

CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING JAPANESE AND INDONESIAN: AN INTERACTION ON VLOG CHANNEL

Abdul Rahman Wijaya Putra¹, Fathu Rahman¹ and Ery Iswary¹
Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Code Switching and Code Mixing are one of the pragmatic studies in the sociolinguistics field. The rapid language phenomena related to it is in line with the development of information technology facilitated by the internet. This linguistic event is marked by the symptoms of multilingualism and multiculturalism. The purpose of this research is formulated as follows; 1) Explain the causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTuber Channel video blogs, and 2) Describe the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channel video blogs. Both of these goals can be achieved through an inventory of data related to Code Switching and Code Mixing from conversations in vlogs. This research used descriptive qualitative meyhod by utilizing Holmes' theory. From the analysis conducted, the important points from the Code Switching aspect occur because; 1) the communication style of speakers and recipients of speech, 2) the presence of people and or third parties, and the need to explain something in a certain context, 3). Then, from the aspect of Code Mixing in general, it is caused by 1) multilingual speakers and interlocutors, 2) the influence of multicultural life, and 3) accidentally using something from another language. Based on the discussion, it can be seen that Code Switching and Code Mixing occur because of one's habits, needs, and speaking style, and fill in the blanks, create familiarity, and to reinforce something. These conclusions answer the objectives of the research, namely 1) to explain the causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing, and 2) to describe the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing. Of course with the object of the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channel video blogs, and at the same time the main data source. Specifically, this research has shown that Code Switching and Code Mixing under certain conditions and situations may be a transfer of language usage not only to the two languages but more than that.

Keywords: Bilingualism; Code Mixing; Code Switching; Language Interaction; Multiculturalism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the main things in communication to convey what it wants to convey, whether in the form of thoughts, ideas, opinions, and others. Everyone has a different socio-cultural background and because of that everyone speaks a different language (Rahman, 2018). Along with the development of the times, people can learn various types and varieties of languages, both from local languages and foreign languages. Since of this, it is not uncommon in today's social society to find people who have the ability to speak more than one language, or what is called bilingualism (Iswary, 2010).

With many capable bilingualism and multiculturalism life, the potential for Code Switching and Code Mixing is very likely to occur. The fact is that in a certain situation in conversation

situation with a certain topic, a certain language is preferred over other languages because of the adjustments made when the conversation situation occurs. This is where code-switching and code-mixing or a combination of the two often occur.

Therefore, in order to avoid conflicts between speakers and speech partners due to differences in cultural backgrounds, it will switch the language used into another language. In sociolinguistics, this is referred to as Code Switching. This research discussed how to transition, adjust and choose words when speakers speak with speech partners who have different native language and cultural backgrounds so it does Code Switching.

Appel (1976) defines Code Switching as a symptom of changing language use due to changing situations. Meanwhile, Chaer and Agustina, (2004) argue that code switching does not only occur between languages, but it also occur between the varieties or styles contained in a language.

Today's society's habit of interacting through open conversation opens up opportunities for code-switching and code-mixing, both foreign languages and regional languages. According to Mujiono et al (2017) Code Mixing is a bilingual group that applies communicative methods by utilizing the use of two languages during conversation. This view suggests that Code Mixing is a combination of two languages in a conversation, he also reinforces the statement that Code Mixing is an activity in speaking using two or more languages by channeling linguistic elements from the mother tongue to the desired language without distorting the context of the conversation. Code Mixing occurs informally Situations that occur when speakers simultaneously use both languages which contain both grammatical and lexical as an act of changing language.

Code Switching and Code Mixing event can also be found in films, dramas, manga, anime, and so on (Pramesti et al., 2021). However, it also can occur within a video blog on a social media platform. One of them is through YouTube.

The only data source for this research is the conversation contained in a vlog called "Nihongo Mantappu", which contains videos about learning Japanese, culture and life between Japan and Indonesia, as well as other daily life. They call themselves the Waseda Boys.

2. CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that focuses on language and language users in society. In other words, sociolinguistics is a science that is still based on linguistics. Code Switching and Code Mixing are the use of languages mixed with each other. The use of different languages in an utterance is a definite result of bilingualism or multilingualism. For the sake of communication needs, the speaker or interlocutor uses a foreign or regional language because of the limited vocabulary available in the main language. Sometimes, it's more than just mixing elements of another language into the language that's being used.

A. Code Switching

According to Myres and Scotton (1993) two linguists discuss linguistic phenomena like this. Harya (2018) elaborates on these ideas and concludes that the most common understanding of Code Switching is the use of two varieties or variations (codes) of language in the same conversation. Code Switching is different from borrowing, transferring and interference. Context is not the only factor behind speakers to do Code Switching. But social identity, education, and even other special intentions also encourage speakers to implement code

switching.

In several sources, Myres and Scotton (1993) mentioned that there are at least two classifications of Code Switching namely; 1) it has two classifications of Grammatical Classification. Grammatical classification focuses on where code switching appears in one sentence or utterance. This classification consists of a) Tag Code-Switching. It occurs when a speaker adds a short expression in another language at the end of an utterance or sentence.

The second is Contextual classification, this classification focuses on certain and specific reasons that encourage code switching. Furthermore, the pragmatic reasons, there are two reasons, namely situational reasons and metaphorical reasons. The first reason, code switching occurs is because as the situation changes, for example the setting, topic, participant, and purpose of interaction. Meanwhile, Holmes (2013) explained that the metaphorical reason, namely the occurrence of code switching, it occurs because speakers do have the ability to speak bilingually. Here, speakers apply Code Switching as a metaphor with the aim of enriching the utterances or sentences in communicating.

B. Code Mixing

In contrast to Code Switching, Code Mixing is done without any special intention. Code mixing occurs when two speakers use two different languages in one utterance, even though there is no change in the situation. In more detail, Muysken in Harya (2018) emphasizes that in general Code Mixing also includes the fusion of lexicon and grammar of two languages in one utterance.

According to Harya (2000), there are three types of Code Mixing, namely the type of insertion, the type of alternation, and the last is the type of congruent lexicalization.

In detail, Musyken's theory describes one by one the types referred to

1. Insertion. The process of code mixing through insertion is related to lexical borrowing or foreign phrases which are inserted into another language structure.
2. Alternate. We usually find Alternate Code Mixing at the clause level.
3. Congruent Lexicalization. In this type, Code Mixing allows the use of two different language grammars at the same time. Congruent lexicalization tends to be applied randomly to two languages that have structural similarities.

As it turns out, Code Switching and Code Mixing have types with various provisions. It is not the same. Code switching is done for certain reasons, such as changing the topic and the presence of a third person in the speech event. In other words, Code Switching occurs in order to achieve a specific goal. On the other hand, Code Mixing is applied without any intention or occurs outside of the speaker's awareness. This division can be seen as shown in the table below;

Table 1. Combined Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing Theories

| No. | Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing |
|-----|---|
| 1 | External Code Switching |
| 2 | Internal Code Switching |
| 3 | Outer Code Mixing |
| 4 | Inner Code Mixing |

External Code Mixing occurs due to the inclusion of language elements from foreign languages and all its variations. So that there is a mixture of regional languages or national languages with foreign languages. For example, a speaker can insert English elements into his Indonesian conversation

Code Switching is divided into two parts, namely internal Code Switching and external Code Switching. Internal Code Switching is language switching from the regional language to the national language and vice versa. Meanwhile, external Code Switching is language switching from the national language to a foreign language and vice versa.

External Code Switching is a language transfer from the national language to the international language or vice versa. External Code Switching is Code Switching from one's own language to a foreign language such as Indonesian to English or another language. Internal Code Switching is language switching from the regional language to the national language and vice versa. Meanwhile, external Code Switching is language switching from the national language to a foreign language and vice versa.

3. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

The questions to be answered in this research are 1) What are the factors causing Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channel video blogs?, and 2) What are the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channel video blogs?

Referring to the formulation of the problem as mentioned earlier, the purpose of this research is formulated as follows; 1) Explain the causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTuber Channel video blogs, and 2) Describe the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channel video blogs. Both of these goals can be achieved through an inventory of data related to Code Switching and Code Mixing from conversations in vlogs.

4. SOME RELATED STUDIES

Several research has been done on Code Switching and Code Mixing, including "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Vamps Band Song Lyrics" by Esa Ufi Susanti (Diponegoro University, 2017) who researched Code Switching and Code Mixing in Japanese band song lyrics, namely Vamps. Esa analyzes each verse of the song's lyrics and then analyzes Code Switching and Code Mixing in each verse of the song's lyrics with reference to Suwito's theory (1985).

The result of the analysis is that in the form of Code Switching and Code Mixing contained in the five songs of the Vamps band, 20 data were found, each consisting of 9 Code Switching data and 11 Code Mixing data. Then, there are two reasons for Code Switching in the lyrics of the Vamps band's songs, namely the factor of the speaker or singer, and the factor of affirming the meaning of the lyrics.

The next research is "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Video Blogger" by Risma Widyaningtyas (Diponegoro University, 2018), who examines Code Switching and Code Mixing in 4 video blogs from several Video Blogger channels. The data used are conversations contained in blogs and analyzed based on Hudson's theory (1996) to see the form of Code Switching, and Suwito's theory (1985) to study the types of Code Switching, while Chaer and Agustina (2010) are referred to to examine the factors.

The next research is "The Causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Speech Events by Japanese Students in Indonesia" by Santi Andayani (Brawijaya University, 2019), who examines Code Switching and Code Mixing in speech events between Brawijaya University Students and Hiroshima University at Brawijaya University. The data used are conversation records with Hiroshima University students.

Other research related to Code Switching and Code Mixing is what was done by Putri et al (2022) defining language contact as a sociolinguistic condition that allows spontaneous actions of a speaker to change the language code that is being used in a communication process. The method used is descriptive analysis method with qualitative research. Data collection and data analysis techniques, namely, (1) observing videos, (2) collecting data, namely by recording several utterances that contain code switching and code mixing, (3) identifying data, namely by classifying the speeches that have been obtained, (4) presenting data and drawing conclusions. The factors that cause code switching in Iqbaal Ramadhan's speech are: 1) it caused by the speaker, 2) it caused by the subject matter, and 3) it caused by mere prestige. The use of code mixing found in the video is 14 forms caused by factors of urgent needs and prestige motives.

5. JAPANESE INTERACTION WITH INDONESIANS IN VLOGS

In terms of social interaction, Japanese people are famous for their manners in social interactions and have very good ethics. This can be seen when it interacts with other people, one of which is by carrying out the Ojigi tradition, namely bowing (as a form of respect). In addition, the degree of bowing also determines how respectful they are to the other person they are talking to.

Not only Japan, Indonesian people are also famous for their hospitality. Even to people they do not know, it does not hesitate to start interactions. Indonesian people are also known for smiling, and like mutual cooperation, which is a culture that has grown and developed in social life in Indonesia.

Related to the previous explanation above, these two countries are known to have very friendly people and have very good manners so that when Japanese people and Indonesians meet each other the interaction between the two can be well established. As is the case with the interactions in the speech data in this study. In this case, the interaction of Japanese people with people in Indonesia. Although from an ethical point of view they tend to be equally good, language differences can trigger linguistic events, namely code switching.

6. CODE MIXING

Code Mixing is the use of two or more languages by combining elements from one language with elements of another. The integration of one language element with another is carried out consistently.

Factors causing Code Mixing in this study include: (1) wanting to explain something/a certain purpose; (2) because of the situation; and (3) want to establish teacher and student intimacy. The selection of these factors is in accordance with Hymes' theory

Suwito (1985:78-79) mentions several types of Code Mixing based on the linguistic elements involved, namely:

1. Insertion of elements in the form of words. Words as a code that is inserted in the main code or basic code of another language is an element that causes Code Mixing in language events. Suparno (2015: 25), a word is an absorption unit of language formed from one or more morphemes.

2. Inserting elements in the form of phrases. A phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that does not exceed the functional limit of a clause element (Ramlan, 1987: 151). Phrases from other languages inserted by bilingual speakers into the basic code give rise to Code Mixing in people's speech acts.

3. Insertion of elements in the form of baster. The baster form is a form of language due to the combination of a basic word (of Indonesian origin) with an additional word (of English origin), for example the root word forest + affixes of forestation. This form also results in Code Mixing in a bilingual society.

7. CODE SWITCHING

Rahardi, (2001:20) also states that Code Switching is a general term used to refer to the change or transition in the use of two or more languages, several variations of one language, or even a variation of several styles of language. Hymes classifies code switching into two, namely internal code switching, which occurs between regional languages in a national language area, dialects between regions within one language or between several styles of language that can appear as a dialect. Then, external code switching, which is a language transition that occurs from the main language (mother tongue) to a foreign language.

Fasold, (2004: 96) offers grammatical criteria to be able to distinguish between Code Switching and Code Mixing events. If someone uses one word or phrase from one language, then he has done Code Mixing. However, if one clause clearly has the grammatical structure of one language, and the next clause is arranged according to the grammatical structure of another language, the event that occurs is an event of Code Switching. In more detail in an effort to distinguish.

Furthermore, Moradi (2014: 1) states that Code Mixing is a change from one language to another without constraints such as lack of fluency, speed or doubt in delivery. In other words, Code Mixing represents a person's ability to use elements of language sentences or words in an appropriate and understandable manner. In addition, the level of education of someone who uses a lot of appropriate Code Mixing in every conversation shows the level of education of a person as a reflection of how much and exactly Code Mixing is conveyed, therefore many people use mixed languages to communicate and to show to be more educated than other people.

8. TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING

There are five types of Code Switching, namely Intersentential, Intrasentential, Tag (sentence tail), Situational, and Metaphorical.1)

Intersentential Code Switching. It is a form of code switching that occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another between two or more sentences. It is a complex form of code switching that occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another between two or more sentences in a conversation. This form of Code Switching is often used to show multiple identities, conflicting feelings, differences in social or cultural status, and to improve proficiency in the target language.

2) Intrasentential Code Switching. It occurs when speakers combine two or more languages in one sentence or the same phrase. It is a form of code switching that occurs when a speaker combines elements from two or more languages in one sentence or the same phrase. This form of Code Switching often occurs in speakers who are bilingual or multilingual and it can be used to enrich the language being used and it convey messages or meanings more effectively.

3) Tag Code Switching. It is a form of code switching that occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another only to add certain words or phrases that cannot be translated into the target language. Tag code switching is a simple form of code switching, but it often occurs in everyday conversations. Speakers use code switching tags to express a meaning or idea that is difficult to express in the target language or to show identity or loyalty to a particular group or community.

4) Situational Code Switching. Situational code switching is a form of code switching that occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another in different communication situations or contexts. This form of Code Switching can be used to indicate differences in social status, culture or situation, as well as to take advantage of social advantages and express certain social identities. it often occurs in bilingualism or multicultural contexts.

5) Metaphorical Code Switching. It is a form of code switching that occurs when a speaker uses words or expressions from a different language to convey a stronger and more effective message or meaning in the language being used, with the aim of strengthening the meaning or message to be conveyed. This form of code switching often occurs in bilingualism or multicultural contexts and it can enrich the language being used.

9. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

This research used descriptive qualitative method. According to Mahsun (2007) qualitative descriptive research is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism which is usually used to examine natural objective conditions where the researcher acts as a key instrument.

Furthermore, to analyze and collect data the researcher used the observed and note method. The Listen method is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. The listening method is called because the method used to obtain data is by listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 2007). It is used to obtain spoken data in the form of Code Switching. The researcher watched YouTube video blogs from the Indonesian and Japanese YouTube Channels repeatedly with the aim of obtaining dialogue transcripts.

Furthermore, the next technique used is note-taking technique. The note-taking technique is

a method used to obtain data by recording the use of language. The note method is called because the method used to obtain data is by recording dialogues from the data and the use of language (Mahsun, 2007). It is used to obtain written data in the form of dialogue transcripts. Regarding data sources, researchers used data in the form of YouTube vlogs from Indonesian and Japanese Youtuber Channels.

10. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In analyzing the data contained in this study, researchers used qualitative analysis techniques and sociolinguistic analysis techniques, because Code Switching and Code Mixing are part of the field of Sociolinguistics.

The first technique is Qualitative Analysis. This analysis is carried out by examining and evaluating the data in depth. This method is carried out by reading and analyzing the data as a whole, then identifying patterns of code switching that appear and categorizing the type of code switching that occurs.

Then, the data analysis technique used is Sociolinguistic Analysis. This analysis examines the social and cultural aspects of Code Switching, such as the factors that influence the use of Code Switching, the social structure, and the social context in which Code Switching takes place.

After all the data has been collected and has gone through the validation process and up to categorization, the data is presented in tabular form marked with a data code and data group marking, for example Code Switching with the abbreviation AK, Code Mixing with the abbreviation CK. Data that is indicated to contain Code Switching and Campus Code in one data unit are labeled AK and CK.

Taking into account the objectives and methods of this research, the appropriate and relevant analysis technique is thematic analysis. As it is known that thematic analysis is the process of processing qualitative data to find out the thematic patterns in the data. The impression is that the thematic analysis is similar to content analysis, but in fact this can be compared in Code Switching and Code Mixing research to complement each other.

As it is known that content analysis is used on qualitative data to determine the frequency of use of certain texts. The thematic analysis is used on qualitative data and focuses on identifying what patterns or thematics are appropriate and contained in the text.

11. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

Pragmatics research relies on the availability and adequacy of data. Availability of data for language events, Japanese conversation for example, is only possible through daily life with several Japanese people (multilingual). In a monolingual society, it is impossible to find Code Switching and Code Mixing even among native speakers.

Using Waseda Boys' YouTube, named Nihongo Mantappu, as a data source for Code Switching and Code Mixing research is the most appropriate alternative choice. The dialogues run naturally, are easy to understand, and focus on themes related to everyday life, and it spoken by Japanese students and Indonesian students who take backgrounds from various places based on the theme of the content presented.

1) Research Data Presentation

This article presents as many as 6 units of data which are divided into 2 pieces of Code Switching data, and 2 pieces of Code Mixing data and 2 pieces of combined data containing Code Sweep and Code Mixing. This amount of data is obtained from various Vlogs that are already online and watched for free.

2) Language Interaction in Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code switching is a linguistic event that can occur at any time for multilingual speakers to meet communication needs. Here are presented 2 examples of data that occur in various interactions as shown below;

J: 今回はビジネスクラス行くから、ラウンジいいけどね。

O: ああ、お金持ちの香りがする。

J: 初? 初?

T: 初初。

J: OK、行きましょう。

Y: Enak banget.

J: 何がEnak banget。Let's go let's go.

(1:12 – 1:30)

Data 1

Translation

J: Kali ini, karena kita akan pergi dengan business class, kita bisa masuk ke Lounge.

O: Wah, bau orang kaya.

J: Pertama kali?

T: Iya pertama kali.

J: OK. Ayo kita masuk.

Y: Enak banget.

J: Apanya yang enak banget? Lets go

J: This time, since we're going on business class, we can enter the Lounge.

O: Wow, the smell of rich people.

J: First time?

Q: Yes, the first time.

A: OK. Let's go inside.

Y: It's really good.

J: What's really good? Let's go

The term 'enak banget' is spoken by Indonesians who understand Japanese and use Indonesian with a Jakarta accent.

The following cases of Code Switching are interactions to discuss certain topics. Here you can see the use of the term Mas. Greetings Mas (familiar greeting for the Javanese) and Bro (short speech for brother) are also found in two different places. For example in data 2 below;

JH: When is mantappu established? The birthday of mantappu corp?

jerome bingung

T: おいしい!

O: おい、ちょっと覚えててよ。覚えててくれよ。

T: Bro, its like your birthday, man. Its like your birthday.

O: Menantea 覚えたでしょう。

T: Mas CEO (12:35 – 12:56)

Data 2

Translation

JH: When did the mantappu established? Mantappu's birthday?

jerome is confused

Q: Wow!

O: Bro, forgot. Remember again.

T: Bang, just like your birthday. Like your birthday. If O: Menantea do you remember?

Q: Mas CEO.

The following discussion is a case of Code Switching and Code Mixing in one data at a time. See for example 本当だ Too many ヒントすぎる is an obvious example of code-mixing, while Otak terbang is code-switching used by Y because previously it used another language.

JH: I only give you 5 from 7. Too many hints, bro!

Y: 本当だ。Too many ヒントすぎる。

J: だから、im so bad remembering dates. 誕生日とか、俺全然覚えなない。I just remember my family:s birthday. and 友だけ。たぶん、毎日忙しすぎて、まあなんか。。

Y: Otak terbang.

O: 覚えようか。(14:48 – 15:17)

Data 3

Translation

JH: I'll give you only 5 out of 7. Too many clues!

Y: Right. Too many clues.

A: After all I'm really bad at remembering dates. For example the date of birth, I do not know at all. I only memorize birthdays of family and friends. Maybe, because every day is always busy, it feels like...

Y: The brain flies.

O: Let's memorize it.

Here, one more thing, another evidence can be seen in data 4 regarding Code Mixing, instead four languages are mixed at once, Indonesian, Japanese, English, and the Indonesian Jakarta dialect. This case occurs as follows;

J: Kalo boleh tahu lahan istana ini, istana ini luasnya berapa?

S: Sekitar 9.6-9.8 hektar.

T: Wah. Big すぎる。 Sama dengan small negara.

J: If we play hide and seek, gak ketemu sampai tahun depan.

S: Dulu masih kecil suka main petak umpet, kan? Jadi kita ngumpetnya bisa di sana-sini. Macem-macem. Susah nyarinya.

J: Hide and seek ヤバい。 (7:34 – 8:20)

Data 4

Translation

J: If I may know the area of this palace, how wide is this palace?

S: About 9.6-9.8 acres.

Q: Wow. Hugh. Same with small countries.

J: If we play hide and seek, we won't meet until next year.

S: You used to play hide and seek when you were little, right? So we can hide it here and there. Miscellaneous. Hard to find.

J: It's scary to play hide and seek.

The same thing happened to Data 6 data, Italian language, but this time only in the form of Code Mixing; Delizioso - Numero uno (good taste, number one); Below is an example of Code Switching and Code Mixing from the same data.

J: Kita ada di shangri-la hotel, kita mau bikin pizza, dan katanya bakal diajarin bikin Pizza.

O: Bikin Pizza?

J: 初。

T: Pertama kali.

J: Pertama kali ya, aku juga pertama kali. 楽しみだよね。

T: 楽しみだね。

O: 楽しみですね。

T: ちょっとしゃべり方がイタリアノになってきましたね。

J: Delizioso すぎ。 Delizioso numero uno, mantappu jiwo!

(1:36 – 2:00)

Data 5

Translation

J: We were at the Shangri-La Hotel, we wanted to make Pizza, and they said they would teach us how to make Pizza.

O: Making Pizza?

J: First time?

Q: The first time.

J: First time yes, first time me too. Looks like fun huh.

Q: Sounds like fun.

O: Sounds like fun, huh?

Q: The way I speak is like Italiano, right?

A: It's really delicious. Delicious number one, great soul!

If you pay close attention, the interactions and conversations above are not only mixed

with Japanese and Indonesian language codes, but also other language expressions, for example *Delizioso numero uno*. This is Italian.

The following conversation is still in the context of Yogyakarta, even culturally the speakers introduce batik clothing, typical Indonesian clothing.

W: Di setiap daerah ini ada perbedaanya ya. Batik Solo, Jogja, dan yang lainnya.

J: 地方によって違う。

W: Ini kalo Jogja, ada warna putihnya.

J: ジョグジャだったら白がある。

Y: なるほど。(5:23 – 5:36)

Data 6

Terjemahan

W: In each of these regions, there are differences. Solo batik, Jogja, and others.

A: Every region is different.

W: This is for Jogja, there is a white color.

A: Jogja has white.

Y: So it turns out.

Furthermore, Code Mixing is a linguistic event that can occur at any time in a multilingual and multicultural society. The diversity of things in the topic of conversation, setting, presence of a third person, and confirmation of something being discussed also determines.

B. Discussion

In general, Code Switching and Mixing that occurs in this research data are Japanese and Indonesian. This happened because the content creators were a combination of three Japanese students and one student from Indonesia who were both studying at Waseda University (Waseda University - 早稲田大学), a university in Japan. Initially, the creation of this content was just a fad to develop their infographic creativity, which was liked by many after it was first broadcast and later turned out to be able to make money. Of course this is a lucrative opportunity so that the content is further developed and then even the content creators travel to several countries to create interesting content.

Based on the description above, it is clear the difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing. Code switching occurs as in data 1 and data 3, the speaker switches to another language, of course for one reason, and it ensures that the speech partner understands the intent and purpose. Likewise in data 2, the aim is to remind the interlocutor of something, and it tries to exchange codes. Code Mixing as happened in data 4, 5 and 6 is mixing elements of other languages to explain something or strengthen the content of communication. This is what is called dynamic communication.

One of the facts found in Code Mixing below is the use of the Indonesian term Jakarta dialect (Slang in the Capital). other foreigners (Italian and Korean and even in certain parts are found to use regional language terms) as listed in the table below;

Table 2. The use of Indonesian in Jakarta Dialect

| N o | Jakarta Dialect | Indonesian | Data |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1 | .. banget .. | .. sangat .. | 1 |
| 2 | .. Mas .. | .. Pak .. | 2 |
| 3 | ..macem-macem .. | .. macam- macam.. | 4 |
| 4 | .. kalo .. | .. kalau .. | 4 & 6 |

1) Discussion of Code Switching and Code Mixing

A speech event is when there is a linguistic interaction in one or more forms of speech which involves the speaker and the interlocutor in one conversation, with the subject matter of the speech, in a certain time, place and situation. One of the linguistic phenomena that may occur in speech events is Code Switching and Code Mixing.

The results of the analysis of all Code Switching and Code Mixing events in this research data found 5 important things that cause such language events to occur. Those five things are 1) speaker or speaker, 2) listener or interlocutor, 3) change in situation due to the presence of a third person, 4) change from formal to informal or vice versa, and 5) change in topic of conversation and to reinforce a point.

2) Pragmatic Aspects of Code Switching

Code switching is a language event that is determined by many things, one of which is the context of the speech situation. The context of the speech situation includes aspects: from the side of the speaker and interlocutor, the context of the topic of the utterance itself, the purpose of an utterance, the utterance as a form of action or activity, and the utterance in this case as a product of verbal action.

Code switching is the use of another language or a variety of languages in a conversation to adapt to another role or situation or because of the presence of other participants.

3) Pragmatic Aspects of Code Mixing

Code Mixing is a reaction to the use of language units from one particular language to another to expand the language style or variety of languages. In Linguistic studies, including in the field of Pragmatics, the use of language is determined by the speech partners, interests, needs, situations and achievement of communication goals. The cultural background and breadth of knowledge of the speaker and hearer are also determining factors.

12. CONCLUSION

Based on the symptoms of linguistic activity that occur in the object of this research, in general, the findings are formulated in two outlines, namely regarding Code Switching and

Code Mixing. Based on the theory applied in this study, namely, the theory of Code Switching and Code Mixing proposed by Holmes Theory, and Bloom and Gumperz Theory

From the analysis conducted, the important points from the Code Switching aspect are stated as follows; 1) the communication style of speakers and recipients of speech, 2) the presence of people and or parties when, and the need to explain something in a certain context, 3). Then, from the aspect of Code Mixing in outline it is stated as follows; 1) multilingual speakers and interlocutors, 2) the influence of multicultural life, and 3) accidentally using something from another language.

Based on the discussion in the previous section, the conclusion of this research is formulated as follows; 1) the causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing are due to a person's habits, needs, and speaking style, and it occurs because the community is multilingual, and 2) it describes the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing in this research in the form of filling in the blanks, creating familiarity, and to emphasize something.

The conclusions mentioned above simultaneously answer the objectives of the research, namely 1) to explain the causes of Code Switching and Code Mixing, and 2) to describe the functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing. Of course with the object of the Indonesian and Japanese Youtuber Channel video blogs, and at the same time the main data source.

Specifically, this research has shown that Code Switching and Code Mixing under certain conditions and situations may be a transfer of language use not only in the two languages but more than that and it is all in line with the theories that have been put forward before.

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