

# A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ON “TIDUR DIJALANAN HINGGA JADI KENEK ANGKOT-AKU GAK BERTERIMA KASIH CINTA LAURA X DENNY SUMARGO”

Yolanda Nadiandiru Susilo<sup>1</sup>; Galant Nanta Adhitya<sup>2</sup>; Apriliana Hapsari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>1</sup>[19340015@respati.ac.id](mailto:19340015@respati.ac.id); <sup>2</sup>[galant.nanta@respati.ac.id](mailto:galant.nanta@respati.ac.id); <sup>3</sup>[apriliana\\_hapsari@respati.ac.id](mailto:apriliana_hapsari@respati.ac.id)

## Abstract

This research aims to analyze the types of code-switching and code-mixing used by Cinta Laura and Denny Sumargo in the PUELLA ID Podcast entitled “Tidur Dijalan Hingga Jadi Kenek Angkot-Aku Gak Berterima Kasih Cinta Laura X Denny Sumargo.” Many utterances are found that use code-switching and code-mixing. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to reveal the types of code-switching and code-mixing that are used by Cinta Laura and Denny Sumargo in the Puella ID podcast. The researcher uses Hoffman's theory to analyze the types of code-switching and code-mixing. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze 120 dialogues in the conversation between Laura and Sumargo conversation. The results of the study found that between code-switching and code-mixing, 62 data in code-switching and 48 data in code-mixing, categorized into intra-sentential code-mixing 38 data, inter sentential code-switching 31 data, and intra-sentential code-switching 27 data. It means intra-sentential code-mixing is mostly used because inserting only a word or phrase in a sentence is easier.

**Keywords:** *code-mixing, code-switching, podcast, YouTube*

## INTRODUCTION

Multilingualism refers to a speaker who masters more than two languages, maybe three, four, or five languages at once. Multilingualism provides opportunities for code switching and code mixing in language use. Code-switching is when a speaker alternates between two or more languages (or dialects or varieties of language) in one conversation. Hymes (1971, p.30) defines “code-switching as a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles”. Code-mixing is the mixing of one language into another by speakers in communication. Code-switching and code-mixing have developed in Indonesia, especially among teenagers and adults. Both teenagers and adults switch and mix Indonesian and English in conversations. Holmes (1982, p.32) explained that code-mixing uses two languages in a speech. However, the phenomenon is not only used specifically in conversation. It is then widely used because of social media.

One of the social media is podcasts on the YouTube platform. Podcasts refer to audio recordings that can be listened to via the Internet. Podcasts can be listened to at any time through various electronic media. Some actresses and actors use code-switching and code-mixing in their utterances in podcasts. In a video entitled “Tidur Dijalan Hingga Jadi Kenek Angkot-Aku Gak Berterima Kasih Cinta Laura X Denny Sumargo”, Kiehl and Sumargo switched and mixing of Bahasa Indonesia and English.

Code-switching and code-mixing are easy to find in life. Excessive use of code-switching and code-mixing will gradually erode the local language. As a result, Bahasa Indonesia will fade. This phenomenon gives rise to many borrowed languages that are often encountered. For example, the word ‘gadget,’ an English word, is absorbed into ‘g’ in Bahasa Indonesia, meaning electronic tools with a special function.

Furthermore, the type of code-switching and code-mixing used by Kiehl and Sumargo is interesting to analyze because several snippets from this podcast have been re-uploaded to other platforms, such as TikTok and Instagram reels so that many viewers can see and hear code-switching and code-mixing used by speakers in communicating. This study aims to enable readers to use code-switching and code-mixing in the right conditions and with the right interlocutors. Therefore, readers can use the right code-switching and code-mixing so that the use of English as an absorption language does not fade from the original language, namely Bahasa Indonesia.

## METHODOLOGY

This research will apply qualitative methods. In this research, the researcher will explain the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing that are practiced on the YouTube channel PUELLA ID. In this study, the researchers get the data from words, phrases, clauses, and sentences uttered by Kiehl and Sumargo. The data source is the Puella ID YouTube channel entitled "Tidur Dijalanan Hingga Jadi Kenek Angkot-Aku Gak Berterima Kasih Cinta Laura X Denny Sumargo.". The researcher is the first instrument in this research because they become everything for the entire research process. The secondary instrument uses the datasheet. The data of this research are collected by using a few steps. They are watching the video, transcribing utterances into text using <https://anthiago.com>, re-correcting text, finding and checking code switching and code mixing in the video, and putting them in the data sheets. Then, the researcher classified, analyzed, explaining the data into types of code switching and code mixing based on Hoffman's theory, and the last is growing conclusions based on data analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing used by Kiehl and Sunargo

In the findings, the researcher tabulates the data collection into two parts, there a type of code-switching and a type of code mixing described below.

Table 1. The Table of Type of Code Switching

Type Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Intra Sentential Code Switching	27	43.5%
Inter Sentential Code Switching	31	50%
Tag Switching	4	6.5%
Total	62	100%

In Table 4.1, it can be concluded that the highest type is inter-sentential code-switching with 31 data (50%). The next is intra-sentential code-switching with 27 data (43.5%); the last is tag-switching with 4 data (6.5%).

Table 2. The Table of Type of Code Mixing

Type Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Intra Sentential Code Mixing	37	77%
Intra Lexical Code Switching	7	14.6%
Involving a Change of Pronunciation	4	8.3%
Total	48	100%

Table 4.2 shows that intra sentential code mixing has a higher frequency than inter sentential code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. Intra sentential code mixing is the highest type with 37 data (77%), the next is intra-lexical code mixing with 7 data (14.6%). And the last is involving a change of pronunciation with 4 data (8.3%).

The highest is switching with 62 data in code-switching and 48 data in code-mixing. In a categorize the highest type is intra sentential code mixing with 38 data, followed by inter sentential code switching with 31 data, and intra sentential code switching with 27 data.

In this analysis, the researcher gives what types of code-switching in "Tidur Dijalanan Hingga Jadi Kenek Angkot-Aku Gak Berterima Kasih Cinta Laura X Denny Sumargo" PUELLA ID Podcast by using Hoffman's theory.

The first type of code switching found in the podcast is Intra Sentential Code Switching. It occurs in a sentence consisting of clauses in two different languages. An example is "I'm good, kok keren banget sih hari ini gayanya". Kiehl utters a clause in English "I'm good" and then switches into Indonesian "kok keren banget sih hari ini gayanya". Therefore, this intra-sentential code-switching is because she switches two languages between two clauses.

The second type of code switching is Inter Sentential Code Switching. Inter-sentential code-switching is code-switching that happens between sentence boundaries. In this case, an entire sentence is in one language, but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent sentence, for example, "And what beautiful about that guy? Denny baru menunjukkan kita bahwa pada akhirnya kita membangun realita kita sendiri.". In this example, Kiehl switches two languages in a different sentence. In the first sentence Sumargo says English sentence "And whats beautiful about that guys?" and she switches her sentence to Indonesian "Denny baru menunjukkan kita bahwa pada akhirnya kita membangun realita kita sendiri.". Kiehl switches from one sentence to another in Indonesian into English; the example above is an intersentential code-mixing category.

The last type of code-switching is tag-switching. It is code-switching with sentence tags that precede or follow a sentence, for example, "Berikan lawn bicaramu pujan dari dalam hati. Wow, so deep ya". In this example, Kiehl gives the tag "Wow" in her sentence. The word tag switching is included in the type of sentence filler or interjection. In this utterance, Kiehl gives the tag "Wow," which means she is surprised at something being discussed.

The first type of code-mixing is intra-sentential code-mixing. It is the occurrence of code mixing within a phrase in someone's utterance, for example, "Aku ga perlu research sih, kamu dulu juga pernah tunangan sama salah satu temen aku". The code mixing in the example above is marked with the word "research", a phrase denoting a verb. The sentence above begins in Indonesian, and then in the middle of the sentence, Kiehl says the word "research" in English and then continues her sentence in Indonesian. The mixing between English and Indonesian in the form of phrases in a sentence is an example of Intra Sentential Code Mixing.

The second type of code-mixing is intra-lexical code-mixing. This type is code-mixing that occurs within a word boundary. It occurs when Indonesian suffixes or prefixes like "di" and "nya" mix with English lexeme, for example, "Emm campur- campur tapi lebih banyak valuesnya itu dari mamah.". It can be concluded that it is intra-lexical code mixing because, first, Sumargo says in Bahasa Indonesia, then he mixes into English a word "values ya" and continues his utterance with Bahasa Indonesia again. The word "valuesnya" uses an English word and adds the prefix "nya" in Indonesia. So, it can be said that it is an example of intra-lexical code-mixing.

The last type involves a change of pronunciation. This kind of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word but modify it to an Indonesian phonological structure. It can be exemplified in "Aku sudah ready!" This utterance uses the type involving a change of pronunciation because this kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level when Sumargo, as Indonesian people, say the English word "ready" but modify it to an Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the term 'ready' is said to be "redi" by Sumargo.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusions result of the study found that between code-switching and code-mixing are 62 data in code-switching and 48 data in code-mixing, which categorized intra-

sentential code-mixing, 38 data, inter sentential code-switching 31 data, and intra-sentential code-switching 27 data. It means intra-sentential code-mixing is mostly used because inserting only a word or phrase in a sentence is easier.

## References

Anthiago.com, Online video Transcript, August 22, 2023, <https://anthiago.com/transcript/>

Hoffman, Charlotte.(1991). *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. Routledge.

Holmes, Janet. (2000). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Second Edition. Longman

Hymes, Dell. (1977). *Foundation in Sociolinguistic: An Ethnographic Approach*. Longman Cambridge

Wardaugh, Ronald, (1986). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. Second Edition, Blackwell Publisher

Wiersma, W.(1991). *Research Methods in Education: An Introduction*. IB Lippincott Company.

PUELLA ID. (2023, August 22). Tidur Dijalanan Hingga Jadi Kenek Angkot-Aku Gak Berterima Kasih Cinta Laura X Denny Sumargo. [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/4l4foCl6x1Y>