked their adventure in 2011. Skinnyindonesian24 often switches and mixes one language to another language when communicate with the audience and usually occurs when they make conversation with another people that have different social background. The data was collected by applying observation method of the recording, and note taking technique. First, researcher download Skinnyindonesian24 conversation on YouTube. Second, the conversation are listened carefully form the recorder while taking note. After that, the data was analysed based on

Wardhaugh's theory by classifying data based on the type of code switching, code mixing and factors causing the use of code switching and code mixing.

### 3 Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Tag Switching

The tag switching is a switch of either a tag phrase, word, exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical remark in a different language from the rest of the sentence. The data was categorized based on type of switching as follows.

Kajo : And what is this? You got a giant screen, right?  
Jakob : Yeah, this is a projector.  
Kajo : Dan sekarang kita lihat ke penonton, **Ow!** (sambil menunjuk ke bangku penonton)

This code-switching type is exceptionally straightforward and doesn't include an incredible order of either language, since there is a minimum risk of breaking the structural order; moreover, they can be embedded anywhere in a discourse. In the data (1) is categorized as tag switching, due to Kajo switch the word at the end of Indonesian utterance. The English word *Ow!* is inserted at the number of points in a Indonesian utterance without violating syntactic rules. There are two or more factors causing the code switching. First is a situation factor, in this situation describes the theater room in British School Jakarta. Second is participants factor, the communication between Kajo and Jakob is informal language because the participants belong to same age.

Jakob : So, we have everything from the rack here, some deadlifts, everything...everything you want.  
Kajo : **Iya!** we can see everything you need is here.  
Jakob : But, my favorite place is...  
Kajo : Okay, let's see this. Whoa, the free weights. Mr free weights!

In data (1) Kajo involves the Indonesian tag word "*Iya!*" into his utterance that is entirely in English. Tag switching happened because of a speaking habit, participants and situation discussed about the fitness room facility in British School Jakarta.

#### 3.2 Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is when the exchanging in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs after a sentence in a language has been expressed and the following sentence begins with another different language. The following example was provided clearly.

Jakob : Hi guys. What's up? How's life?  
Andovi : and then British School Jakarta is not only for foreigners. We have Didi.  
Didi : **Selamat pagi, selamat sore, selamat malam.** Depending on where you are.  
Kajo : She smart, she know is global, YouTube is global, she knows it.

In this data (2), inter-sentential switching can be seen when Didi starts by using Indonesian sentence and then Didi switch into English sentence. Indonesian sentence “*Selamat pagi, selamat sore, selamat malam*”. Then switch into English sentence “Depending on where you are”. Factor causing of code switching in this data is participants, because Didi is an Indonesian and she wants to greet all audiences from every country at that time in the situation in the morning, evening, or night. Another factor is a situation factor in this communication between Andovi, Didi and Kajo is informal.

Andovi : So, you guys are the British Scholl students?  
 Elaine & Didi : Yeah.  
 Andovi : and you got to start cycling right now.  
 Kajo : Stay in shape, stay in shape yeah.  
 Didi : All cycling now.  
 Kajo : To be honest, how many times you guys use it?  
 Didi : When it’s PE  
 Elaine : Every week.  
 Kajo : Can you use it in your free time?  
 Didi : Yes, you can. But, I think you don’t want cycling alone.  
 Kajo : Guys, I’m gonna tell you, this is boss, this is boss.  
 Andovi : In Indonesian. This is *gila*.  
 Jakub : Oh, gila bule disini \*laugh\*

From the data (2) is the type of inter-sentential switching where English sentence “In Indonesian, this is..”. Then switch into Indonesian sentence “*gila*”. Factor causing of the code switching, based on various factors, for example, with whom (members: their experiences and connections), about what (subject, content), and when and where a discourse demonstration happens, bilinguals settle on their language decision. In this conversation factor causing was participant who trying to express an amazed of Indonesian language “In Indonesian, this is *gila*”. Another factor causing in this case is situation, in the conversation they were on Cardio Studio.

### 3.3 Intra-sentential Switching

In intra-sentential code switching, the process of change the language is carried out in the middle of the utterance or clause, without any pauses, interruptions and hesitations which indicates the process of a shift. Usually, the utterer does not realize the shift that he or did in the conversation. The example Intra-sentential are:

Andovi : This library is very very important, right? Because people don’t know how the books are.  
 Kajo : Books are the source of knowledge.  
 Andovi : Look at this *perpustakaan* is amazing.  
 Jakub : This is a small of the study area.

In this data (3), it shows that the conversation above classified into intra-sentential of code switching type. The word “*perpustakaan*” is Andovi wanted to explain the library is very important, like people do not know how important the books are, because books are the source

of knowledge. The use of code switching here were effected by situations and participants factor.

- Andovi : Explain to me about the housing system for sports.  
Jakub : It's a little bit like if you have seen Harry Potter.  
Andovi : Ravenclaw, Hufflepuff, Gryffindor, Slytherin...  
Jakub : We don't get chosen by the hat, we just get randomly, you know sort it into a green, blue, red or yellow house group. They start from mountain sir apparently, Krakatau is blue, *Bromo* is green which is me, *Agung* is yellow, red is *Merapi*.  
Andovi : Fun fact about me, when I was in India, I was that green house captain. Sports day *juara satu* because I'm a green house captain and the best guy on Sports day.  
Jakob : Impressed. . . . impressed.

Intra-sentential switching come from an English native speaker who speak Indonesian. In this case, the speaker uses the Indonesian words "*juara satu*" rather than the English "the champion". The code switching occurred within sentence by the insertion of English words into Indonesian language. It can be identified that participant, Andovi, as the factor of using code mixing when he tells about his story when he went to school in British School, New Delhi. Also he tells about the champion in Sports Day and the green house captain. Besides that the communication between Andovi and Jakob is informal situation. It seems obviously from their friendly relationship both of each other.

### 3.4 Insertion

Within code mixing, Andovi and Kajo was using two languages simultaneously by inserting Indonesia language into an English sentence structure. The conversation below was shown as follows.

- Kajo : Do you even have a stage piano, there is a stage piano here.  
Andovi : You know nothing Johns no Jakub. I almost died. I'm the king of north.  
Jakob : There is like kitchen for the actress  
Kajo : This is for the actress. This is brilliant. Yo, *teater* in Jakarta, take notes, I'm just saying.  
Jakub : our second theater is not too big. Usually, we used it for group assemblies, this is the backstage for IME when we have the guest.

In data (4), it can be starts used code mixing by inserting Indonesian words into English utterance. An Indonesian word "*teater*" is categorized as an inserting, because the word "*teater*" is a single course of sentence inserted in the middle of English utterance "This is for the actress. This is brilliant. Yo, *teater* in Jakarta, take notes, I'm just saying." Code mixing occurs due to differences in perceptions of language background, language dominance, language attitudes, psycholinguistic motivation and mixing in words or phrases to make it easier to understand. In conversation, language attitude is found as cause of code mixing. Then, language dominance which is used by speaker in a communication frequently, in this case, language dominance use by Kajo is English. In this data, Kajo often uses English Language and mixes with Indonesian language in the middle of conversation. The last, psycholinguistic

motivation as the cause of code mixing occurred, found that people hardly obtain words for specific term in their own language.

Andovi : Sorry, sorry. Hi, what's your name bro?  
Adan : Oh, my name is Adan.  
Kajo : So, are you student here?  
Adan : Yeah, I'm student here in British Scholl Jakarta yeah.  
Kajo : Adan, are you Indonesian?  
Adan : Oh ya, I'am like a mix Indonesian, yeah  
Kajo : You're speak Indonesia to the camera?  
Adan : Oh I can't do  
Kajo : Adan, *apa kabar* man?  
Adan : I can't do

In the conversation above, there is a mixing sentence to Indonesian, namely "Adan, *apa kabar* man?" which is used at the middle of the conversation. This case is categorized as insertion. The cause of code mixing occurred because language attitude. Language attitude means a person mixes words as they like to express or applies his own creative word. Thus, the sentences "Adam, *apa kabar*" shows Kajo attempts to express the creativity language particular Indonesian words.

### 3.5 Alternation

Alternation is taken up the mixing over between the structures of two languages. Alternation occurs when the structures of two language are alternated indistinctively at the grammatical and lexical level. In these type within phrase based on the conversation:

Andovi : Didi, Jakub, explain to me what's do here?  
Didi : It's kind you like, what is it....  
Jakub : You just build whatever you really want  
Kajo : ..... craft work  
Jakub : Ya! The craft work  
Didi : You can sclupt a hole here  
Andovi : You can drill holes, what's crazy!  
Kajo : Andovi, do you know that, YouTube channel like "What's Inside?"  
Andovi : *Oh, iya.. iya..*, "What's Inside". *Oh iya*, it's like all the things are here  
Andovi : Oh my God, and what's this?  
Jakub : This is where you get a tan apparently.

Based on the data (1), Indonesian word "*Oh, iya.. iya..*" inserted in the front of English utterance "*Oh, iya.. iya..*, "What's Inside". *Oh iya*, It's like all property here", this sentence is classified as alternation. This situation the question from Kajo to Andovi illustrates how cool the sophisticated equipment is in British School Jakarta, and that sophistication illustrates one of the YouTube channel with the name What's Inside. Factor causing the code mixing are language attitude, language dominance, and psycholinguistic motivation.

Kajo : Wait, did you make any these arts?  
Didi : Nope.

Jakub : She's not the most design person ever.  
 Kajo & Andovi : Hahahaha  
 Didi : Up's there is art, and this is design technology. So, this is we build like creation.  
 Kajo : *Siapa sih artist paling jago di sekolah ini?* Shout out best in this new year.  
 Jakob : Benny, benhouse!  
 Kajo : Really? Hey dude  
 Andovi : I do can see, look at this, art pants, short pants, like art.

The alternation in the conversation above can be seen from the sentence “*Siapa sih artist paling jago di sekolah ini?*” which is used in the front of the English utterance “*Siapa sih artist paling jago di sekolah ini?* Shout out, shout out best in this newyear”. Indonesian words are mixed with English utterance in the example above. Factor causing in data (2) is language attitude, language dominance, and Psycholinguistic Motivation.

### 3.6 Congruent Lexicalization

The situation where two languages share grammatical structures or can be inserted lexically with other language elements is called congruent lexicalization.

Kajo : Andovi, you are the slowest swimmer.  
 Andovi : Because my beginning was bad.  
 Jakub : Oh really? I think the whole thing was bad.  
 Kajo : Andovi, want to try start from the pool? No jumping.  
 Andovi : Not jumping, not back and forth, just get there, okay?  
 Jakub : You know what, I'm beating hin underwater the whole time.  
 Kajo : Oh wow. In 3... 2... 1... go!  
 Andovi : How you do that? Under the water, how you do that?  
 Jakub : This is why we have this facility.  
 Kajo : *Sekolah mana berikutnya, tulis di bawah.* And guys, if you want to write anything to comment jakub, any comments for jakub, write it in the comment section below, please. *Terima kasih banyak* British School Jakarta for being a good guest, see you in the next school tour.

In the data (1) Indonesian phrase “*Sekolah mana berikutnya, tulis di bawah.* And guys, if you want to write anything to comment jakub, any comments for jakub, write it in the comment section below, please. *Terima kasih banyak* British School Jakarta for being a good guest, see you in the next school tour”, are mixed in the English language. The Indonesia language is *sekolah mana berikutnya, tulis di bawah* and *terima kasih banyak*. Kajo chooses the mixing words because he mising the word and used the mother tounge, its show Kajo used language attitude as the factor causing the code mixing. The other factor causing in this example are language dominance, and psycholinguistic motivation.

## 4 Conclusion

Grounded by the research result above, there are three types of code switching and also three types of code mixing found. The three types of code switching identified namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, while the three code mixing types found namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Besides that, the characteristics of both code switching and code mixing found that in a word as smallest step of code switching and code mixing occurred in informal situation, because the data happen in Skinnyindonesian24 by Kajo and Andovi. Code switching and code mixing in Skinnyindonesian24 was caused some factors.

Furthermore, it was found that the cause of using code switching and code mixing in the conversation of Skinnyindonesian24 that are, first, language attitude, it is proved by most data of the words and phrases in Indonesian language are frequently used in their mother tongue. Second, when Kajo and Andovi make a communication, they switch or mixed with their language finally Indonesian language was dominance. The third factor of code switching found in Skinnyindonesian24 is participant along with their different background and relationship causes different topic in their conversation too, whenever and wherever a speech occurs, there is bilingual make language choice. Some languages are viewed as more correspond to particular participants/social groups. They also postulate that social variables such as class, gender and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching. The other factors causes code switching and code mixing is content of discourse consist of topic and type of vocabulary. Interaction consist of to raise status, to create social distance, to exclude someone and to request. The factors of code mixing in Skinnyindonesian24 conversation is when the speakers in foreign language, they mix those languages with their language dominance in communication. Personal general attitude on code mixing has role in someone code mixing frequency. The individual can use the blending words as they like to communicate their inventiveness in utilizing words, once in a while the speakers barely discover the words for specific term in their own language, at that point, they blend the term which are more acquainted with their own language.

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