



Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Found in a Youtube Channel Called *Nessie Judge*

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ABSTRACT. *This study deals with code-switching and code-mixing found in Nessie Judge YouTube channel. Code switching is about the language that switched from their native language to the other language while they are in the conversation. Code mixing is about the language that mixes in variations because they had competence in the language. The objective of this thesis to find the types of code switching and code mixing used by Nessie Judge YouTube channel when she conveying the story using the English language and Indonesia language. In order to conduct the research, the writer used the qualitative research approach. The data is taken from language of the character in which it contains two languages. It is found that the types of Code-Switching used by Nessie Judge on her YouTube Channel are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag switching. From the data, the writer found 19 intra-sentential code-switching, 21 inter-sentential code-switching, and 6 tag-switching by replacing a single word or phrase. Second, it found that the types of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in the YouTube channel are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. From the data, the writer found 21 insertions, 17 alternations, and 12 congruent lexicalizations.*

Keyword : *Code-Switching, Code Mixing, Nessie Judge*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a matter of letting other people know what we think and a process to exchange information. As social beings must interact with other social humans and this interaction is called language. Language plays a very important role in human life. Without language, people will not understand other people's minds. Language is an instrument for human beings to express their ideas, feeling, and experience. Language is the only way for humans to express their thoughts, feelings, and desires through the use of deliberately created symbols.

For this analysis, the writer turns to sociolinguistics as a subject of study. Sociolinguistics is the study of the interactions between language and society, claims Bernard Spolsky (1998). They're interested in learning how language supports social meaning and serves social functions. Additionally, they are interested in understanding why speech changes depending on the social circumstances.

The majority of Indonesians are bilingual or multilingual. Bilingual and multilingual are terms used in sociolinguistics itself to describe this phenomenon. According to Wardhaugh (1986), a multilingual person can speak more than two languages, but a bilingual person can only speak two languages. The term "code switching and code mixing" refers to one of the sociolinguistics concepts.

Nowadays many people are improving their ability to communicate and even mix and Switch words using other languages when communicating with other people. As an example, we can see that many public figures in Indonesia speak two languages in conveying information. They mix and sometimes they switch the English language and the Indonesian language in communicating.

YouTube is one of the widely used social media platforms. YouTube is a free video platform where a wide variety of videos and events from around the world are shared. Additionally, we can create videos and upload them on YouTube. YouTube, which was founded in 2005, is one of the most well-known websites on the internet. In 2022, it is expected to have 3 billion visitors, the most since 2010. Teenagers and even adults enjoy watching videos on the YouTube channel right now.

So on youtube, there is a program from Nessie Judge on youtube and she calls her viewer Nerorist. So this channel discusses strange events that have occurred in the world and conspiracies about why these things can happen. In bringing the Nerrorist to youtube, Nessie Judge uses a mix of Indonesian into English or English into Indonesian Languages. So this study will explain why the author chose this title to be adopted as her thesis because nowadays so many people use bilingual or multilingual languages. For example : ”**Honestly** “ sejukurnya akhir akhir ini aku lagi cape banget”. That mixed language is called code-mixing.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Language is a kind of speech that carries the aim of making something clear to other people. Something that can be comprehended by listeners or by looking at the words used. Depending on one's needs, language can serve a variety of purposes, including self-expression, communication, and social adaption in a particular setting or circumstance. Humans must engage in social interaction as they are social beings. We require language as a tool of communication to engage in social interaction. Sociolinguistics is the name of the area of linguistics that explores the interaction between people and language. The majority of speakers often use several codes, and they must choose one if they want to communicate with someone else. People who speak many languages are said to be multilingual or bilingual. Wardaugh, 1986. The final outcome is that code mixing and code switching can only be performed by individuals who are bilingual or multilingual. This is because the capacity to converse in two or more languages are exclusive to such individuals.

Code Switching

According to Romaine (1992), code-switching is the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker during an utterance or discourse, when dealing with different participants, or in different situations. It means the code is switched when a variety of languages are being utilized for communication. According to the circumstances surrounding the address, the speaker may choose to speak in a particular language, accent, style, or dialect. The writer uses the theory of code-switching as stated by Romaine in Susanto (2008) there are three types of code-switching, they are intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching.

Intra-Sentential

Language change that takes place at the end of a sentence or the beginning of a clause is referred to as intra-sentential code-switching. It can occasionally involve blending inside word boundaries. Considering that code swapping within sentences, clauses, words, and phrases.

For example, a bilingual switch from English to Indonesian would say, "We as the parents always pray for all of you. Berharap all of you success". Hoffman (1991) provides additional evidence in support of this changeover within a sentence. When someone employs one language in a phrase and then abruptly shifts to another, it happens frequently.

Inter-Sentential

According to Musyken (2011), inter-sentential switching is code-switching that occurs between two isolated sentences or two connected clauses that are a part of the same utterance. Inter-sentential switching takes place for a number of reasons, including the need to address different audiences, a speaker's mood, an inability to use the right register, pragmatic considerations, and the desire to draw attention to a particular subject.

For example : "*Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. It's oldies but goodies, they said. Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin*". It demonstrates bilingual Indonesians switching between Indonesian and English. The statement that "inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another language which occurs between sentences or speech acts" is reinforced by Hoffman (1991) and is further evidence of this. When each phrase or sentence is in a distinct language, it might happen at the clause or sentence level.

Tag Switching

The act of "tag switching" entails adding a tag from one language to an otherwise wholly foreign speech. In a monolingual utterance, tags can be placed into the speech at a variety of points without violating grammatical conventions (Romaine in Susanto, 2008). A multilingual Indonesian shifts from English to Indonesian. For example; It's okay, no problem, *ya nggak?*

Code Mixing

Code-switching, according to Myers-Scotton (1993), is "the use of two or more languages in the same conversation." Code-mixing, also known as "an intra-sentential code," is the term Muysken (2000) uses to describe all instances in which lexical items and grammatical features from two different languages coexist in a single sentence. Based on intrasentential, contextual, and situational discussion, he also explains that. Language that has been expressively purposefully mixed to maintain or raise the social position of the speaker is known as "code-mixing."

According to Muysken (2000), type of code-mixing is divided into three types. That is insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization.

Insertion

Incorporating a piece of content, such as the lexical component or all the constituent pieces of one language, into the structure of another language is known as insertion (Muysken 2000). The process of lexical or foreign term insertion happens when the relationship between the languages is imbalanced. This concept is similar to borrowing, which is done by inserting a phrase from a foreign vocabulary into a specific language structure. Adjectives, nouns, verbs, and other words are among the added elements; the only difference is in their nature and quantity.

According to Muysken here's the example: "*Aku tuh sering merasa insecure kalo jalan bareng dia.*" In the example above there is the word "insecure" is a foreign lexical that was borrowed from the English language and then added to the Indonesian language structure to create a sentence with the right harmony.

Alternation

One of the three types of code-mixing, known as alternation, happens when a grammatical structure from one language is combined with a different language pattern. According to Muysken, alternation is a form of code-mixing that frequently messes with a

sentence's linguistic structure. The reason for this is that the substitution process trumps all other grammatical elements in a phrase.

For example: “*Maaf*, I don’t get it. What you *maksud?*” (Hairennisa, 2018) The grammatical structure of the sentence is altered in the example above due to the addition of English clauses, which dominate the entire sentence.

Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is a sort of code-mixing that takes place when two languages that share grammatical structures or linguistic patterns are combined in a single sentence. This phenomenon might be described as the impact of different dialects on language use.

Example: “*Gw konek pake cellp gw*” which means “I connected using my cell phone.” Claros & Isharyanti (Hutriani, 2019). This example uses an alternate switch from Indonesian to English within a single sentence. The two languages are randomly inserted to form a single statement. Additionally, the words “*konek*” and “*cellp*,” which stand for “handphone” and “connected,” respectively, are used. Here is an example of an English dialect that Indonesians frequently employ.

3. METHODS

Research Methods

In this research, the writer applied the qualitative method of the case study. The qualitative research method is a process that produces data in the form of descriptive words written or spoken by individuals and observed behavior, according to Bodgan and Taylor (in Maleong, 1989).

In this study, a qualitative approach is used to conduct the research. This indicates that the information gathered originates from written interviews, field notes, and personal papers rather than numbers. The objective of this qualitative study is to identify the different kinds of code-switching and code-mixing employed by Nessie Judge on her YouTube channel. The descriptive qualitative method is the primary methodology used in this study.

The Source of Data

In this case, the data was taken from Nessie Judge's Youtube channel as the source of the study. It will be analyzed based on the types of code-switching and code-mixing. The sample is between code-switching and code-mixing used by Nessie Judge's Youtube channel. An easy way to directly access YouTube Nessie Judge is by clicking this link <https://youtube.com/@NessieJudge>. Then a video from Nessie Judge will appear immediately.

4. FINDINGS

This section is to show the data findings by the method and procedure described in Chapter III. The researcher did the observation and got the complete data from all the research instruments. The data were taken from the utterances of code-mixing and code-switching used by Nessie Judge. Finding code switching and code mixing on youtube and grouping the code switching and code mixing can help the readers understand what will be provided by the researcher.

Code Switching

According to Romaine in Susanto (2008), the grammatical types of code-switching are divided into three types, they are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag switching.

Intra-sentential

The first type of code switching is intra-sentential. The writer found 1 data of code switching occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Aku gatau kenapa jadi perdebatan, I though it's logic karena itu benar.

Translate: I don't know why it's a debate, I thought it was logical because it's true.

From the data the utterances above are called inter-sentential code-switching because to express an idea by saying "I thought it's logic". The utterances have been switched from the Indonesian language to the English language in the middle of her Indonesian language.

Inter-sentential

The second type of code switching is inter-sentential. The writer found 1 data of code switching occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Yaampun, itu pasti sakit banget sih, but she's okay tho, she's strong woman.

Translate: Omg, that must really hurt, but she's okay tho, she's a strong woman.

Data analysis: The utterances above are called inter-sentential code-switching because to express an idea by saying "But she's okay tho, though she's a strong woman" The utterances have been switched from the Indonesian language to the English language.

Tag Switching

The last type of code switching is tag switching. The writer found 1 data of code switching occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Mungkin itu sudah melanggar peraturan, is it?

Translate: Maybe it violates the policy, is it?

Data analysis: The utterances have used one of the grammatical types. To ask by saying “Is it?” The word “is it” is a short expression at the end of the utterances.

Code Mixing

As stated by Muysken (2000), is divided code mixing into three types, they are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization.

Insertion

The first type of code mixing is insertion. The writer found 1 data of code mixing occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Ada juga yang mencoba fokus pada earpiece mereka ketika jalanan penuh orang.

Translate: Some try to focus on their earpiece when the streets are full of people.

Data analysis: The data showed that the utterance inserted English words. The factor that influences is to show that the character wanted to show that she had English competence by mixing English in Indonesian utterances. The English term “earpiece” is inserted into a word phrase.

Alternation

The second type of code mixing is alternation. The writer found 1 data of code mixing occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Because so far, inilah detailsnya.

Translate: Because so far, here are the details.

Data analysis: The grammatical structure of the sentences is altered in the example above due to the addition of English clauses, which dominate the entire sentences.

Congruent Lexicalization

The last type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization. The writer found 1 data of code mixing occurred on the Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Tapi emang dibanding tempat lain, banda aceh mendapatkan impact yang paling parah

Translate: But compared to other places, Banda Aceh has had the most severe impact

Data analysis: The term “impact” can replace the Indonesian terms well because both Indonesian and English share the same lexical field to build the sentences

5. CONCLUSION

This thesis attempts to find out and analyze the types of code-switching and code-mixing used by Nessie Judge on YouTube Channel. By collecting the data and observing their activity on YouTube.

From the study, it can be concluded that first, it is found that the types of code-switching that used by Nessie Judge on the YouTube Channel are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag switching. From the data, the writer found 19 intra-sentential code-switching, 21 inter-sentential code-switching, and 6 tag switching

Second, it found that the types of code mixing used by Nessie Judge on the YouTube channel are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. From the data, the writer found 21 insertions, 17 alternations, and 12 congruent lexicalizations.

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