

THE ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN YOUTUBERS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 1st February 2022

Accepted: 26th February 2022

Available online: 28th February 2022

Kata Kunci:

Code Mixing Indonesia-Inggris dan YouTuber

Keywords:

Indonesia-English Code Mixing and YouTuber

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis alih kode dan campur kode yang digunakan oleh 5 YouTuber teratas di Indonesia. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif karena berfokus pada satu kasus fenomena alih kode dan campur kode. Selain itu, data dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan video YouTube oleh 5 YouTuber teratas di Indonesia. Selanjutnya data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) dan teori Hoffman (1996). Ditemukan bahwa ada 482 ujaran yang dikategorikan menjadi alih kode dan campur kode. Jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh YouTuber Indonesia antara lain alih kode antar kalimat (98 ujaran atau 59,4%), alih kode intra kalimat (44 ekspresi atau 26,7%), dan alih kode (23 ekspresi atau 13,9%). Sedangkan jenis campur kode meliputi campur kode antarkalimat (201 ekspresi atau 63,4%) dan campur kode intrakalimat (116 ekspresi atau 36,6%). Jenis alih kode yang paling sering muncul dalam penelitian ini adalah alih kode antar kalimat. Sedangkan dari jenis campur kodenya adalah campur kode antar kalimat.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analyzing the types of code switching and code mixing that were used by top 5 YouTubers in Indonesia. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative study since it focuses on a single case of phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. Moreover, the data were collected through observing the YouTube videos by the top 5 YouTubers in Indonesia. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed by using Ronald Wardhaugh's theories (1986) and Hoffman's theories (1996). It was found that there were 482 utterances would categorized into code switching and code mixing. The type of code switching used by Indonesian YouTubers included inter-sententially code switching (98 utterances or 59.4%), intra-sententially code switching (44 utterances or 26.7%), and emblematic code switching (23 utterances or 13.9%). While the type of code mixing included inter-sententially code mixing (201 utterances or 63.4%) and intra-sententially code mixing (116 utterances or 36.6%). The most frequently appear from the type of code switching in this study were inter-sententially code switching. While from the type of code mixing were inter-sententially code mixing.

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1. Introduction

Code-mixing and code-switching have many similarities. El-saghir (2010) says that the researchers, Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) do not even differentiate between code-switching and code-mixing. However, the uses of both of them are different. The uses of code-switching and code-mixing are different, in which code-switching switches the two sentences of different languages, and code-mixing borrows the word from a foreign language and blends it with native language.

The phenomenon of code switching and also code mixing often happens in a society. According to Wardhaugh (2006), people possibly start to mix their language because they are influenced by their environment or people around them or even inspired by figures that impress them. For example, many teenagers often watch their favorite figures on television or other media like YouTube. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing often occurs. Indonesian people, especially teenagers, often watch their favorite figures speak using two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. So they will be triggered when they can talk by using two languages, and they think that they will look very cool like their favorite figures. The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences.

Nowadays, according to Anjungroso (2018), a lot of people or teenagers who are currently in the age ranging from 14 to 23 years rely more information on other media, such as video, in the learning process rather than on conventional textbooks. This shows that they can more easily catch learning material through a visual approach rather than text. Video learning activities are also able to stimulate the sensory involvement of children so that it will make them more quickly understand the material taught. This also relates to the code-mixing phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesia. People who watch videos that are delivered by content creators who often mix and switch Indonesian and English will unconsciously learn new vocabularies in the videos.

There are a lot of social media which can give a chance to people to deliver their speech or communicate with many other people. One of them is YouTube, which is one of the most popular video sharing sites (Yoganarasimhan, 2011). According to Luscombe (2015), 3.2 billion people have internet access and more than 1 billion people access YouTube either being users or viewers. YouTube has a lot of contents, from entertainment to education content. The people who make content on YouTube are called YouTube content creators or YouTubers.

In Indonesia, there are a lot of YouTubers who often mix Indonesian and English when they deliver their speech in video. According to Loop (2018), there are 5 top YouTubers who often mix languages between Indonesian and English in their video, namely: Boy William, Jovial & Andovi, Fathia Izzati, Viancqa Kurniawan, and Agung Hapsah.

According to Loop (2018), there are top 5 YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos; they are Boy William, Jovial & Andovi, Fathia Izzati, Viancqa Kurniawan, and Agung Hapsah. That five YouTubers above are represent all of the YouTubers in Indonesia who often mix Indonesian and English in delivering speech on their respective YouTube channels. Based on the related phenomenon, in this study the writer wants to analyze the code switching and code mixing used by the 5 top YouTube content creators or YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos.

A research entitled Code Switching and Code Mixing on Korean Television Music Show "After School Club" was conducted by Lutfhiyani, F in 2014. The results of this study showed that were 9 of 16 utterances categorized as code switching cases and 7 of 16 utterances categorized as code mixing cases. The factors that mostly influenced the use of code switching and code mixing were participants and the topics in which the speakers switches or mixes the languages because of the change of particular participants or the topics in such kind of conversations.

The study from Yuliana et.al. (2015) was conducted a research entitled Code-Switching and Code-Mixing of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study. The study was divided into two groups, that is Group I which was inclusive of the celebrities with native speakers' parents and Group II which comprised celebrities capable of speaking two or more languages. The qualitative and quantitative methods were

used to analyze the code switching and code mixing with different frequencies. It was concluded Group II use code switching and code mixing with different frequencies and spoke foreign language more actively.

Moreover, Ramadhan (2015) was conducted a research entitled "Code Mixing and Code-Switching Analysis In Ranah Tiga Warna Novel By Ahmad Fuadi". Ramadhan in his study also analyzed and explained the types and the factors of code switching and code mixing that occurred in "Ranah 3 Warna novel by Ahmad Fuadi". He used content analysis to analyzed the data. The character's utterances in "Ranah 3 Warna" novel is the data sources. It was taken used purposive sampling technique to choose the utterance that contain characteristics of code switching and code mixing. He used Suwito's theory to analyze the types and used Jendra's theory to analyzed factors of using code switching and code mixing.

The Subject of this study are the videos selected from the top 5 YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos. When they make a video on Youtube, they often switch or mix Indonesian and English. That is why the people who watch their videos will be unconsciously learn English and some new vocabularies. The videos selection are categorized into 2 types that are based on the duration of the videos and the kinds of content. The selected videos are the video with a minimum duration of 3 minutes or more. While the selected videos from its content are the video within a content about discussion of a topic (monologue) or a content about interviewing some guesses (dialogue). The reason why researcher selects those kinds of the content because the researcher needs some videos which are contain of monologue or dialogue talks to make the transcriptions of it and gain the data. The objects of the present study are the code switching and code mixing that were found in the videos that were produced by the top 5 YouTubers based on Loop (2018). This research related to sociolinguistics because a content creator is one of the media that has possibility become social influence Gerzic et al. (2017) and the term of social influence is identical with sociology (Hui & Buchegger, 2009) which is sociology related with sociolinguistics. This study aims to find the types of code switching and code mixing that used by 5 top YouTube content creators or YouTubers who often switch and mix their languages, Indonesian and English, in their videos. So that, this study focused in analyzing the bilingualism phenomenon that produce by the top five YouTubers in Indonesia in term of code switching and code mixing.

Based on the introductions above, this research has one problem to be analyzed, as follows: What are the types of code-switching used by 5 top YouTube content creators or YouTubers who often switch languages, Indonesian and English, in their videos? And What are the types of code-mixing used by 5 top YouTube content creators or YouTubers who often mix languages, Indonesian and English, in their videos?

2. Method

Qualitative research is also described by Cresweel (2014) as a study that is explores the concept of a phenomenon. In this research, data is obtained through observation and transcript a video. The transcriptions of the videos collected and analyzed in-depth to answer the research questions. Hence, this study categorized as qualitative research.

The Subject of this study were the video selected from the top 5 YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos. The videos selection werere categorized into 2 types that are based on the duration of the videos and the kinds of content. The selected videos based on the duration are the videos with a minimum duration of 3 minutes or more. While the selected videos from its content are the videos within a content about discussion of a topic (monologue) or a content about interviewing some guesses (dialogue). The reason why researcher selects those kinds of the content because the researcher needs some videos which are contain of monologue or dialogue talks to make the transcriptions of it and gain the data.

The objects of the present study were the code-switching and code-mixing that found in the videos that produce by the top five youtubers based on Loop (2018). So that, this study focused in analyzing the bilingualism phenomenon that produce by the top five YouTubers in Indonesia in term of code-switching and code-mixing.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data to arrange the data. According to Flick (2009), data analysis is a central step in qualitative research and data analysis can form the result of the research. The technique of data analysis as follows:

1. Analyzed code switching and code-mixing.

The researcher analyzes code switching and code mixing that are used by top 5 YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos by write down their monologue or dialogue from the videos into a script. Then the researcher selects several utterances that contain code switching and code mixing. Then the researcher wrote down the time in which part they switch or mix their language.

2. Analyzed the types of code switching and code mixing

The researcher analyzed the types of code switching and code mixing that are used by top 5 YouTubers who often use Indonesian-English in their videos by gives the check-list in types column in Table 1 and 2 above.

3. The researcher concludes the research.

The researcher elaborated the data that have been analyzed and explained before. Then the researcher gave the answer of the research questions and concluded the result of the present study.

This study focused on using the theory triangulation as the trustworthiness, and the theory that is used in analyzing the data here were theory from Hoffman (1996) and Wardhaugh (1986). So that can be seen that the theory from Hoffman (1996) used to analyze the finding about the code-switching phenomenon and the theory from Wardhaugh (1986) used to analyze the code-mixing phenomenon in this study.

3. Finding and Discussion

In this chapter explained the answer of the research problems of this study. This chapter consisted of finding and followed by the discussion.

Based on the data analysis that have been conducted in order to find out the types of code switching and code mixing that is used by 5 top YouTube content creators or YouTubers who often switch and mix languages, Indonesian and English. Based on the classification that have been done in this study, the data distributions will be explained as follows:

Table 4.1 Data Distribution of Code Switching and Code Mixing

No.	Type of Code by Ronald Wardhaugh (1986)	F	Percentage
1.	Code-Switching	165	34.2%
2.	Code-Mixing	317	65.8%
Total:		482	100%

Based on the theory from Ronald Wardhaugh (1986), the classification of the code switching and code mixing have been analyzed from the video transcriptions and there were total 482 utterances that were categorized into code switching and code mixing. Based on table 4.1, it shown that code mixing was commonly used by the 5 youtubers by total 317 or 65.8% data that have been analyzed and the code switching just only 165 or 34.2% data that categorized into code switching phenomenon.

Furthermore, the classification of the code switching based on the theory from Hoffman (1996), he classified the code switching into three categories, namely intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and emblematic. Based on the analysis that have been conducted in this study, the classification of code switching can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.2 Type of Code Switching by Hoffman (1996)

No.	Type of Code Mixing by Hoffman (1996)	F	Percentage
1.	Intra-Sententially	44	26.7%
2.	Inter-Sententially	98	59.4%
3.	Emblematic	23	13.9%
Total:		165	100%

Based on the previous table, it can be seen that the most types of code switching that was found in this study was the inter-sententially switching by total 98 or 59.4% data, and then followed by intra-sententially switching by total 44 or 26.7% data, and the last types of code switching is emblematic switching by 23 or 13.9% data classified into this categories.

Moreover, From the data collections that have been conducted, there were total 317 data known as code-mixing phenomenon that were used by the Indonesian YouTubers. The theory used in this study was the theory from Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) which explained about the types of code-mixing. The data distribution in this study can be seen on the following table.

Table 4.3 Type of Code Mixing by Ronald Wardhaugh (1986)

No.	Type of Code Mixing by Ronald Wardhaugh (1986)	F	Percentage
1.	Intra-Sententially	116	36.6%
2.	Inter-Sententially	201	63.4%
Total:		317	100%

Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) classified the types of code-mixing into two categories, it called as Intra-Sententially and Inter-Sententially. Based on the data collection that have been conducted by watching videos from five different YouTubers, it was found that there were total 317 data indicated the used of code-mixing itself. It was explained the most of the data found was categorized as inter-sententially based on Ronald Wardhaugh's theory. The data that were classified into this type of code-mixing were 201 or 63.4% data in term level of occurrence. Moreover, the total of 116 or 36.6% data were categorized as the intra-sententially type of code-mixing.

Hoffman shows three types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching.

1. Intra-sentential Switching

Intra sentential switching is code switching within the clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker may switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential switching is code switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary. Based on the data classification it was found that there were 44 data that categories into this category. The example can be seen as follows.

(CS33)

Aku barusan pindah Apartment so I thought why not do a room tour selama apartment nya masih agak bersih.

(I move to this apartment so I thought why not do a room tour, as long as this apartment still clean)

The example above indicate that the speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English and turn back again to Indonesian. This example can be classified as inter-sentential switching because the speaker switched the code/language within the sentence. We can see the expression "Aku barusan pindah Apartment" followed by English expression "so I thought why not do a room tour" and closed by Indonesian expressions.

(CS41)

And this what its look like, boom! So jadi video preview mu sekarang jauh lebih besar apalagi your timeline.

(And this what its look like, boom! Soyour video preview become bigger especially your timeline.

The second example of the intra-sentential switching here was started by the English expression and followed by Indonesian expressions where the speaker switched the language within the sentence itself.

(CS59)

I will be that guy gua sekarang mau jadi itu orang yang kayak 'go ahead and subscribe' trus tambahin apa 'bunyikan lonceng'.

(I will be that the guy I now want to be someone like 'go ahead and subscribe' then add what 'ring the bells'.)

The third example here showed that the speaker switched the utterance from English and followed by Indonesian expressions here. As we can see, the expression "I will be that guy" followed by Indonesian expressions "gua sekarang mau jadi itu orang yang kayak 'go ahead and subscribe'

trus tambahin apa 'bunyikan lonceng'". So, this example was classified into intra-sentential switching based on the Hoffman's theory.

2. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter sentential switching is code switching that happens between clause or sentence boundary. In this case, an entire clause or sentence is in one language but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence. Indirectly this switching is concerned with the situation and the atmosphere of the conversation. Different from the previous type, this switching is not limited to the insertion of one or two words. In addition, this switching should take place between at least two clauses, which also can be mean two sentences.

(CS74)

Trus ternyata itu kayak hal yang udah lama banget gitu. So we are not going to talk about that today. Pas nyampe hari ini ternyata banyak sekali news berita-berita tak terduga.

(Then it turned out to be something that had taken a long time. So we are not going to talk about that today. When it arrived today, it turned out that there were lots of unexpected news stories.)

The first example for this type of code switching was found when a speaker uttered Indonesian sentence and switched it into English and again switch it into Indonesian sentence. As we can see the utterance started with sentence "Trus ternyata itu kayak hal yang udah lama banget gitu.", and switched it into English "So we are not going to talk about that today." And closed the statement by Indonesian "Pas nyampe hari ini ternyata banyak sekali news berita-berita tak terduga."

(CS125)

I'm not the most creative person. At that time aku kayak lebih punya intuisi ke bisnis, atau punya logika ku lebih jalan disana gitu loh.

(I'm not the most creative person. At that time I seemed to have more intuition to business, or had my logic more to go there.)

The second example of Inter-sentential Switching above shown that the speaker started the statement by using English and then switched it into Indonesian where it also mixed with English expressions "At that time aku kayak lebih punya intuisi ke bisnis, atau punya logika ku lebih jalan disana gitu loh."

(CS132)

Aku stress banget karena aku sama sekali nggak pernah belajar ekonomi, maksudnya pernah sih ya di SMP gitu, but then it was such a long time ago dan it completely different from the economics that I'm learning at Uni.

(I was really stressed because I never studied economics at all, I mean I was in junior high school, but then it was such a long time ago and it was completely different from the economics that I'm learning at Uni.)

The last example of this types of code switching indicated by the speaker stated a statement that is started by Indonesian expressions "Aku stress banget karena aku sama sekali nggak pernah belajar ekonomi, maksudnya pernah sih ya di SMP gitu," and switched the language into English expressions "but then it was such a long time ago dan it completely different from the economics that I'm learning at Uni."

3. Emblematic Switching

Kind of switching is sometimes called emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker. Tag switching is code switching with sentence tags that they precede or follow a sentence. This involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language.

(CS11)

Semuanya, gua kenal Mas Deddy dengan baik he also a cool guy, isn't he?

(Everyone, I know Mas Deddy well he also a cool guy, isn't he?)

The example above, shown that the expressions or utterance by the speaker switch from Indonesian expression and then switched into English expression and added by question tag "isn't he".

(CS38)

Kayak throwback childhood, isn't it?

(It feels like throwback childhood, isn't it?)

The example above, shown that the expressions or utterance by the speaker switch from Indonesian expression "kayak" and then switched into English expression "throwback childhood" and added by question tag "isn't it".

The classification of the code switching based on the Hoffman's theory (1996), he classified the code switching into three categories, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. The most type of code switching found in this study was the inter-sententially switching with the total 98 or 59.4% data. Then it followed by intra-sententially switching by total 44 or 26.7% data. The last types of code switching found was the emblematic switching by total 23 or 13.9% data.

Based on the theory from Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) that types of code-mixing can be categorized into two categories, those were:

1. Intra-sentential Mixing

Based on the theory from Ronald, this type of code-mixing happened when the code was mixed in a single sentence. In the other words, the based language was added by using the other code. For the example can be seen as follows:

(CM32)

"Sebisa mungkin kita ngga copy orang karena there is a lot of thing that we can do."

(We have to try not to copy other person, because there is a lot of thing that we can do)

In the CM32 example it can be seen that the base language which is Indonesian was attached or the speaker inserted English in their utterance. The base language here is Indonesian. It can be categorized as an Intra-Sententially because it attached in a single sentence.

"Jadi disini kan kita ngga cuma sport tapi ada performing art juga yah."

(so, here we are not learning about sport only, but we also learn performing art.)

The second example here was really clear that was the speaker used code-mixing in stated her utterances. As we can see in the example above, the speaker insert some English terms in their base utterances like "sport" and "performing art".

(CM204)

"Actually aku pernah ada masalah dan waktu itu masalah adaptasi juga sih."

(actually, I ever have the problems, and the problem was also in term of adaptation.)

The CM204 example above was taken from the third YouTuber who have been observed. Based on the example above it can be categorized as intra-sententially because the speaker uttered the expression by using the base language and attached by using English expression on the beginning "actually". It would be happened naturally because the speaker commonly used English in their daily conversation, but the base language still Indonesian.

2. Inter-sentential Mixing

The second categories is inter-sententially. It categorized the code-mixing based on the position of the second language were attached. Based on the definition from Ronald Wardhaugh (1986), this type of code-mixing happened when the speaker mixed the language within a single sentence. For the example:

(CM103)

"Hi guys, welcome back. Buat kalian yang belum pernah ngeliat video aku yang lain atau belum pernah ketemu aku di YouTube, Hi my name is Viancqa."

(Hi guys, welcome back. For you guys who never seen my video in YouTube before, Hi my name is Viancqa).

The first example of code-mixing above have been categorized into inter-sententially code-mixing. It can be seen that the based language was placed in between the English expression above. The speaker uttered the utterance "Hi guys, welcome back." and followed by the expression that used based language "Buat kalian yang belum pernah ngeliat video aku yang lain atau belum

pernah ketemu aku di YouTube” and then followed again by English expressions “Hi my name is Viancqa”.

(CM114)

“Is that make a sense? Pokoknya tadi aku kayak tersadar gitu kalo misalkan aku tu sering ngeliatin cara orang ngomong, kayak cara orang mengekspresikan sesuatu, dan aku kayak pelajarin dan copy bukan karena jelek ya tapi ada certain thing that I don't know how to answer or certain thing don't know how to react to”

(is that make sense? I just realized that I usually pay attention on how the people talk or how them expressed something and I learned something from it. But there is a certain thing that I don't know how to answer or certain thing don't know how to react to)

Based on the second example above it can be seen that this expression categorized into inter-sententially because the expression of the based language was attached by the English expression itself.

(CM174)

“Third problem is you. Orang biasanya takut mulai nge-vlog karena mereka merasa mereka akan dapet haters, video-video mereka akan buruk dan aku yakin kenyataannya memang seperti itu. So you have to be more confidence in making vlog”

(Third problem is you. The people commonly afraid of starting to make a vlog, they thought that they will get some haters, their video became bad and out of their expectations, it will be like that and should be like that. So you have to be more confidence in making vlog).

The third example still with the inter-sententially where the sentence of the base language was attached between English sentence. From the example above it can be seen that the English sentence “Third problem is you.” Followed by base language sentence “Orang biasanya takut mulai nge-vlog karena mereka merasa mereka akan dapet haters, video-video mereka akan buruk dan aku yakin kenyataannya memang seperti itu.” And closed by English sentence also “So you have to be more confidence in making vlog”. That is why this expression categorized into inter-sententially code-mixing.

Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) classified the type of code-mixing into two categories, it called as Intra-Sententially and Inter-Sententially. Based on the data collection that have been conducted by watching the videos from five different YouTubers, it was found that there were total 317 data that indicated the use of code-mixing itself. Based on the previous table, it was explain the most utterances that were often appeared categorized as inter-sententially. The data that classified into inter-sententially type of code-mixing was 201 or 63.4% in term level of occurrence. Moreover, the total of 116 or 36.6% data were categorized as the intra-sententially type of code-mixing.

From the finding and discussion above it can be said that code mixing was commonly used by 5 youtubers who became the object of this study by total 317 or 65.8% data that have been analyzed. The code switching just only 165 or 34.2% data found in this study. Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) classified the type of code-mixing into two categories. It called as Intra-Sententially and Inter-Sententially. Based on the data collection that have been conducted by watching the videos from five different YouTubers, it was found that there were total 317 data that indicated the use of code-mixing itself. The data that classified into this type of code-mixing was 201 or 63.4% in term level of occurrence for inter-sententially mixing. Moreover, the total of 116 or 36.6% data were categorized as the intra-sententially type of code-mixing. Furthermore, the classification of the code switching based on the theory from Hoffman (1996), he classified the code switching into three categories, namely intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and emblematic. The most types of code switching that is found in this study was the inter-sententially switching by total 98 or 59.4% data that found in this study, and then followed by intra-sententially switching by total 44 or 26.7% data, and the last types of code switching is emblematic switching by 23 or 13.9 % data that classified into this categories in this study.

It can be said that the data that was found in this study dominated by the code-mixing phenomenon. The most code-mixing phenomenon that was found in this study was Inter-Sententially code-mixing phenomenon and then followed by intra-sententially code-mixing phenomenon. So, this

study found that from 5 youtubers that become the subject of the present study, they mostly used code-mixing in their youtube videos.

This research can be implicated as a search reference in linguistics and communication especially for the code-switching and code-mixing research. Researcher hope there'll be further research that's more specific to research in-depth about code-switching and code-mixing.

In the view of researcher, every study certainly requires a way can support to supply good research. For that researcher hope that the tactic during this research are often a correction directly updates on the minds of subsequent researcher. Because researcher see there are still weaknesses within the method that is used in this research. Descriptive method of study that is used in this research still opens opportunities for anyone, neither readers, nor the other researchers to possess a rather different or possible interpretation opposite along this study. But researcher hope this will be enough to measure in order to produce even better research.

4. Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the code-witching and code-mixing that is used by 5 youtubers who became the subject of this study. The data gathered by transcribed the data from the watched videos that was found in the 5 youtubers' channel and then the data analyzed by using the theory from Hoffman for the code-switching phenomenon and from Wardhough for the code-mixing phenomenon. After analyzing the data, it was found that there were total 317 data that was categorized as code-mixing phenomenon and 165 data that was categorized as code-switching phenomenon. This study found that from 5 youtubers that become the subject of the present study, they mostly used code-mixing in their youtube videos.

From the finding and discussion above it can be said that code mixing was commonly used by 5 youtubers who became the subject of this study by total 317 or 65.8% data that have been analyzed and the code switching just only 165 or 34.2% data found in this study.

The classification of the code switching based on the theory from Hoffman (1996), he classified the code switching into three categories, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. The most type of code switching that was found in this study was the inter-sententially switching by total 98 or 59.4% data, then followed by intra-sententially switching by total 44 or 26.7% data, and the last is emblematic switching by 23 or 13.9% data.

Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) classified the type of code-mixing into two categories, it called as Intra-Sententially and Inter-Sententially. Based on the data collection that have been conducted by watching the videos from five different YouTubers, it was found that there were total 317 data that indicated the use of code-mixing itself. The data that classified into inter-sententially mixing was 201 or 63.4% data and followed by intra-sententially type by the total of 116 or 36.6% data.

After conducting the present study, there were some suggestion that can be used for the other researcher. Those were:

For other researchers who want to conduct a study about code switching and code mixing phenomenon on YouTube or other social media that commonly used in this era, this study can be a reference for other studies. Moreover, the researcher hope that the other researcher who want to conduct the study about code switching and code mixing can be discussed it deeper and more complete.

This study suggested to other people who are interesting in sociolinguistics field that covered deeper explanation about language that used in society. From the present study, the curiosity about code switching and code mixing phenomenon especially in YouTube based on the students' point of views can be answered.

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