A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING USED BY NETIZEN COMMENTS IN PUELLA PODCAST

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of
Department of English Education School of Teaching and Education

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Surakarta, December 20\textsuperscript{th} 2021

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Abstrak


Kata Kunci: code-switching, code-mixing, sosiolinguistik

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing, and reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing. This study uses sociolinguistics approach. This study is a qualitative research. This study data is an expression that contains elements of code-switching and code-mixing. The data obtained in this study from netizen comments in the PUELLA youtube podcast. Technique of collecting data were in this research is observation and documentation. The writer used code-switching theory by Poplack in Romaine (1995), code-mixing theory by Haffman (1991), and the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing by Hoffman (1991). Results this study shows that: 1) there are three kinds of code-switching, namely: 35 data: 7 (20%) tag switching, 18 (51%) inter-sentential switching, and 10 (29%) intra-sentential switching. 2) there are three kinds of code-mixing, which consists of 35 data: 23 (66%) intra-sentential mixing, 6 (17%) intra lexical mixing, and 6 (17%) involving change pronunciation, 3) there are 4 kinds of the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing from 6 the reason is that it consists of 35 data: 23 (66%) talking particular topic, 5 (14%) being empathic about something, 5 (14%) interjection, and 2 (6%) expressing group identity.

Key words: code-switching, code-mixing, sociolinguistics
1. INTRODUCTION

In this Era, the term podcast has become a common thing or often heard by society. Many people have started to know and even use podcast as a medium for channeling and sharing information. Podcast are audio broadcasts available on the web or other platforms. In today’s increasingly advanced era podcast have a very rapid development, podcast experience a lot a change from what was previously only in the from of audio, now podcasts can be enjoyed in the form of videos. Podcast are getting more popular because there are many public figures and artists who use podcast to create content or to share their stories and experiences. One of the artist podcast that is quite interesting and education value is PUELLA podcast, a podcast account belonging to artist Cinta Luara on her Youtube channel.

Cinta Laura was born on August 17, 1993. Cinta Laura is an Indonesian actress and singer who is currently starting her international career. One of the efforts she makes to create interesting content is that she usually speaks two languages: English and Indonesian. Most of the video podcast on Youtube contain a change of language. In the comments column on the Youtube contain a change of language. In the comments column on the Youtube podcast channel, there are lots of people who use two language like Cinta Laura.

Sociolinguistics is the study of science derived from language, which means associated with social relations. Sociolinguistics examines linguistics related to the relationship between language and society, especially the use of language in society. Spolskly (1998) argues "Sociolinguistics is linguistics that studies the relationship between language and social society, which has a useful relationship between language and social culture itself, wherein the language users live in or local languages”.

In the sociolinguistics field, there are often encountered mixed discussions, or this is often called a code. Code is a symbol, which in the language is namely language code which is usually in the form variations in the language that can be used from communication or interaction tolls, which have a different result between each code. Sociolinguistic code is divided into two parts, namely code-mixing and code-switching. Code mixing is caused by the speakers who use language predominantly by inserting other language elements. In an encoding code, there is a dominant language used by the speakers of the example in the form of a native language (Indonesian) by inserting a foreign language (English). This usually relates to the characteristic of the speakers relating to social background, level of education, and understanding of religion.
Usually, the salient thing that can cause speakers to do code-mixing activities is free time or informal situation, but this can occur because of the language or vocabulary limitations that speakers have been lacking and expression in language do not have an equivalent, resulting in the compulsion to use language another, even though it only supports one language function. Code mixing also includes linguistic convergence. First namely is the code original mixing from the native language or local language by inserting variation in another language, this is referred to as the code-mixing into (mixing code into), the second is code-mixing into the outside (mixing external code) that is mixed codes origination from foreign language outside of the original language. In this case, the background of the code-mixing taken by the speaker is the attitude and language of the speakers culture or background of society.

Code-switching is an event that transitions between one code and another. Code-switching is one aspect of language dependence, in a multilingual society as in the case of Indonesia today. Multilingual society, it is very difficult for speakers to only use one language. Code-switching in each language tends to support each function and each of these functions is appropriate or covers the context of the language in which the speaker is speaking. According to Saraswati (2018), code-switching is divided into two parts, namely the first is external code-switching, for example, speakers speak to use in the Indonesian language, switch to use the English language. The second is internal code-switching this is the code in the form of variants, such as from Javanese, Ngoko changes were polite. The reason for the emergence of code-switching is due to the speaker himself intentionally or wanting to switch codes against his partner or interlocutor for a purpose, the presence of a third speaker, the topic the speaker is talking with his interlocutor and the speaker wants to provide a new atmosphere in the style of language. In this case, in Indonesia, there are many people or people of Indonesia who use mixed languages or code mixes or code transfers, both of which are done from ordinary people to artists who may and often use code-mixing and code-switching as tools or means of interacting. The equation of code-switching and code-mixing are these two events that are common in multilingual societies in using two or more languages. The similarity that exists between code-switching and code-mixing is that two or more languages are used, or two variants of a language in one speech community. However, there is a significant difference, namely code-switching occurs with each language used still has their respective autonomy, done consciously, and intentionally, for certain reasons, whereas mixed code is the main code or basic code used to have function and autonomy,
while the other codes involved in using the language are only pieces, without function and autonomy as a code. Other language elements are only inserted in the main code or basic code.

The findings of this study have a correlation with the findings of previous studies. First, research conducted by Larasati (2020) which aims to determine the form of transfer of code and mix code in social media. In this study analyzed by implementing several steps, namely: reviewing, comparing previous research, and develop research. Data comes from social media twitter, while the data sources are code switching and code mixing in the comments on twitter. Second, the research conducted by Dwi (2019) which aims to know the form and function of using code switching and code mixing in the comments netizen on social media. This study was analyzed by selecting a pole to examine the validity of the data, the data collection technique is observing and analyzing interaction. The data comes from instagram social media, while the data source is code switching and code mixing in comments on instagram. This finding shows that there is a good and significant impact from the function of using code switching and code mixing. Third, the research conducted by Girsan (2015). This study discusses the type of code switching and code mixing. The purpose of this study is to determine the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing, and to analyze the reasons for using code switching and code mixing. In this study, there researcher found 100 data using descriptive qualitative method which uses documentation method. In this study the data were analyzed using the theory of Hoffman. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, three type of code switching, namely: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. In addition, thr types of code mixing, namely: intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing, and involving change pronunciation. The results of the research are, the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing is intra-sentential switching to 32%. In addition, in this study there are six reasons for code switching and code mixing based on Hoffman.

The author conducted this research to describe the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing and the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing in the PUELLA podcast youtube. In analyzing the data of this research, the authors use the theory of code-switching by Poplack in Romaine, the theory of code-mixing by Hoffman, and the theory of the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing by Hoffman. This study aims to complement several previous studies that have been carried out. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing code-switching and code-mixing and the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing, especially in netizen comments
on youtube podcast by applying as sociolinguistics approach. Finally, the author formulates the appropriate tittle to this study, that is. “A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-switching and Code-mixing used by Netizen Comments in PUELLA Podcast”

2. METHOD
This study aimed to describe the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing. To analyze the data, the writer uses a sociolinguistics approach. In this study, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data uses in this study are utterances containing code-switching and code-mixing. The data source is netizen comments contained in the PUELLA youtube podcast. Technique were observation and documentation, by doing several steps: Observing all comments given by netizens in the comments column inside PUELLA podcast on youtube, analyzing utterances containing code-switching and code-mixing, categorizing data based on each type of code-switching and code-mixing, analyzing the right utterances containing reasons for code-switching and code-mixing, and making conclusions. In this study, the writer uses the theory by Poplack in Romaine (1995) to analyze the kinds of code-switching, there are three kinds of code-switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Second, the writer uses the theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the kinds of code-mixing, there are three kinds of code-mixing: intra-sentential mixing, intra lexical switching, and involving change pronunciation. Lastly, the writer uses the theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing, there are six kinds of the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing: talking particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used of clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content of interlocutors, and expressing group identity.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
In this chapter the researcher is presenting the data that was collected through observation and documentation.

3.1 Finding
There are three kinds of Code-switching: Tag switching, Inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. There are three kinds of Code-mixing: intra-sentential mixing, intra lexical mixing and involving change pronunciation. And the last six kinds of the reasons of code-
switching and code-mixing: talking particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used of clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocator, and expressing group identity.

3.1.1 Kinds of Code Switching

Based on data analysis from code switching, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of code switching given by netizens in the You Tube podcast PUELLA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Code-switching</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tag switching</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-sentential switching</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-sentential switching</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table 3.1.1, the authors found 3 kinds of code switching, namely: Tag Switching, Inter-sentential Switching, and Intra-sentential Switching. Every kinds of code switching contain some data. The switching tag has 7 data (20%). Inter-sentential switching contained 18 data (51%). Intra-sentential switching there are 10 data (29%). So from the results of these studies the most dominant type is Inter-sentential switching with 18 data (51%) with the total number of data is 35 data. Based on data analysis from code switching, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of code switching given by netizen in you tube podcasts PUELLA.

3.1.2 Kinds of Code Mixing

Based on data analysis from code mixing, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of code mixing given by netizen in the you tube podcast PUELLA.
Table 2. Kinds of Code-Mixing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Code-switching</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intra-sentential mixing</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra lexical mixing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involving change pronunciation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table 3.1.2, the authors found 3 kinds of code mixing, namely: Intra-sentential mixing, Intra lexical mixing, and Involving change pronunciation. Each kind of code mixing contains some data. Intra-sentential mixing there are 23 data (66%). Intra lexical mixing there are 6 data (17%). Involving change pronunciation there are 6 data (17%). So from the results of the research, the most dominant type is Inter-sentential mixing with 23 data (66%) with the total number of data is 35 data. Based on data analysis from code mixing, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of code mixing given by netizen in you tube podcast PUELLA.

3.1.3 The Reasons of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Based on data analysis from code switching and code mixing, there are 6 reasons using code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that there are 4 the reason netizen use code switching and code mixing given by netizen in the You Tube PUELLA podcast.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Reasons of Code-switching and Code-Mixing</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talking particular topic</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being emphatic about something</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interjection</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition used of clarification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing group identity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table 3.2.1, the authors found 4 reasons netizen use code switching and code mixing of 6 reasons code switching and code mixing, namely: Talking particular topic, Being empathic about something, Interjection and Expressing group identity. Each kind of reason contains some data. Talking particular topic there are 23 data (66%). Being empathic about something there are 5 data (14%). Interjection contained 5 data (14%). Expressing group identity there are 2 data (6%). So from the results of these studies the most dominant is the type of reason Talking particular topic with 23 data (66%) with the total number of data is 35 data. Based on data analysis of the reasons netizen use code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that there are 4 types of reasons used by netizen of 6 reasons for code switching and code mixing.

3.2 Discussion

By applying the theory of kinds of code switching by Poplack in Romaine (1995) and theory kinds of code mixing from Hoffman in Girang (2015), kinds of code switching and code mixing can be found in the netizen comments on the PUELLA you tube podcast. Can be seen that social media can be used as a place for discussion which can train the public speaking to be better at the faster rate technological developments that require everyone to be able to follow including language developments that are getting here more and more have many new variants, besides that social media can be a place where language users are interested social.

The findings of this study have a correlation with the findings of previous studies. First, research conducted by Larasati (2020) which aims to determine the form of transfer of code and mix code in social media. In this study analyzed by implementing several steps, namely: reviewing,
comparing previous research, and develop research. Data comes from social media twitter, while the data sources are code switching and code mixing in the comments on twitter. Second, the research conducted by Dwi (2019) which aims to know the form and function of using code switching and code mixing in the comments netizen on social media. This study was analyzed by selecting a pole to examine the validity of the data, the data collection technique is observing and analyzing interaction. The data comes from instagram social media, while the data source is code switching and code mixing in comments on instagram. This finding shows that there is a good and significant impact from the function of using code switching and code mixing. Third, the research conducted by Girsan (2015). This study discusses the type of code switching and code mixing. The purpose of this study is to determine the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing, and to analyze the reasons for using code switching and code mixing. In this study, the researcher found 100 data using descriptive qualitative method which uses documentation method. In this study the data were analyzed using the theory of Hoffman. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, three type of code switching, namely: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. In addition, the types of code mixing, namely: intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing, and involving change pronunciation. The results of the research are, the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing is intra-sentential switching to 32%. In addition, in this study there are six reasons for code switching and code mixing based on Hoffman.

In this study the author can discuss several things. First, researchers found three kinds of code switching: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. With tag switching there are 7 data (20%). there are 18 inter-sentential switching data (51%). intra-sentential switching there are 10 data (29%). Second, researchers too found three kinds of code mixing: intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing, and involving change pronunciation. With intra-sentential mixing there are 23 data (66%). intra-lexical mixing there are 6 data (17%). involving change pronunciation there are 6 data (17%). The three researchers found four reasons for using code switching and code switching mixing of six reasons in theory : talking particular topic, being empathic about something, interjection, and expressing group identity. with talking particular topic there are 23 data (66%). being empathic about something there are 5 data (14%). interjection there are 5 data (14%). there are 2 data expressing group identity (6%).
4. CLOSING

Finally, the author can conclude several things, namely: 1. There are three code-switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The most dominant type of code-switching is inter-sentential switching. Which netizen use or create inter-sentential switching due to language switching in many sentence limits found in netizen comments. 2. There are three kinds of code-mixing: intra-sentential mixing, intra lexical mixing, and involving change pronunciation. with the kind, most of the dominant code-mixing is inter-sentential mixing, which one is a lot of netizens who use or create intra-sentential mixing. 3. There are four reasons for using code-switching and code-mixing of the six reasons in theory: talking about a particular topic, being empathic about something, interjection, and expressing group identity. Because of using code-switching and code-mixing the most dominant is talking particular topic. Which many netizens are making about a talking particular topic because many netizens are comfortable talking about it a particular topic with the language of choice. Based on the above context, social media is a place to be able to train and develop public speaking to become better with the rapid development of technology that requires everyone to be able to follow, including the development of increasingly here more and more have many new variants.

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