CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN #NEBENG BOY

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Abstract
As a social creature, human beings need society to live in. There is always a power to survive in society including being able to communicate. In exchanging the message to one another, people use language and some strategies in order to be successful to deliver the meaning that they want. Among those strategies, there are code switching and code mixing, which is used when people communicate in multilingual society. Code switching is when a speaker uses strategy to switch from one language to another, whether code mixing is when a speaker mixes the language and uses it in an utterance. In this descriptive qualitative study, the object of the research is a YouTube channel called *#nebengboy*. This channel is hosted by bilingual talented Indonesian hosts who usually speak both in Indonesian and English. The finding shows that there are many types of code switching and code mixing used in the conversation of this YouTube channel, both by the host and the guest. From the findings, it can be concluded that the host uses many codes switching and code mixing for some reasons. These reasons can be one of the considerations for people to create successful and meaningful communication in a multilingual society.

Keywords: code switching, code mixing, #nebengboy

Introduction

Human beings are a social creature, meaning that they need society to live in. People unconsciously will do anything to survive in society, it is including how they exchange meaning one to another in order to communicate ideas. People use language to do this. Language is part of social property. Sociolinguistics examines the correlation of language and society, with language as the starting point. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language is variable and changing. As a result, language is not homogeneous – not for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers who use the same language. Wardhaugh (2010:12) states that "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication.

The code switching and the code mixing are the product of sociolinguistics. Code-switching and code mixing are defined as the use of more than one language in the same conversation. Code-switching and code mixing can occur in daily life. It can also be found in media such as movies, talk shows, magazines, newspapers, novels, etc. which are written or spoken by bilingual or multilingual people. Code switching and code mixing are phenomena, which are often done in society.

This study uses YouTube channels as the object of the research. It entitled #nebengboy. YouTube channels become one of the famous portals to build up society among millennials and youngsters. The development of technology and the changing of mindset let it happen. People now do not communicate live, mostly they get through the internet to engage with

other people. The definition of society then has a new view. That is why it is important to deal with conversations which occur in the "internet world". *#nebengboy* is a YouTube channel owned by Boy William. He can speak fluently in both English and Indonesian. It is one of the reasons, this channel is appropriate to be studied in terms of code switching and code mixing use. In this channel, Boy william will ask a guest to go with him on a ride. He will pick up the guest and ask them to join him on a ride while the guest is being interviewed by him about life, career, education, hot issues and many more. The conversation between the host and the guest becomes the data of this research.

The aim of this research is to find out the code switching and code mixing done by the host and guest in *#nebengboy* eps. Anji. It is also expected that the result of this research can be used as one of reference on types of code switching and code mixing. The last, it is perhaps to give a clear picture on why the host uses code switching and code mixing, compared to other episodes of the same channel.

Literary Review

previous Study

Code switching and Code mixing become one of strategies done in having the conversation run smoothly. There is much research about this topic since people as social creatures unconsciously try to cope with different languages to be able to survive in society. To reach this level, people use many strategies, one of them is code switching and code mixing.

One of the many research done by Dara Rianda entitled code switching and code mixing used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV. In this research, she gathered data from one of TV programs called Breakout. She lost the code switching and code mixing done by the host during the show and find out the kinds and reasons of using code switching and code mixing

Another research done by Loysius Rangga Aditya Nalendra dkk entitled code switching and code mixing in TV Talk show at Net TV. In this study, the objects are two TV programs at NET TV. The researcher gathered data from the interaction that happened in both shows, B*reakout Top 20 Chartand Sarah Sechan.* The code switching and code mixing used in both shows are categorized, analyzed and compared. The researcher focuses on the types and frequency of both notions.

Theoretical Framework

Based on the theory of Mahootian S (2006:46) the classification of code switching can be divided into three criteria namely:

1. **Inter-sentential** is switching between languages at sentence or clause boundaries. It happens between sentence boundaries where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other.
2. Intra-sentential is switching within a clause involving a phrase, a single word or across morpheme boundaries.
3. Tag switches involve the insertion of tag forms. It is the switching of either a tag phrase or a word, or both, from one language to another.

While the reason for using the code switching can be explained by many experts. Grosjean (1982:97) states that code-switching can also be used for many other reasons, such as:
1. Quoting what someone has said (and thereby emphasizing one's group identity).
2. Specifying the addressee (switching to the usual language of a particular person in a group will show that one is addressing that person).
3. Qualifying that has been said or talking about past events.

Meanwhile, Chaer and Agustina (2010:108) mentions the reasons using code-switching were mentioned: speaker, interlocutor, the changing situation with the presence of the third person, the change style from formal to informal or vice versa, and the change of topic discussion. Moreover, Hoffman in Pardede and Kisno (2012:131) divides the reason of using code-switching into:
1. Talking about a particular topic
   People usually like to use one language to discuss certain kinds of topics. Sometimes the topic is related to a sense of culture. So it is more comfortable for the speaker to still use the first language to express it.
2. Quoting somebody else
   In telling some news, maybe people like to switch their code to quote a person. In quoting a person, we do not need to have the words the same as the first speaker. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give the impression, which may or may not be accurate.
3. Being emphatic about something
   As usual, when someone who is talking as a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, the seeker either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language
4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)
   Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector word or expressions, which are inserted into sentences to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, hey!, Well!, Look!, etc.
5. Repetition used for clarification
   Repetition serves repetition of a message from one code to another code literally or in somewhat modified form. It does not mean that we make comprehension better. It is used to emphasize the style of our language we use.
6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
   When a bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual. There will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means that to make the content of his speech run smoothly and understood by the listener
7. Expressing group identity
   Code switching and code mixing, also can be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of non-communication of none community is different from the people who are out of the community

Code mixing is also used to mix the two different languages. Code mixing is to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing can be found in word, phrase, and clause. It is usually in the form of idioms, hybrids or word reduplication. According to Muysken (2000, p.35), code mixing is divided into three main types- insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lexicalization (dialect).

1. Insertion
   Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language
2. Alternation
   Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance.
3. Congruent lexicalization
   Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

There are several forms of code mixing. They are, words, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplications.
(1) Word: when speaker mix the word from both language
(2) Phrase: when speakers use phrases exchanging one another
(3) Clause: when speaker uses clause to continue another clauses from another language
(4) Hybrid: when the speaker uses composed parts of words, it is a combination of word pieces, between Indonesian and English words.
(5) Idiom: when speaker uses group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words
(6) Word reduplication: the repetition of words. When a speaker repeats another language's word as a result of his first language culture.
     The above kinds and type of code mixing will be analyzed in the next section.

Research Method

To describe the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2007: 3) "Descriptive research is a type of research which does not use calculation or numerating. This method is implemented to reach the objectives of the study". It can be seen that the writer intends to observe the analysis process. This research only describes the words or sentences that contain code switching and code mixing.

The data of this research is a YouTube channel called *#nebengboy*, hosted by Boy William. The research is only done in one episode of *#nebengboy* which is episode of Anji. This data will be analyzed using content analysis which categorizing verbal data to classify, summarize and tabulate the data. First step is observing the conversation happen in the channel. Because the research focuses on code switching and code mixing, so the next step is categorizing the elements of language which consist of code switching and code mixing. A table is made to list the utterance consist of code switching and code mixing. After the list done, all the utterance classified into code switching and code mixing. This data analysis is used to draw conclusion and answer the research questions.

Findings And Discussion

The interaction in *#nebengboy* episode Anji is hosted by Boy William, speaks fluently in both Indonesian and English. The guest is Anji who mostly speaks Indonesian. In this episode, the host uses so many codes switching and code mixing compared to another

episodes. The reasons will be discussed later in the discussion. The following table shows some code switching and code mixing used in the episode.

Table 1: code switching and code mixing used in the episode.

NO	Utterance	Speaker	Code switching	Code mixing
1.	Bintang tamu gue ada Anji. *He is coming soon*.	Boy	Intersential	-
2	*What's up* Manji...	Boy	-	Insertion / phrase form
3	*Thank you for* akhirnya *jumping in my car bro*	Boy	-	Alternation
4	Sebenernya kita mau *drink* juga sama Boy	Anji	-	Insertion / word form
5	Gue pakai *all size* speaker	Boy	-	Insertion / phrase form
6	Yang penting *moulting* nya aja	Anji	-	Insertion / word form
7	Tapi kalau gue lebih *prefer* go pro	Boy	-	Insertion / word form
8	Gile ya, gue harusnya *celebrate*	Boy	-	Insertion/ word form
9	Gila ya akhirnya anji, *you are everywhere man*	Boy	Intrasential	-
10	Sebenernya sidak ini *breakthrough*-nya loe atau gimana	Boy	-	hybrids
11	Ini sebenernya kayak *quantum leap* nya gue gitu	Anji	-	hybrids
12.	*Are you the only musician* yang bisa melakukan itu?	Boy	Intrasential	-
13	*Not the only*, tapi mungkin gue yang paling konsisten	Anji	-	Alternation
14	Kalau lo mau tahu pendapat gue, *you are the only musician, man*	Boy	Intrasential	-
15	*It doesn t make sense* kalau gue bawain lagunya dan manjinya ada disini	Boy	Intrasential	-

16	*You are the figure* yang banyak orang anggap sebagai inspirasi	Boy	Intrasential	-
17	*Branding* itu jangan f*ake*	Anji	-	Insertion/ word form
18	*Leticia is the lucky child from your previous relationship*, dengan sheila marcia	Boy	Intrasential	-
19	You anggap Leticia *as your daughter, right?*	Boy	Tagging	-
20	Saya beradaptasi. *so i have to be a YouTuber*	Anji	Intersential	-
21	*By the way*, guwe respect semua agama	Boy	-	Alternation
22	Bagi orang tua membicarakan *sex education* tu tabu	Anji	-	Insertion / Phrase form

From the data we can see that Boy as the host mostly uses code mixing in his conversation, although he also uses code switching in some parts of the conversation. The type of code switching used by Boy and the guest (Anji) is 9 code mixing out of 22 utterances produced of code switching and code mixing. There are 2 intersentential code switching, 6 intrasentential code switching and 1 tagging.

The data of code mixing used by Boy and the guest in *#nebengboy* is 13 code mixing. There are many kinds of code mixing appear in this conversation. Insertion exists 7 times, with appear in word form, phrase form, clause form. While alteration appears 3 times. Another code mixing appear is hybrids, which appears 2 times.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that the reason Boy uses code switching and code mixing are:
(1) Talking about particular topic
    For some reason, there are some words that cannot have a similar sense when it is said in Indonesian language.
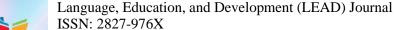
    Example from the data:
    Boy : Jadi gimana mneurut loe bro?
    *Anji : Bagi orang tua membicarakan **sex education** tu tabu*

    The sense of saying sex education into pembelajaran sex, feels not comfortable for some people. As the result, this phrase is still used in conversation instead of the Indonesian version.
(2) Quoting somebody else
    English has the honorific by using definiteness to express the thing that the locutor addresses to the interlocutor. This notion does not exist in Indonesian language, so to

refer to a definite person, people usually choose to still use English rather than Indonesian language**.**

Example from the data:
Boy : **You are the figure** *yang banyak orang anggap sebagai inspirasi*

In this utterance, Boy wants to refer Anji as the irreplaceable figure that people adore. Instead of saying *seorang figure*, Boy uses code switching by saying *You are the figure.*

(3) Being Emphatic about something
As usual, when someone who is talking in a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, the seeker either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. On the other hand, the speaker switch from his second language to his first language because feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language

Example form the data :
H : Leticia is the lucky child from your previous relationship*, dengan sheila marcia*

Boy, in this utterance, wants to express his empathy to the guest's daughter who is apart from him. Instead of using Indonesian language, Boy uses code switching to English to show the guest his intention softer.

(4) Interjection
Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector word or expressions, which are inserted into sentences to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker use them quite often, usually use more in speaking than in writing

Example from the data :
Boy : Kalau lo mau tahu pendapat gue, **you are the only musician, man!**

Boy uses the word man! As the exclamatory to express his feeling about how wonderful his guest is

Conclusion And Suggestion
From the data gathered above, it can be concluded that Boy William as the host of *#nebengboy* uses both code switching and code mixing in running his channel. In this episode when Boy invited Anji as the guest, both of them use code switching and code mixing along the conversation. Boy uses more code mixing than Anji, and also uses more code mixing than code switching. Boys who are fluent in both Indonesian and English usually switch and mix the language he uses even in casual daily conversation. There are some reasons why the host uses code switching and code mixing. He uses for talk about a particular topic. If the Indonesian language does not have any equal senses for a topic matter that he wants to talk about he can decide to use English terms. Another reason is that quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something and also as interjection. The host uses it properly in case of delivering messages to the guest. That data can be one of the considerations of people who live in a multilingual society to be successful in build up a meaningful communication. What nest researcher can do about it is to find out whether

there is a correlation between code switching and code mixing with honorific, because in *#nebengboy* whose guest is Indonesian President, the host does not use any of code switching and code mixing at all.

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