

Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Gitasav in Her Interview on the Indah G Show Video

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research entitled *Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Gitasav on Her Interview in the Indah G Show Video* is to identify the types of code switching and code mixing used by GitaSav. There are three types of code switching, they are Intra-Sentential Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, and Tag switching. Then for Code Mixing there are three types, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruen Lexicalization. In addition, this research seeks to find out what type is most often used by Gitasav in her speech. As a descriptive and qualitative research, the data was collected from the utterances spoken by GitaSav in an interview video uploaded on the YouTube channel The Indah G Show. Out of 37 data found for code switching, intra-sentential is the type most widely used by Gita Sav, whereas from all 21 data found for code mixing, insertion was the most frequently used type.

Keywords: Code switching, Code Mixing, Interview, Bilingual, Sociolinguistics**Article History:**

Received 2nd July 2024

Accepted 24th July 2024

Published 26th July 2024



INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who need communication to interact with fellow humans. When communicating, people sometimes do not just use their mother tongue. On several occasions, when they want to communicate with other people who have a different language, they will learn a second language. In linguistics, the term for people who are able to use two different languages is bilingual. This situation sometimes causes speakers to switch or mix one language with another. According to Weinreich in Aslinda and Leni (2007:23), bilingual is the practice of alternatively using two languages. So, when speakers talk to their interlocutors, they often mix their mother language and their second language with a particular purpose.

This phenomenon leads the researchers to analyze code switching and code mixing contained in Gita Savitri's utterances during an interview video from the Indah G Show YouTube channel. The interview is hosted by Indah G who has the ability to speak Indonesian and English. Gita Savitri or known as GitaSav is an Instagram celebrity, a Youtuber from Indonesia who lives in Germany. She is fluent in English, Indonesian and German. This interview video uses English as the main language, but sometimes it changes or mixes between English and Indonesian. This proves that there are code switching and code mixing.

Bilingual

Bilingual is a person's ability to communicate with other people using two languages. To be able to use two languages, a person must master the two languages first. The two languages are the first language or mother tongue, the first language they learned since childhood. A second language is another language that is acquired after acquiring a first

language with relatively perfect language mastery. According to Bloomfield (1993), bilingual person is a person who masters two or more languages with mastery that resembles that of a native speaker.

Then, a person who can speak two languages usually tends to switch or mix language codes during a conversation. The code that emerges is considered a conversation strategy by the community. According to Heller (2007), this strategy is related to the use of strengthening or increasing speech actions such as requests, rejections, diversions, topics, elaborations, comments, validation, or clarification. Therefore, it can be concluded that bilingual is the cause of code switching and code mixing.

Code

Before discussing code switching and code mixing, we must know or understand the basic concept of the code itself. Code is also one of the language phenomena studied in pragmatics. Code is a term that can refer to language, dialect, sociolect, or variety of language (Sumarsono, 2004: 201). According to Pateda (1987: 83), code is a process that occurs, both with the speaker and the interlocutor. It can be said that code refers to language and every variation of language.

Previous studies

There were three previous researches conducted on similar topic related to code switching and code mixing, i.e. *Code Switching Used by Tyson James Lynch in Entertainment News on Net TV* by Utami, N (2020), *Code-Switching Analysis in the Novel A Very Yuppy Wedding* by Sentana, A (2022) and *Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show* by Nahak, Y., & Bram, B. (2022). As descriptive and qualitative researches, all the three previous studies used the same method and approach. However, the first and the second researches focused more on analyzing code switching. The second research used a different research object as it relied on utterances in a novel as a written work, while the first one, similarly using a video recording, instead of an interview, picked a different genre, i.e. an entertainment news. The third research, while similarly examining types of both code switching and code mixing in a talk show, instead of identifying the most frequent types, discussed their functions based on different theories employed in the current research.

METHOD

Research Approach and Method

In this research we used descriptive qualitative methods and qualitative approaches to analyze the types of code switching and code mixing that appeared in the GitaSav interview with Indah G. The reason we used these method and approach was because the data obtained in this research was in the form of words, not numbers. Then the aim of the research was to describe and provide as detailed information as possible about the types of code switching and code mixing used by GitaSav in her utterances. A qualitative research aims to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2009: p 6).

Research Object and Data

We used the text transcript of Gita Sav's interview on the Indah G Show YouTube channel entitled "Opinions on Religion, Feminism, Hijab, Child-Free & GLBTIQA ft. GitaSav (Part 1 and 2) | The Indah G Show" (2023) as the research object. For research data, we focused on GitaSav's utterances which use two languages, i.e. Indonesian and English in the interview.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this section, the researchers discuss the types of code switching and code mixing used by Gita Sav in her interview on Indah G Show YouTube channel. Totally, there are 58

code switching and code mixing found by researcher. The followings are the details of finding presented in the table:

Table 1. Finding of Code Switching

No.	Types of Code Switching	Total
1.	Intra-Sentential Switching	24
2.	Inter-Sentential Switching	8
3.	Tag Switching	5
TOTAL		37

From table 1, it is obvious that the most dominant type of code switching used is intra-sentential, while table 2 below shows that insertion is the most frequent type of code mixing used by Gita Sav.

Tabel 2. Finding of Code Mixing

No.	Types of Code mixing	Total
1.	Insertion	13
2.	Alternation	4
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	4
TOTAL		21

Discussion

Code Switching

According to Wardaugh (2006:30), in the bilingual community code switching is a transition phenomenon from one language to another. In education, code switching can be defined as the practice of switching between languages. Code switching occurs in someone's speech naturally. There are people who code-switch unconsciously because of their ability to use more than one language, there are also those who do it because they deliberately want to emphasize what they are saying.

According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code switching that can be identified, they are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

1. Inter-sentential Switching

Musyken (2011) defined inter-sentential switching as the code-switching that happens between two isolated sentences or two corresponding clauses that belongs to the same utterance. This code switching is used in different sentences and in two different languages. So inter-sentential occurs when someone switches from one language to another language in a different sentence. This type of code switching can also occur when two bilingual speakers are having a conversation, one speaker uses language A and the other uses language B, both speakers understand both languages.

Example:

Time Stamp: 11:14 – 11:32

Indah G : Bitch, I'm telling you it's always the people like some of the most vile hate comments that I've ever gotten on Instagram or any social media platform you go to their bio you know they're they are somewhere on their bio it says like-

GitaSav : *Ada ayat-ayat quran gitu yah.*

Indah G : Yeah... that or it's like some like religious quote or it's like the like um treat um-

When Indah G told a story using English, then GitaSav responded using Indonesian, and Indah G answered again using English, they did an Inter-Sentential Switching type of language switching. This can happen because both speakers can speak and understand both languages they use, so that if one speaker uses only one language to respond to the other speaker's words, there will be no miscommunication.

2. Intra-sentential Switching

Intra sentential is a type of code switching that occurs within a clause or sentence. In this case, speakers can replace clause parts, lexical elements, or even morphemes. This type of code switching occurs within sentences or clauses or word boundaries or phrases. According to Poedjosoedarmo et al. (2013), The intrasentential code switching is switching at the clause, phrase or word level if no morphophonological adaptation occurs. This type of code switching can be said to occur in the middle of a sentence, without interruption. When a speaker engages in this kind of code switching they usually transition between languages without pause.

Example:

Time Stamp: 54:51 – 54:58

GitaSav : Which is so funny you know because like there's this two exact opposites, *yang satu muslim Indonesia yang satu muslim di luar negeri*.

In the first sentence using Gitasav, she spoke in English, then she code-switched into Indonesian last sentence. This type occurs when the speaker makes a language switch from Language A to Language B, and it happens in one sentence, clause, or phrase.

3. Tag Switching

Tag switching occurs when a speaker makes a language switch but involves inserting an exclamation mark, parenthesis, or brackets in the same sentence. This type of code switching also known as emblematic switching (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118). According to Romaine (1995:122), Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language.

Example:

Time Stamp: 5:50 – 5:58

GitaSav : Tapi banyak orang-orang ini yang ngebulli gw ini, yang mereka tuh marah yang ngeliat gw tuh growing gitu, lho. And that's what I don't understand, **gitu**.

GitaSav says, "... And that's what I don't understand, **gitu**." In this utterance contain Indonesian tags "**Gitu**" at the end of the sentence. Tag switching can mean inserting tags in a sentence, while the entire content of this sentence is in another language. 'Gitu' in English means 'That's all or That's it'. This word has no grammatical value but people often use it at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another language to expand language style or language variety, which includes the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. Code mixing can be interpreted as mixing fragments of words, phrases and clauses of one language into another language that Darma Persada University | 9 is being used. According to Nababan (1993:32) code mixing is the use of two languages or more than two languages, language varieties in relaxation situation between the speaker and the other people who have a close relationship to each other. Muysken (2000) in Harya (2018) emphasizes that in general code mixing also includes the fusion of the lexicon and grammar of two languages in one utterance. Code mixing takes place without change the topics and usually can include the variety of the language for example grammatical structures or phonology.

Muysken (2000: 1) states that there are three types of code mixing which are found in bilingual speech community. There are Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization.

1. Insertion

Insertion is a type of code mixing which refers to the act of inserting materials in the form of lexical elements and constituents of a language into a different language structure. According to Muysken (2000: 3) The lexical items of language are words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase.

Example:

Time Stamp: 45:22 – 45:38

Gitasav : I hope that orang-orang bisa untuk mencoba freeing themselves from that particular aspect. Karna, apparently you can be a Muslim and it's for you and apparently I can also use my muslimness and Islam to not like *ngedosa-dosain orang*.

This sentence is included in the insertion type, where when a speaker speaks in Language A then she inserts a word in a foreign language. The words "*ngedosa-dosain orang*" in English mean the following. "*ngedosain-dosain*" has the root word "sin" while "orang" has the meaning of the word "people, person" so it can be interpreted as "talking about someone sins"

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when the structure of two languages changes itself, either grammatically or lexically in the language structure. Alternation can occur at the clause level. Alternation happened in one sentence (Muysken, 2000: 96).

Example:

Time Stamp: 20:37 – 20:45

GitaSav : I see him not as my husband but as my like partner in life like my friends. *Jadi gw seneng banget* with that idea you know.

In this utterance, code mixing occurs. "*Jadi gw seneng banget* " is a dependent clause which means "So I'm really happy" and is categorized as several constituent.

3. Congruent Lexicalization (Dialect)

According to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization occurs when the two languages share grammatical structures. Congruent lexicalization only affects the dialect in the pronunciation of foreign words or it could be said that the way of pronunciation is influenced by the speaker's own main language. In this case there is almost no change in words, phrases or clauses. Changes occur only because there is the influence of regional languages in it.

Example:

Time Stamp: 29:32 – 29:41

GitaSav : Mereka mau punya *geneticnya* bininya atau lakinya atau mereka pingin nurunin *legacynya* or whatever like this whole like selfish narcissist bullshit in my opinion.

This utterance contains Code Mixing. We found a congruent use of lexicalization (dialect) in GitaSav's statement in the sentence "Want to have the genetics of their wife or husband or they want to pass on their legacy or whatever like this whole like selfish narcissist bullshit in my opinion." The words "genetic" and "legacy" are included in the Dialect code mixing type.

CONCLUSIONS

Communicating with others through language enables us to share our thoughts, beliefs, and knowledge. People can engage with others through language to create positive social bonds. The ability to integrate and adapt in social situations is one of language's purposes. People occasionally utilize languages different than their mother tongues when communicating. They will frequently pick up a second language in order to be able to converse with others who speak a different language. In the field of linguistics, the ability to speak and understand two languages is known as bilingualism. Sometimes a speaker of bilingualism will mix or switch between languages. After analyzing, the researchers found that Gita Sav had code switching and code mixing several times in her speech when conducting interviews on the Indah g Show YouTube channel. There are 3 types of code switching, namely intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching. 37 data were found for code switching and intra-sentential is the type most widely used by Gita Sav. Meanwhile, for code mixing, 21 data were found and insertion was the type most used by Gita Sav.

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