

## Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Exist in Rintik Sedu Youtube Channel's Video

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### ABSTRACT

Rintik Sedu is an Indonesia writer's YouTube channel named Nadhifa Allya Tsana. Tsana, as the content creator, masters Indonesian language and English, also studying Korean self-taught. The mastery of the language causes code-mixing and code-switching found in Rintik Sedu YouTube channel's videos. The study aimed to identify the existed code-switching and code-mixing in Rintik Sedu YouTube channel's video entitled "*it means you're growing*" and to analyze the types of existing code-switching and code-mixing. The study used descriptive content analysis which involved one of Rintik Sedu's videos as a material to analyze. Some methods followed to collect the data including searching the video, selecting and downloading the video, watching the video, transcribing the video's audio, identifying the code-switching and code-mixing, and re-checking. After the process, the result found in this study are 1) Sixteen Indonesian Language-English code-switching data and fifteen Indonesian language-English code-mixing data, and 2) The type of code-switching and code-mixing identified in the Rintik Sedu's video is external code-switching and outer code-mixing.

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## INTRODUCTION

People speak within others by a language every day. Language cannot be separated from our life. According to (Wardough, 2006), language is something that is spoken by particular members of society. Language is identified as the nation's identity which makes them diverse one and another. Therefore, language is not only described as a tool but also as could build and keep each other's relations (Trudgill, 2000). So, language can be defined as a social identity that is used as a communication tool to build a relationship among society.

Communication is a process of sharing and transferring information to each other (Nurfitriani, 2020). It also describes the activities which involved personal or group interaction. The system of communication that is used by two or more people is called code (Wardough, 2006). Code can be in the form of words, sounds, pictures, or gestures. It also could refer to a language variety. The language variety used is to express the speakers' minds and feelings. People use different codes in certain situations. The use of

code has been common in a bilingual society's communication. Therefore, code could not be separated from the appearance of code-switching and code-mixing.

Code-switching is defined as the situation of the speaker switching the code that is used. Code-switching happens when the speakers are required to choose code to speak and they switch one to another code. Meanwhile, code-mixing happens when the speaker mixes the codes in very short utterances that create a new code in the form of different languages in their speaking (Wardough, 2006). In addition, code-switching happens because the speakers realize their speaking and speak on purpose for those languages but speakers who mix or do the code-mixing do not realize and do not have any purpose to mix the languages for their speaking. Since code-switching happens on purpose, it is usually found in the term of sentence or clause which the structure of the language can be seen clearly. On the other hand, code-mixing could be seen by the use of a word or phrase from the other language, outside the native language, in the form of a word or phrase flakes.

There are two types of code-switching and code-mixing. Code-switching i.e. a) Internal code-switching; is the code-switching that happened in the speakers' native language with their language varieties, and b) Eksternal code-switching; is switching which happens between a native language and foreign language (Chidambaram, 2000) as cited in (Anindita, 2008). Code-mixing i.e. a) Inner code-mixing; is the code-mixing that origins from the native language with its varieties. For instance, Indonesia-Bali, Indonesia-Sunda, etc, and b) Outer code-mixing is the mixing code that happens from the mix of a foreign language with the native language. For instance, Indonesia-English, Indonesia-Japanese (Suwito, 1983:76) as cited in (Wibowo et al., 2017).

In Indonesia, most of the society uses more than one language to communicate. It could be the native language (Indonesian language), the language variety (the local language), and also the foreign language. It makes Indonesian are also classified as bilingual or might be a multilingual community. Bilingual and multilingual refers to the same concept which is usually found among the society in the particular region. Bilingual is about the use of two languages that surely use the mother tongue as one of the two languages that make the speakers bilingual (Myers & Scotton, 2006). Therefore, multilingual is the use of more than two languages in communication.

It means that at least there is one language spoken by the speaker. So as individuals, bilingual and multilingual speakers fluent in one language but also could produce the other languages' complete utterances which could be understood by the other. A bilingual and multilingual individual will be influenced by the community and also the condition of the speaker. In its practice, the speaker usually switches the languages and mix them but still understandable.

Nowadays, daily communication could be happened not only directly (face to face) but also virtually. The virtual community appearances are supported by the existence of social applications or media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube, etc. YouTube is one of the web video-sharing applications in the digital world. YouTube is the largest international social media platform that contains video content (Wattenhofer, M., Wattenhofer, R., & Zhu, 2012). YouTube has more than 48 hours of video content which is uploaded every minute and accessed by 3 billion views every day. It connects the registered users and the content creator by the content updates. YouTube lets every society upload a video in public, unlisted, and private and also allows the public to access the shared public videos. The YouTube users can comment, like, dislike, subscribe, turn off their favorite channels' notifications, and also make a playlist there. YouTube also provides subtitles and will appear if the channel owner adds the subtitle.

The development of Youtube makes YouTube becomes one of the platforms dominating the internet user and becomes one of the media which will influence the use of multiple languages consciously or unconsciously. Moreover, people prefer to choose

online media like YouTube to watch and gain information rather than television. Various activities could be done on YouTube for example a tutorial, podcasting, vlogging, song covering, acting, etc. It makes the existence of language uses phenomena such as code-switching and code-mixing are recognized more often than before. These phenomena are also found in Indonesian YouTuber's videos. A study by (Sinaga & Hutahaean, 2020) which is analyzed code-switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel found 25 data from the video. It contains 15 data on situational code-switching and 10 data on metaphorical code-switching. Therefore, a study by (Sugih et al., 2021) entitled "Analysis of Code Mixing in" found that #NebengBoy Vlog Opening on Boy William's YouTube Channel contains code-mixing with the word, phrase, baster, repetition, and idiom level. The videos uploaded on YouTube indicate that the practice of code-switching and code-mixing in Indonesian society exists. Thus, it made the topic about the existence of code-switching and code-mixing in YouTube became interested to be analyzed.

In this study, the researcher limited the study by analyzing the code-switching and code-mixing on Rintik Sedu's video YouTube channel. Rintik Sedu connected the viewers by mostly uploading one-way interaction videos by using Indonesian language-English. The researcher also identified the code-switching and code-mixing types based on Chidambaram and Suwito's theory. Therefore, the researcher found several studies which analyzed code-switching and or code-mixing in YouTube as supported studies, but then the study about Rintik Sedu's code-switching and code-mixing is difficult to be found which made the study becomes new and different from the other.

Rintik Sedu is a YouTube channel of an Indonesian book writer named Nadhifa Allya Tsana usually called Tsana or Paus. Tsana who was born in Jakarta on Mei 4th, 1998, started using the name of Rintik Sedu as the pen name of her writing. Rintik Sedu is not only on YouTube but the podcast of Rintik Sedu on Spotify and Instagram of Rintik Sedu also exists. By June 2021, Rintik Sedu has 64 videos which include the videos of Tsana's poem, book, film, confession, motivation, etc. Rintik Sedu YouTube channel has reached 409.000+ subscribers which are mostly listened to by millennials because the topic talked is mostly about life, love, and dream. On the uploaded video, Tsana usually mixes and switches the two languages; Indonesian language and English, and sometimes uses Korean as the videos' introduction which becomes the reason the researcher chose the Rintik Sedu YouTube channel as the visual materials to analyze.

## THEORY AND METHOD

The researcher used descriptive content analysis for this study. Content analysis purposes to identify the material's specific characteristics which could be in terms of visual or written materials (Creswell, 2014). The materials can be in the form of text, newspaper, video, movie, etc. The materials were also analyzed by listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The listening technique was done by observing the language used in "*it means you're growing*" by Rintik Sedu which contains the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing as the data of the study. Then, the note-taking technique was done by writing down the speech in the video which contains code-switching and code-mixing.

Source of data collection taken from a video in Rintik Sedu YouTube channel entitled "*it means you're growing*" which was published on May 9th, 2021 with 11 minutes 12 seconds duration. The researcher had watched the video above on the Rintik Sedu YouTube channel. The video is chosen because it contains language switching and language mixing which were used to support the data of the study. The video is one side interaction video. So, the creator, Tsana, only speaks by herself talking about the meaning

of growing up as its title. The video was also made after she passed her 23rd birthday which makes it different from other videos.

To gain the data of the study, the researcher follows some steps include: 1) searching the YouTube channel of Rintik Sedu, 2) selecting one of Rintik Sedu's videos to entitle "it means you're growing", 3) downloading the video, 4) watching the video several times, 5) transcribing the data by listening to the audio, 6) taking note of code-switching and code-mixing found in the video, 7) making the table and classifying the code-switching and code-mixing identified, and 8) re-check the data with the original audio. In the end, the data will be collected in the form of a document to know the research's object situation.

The research instrument used for this study includes a laptop, Microsoft Word, and a digital dictionary. The elaboration can be seen as follows: 1) a laptop is used as the media to watch the video of Rintik Sedu, 2) Microsoft Words is used as the media to note the code-switching and code-mixing found in the video, and the digital dictionary is used to help the researcher to understand difficult words found in the video and translated the data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research finding of the existing code-switching and code-mixing in "it means you're growing" by Rintik Sedu can be seen from table 1 and table 2 as follows:

Table 1. Code-switching in "it means you're growing"

Data	Time	Code-Switching
1	0:32-0:44 seconds	<i>And it made me so speechless and I just cried over the night because it got me so surprised</i> kalo ternyata aku beneran punya banyak sekali teman.  [And it left me so speechless and I just cried over the night because it got me so surprised that I had a lot of friends.]
2	0:59-1:12 minutes	<i>And I told them, I just made a tweet on my Twitter, I told them that I am nobody, I am just Tsana</i> cuma kebetulan aku punya teman dan temannya itu sangat banyak.  [And I told them, I just made a tweet on my Twitter, I told them that I am nobody, I am just Tsana but by the chance I have friends and the friends are a lot of friends.]
3	1:14-1:16 minutes	<i>And I really love them,</i> aku sayang sekali sama teman-temanku.  [And I really love them, I love my friends so much.]
4	1:21-1:31 minutes	<i>Tapi aku ngerasa they really close to me because they fill my world with love and the biggest support I have.</i>  [But I feel they really close to me because they fill my world with love and the biggest support I have.]
5	1:31-1:38 minutes	<i>Dan di video kali ini, I think I want to share with you, some kind of fact.</i>  [And in this video, I think I want to share with you, some kind of fact.]
6	2:11-2:20 minutes	<i>I don't know why I felt that</i> tapi menurut aku tiap orang pasti punya fase-fase pendewasaan dalam dirinya ketika mereka beranjak dewasa.  [I do not know why I felt that but I think everyone must have

		phases of maturity in them when they grow up.]
7	3:26-3:34 minutes	Mungkin salahku juga ya. <i>It didn't mean that I don't have friends.</i> Aku punya banyak teman yang bahkan sangat dekat sama aku.  [Maybe it is my fault too. It did not mean that I do not have friends. I have many friends who are very close to me.]
8	4:08-4:13 minutes	Bahwa <i>when we share our problem to someone else</i> itu kita kadang cuma pengen orang tahu.  [That when we share our problem with someone else, sometimes we just want people to know.]
9	5:01-5:08 minutes	Cuma dari situ aku jadi sadar bahwa <i>it was meant that I was growing.</i>  [Only from there, I realize that it was meant that I was growing.]
10	6:13-6:18 minutes	Jadi <i>what I am trying to say to you is</i> bahwa waktu tiap orang itu beda-beda.  [So, what I am trying to say to you is that everyone has a different time.]
11	6:27-6:29 minutes	Karena <i>that means you are growing, we are growing.</i>  [Because that means you are growing, we are growing.]
12	6:31-6:38 minutes	Karena nggak mungkin hidup tu cuma isinya satu masalah, terus kelar, terus hidup bahagia selamanya. <i>I think</i> itu malah nggak adil ya  [Because it is impossible for life to only happen one problem, continue to finish, continue to live happily ever after. I think that is not even fair.]
13	9:19-9:21 minutes	Mungkin sekarang <i>we feel so down.</i>  [Maybe we feel so down now.]
14	9:29-9:37 minutes	Terus <i>we thought that kayak...</i> terus kita mikir kayak, "Kalo dulu gue gak jatuh, kalo dulu gue gak dikasi susah, ...."  [Then we thought like... then we thought like... "If I did not fall in the past, if I did not get hurt in the past, ...."]
15	10:11- 10:16 minutes	Intinya <i>I am here.</i> Aku sebenarnya ngomong <i>I am here is not just the word.</i>  [The point is I am here. I am saying I am here is not just the word.]
16	10:18- 10:25 minutes	Selalu ada satu orang atau mungkin dua orang, orang yang nggak kelihatan <i>but they always there for you.</i>  [There is always one person or maybe two people, the invisible person but they are always there for you.]

The code-switching found in the "*it means you're growing*" by Rintik Sedu YouTube channel in the form of external code-switching since it happened between Indonesian language and English. From the data, it can be seen that the code-switching used by Rintik Sedu happened in two ways: 1) starting the talk with Indonesian and switching to English and 2) starting the talk with English and switching the language to the Indonesian language. This is caused by certain feelings and topics which is talked about by Rintik

Sedu. It is supported by a previous study by (Irfani, 2018) who found that code-switching happened based on certain situations such as talking about a particular topic, quoting, showing empathy, clarifying, expressing identity, etc.

Table 2. Code-mixing in "it means you're growing"

Data	Time	Code-Mixing
1	0:25-0:31 seconds	Kemarin aku mendapatkan banyak sekali ucapan, <i>wishes</i> , doa, harapan dari teman-teman.  [Yesterday I got a lot of greetings, wishes, prayers, hopes from friends.]
2	0:45-0:59 seconds	Sampai-sampai teman-temanku ini membuat namaku <i>trending topic</i> seharian di Twitter. Terus gara-gara <i>trending</i> pasti kan orang jadi meriksa gitu, "Siapa sih ini yang lagi <i>trending</i> ?", "Hah kok dia ulang tahun aja <i>trending</i> ?"  [Until my friends made my name a trending topic all day on Twitter. Then, because it's trending, people will check it, "Who is this in the trending?", "Hah, why is she trending just because of her birthday?"]
3	1:17-1:20 minutes	Walaupun <i>virtual</i> dan belum pernah ketemu semua.  [Although virtual and have never met all.]
4	1:47-1:50 minutes	Jadi aku bakal me- <i>review</i> .  [So, I will review.]
5	2:21-2:26 minutes	Ada yang dikelilingi sama orang-orang yang <i>support</i> dia.  [Some are surrounded by people who support them.]
6	2:48-2:56 minutes	Dan kita, <i>as a human</i> , sering banget dikasi masalah-masalah baru yang sebenarnya nggak cocok dengan rencana yang kita buat.  [And we, as a human, are often given new problems that do not match the plans we make.]
7	2:57-3:05 minutes	Kayak <i>out of nowhere</i> tiba-tiba ni alam raya ngasi kita kejutan dimana kayak ya tiba-tiba dapet gitu.  [It is like being out of nowhere, the universe suddenly gives us a surprise where it seems like we get it suddenly.]
8	3:06-3:15 minutes	Tiba-tiba dikasi masalah itu padahal kita sama sekali nggak <i>prepare</i> untuk itu. Kita nggak pernah kebayang bahwa <i>on the day</i> kita akan ngedapetin masalah kayak gitu.  [Suddenly we are given the problem even though we do not prepare for it at all. We never imagine that on the day we will have problems like that.]
9	3:49-3:58 minutes	Padahal menurut aku <i>to share something to someone</i> itu bukan tentang berbagi ini sih... bukan tentang berbagi beban/berbagi masalah ya.  [In my opinion, sharing something with someone is not about sharing... it is not about sharing burdens/problems.]
10	4:13-4:15 minutes	Kadang kita cuma pengen orang tahu bahwa gue lagi <i>down</i> nih.  [Sometimes we just want people to know that I am down.]
11	4:08-04:24	Dan gue lagi nggak bahagia, <i>just like that</i> , cuma ya balik lagi

	minutes	nggak semua orang punya keberanian untuk itu. [And I'm not happy anymore, just like that, but again, not everyone dares to do that.]
12	4:25-4:31 minutes	Jadi aku mengalami banyak masalah <i>like</i> ya tiap orang pasti punya fase jatuhnya. [So, I am having a lot of problems like everyone has their downfall.]
13	7:20-7:30 minutes	Dan <i>losing friends, losing someone you love, feeling so broken heart</i> , ketika patah hati tapi teman-teman juga sedang punya patah hatinya masing-masing. [And losing friends, losing someone you love, feeling so broken heart, when your heart is broken but friends also have their broken hearts.]
14	8:44-8:46 minutes	Bahwa hidup emang perjalanan yang nggak bisa kita <i>skip</i> . [That life is a journey that we cannot skip.]
15	9:37-9:41 minutes	Ternyata gue bisa melewati masalah itu dengan <i>super cool</i> . [Evidently, I was able to get past that problem super cool.]

Therefore, the code-mixing that existed in the “*it means you’re growing*” by Rintik Sedu YouTube channel is outer code-mixing which shows the original language, Indonesian language, mixed with English as the foreign language. The Indonesian language became the dominant language in her code-mixing practices. The phenomenon of code-switching happened because the speaker wants to show their speaking ability, expressing limited words, introducing new cultures, and softening the expression used (Rohmah, 2019). In addition, the influence of the environment and also culture take a role in the cause of code-switching (Hastuti, 2020).

## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that 1) from the finding and discussion, the researcher found 16 data of code-switching and 15 data of code-mixing in the Rintik Sedu YouTube channel video entitled “*it means you’re growing*”. It means the dominant phenomenon that happened is code-switching. Which, English and Indonesian language take the same part in code-switching since the speaker used it non-monotone. Meanwhile, the code-mixing that happened is all about mixing the Indonesian language with English, not finding the vice versa. 2) Both code-switching and code-mixing happened between the native language and foreign language, Indonesian language-English which means it is external code-switching and outer code-mixing.

Code-switching and code-mixing found in this study are just limited to their existence and also types. This study could be a starter for the other researchers to find out the more complex types such as intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching for code-switching and insertion, alternation, and also congruent lexicalization for code-mixing. The result of the study is expected to be useful for future sociolinguistics researchers. For the practical significance, this study is hoped can be beneficial for the reader to enrich the comprehension of code-switching and code-mixing.

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## Code Switching in London Love Story Film

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### ABSTRACT

Code switching is one of the topics that go into sociolinguistics study. This term refers to the phenomenon of language switching, either spoken or written, done by bilingual or multilingual people. In its development, code switching often appears in many literary works, one of them is in *London Love Story* film. *London Love Story* is an Indonesian movie released in 2016 by Screenplay Films house production. This movie contains code switching of two languages, Indonesian language and English. This research focused on analyzing the types of code switching which appears in this film which performed by the characters. The result in this research shows there are three types of code switching performed in *London Love Story* film, namely inter-sentential code switching, tag switching, and intra-sentential code switching refers to types of code switching proposed by Poplack (1980). Eleven utterances categorized into inter-sentential code switching, five utterances categorized into tag switching, and eight utterances categorized into intra-sentential code switching types. This phenomenon is influence by the reasons and social factors of code switching.

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication used by humans to communicate among others. Based on Wardhaugh (1972), "language is a system of the arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication". The study of language is known as Linguistics that covers many branches of study, includes Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics study which concern the relation of language and society, includes how society forms the language used. The focus of sociolinguistics study is "the context of language use to know more about the language" (Nisa; 2019, p. 4). According to Gumperz (1971, p. 223), as cited in Wardaugh (2006, p. 11), sociolinguistics is a study that observes the correlation between social structure and linguistic structure and its changes. Moreover, sociolinguistics makes a study on what is the social function of the language in society, how it is used to express the meaning, and why people speak differently in different speech communities and social contexts (Nisa; 2019, p. 3). Fishman argued that there are