

**TALK SHOW ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING**N. K. A. Sudianthi<sup>1</sup>, K.I.M. Putri<sup>2</sup>, N. P. Santi<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>SMKN 4 Denpasar<sup>2</sup>SDN 2 Kutuh<sup>3</sup>SMKN 4 Denpasar

e-mail: ayusudianthi@gmail.com, indah.mahaputri@yahoo.co.id, putusanti078@gmail.com

**Abstract**

This study discussed about code switching and code mixing used on W YouTube Channel. The purpose of the study is to analyze the type of code-switching and code mixing in two videos in W YouTube channel and to find out the reasons to do code-switching and code mixing on his talk show program. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative research. The subject of the study is 2 videos, video 1 is the talk show with C in #nebengboy# program and video 2 is the talk show with N in #drinkwithboy# program. The data was taken from the transcript of the conversation in the talk show. The most dominant type of code switching in video 1 is inter-sentential type, the second type was intra-sentential type and the third type was emblematic switching. In video 2, the most dominant type is intra-sentential type, the second type was inter-sentential type and the third type was emblematic switching. It is found in the code mixing analysis that in video 1, the most dominant type is alternation, the second type is insertion, the third type is congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, in video 2, the most dominant type is insertion, the second type is alternation, the third type is congruent lexicalization. In this study, the most dominant reason was talking about particular topic.

**Keywords:** Code Switching, code mixing, reasons, W.

**Introduction**

Human cannot live alone; they must have a social interaction with others. The interaction needs language as a tool to communicate, to share the ideas, the thought and the opinion. Nowadays, in globalization era, the use of English becomes common thing. Sometimes, they mix up English and Indonesia language or switch them directly. According to Hassan et al (2013) in his present research that the reasons of people to use code mixing in their utterances are bilingualism, prestige, situation and borrowing. Bilingual people often do code mixing in their utterances because they feel more comfortable to use more than one language. Sometimes, they also use borrowing by taking words in other language to emphasize their opinion. This situation will raise their prestige because it can show that they are able to speak more than one language. Situation also affects the use of the

language. If the listener is also a bilingual, it will make them easier to mix the languages.

According to research that was conducted by Anggreni (2017), there are four factors that cause code choice. They are participant factor, setting and social context, topic factor and function factor.

However, based on Sariputri (2017) in her recent research, there are two social factors that influence people to switch the languages, the first one is the internal psycholinguistics, it is the factor that comes from themselves. The second factor is the external social factor which comes beyond themselves such as based on the participant, topic, setting and condition.

Code Switching and code mixing can occur in every situation. Purnamasari et al (2016) conducted research in school at SMA Bali Mandara Singaraja. Dewi and Ekalaya (2015) analysed code switching and code

mixing in a talk show namely Indonesia Lawyers Club. Kayam (2015) analysed code switching and code mixing in a novel. It proves that code mixing and code switching can occur in every situation.

There are some types of code mixing and code switching. Based on Dewi & Ekalaya (2015) that three types of Code switching according to Hoffman theory (1991:112), are Inter-sentential switching (between the sentences), Intra-sentential switching (within the sentence) and emblematic switching (switching in the tag or interjection). In line with Dewi and Ekalaya, Fathina (2018), in her present study also found three types of code switching according to Hoffman theory. Therefore, in the present study, Hoffman's theory is used to analyze the code switching and code mixing of the object of the study.

There are some types of code mixing. Muysken (2000) classifies code-mixing into three types: (1) insertion, (2) alternation and (3) congruent Lexicalization. Insertion means the insertion of a word or phrase or clause within a sentence. Many researchers used the Muysken framework to classify code mixing type. Yuliana et al (2015) made a research about code mixing occurrence of Indonesian celebrities. Moreover, Safitri et al (2017) also use Muysken framework in her research. Hence, this present study also used Muysken framework to classify the type of code mixing occurrence.

There are some reasons to do code switching and code mixing in the conversation. Hoffman (1991) defines that people do code switching and code switching because of certain reasons or motives. Such as (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) express solidarity, (4) interjection, (5) repetition to clarify the statement. (6) intention to clarify the speech content, (7) expressing the group identity. Many researchers use Hoffman reason to identify the reasons of doing code switching and code mixing. Safitri (2008) found that the composers of Indonesian pop song do code switching because they talk about particular such as love, unity, party and also, they want to announce that their group identity as Indonesian Pop

song composers are able to speak two languages.

According to the explanation above, the present study focused on the analysis of code switching and code mixing done by selected Indonesian celebrity. The analysis was measured the types of code switching and code mixing that dominant use by the celebrity, and the reason why the speaker uses them in daily conversation. The Indonesian celebrity used as subject of the study is W.

W is a young talented actor, singer and presenter. He has a YouTube channel, namely W. His channel has almost 2 millions of subscribers. He is smart and inspires many young people. In his channel, he often made a talk with some guest stars, such as N, C, Mr. J, etc. W is a bilingual. He can speak two languages, Indonesia-English fluently. He was born in Indonesia, then he lived in America. He often mixes and switches the language when he had a talk with his guest star. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyse the use of code mixing and code switching in W talk in his YouTube Channel. In this research, the writers focused on two episodes of the talk show in W YouTube Channel. The first is the talk with C in #nebengwithboy program. The second is the talk with N in #drinkwithboy program.

Most of the previous study discussed about the code mixing and code switching in the novel and real life, but this study discusses a talk show in form video posted in YouTube. The objective of the study is to analyse the type of code mixing and code switching that is used in W YouTube channel and his reason to do code mixing and code switching. The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing used by W with his guest in his YouTube Channel become interesting to be studied because from 58 videos in his channel, 56 videos use code mixing and code switching.

## Methodology

The methodology which was used in this research is descriptions or qualitative approach. This method will analyse the content of the talk show between W with two celebrities: C and N in some different episodes. For the sake of confidentiality, the respondents' names

were not revealed, nicknames were used instead. Qualitative approach involves analysis of data such as words, phrases, sentences which can be collected from interviews, transcript, pictures, video, recording, notes, and document.

The object of this study is W's and both celebrities' utterance that indicated code mixing and code switching between English and Indonesia or Bahasa Indonesia to English. The data of the research is downloaded on YouTube. There were 2 kinds of talk show, (1) "Talk show with C in #nebengwithboy program" which taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ov3I8-ODSI4> and the total duration is nineteen minutes and nineteen seconds. (2) "Talk show with Nikita Mirzani in #drinkwithboy program" which taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHTHE6L5Sgc> and total duration is twenty minutes and twenty-four seconds.

The data was collected by using non-participant observation method, however, it used documentary technique which is explained as follows: (1) Search the data on YouTube for "Talk show with C in #nebengwithboy program" and "Talk show with N in #drinkwithboy program" (2) Download the videos (3) Watch and listen the conversation in detail then transcribe it into a script (4) Analyzing the script, especially the utterances contains code-switching and code-mixing (5) Classifying the type of code-switching and code-mixing of each utterance. Henceforth, a conclusion is made after the entire utterances are already analyzed.

### Findings and Discussion

After getting the full transcript of the conversation between W and his guests, the researchers analyzed the occurrence of code switching and code mixing. After analyzing the data in first video in the talk show with C in #nebengwithboy program, there are 209 code switching utterances and 224 code mixing utterances. In the second video, in the talk show program with N in #drinkwithboy#, there are 115 code-switching utterances and there are 129 code mixing utterances.

The next process of analyzing the data is classify the data into the type of the

code switching and also the type of code mixing and the reason to do code switching and code mixing in conversation to answer the research questions. The finding of research question will be discussed as follows:

#### 1. Type of Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991:112), there are three types of Code switching. They are Inter-sentential switching (between the sentences), and Intra-sentential switching (within the sentence) and emblematic switching (switching in the tag or interjection). The finding of the study can be seen in table 1.

From table 1, it can be seen that W and C switch the language in three types of code switching. In intra-sentential code-switching, the occurrence is 38%, the use of inter-sentential code-switching is 51% and the emblematic switching is 11%. The most frequent type of code-switching used by the speakers in video 1 was inter-sentential code-switching. The second was intra-sentential code-switching and the last was emblematic switching.

From the same table, it can be seen that W and C switch the language in three types of code switching. In intra-sentential code-switching, the occurrence is 65%, the use of inter-sentential code-switching is 24% and the emblematic switching is 11%. The most frequent type of code-switching used by the speakers in video 1 was intra-sentential code-switching. The second was inter-sentential code-switching and the last was emblematic switching.

**Table 1**  
**The Occurrences of Each Type of Code Switching**

| Types of Code switching | Occurrences |             |            |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                         | Video 1     |             | Video 2    |             |
|                         | Utt.        | (%)         | Utt.       | (%)         |
| Intra sentential        | 80          | 38%         | 75         | 65%         |
| Inter sentential        | 106         | 51%         | 28         | 24%         |
| Emblematic switching    | 23          | 11%         | 12         | 11%         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>209</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>100%</b> |

The examples of intra sentential code switching can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follows:

Data 28:

*Kalau kita kan cuma bisa ngeliat through sosial media like on man, the juristic claim of C, is rather than our eyes gitu ya. **what it is been like for you?***

Data 39:

*Aku tu pingin banget ya jadi karakter yang kompleks gitu lo yang kayak **double personality** atau yang tau gak sih, kayak **bener-bener** punya 14 kepribadian yang kayak dia **psycho** trus **personality disorder**.*

The examples of intra sentential code switching can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 2:

*artis siapa yang **fake?***

Data 25:

*Nik... lu tuh karier nya yah, kalo gue liat yaa bisa disamain sama **let say...** Kim Kardashian.*

In the examples above, the speakers switched their languages from Indonesian into English only by changing a word or phrase within a sentence. The word “me” and “psycho” in video 1 and the word “fake” in video 2 is a word while “double personality” and “personality disorder” in video 1 and the word “let say” in video 2 is a phrase. It is appropriate with the definition of intra- sentential type of code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) that intra sentential code switching is occurred in the word or phrase within the sentence. This type of code switching may appear in the

beginning, in the middle, and at the end of a sentence.

The examples of inter sentential code switching can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follow:

Data 29:

***I’m really happy**, maksudnya kayak aku bisa **bener-bener berkarya** gitu ya, maksudnya bisa tetep main film trus kaya **bener-bener** peranin karakter yang benar-benar aku suka gitu lo... kaya dari Diana, mbak Merry Riana, trus pas di Rudy Habibie juga jadi Ilona, dari **bener-bener** dari berbagai karakter itu justru aku senang banget karena nggak cuma bisa belajar acting, tapi juga bisa belajar jadi atlit lahh.. maksudnya dari berbagai karakter itu aku bisa... **I can learn become somebody else** gitu loh..*

Data 61:

***My mom is a breast cancer survival**. So... jadi **bener-bener** aku bersyukur banget, **My mom** bisa go through it dan she so warrior yaa ini anugrah Tuhan, ya*

The examples of intra sentential code switching can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 103:

*Trus gimana reaksi elo kalo ada orang yang minta foto? **what do you say?***

Data 107:

*Gua suka baca berita ya, sorry banget, gue baca berita kaya “N neglect anaknya” gitu, **what is going on?***

In the examples above, the speakers used inter-sentential code-switching because the speakers switched one language into another language between the sentences. The bold type sentences are inter-sentential code switching. Every sentence or clause has different language. It is appropriate with the definition of inter-sentential type of code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) that inter sentential code switching is the switch of the languages which occur between the sentences.

The examples of emblematic sentential code switching can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follow:

Data 9:

**Oh my God...** *sampe sekarang.*

Data 58:

**By the way,** my mom is good, dia healthy, do you believe in miracle?

The examples of emblematic sentential code switching can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 23:

**Cheers Nik...**

Data 151:

**you tell me** *dong, gue belum nikah. Right??*

Based on the example above, the speakers use emblematic switching because they attach a tag from one language into another language in the utterance. The words “cheers” is the short expression that used by the speaker to give the clear command. The speaker says “by the way” to move to another topic. The speaker also uses interjection at the end of the utterance to show up her strong intention. It is appropriate with the definition of emblematic code switching according to Hoffman (1991) that emblematic switching is the languages switch that occur by inserting interjection or a tag in the sentence.

**2. Type of Code Mixing**

Muysken (2000) classifies code-mixing into three types: (1) insertion, (2) alternation and (3) Congruent Lexicalization. The finding of code mixing occurrence can be seen as below:

**Table 2**  
**The Occurrences of Each Type of Code Mixing**  
**in Video 1 and Video 2**

| Types of Code switching  | Occurrences |      |         |      |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|---------|------|
|                          | Video 1     |      | Video 2 |      |
|                          | Utt.        | (%)  | Utt.    | (%)  |
| Insertion                | 83          | 37%  | 70      | 54%  |
| Alternation              | 135         | 60%  | 40      | 31%  |
| Congruent lexicalization | 6           | 3%   | 19      | 15%  |
| Total                    | 224         | 100% | 129     | 100% |

From table 2 exactly on Video 1, it can be seen that W and C mix the language in three types of code mixing by Muysken. The occurrence for inserting type is 37%, the use of alternation type is 60% and the congruent lexicalization is 3%. The most frequent type of code mixing used by the speakers in video 1 was alternation type. The second was inserting type and the last was congruent lexicalization type.

From Video 2, it can be seen that W and C mix the language in three types of code mixing by Muysken. The occurrence for inserting type is 54%, the use of alternation type is 31% and the congruent lexicalization is 15%. The most frequent type of code mixing used by the speakers in video 1 was inserting type. The second was alternation type and the last was congruent lexicalization type.

The examples of insertion type of code mixing can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follow:

Data 16:

*C dulu kamu **followernya** masih di instagram 15 ribu, and now you are what?*

Data 64:

***my family** ku selalu bilang ke aku harus seperti padi, mau setinggi apapun tapi merunduk. Jadi kita udah **level** apa, mau kita terkenal, mau kita terhormat atau apapun kita harus selalu melihat kebawah.*

The examples of insertion type of code mixing can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 28:

*artis itu suka ditanya “mana film nya? Mana lagu-lagunya yang **booming**? Mana karya-karya yang bisa dinikmati?”*

Data 30:

*Gua bukan bilang elu gak ada karya, lu punya karya, lu punya film lu punya banyak banget karya di dunia **entertainment**.*

In the examples above, the speakers used insertion type of code mixing because the speakers switched one word or phrase into other languages. It is in line with Muysken (2000) who stated the theory that insertion is a word or phrase in different language which is inserted in a sentence.

The examples of alternation of code mixing can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follow:

Data 51:

*Gak mungkin... gak mungkin. **My mom is healthy and it's not happen, this is not real, this is not happening,** cuman my mom juga sudah kebeberapa dokter, beberapa hospital, ternyata ya memang it's cancer.*

Data 61:

***My mom is a breast cancer survival.** So... jadi bener-bener aku bersyukur banget, My mom bisa go through it dan she is so warrior yaa ini anugrah Tuhan,*

The examples of alternation type of code mixing can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 51:

*Ini yang... **I like about you.***

Data 147:

*lu sekarang udah married. **Are you happy?***

The bold sentences above are the alternation type of code mixing by Muysken (2000). Alternation code mixing occurs when structure of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. It occurs between the sentences.

The examples of congruent lexicalization of code mixing can be seen in video 1 #nebengboy# as follow

Data 42:

***Of course, like everybody has problem in our life right, but one thing is that, I feel** setelah masuk di industri ini gitu ya, industry **film** atau apa, kaya **we don't have any privacy anymore.** Kamu pasti juga sih... pasti.*

Data 77:

*By the way untuk nonton konsernya bisa beli **tiketnya** di [www.motikdong.com](http://www.motikdong.com)*

The examples of congruent lexicalization of code mixing can be seen in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 8:

*maksudnya, gue pake jasa lo buat di **video** klip gue...*

**Table 3**  
**Reasons of using code switching and code mixing**

| The Reasons                         | The Percentage of Occurrences |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | Video 1                       | Video 2     | The average |
| Talking about Particular topic      | 37%                           | 49%         | 43%         |
| Quoting somebody                    | 4%                            | 0%          | 2%          |
| Express solidarity                  | 4%                            | 3%          | 4%          |
| Interjection                        | 18%                           | 9%          | 13%         |
| Repetition to clarify the statement | 11%                           | 13%         | 12%         |
| Intention to clarify the speech     | 20%                           | 16%         | 18%         |
| Expressing group identity           | 6%                            | 10%         | 8%          |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>100%</b>                   | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Data 21:

*gua karna panas-panas gini, mending **cocktail** aja kali yaa.*

The bold type words in the sentences above are the examples of congruent lexicalization. The word “video” and “cocktail” has the same dialect between two Indonesia and English. It is appropriate with the definition of congruent lexicalization which the structure can be lexically filled with the elements from their languages. Congruent lexicalization most often presents mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

### 3. The Reason of Making Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code switching and code mixing can occur by some reasons. This study focuses on code switching reason and code mixing by Hoffman (1991). They are seven reasons that are explained by Hoffman. They are (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) express solidarity, (4) interjection, (5) repetition to clarify the statement. (6) Intention to clarify the speech content, (7) expressing the group identity. The amount of utterances in the data in video 1 is 113 utterances, meanwhile there are 93 utterances in video 2.

From the data which is displayed in table 3, the researchers found the reasons of W use code switching and code mixing in his talk show. In video 1 #nebengboy# there are seven reasons of using code switching and code mixing according to Hoffman (1991). The most frequently reason is because they are talking about particular object, it has 37% in percentage. In video 2 #drinkwithboy# there are six reasons of using code switching and code mixing in his talk show. The most frequently reason is taking about particular object. It is similar with the result in video 1. However, quoting somebody reason is not appear in the talk show. The explanation is below:

#### 1. Talking About a Particular Topic

A bilingual person like W is often easier to switch from one language or code into another language, like Indonesian to English or English to Indonesian. Talking about a particular topic means there is a special topic in the utterance that is discussed by the speakers and Boy feels free or more convenient to use another language in discussing particular topic like his job in entertainment industry. On the other case, this reason usually occurs when the speakers discuss about technology, computer, social media and entertainment. In this study, talking about a particular topic is the most frequently reason which is used by W and his guests.

Video 1 #nebengboy# has 42 utterances out of 113 utterances or 56% of all the utterances. In video 2 #drinkwithboy# has 46 utterances out of 93 utterances or 49% of all utterances.

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 61

**My mom is a breast cancer survival.** So... *jadi bener-bener aku bersyukur banget, My mombisago through itdan she is so warrior yaa ini anugrah Tuhan, ya*

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# is as follow:

Data 30

Gua bukan bilang elu gak ada karya, lu punya karya, lu punya film lu punya banyak banget karya di dunia **entertainment.**

These utterances belong to talk about particular topic, Chelsea talked about her mother in video 1 and Nikita talk about her carrier in video 2. It was clear that the speakers states about the specific topic. The user also used the words "my mom" in video 1 and "entertainment" in English in video 2 rather than *ibu saya* and *hiburan* in Indonesian because the speakers feel free and more comfortable to express particular topic in English.

## 2. Quoting Somebody Else.

When people want to share something or have a discussion, they often switch their languages by quoting someone statement. It does not mean that the quotation must be same exactly with the original one. Hoffman (1991) stated that sometimes, people like to quote a famous expression of famous people. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give impressions or emphasize the words. This reason usually occurs in social media when the speakers make status in Facebook or caption in Instagram. They switch code to quote a famous expression, proverb from the well-known figures.

In this study, quoting somebody else quotation only appears in video 1 and it occurs 4 times or only 4% out of all utterances. On the other hand, there is no reason to quote somebody else quotation.

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 89

*Dia ngomong kayak gitu, some people when they got cancer, they complain to God and they ask to God, why me? And for me I thank him. Thank you for giving me a cancer that is a gift.*

In data above, Boy quoted Alibana words. He quotes the statement because he wants to emphasize the previous sentence. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give the impression, which may or may not be accurate.

## 3. Express Solidarity

Express solidarity means being emphatic about something. W uses another language to express solidarity or being emphatic because they feel free and often uses the words or phrases. As the result which has shown in table 5 and table 6, in video 1 there are 5 utterances or 4% of all the utterances. In video 2 #drinkwithboy# has 3 utterances or 4% of all utterances.

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 3:

**And first I just wanna congratulate you on your all your success, gila.**

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 145

**Congratulation buat pernikahannya.**

In those utterances above, Boy switched the language from Indonesian into English. The word "congratulation" is used to give compliment to his guests. Boy uses English rather than in Indonesia because he feels more convenient and familiar to express in English rather than saying in Indonesia.

## 3. Interjection

Interjection means inserting sentence filler or sentence connector that is frequently used by the people naturally, like by the way, bravo, anyway, many more. Interjection is word or expression, which are inserted into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection does not have grammatical value. It is more often found in oral language than written language. This reason



can occur because of people's habit to express their feelings. Mostly, it occurs in spoken language. In this study, in video 1, there are 20 utterances or 18% of all utterances and in video 2; there are 8 utterances or 9% in percentage.

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 9

**Oh my God... sampe sekarang.**

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# is as follow:

Data 1

**cheers Nik...**

From the data above, Boy chooses to insert the sentence "oh my God" as a sentence to gain attention of his guest. The use of word "cheers" in video 2 to gain surprise for welcoming his guest in his talk show.

#### 4. Repetition

Repetition means the user wants to clarify his statement by repeating the statement in other language. Repetition serves to repeat a message from one code to another code. The purpose is to make it more understandable by the viewers. Repetition reason often occurs in spoken language. For instance, when parents warn their children not to buy candy in the shop, they usually say "no, tidak boleh." It is used to stress the words that the children are not allowed to buy that candy. This reason also occurs at school when the English teacher explains in English and then translates it in Indonesian. In this study, the researchers find in video 1, there are 12 utterances or 11% in percentage. Meanwhile, in video 2, there are 12 utterances or 13% out of all utterances.

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 68

**That's why... jadi emang** we have to raise awareness to the younger generation

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# as follow:

Data 29

**what makes you sad? Apa yang buat elo sedih sebenarnya,** yang orang gak tau?

In data above, the speakers repeats their utterances in other language to emphasize the meaning of their statements.

#### 5. Intention of Clarify the Speech Content for Interlocutor

Intention of clarifying the speech content means the speaker wants to clarify or explain the meaning of her utterance. The purpose is to make the content run smoothly and can be understood easily by the reader and does not make other perception from the statement. This reason often occurs in spoken language such as in delivering speech, in a talk show, in debate to make the listeners more understand and in line with the speaker's perception. In this study, the researchers find in video 1, there are 23 utterances or 20% in percentage. Meanwhile, in video 2, there are 15 utterances or 16% out of all utterances

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 29

**I'm really happy,** maksudnya kayak aku bisa bener-bener berkarya gitu ya, maksudnya bisa tetep main film trus kaya bener-bener peranin karakter yang benar-benar aku suka gitu lo... kaya dari Diana, mbak Merry Riana, trus pas di Rudy Habibie juga jadi Ilona, dari bener-bener dari berbagai karakter itu justru aku senang banget karena nggak cuma bisa belajar acting, tapi juga bisa belajar jadi atlit lahh.. maksudnya dari berbagai karakter itu aku bisa... **I can learn become somebody else** gitu loh...

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# is as follow:

Data 36:

**Gue ngerasa kaya "ahh... ini gue banget nih" yang gak harus stay di kantor, gak harus nunggu boss, gak dimarah-marahin gitu kan.**

From the data above, the speaker chooses to explain their statements in Indonesia to make the viewer understood well about the topic or the statement.

#### 6. Expressing Group Identity

People also switch their language or code to express their group identity. The way of communication and the words or phrases used different from the other groups. It can say that only that group can understand the words or phrase. This reason can occur in every situation. When two people talk about

particular topic, they usually show their group identity. For instance, the group of entertainers often use the term in entertainment industry like *shooting, script, action*, so on. In this study, in video 1, there are 7 utterances or 6% in percentage. Meanwhile in video 2, there are 9 utterances or 10% in percentage

The example of the utterance in video 1 #nebengboy# is as follow:

Data 42

***Of course, like everybody has problem in our life right, but one thing is that, I feel setelah masuk di industri ini gitu ya, industry film atau apa, kaya we don't have any privacy anymore. Kamu pasti juga sih... pasti.***

The example of the utterance in video 2 #drinkwithboy# is as follow:

Data 20

***Lo mau minum apa? Whisky? Sour?***

In the data above, the speaker talks about film industry. Only entertainers can understand about this topic. The data in video 2 shows that the speaker talks about alcohol beverages. Only people who know about the name of the beverage can understand the meaning.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis above, it was clearly showed that the object which is W did code mixing and code switching very often. There are many reasons why someone does code-mixing and code-switching while speaking. Beside the ability of one in using the language, environment may cause someone used to do code mixing and code switching. The subject of the study is 2 videos created by W on his YouTube channel. The data was taken from the transcript of the conversation in the talk show. The data was done using qualitative approach which focusing on the analysis of word, phrase, clause spoken by him and the guests. In addition, the data was analyzed by the occurrences of each type in code-mixing and code-switching and also the reason of doing code-mixing and code-switching in the same time. Therefore, the summary of analysis showed that reason of 'talking about particular topic' is dominant with 37% in video 1 and 49% in video 2, continued by 'intention to

clarify the speech' where video 1 has 20% higher than video 2 which is only 16%.

## REFERENCES

- Anggraeni, N. (2015). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia 2015 (A Study of Sociolinguistics) (Doctoral dissertation, Diponegoro University). Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/7fd1/babb48aaeb50911e385eedd7df8d8d8d6df1.pdf> accessed on 24 November 2019
- Bullock, B. E., & Toribio, A. J. E. (2009). *The Cambridge handbook of linguistic code-switching*. Cambridge University Press.
- Cantone, K. F. (2007). *Code-switching in bilingual children* (Vol. 296). Dordrecht: Springer.
- Dewi, C., & Ekalaya, Y. (2016). An Analysis of Outer Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia Lawyers Club. *Literary criticism*, 2(1), 49-63. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.unived.ac.id/index.php/jlc/article/view/218> accessed on 20 November 2019
- Eunhee, K. (2006). Reason and Motivations for Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. *Issues in EFL*, 4(1).
- Hassan, et al. 2013. Code Switching and Code Mixing on Lawyers Club's Talk Show: a Live Show on TVOne (Vol. 6). Singapore Multi Synchronic Publisher
- Hoffman, C. (1991) *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman.1991.
- Holmes, J. (2008). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (3rd)*, Pearson: Longman.
- Brutt-Griffler, J. (2002). *World English: A study of its development* (Vol. 34). Multilingual Matters.
- Mahootian, S. (2005). Linguistic change and social meaning: Codeswitching in the media. *International Journal of Bilingualism*, 9(3-4), 361-375.
- Manihuruk, L.M.E. (2016). *An Analysis of Code Switching on their Facebook accounts Status*. The Episteme Journal of Linguistics and Literature Volume 2, number 2.
- Muysken, P. 1995. *Language and Identity in the Assyrian diaspora*. In L. Milroy, & P. Muysken, *One Speaker, Two Languages: Cross disciplinary Perspective on Code Switching*. New York: CambridgeUniversity

- Press, page 177-197
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Purnamasari, N. M., Putra, I. N. A. J., & Suwastini, N. K. A. (2018). A Descriptive Study on the Use of Code Mixing by the English Teacher at SMAN Bali Mandara in the Academic Year 2014/2015. *Lingua Scientia*, 23(2), 1-8. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JJBI/article/download/16070/13056> accessed on 26 November 2019
- Safitri, L., Harida, E. S., & Hamka, H. (2017). THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING ON STUDENTS' FACEBOOK: A STUDY ON FACEBOOK STATUS AND COMMENTS OF THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS TBI IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN. *English Language Teaching and Research*, 1(1).
- Trisna, S. N. P. (2017). ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING BY EFL STUDENT AT ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION. *Lingua Scientia*, 24(1), 37-44.
- Stockwell, P. (2002). *Sociolinguistics: A resource book for students*. Psychology Press..
- Andi, S. T., & Dewi, F. (2018). AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN FACEBOOK: A DISCOURSE APPROACH. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 5(1). Retrieved from <https://ejournal.iainpalopo.ac.id/index.php/ideas/article/view/156> accessed on November 24, 2019.
- Ronald, W. (1986). An introduction to sociolinguistics.
- Wijaya, D., Suarnajaya, I. W., & Marjohan, A. (2015). An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Lecturer of English Education Department at Ganesha University of Education. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris undiksha*, 1(1).
- Yuliana, N., Luziana, A. R., & Sarwendah, P. (2015). Code-mixing and code-switching of Indonesian celebrities: A comparative study. *Lingua Cultura*, 9(1), 47-54.
- Yumoto, K. (1995). Bilingualism, Code-switching, Language Mixing, Transfer and Borrowing: Clarifying Terminologies in the Literature. *BULLETIN OF COLLEGE OF FOREIGN STUDIES, YOKOHAMA: A combined*, 17, 49-60.