



Code Switching and Code Mixing in YouTube Channel Speech “Daily Tika Weixun” in China

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the forms and factors that cause code mixing in the speech of YouTube Channel Daily Tika Weixun in China. This research is a descriptive type of qualitative research because the data is in the form of words, phrases, clauses and/or sentences contained in YouTuber Tika's speech. The data sources used are the episodes "To celebrate new nephew's thanksgiving event, crowded even in a remote village (2023)" and "Cousin's new business thanksgiving in China, hopefully the business will be smooth and successful (2023)". Data was collected using documentation techniques and listening methods by skillful free-involved listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The research results are in the form of descriptions of code switching and mixing, functions and causal factors. Furthermore, the results are external code switching, outgoing code mixing, from Indonesian to Mandarin and from Indonesian to English. External code switching from Indonesian to Mandarin or vice versa; mix code in the form of words and phrases in Mandarin or English when Tika (speaker, YouTuber) dialogues and/or narrates the YouTube content he creates. The use of code switching is caused by the speech partner and the speech situation. It is also caused by the speaker's limited Mandarin, the identity of the speaker, the situation of the utterance, and changes in the topic of the utterance. It is hoped that the implications of this research can be utilized in learning Mandarin and learning Indonesian, especially facts about language use in society in informal and non-formal situations.

Keywords: code mixing, code switching, Indonesian, Mandarin, sociolinguistics.

1 Introduction

An article from Nisa [1] explains that sociolinguistics is a subdiscipline of linguistics, as well as an interdisciplinary study between linguistics and sociology. Furthermore, it states that sociolinguistics is a study that emerged after linguistics. This happened because linguists discovered that the study of language use not only focused purely on language itself, but was also influenced by how language was used in society. For this

reason, the study of language cannot be separated from the community of speakers. Thus, there is a fusion between linguistics and sociology. Furthermore, in sociolinguistics, a number of topics studied are bilingualism, language contact, language variation, code switching, code mixing, language acquisition, language learning, and so on. According to Mabule [2], code switching and code mixing are phenomena in language use that exist in individuals and in society. A bilingual person or bilingual community can choose code switching and/or code mixing [3, 4] This is done as a result of language contact between the first language and the second language or vice versa. Nilep [5] stated that code switching and code mixing are forms of language use in speech events. Global English Creativity [6] stated that code switching is the practice of switching between languages in speech events carried out by speech participants at certain times with certain goals. Then, code mixing is stated as the use of two languages by mixing certain elements of one language into another language in order to facilitate the speech that is taking place.

Code switching and/or mixing applied by someone can occur in direct face-to-face conversation, for example a teacher to students in class. However, there is also the use of non-face-to-face code switching and/or mixing, for example by a Youtuber or more in video shows uploaded via the YouTube channel. One of the shows on YouTube that attracts a lot of viewers' attention is DAILY TIKA WEIXUN IN CHINA. The channel was produced by Tika, a native Indonesian woman who married a Chinese man (Weixun). In the show, ideas, thoughts and feelings are conveyed in Indonesian and/or Mandarin or other languages by both of them. In its form, the delivery of Indonesian and Mandarin can take the form of code switching and/or code mixing.

This research is necessary and important to carry out, because from a number of existing studies on code switching and/or code mixing, research on code switching and/or code mixing in Mandarin-Indonesian is based on YouTube broadcast data sources, especially on the Daily Tika Weixun channel in China, have not done. Previous research on code switching and code mixing that used data sources from online social media includes the following. First, research entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Posts on the Yowessorry Instagram Account" [7]; "Code Switching and Code-Mixing Events in Leonardo's YouTube Video" [8]. There are differences with our research because the online social media used was Instagram in their research. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the forms of code switching and code mixing, functions and factors causing the use of these two language phenomena in Tika Weixun Daily videos in China.

Based on this background, this research aims to describe (1) the forms of code switching and code mixing in Tika Weixun Daily Youtube videos in China; (2) functions of code switching and code-mixing function in Tika Weixun Daily Youtube videos in China; (3) the factors causing code switching and mixing. This research is expected to enrich sociolinguistic studies on code switching and mixing and also to be useful for Mandarin learners, Mandarin educators and future researchers.

2 **Methods**

The research entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Speech of a YouTube Channel "Daily Tika-Weixun in China" is a qualitative study because the data is in the form of words, phrases, and/or clauses, and/or sentences in data sources. This research is descriptive research because it aims to explain speech code switching and mixing in data sources.

The data sources for this research are two episodes from the Daily Tika-Weixun Youtube channel in China entitled "To the New Nephew's Thanksgiving Event, Crowded Even in a Remote Village (2023)" and "Cousin's New Business Thanksgiving in China, May the Business Be Smooth and Successful (2023)". The selection of the two video titles was based on the availability of data transfer and code-mixing originating from the Youtuber's speech. The research data is in the form of speech which is indicated as a form and function of code switching and code mixing. Data was collected using documentation techniques with the steps: (1) watching videos; (2) listening to speech that is indicated in the form of code switching and code mixing; (3) recording data in the data collection table; (4) classifying data; (5) coding the data. The data was tabulated and classified according to the research problem, then analyzed using descriptive-interpretative techniques.

3 **Results and Discussion**

Table 1. Results of Code-Switching Data Identification: Form and Function

No.	Amount of Data	Code Switching Form	Code Switching Function
Video 1	18	External: Indonesian <--> Mandarin	Asking and answering questions, informing something
Video 2	8	External: Indonesian <--> Mandarin	Opens a video show and offers something to the interlocutor, informs something

Table 2. Results of Identification of Code-Mixed Data: Form and Function

No.	Amount of Data	Code Mixing Form	Code Mixing Function
Video 1	33	Out: Inserting the word Mandarin in Indonesian	Creates an intimate atmosphere, informs the audience something
Video 2	18	Out: Inserting the word Mandarin in Indonesian	Creates an intimate atmosphere, informs the audience something

3.1 **Code Switching in the Speech of the YouTube Channel "Daily Tika Weixun" in China**

Based on data identification, the form of code switching found was external code switching from Indonesian to Mandarin. According to Soewito in Chaer and Agustina [9], external code switching is in the form of code switching from the verbal

repertoire of the speaker to the verbal repertoire of the community speaking a foreign language. As stated in the background, the "Daily Tika Weixun" broadcast in China is the work of a husband-and-wife YouTuber from China-Indonesia. Tika, the wife, comes from Indonesia, while Weixun, the husband, comes from China. Indonesian is the language that Tika masters, while Weixun masters Mandarin. Because of this, the code switching contained in both the first video (V-1) "To New Nephew's Thanksgiving Event, Crowded Even in a Remote Village (2023)" and in the second video (V-2) "Cousin's New Business Thanksgiving in China, Hopefully "His Business Is Smooth and Successful (2023)" is an external code switch, from Indonesian to Mandarin. The code switching carried out by T (Tika) is in accordance with Appel's opinion [10] namely that code switching is a transition from the use of one language to another. The following is the external code switching carried out by Tika.

Data (1):

T: *Kita sudah sampai di sini. Apa? Oke oke kawin, mau parkir mobil dulu teman-teman.*

T: We're here. What? Okay okay, marriage, I want to park the car first guys.

T: 姐姐他睡觉了？(V1/CS/1)

T: Sister, he is asleep?

In data 1 contained in V-1, there is an external code switch from Indonesian to Mandarin carried out by Tika (T) to her sister-in-law who is addressed as 姐姐. The context of the previous utterance is "Q: what have we arrived at? Okay, okay, I want to park the car first, friends, baby is here to sleep. 姐姐他睡觉了". Based on the context of the previous utterance, T code-switches from Indonesian (BI) to Mandarin (BM). The code switching was carried out by T to the sister-in-law who was carrying T's child. T spoke Mandarin to her sister-in-law, who was Weixun's (W's), T's husband. Thus, the sister-in-law was a Chinese person who could not speak Indonesian. Therefore, T spoke in Mandarin. T used this code switching to ask whether T's child was really asleep when they got out of the car and arrived at the thanksgiving location.

Data (2):

T: *Mari kita lanjut jalan lagi.*

T: Let's continue walking again.

T: 我等一下吃，哈喽阿姨 (V1/CS/6)

T: I'll eat it later. Hello, Auntie.

Data 2 is also the code switching carried out by T in V1. T performs code switching from BI to BM. The code switching carried out by T is external code switching. This was done because the context of the previous statement said, "Let's continue walking. This is 姑姑 who has an event." When introducing his father-in-law's aunt, T said to his aunt that T would eat later. T is still videoing the thanksgiving event for the birth of W's nephew. Because his aunt is Chinese and has

never studied Indonesian, T speaks to his aunt in BM. This is also a factor causing T's code switching. The function of code switching in this context is to answer his aunt's offer to eat immediately.

T also carried out external code switching from BI to BM in (V2) "Thanksgiving for Cousin's New Business in China, May His Business Be Smooth and Successful (2023)". The results of code-switching analysis in V-2 are presented as follows.

Data (3):

T: *Itu Sprite, teman-teman.*

T: That's Sprite guys.

T: Momoko, 你吃什么？哇，好大啊。好吃吗？ (V2/CS/7)

T: Momoko, what are you eating? Wow, it's so big. Is it delicious?

T: *Kata Momoko enak sekali teman-teman.*

T: Momoko said it was delicious, friends.

The background context of the speech was a celebration event for a new business opened by W's cousin. One of those present at the event was Momoko (M), W's niece. She is a Chinese citizen. Therefore, T asked M using BM. The words conveyed to M meant, "M, what are you eating? Big yes. It's delicious, isn't it?" Before speaking to M, T used BI when informing the audience about the drink as in the following quote, "That is Sprite, friends." The factor that caused T to switch from BI to BM was because M was a Chinese citizen who had a M. The code-switching function carried out by T was to ask M about what he ate and whether it was delicious. Then, Momoko replied that it was delicious.

Data (4)

Q: 爸爸，吃饱了 (V2/CS/8)

Q: Dad, please eat.

External code switching from BI to BM is then carried out by T. V-2. T transferred the code to his father-in-law, who is a Chinese citizen and only controls BM. This is a causal factor. Therefore, when asking his father-in-law, T switched languages from BI to BM. The function of interpreting that T did was to ask his father-in-law whether he was full. The context of the utterance before asking the father-in-law is T confirming M's answer when T asked whether the food M was eating was delicious. It turns out that M answered that it was really nice. The following is what BI said to the audience, "Momoko said it was very nice, friends."

This is the external code switching from BI to BM that T carried out in the two videos which are the data source for this research. The causal factor is because the interlocutor cannot speak BI. The fundamental thing why T switched codes was because T had the knowledge and ability to use BI and BM. T is a native BI speaker, because he was born and raised in Indonesia and is a BI speaker. Next, T married Weixun, originally from China. Her husband took T to China. In everyday life, T is in a Mandarin-speaking environment, both with his nuclear family, extended family, and also with the Chinese community who speak BM. Therefore, T acquired oral BM

naturally. This is what prompted T to switch code from BI to BM or vice versa. The basis for T code switching is in accordance with the statement which states that T adapts to different linguistic situations. In addition, code switching occurs, because T understands two languages and their variations well. Then, the code-switching function carried out by T is asking and answering. Then, T switched the external code from Mandarin to Indonesian because her speech partners, namely the viewers of the video show, were Indonesians. T switched the code with the intention of explaining and informing them of the impression. Another cause is the interlocutor, namely T's family members from her husband's side, namely papa, mama, aunt, uncle, grandfather, and so on. The husband's family members are Chinese. They cannot speak Indonesian. Therefore, while talking to them, T turned to BM.

3.2 Code Mixing in the Speech of the Youtuber Channel "Daily Tika Weixun" in China

As stated in table 1 and table 2, in V-1 and V-2, code-mixing data is more dominant than code-switching data. Wijana [11] said that code mixing is a language situation when a speaker mixes two or more languages in the form of certain elements inserted into another language used by the speaker. The elements inserted are words or phrases. Suwandi [12] states that code mixing is carried out if a speaker uses one language dominantly in a speech event, while elements of another language are inserted in the use of the dominant language.

According to Azhar, et al. [13], CM is classified into inward CM (Inner code mixing) and outward CM (Outer code mixing). CM into means CM comes from the original language with all its variations. For example, T comes from Indonesia. T masters BI in all its variations, for example official I and casual I, and also masters T's native regional language. When using I, T can mix elements of his regional language or elements of relaxed I. Then, outward CM is the dominant use of a language with elements of a foreign language inserted. For example, T, in broadcasts V1 and V2, uses Indonesian, because the target of "Daily Tika-Weixun in China" is Indonesian. T predominantly uses BI, but is inserted with elements in the form of words and/or phrases in M or Eng.

In V1 and V2, YouTuber T uses I predominantly, while M and English in the form of words or phrases are inserted in T's speech. The following are the results of CM's analysis on the "Daily Tika-Weixun di China" channel. In line with the opinion of Azhar et al. [13], the form of CM in V1 and V2 on the "Daily Tika-Weixun di China" channel is Outer code mixing. The following is a presentation of the results of CM analysis.

Data (5):

T: *Halo teman-teman kembali lagi di channel YouTube kami Daily Tika Weixun di China (V1/CM/5).*

T: Hello friends, back again on our YouTube channel Daily Tika Weixun in China.

Data (5) contains CM in the form of the English word channel. This word was inserted in the I sentence that T said to start show the video and greet viewers of the Daily Tika Weixun channel in China. The form of CM is CM out, Indonesian sentences inserted with English words. The factor that causes CM to use the channel is conforming to the clause that follows, namely "... our YouTube is Daily Tika Weixun in China." In one internet source¹⁴, the equivalent word channel is "channel", "canal". However, these two equivalents are not yet popular among Indonesian people.

Data (6):

T: *Teman-teman, hari ini kita mau pergi ke acara syukuran cucunya Gugu, adiknya Papa.* (V1/CM/6)

T: Friends, today we want to go to the thanksgiving event for Gugu's granddaughter, Papa's sister.

In data (6) there is a CM in the form of the insertion of the kinship greeting Gū gu (姑 姑) (meaning papa's younger sister) [14]. The word "Gū gu (姑 姑)" comes from BM, while the dominant sentence uttered by T is a BI sentence. CM's function is to tell the audience that the event attended by T and his family is a thanksgiving for Papa's younger sister's grandchildren. Therefore, T informs the audience by inserting kinship greetings in M. This greeting is in accordance with the explanation in "Mandarin Corner".¹⁵

Data (7)

T: *Baby tidak mau pergi sama 爷爷-nya.* (V2/CM/7)

T: Baby doesn't want to go with 爷爷.

Data 7 is obtained from V2. In T's utterance, there are two words inserted in the Indonesian sentence. The word "baby" comes from English language, while "爷爷" Yéyé (Grandfather on my father's side) comes from M. Thus, data (7) is an outward CM, namely Indonesian sentences inserted with foreign language words, Mandarin and English. T's CM function is to inform the audience that T's child, called "baby," does not want to go with his grandfather. The reason why T did CM out was that T called his child "baby", not the child's name and the greeting in M for his father's grandfather was "爷爷".

Data (8):

T: *Ini baby mau 虾, sini mama ambikan.* (V2/CM/8)

T: This is Baby mau 虾 (xiā, shrimp). Here, mom, get it

Data (8) is an outward CM, meaning that the I sentence is inserted by the words "Baby" (Eng) and "虾" (M). T's CM function is to tell the audience that his child wants to eat shrimp. As stated in data (7) CM, T calls his child "Baby", not his real name. T mixes his speech with 虾 to tell the audience that his son wants to eat shrimp.

The factor that causes T to do CM is T's habit of calling "Baby" to his child and conveying to the audience that the "shrimp" in M is 虾.

Based on data identification and analysis, in V1 and V2, T's CM is an outward CM, because T speaks Indonesian, then inserts words from M and Eng. The M words inserted are nouns (N) and kinship greetings. The inserted nouns are "Laojia", "津南", "红包", "馒头". The CM in the form of kinship greetings used by T is 姑姑, 姑父, 姐姐, 叔叔, 阿姨, 弟弟, 爷爷, Lenyang, Penyang. Apart from inserting M word elements in the form of N and kinship greetings, in CM carried out by T, there are also verbs (V), for example "打包", "恭喜", "给", unit words, for example "(一)个", and adjectives (Adj), for example "恭喜". The findings of this research support the findings of Marzona's research [15], especially regarding the outward form of CM, while the two functions found are the same as the findings of this research, namely informing and greeting. The rejecting function was not found in this study.

The following are the word elements used by T when mixing the Indonesian code with English words in the form of nouns (N): "channel", "baby", "outfit", "style" and in the form of verbs (V): "bye bye", "say hello", "support", "subscribe". Based on observations, the use of the word BIng in CM is close to YouTube. The words in question are "channel", "support", "subscribe", "bye bye", "say hello". These three words are addressed to viewers of the "Daily Tika-Weixun in China" channel. CM's function is to invite viewers to support and subscribe to the show, while the last two words are addressed to the audience to express farewell, because the video show is ending soon. Then, the use of the word "baby". As previously stated, this is Tika-Weixun's child's nickname, then "outfit", "style" is used by T to explain to the audience the clothes he wore when attending the thanksgiving event.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of the findings of this research, it can be concluded that first, the form of code switching found in the speech of the YouTube Channel "Daily Tika Weixun" in China is external: BI <--> BM, while the form of code mixing found is external: insertion of the word M in I. Second, the function of code switching in this research data source is asking and answering questions, informing something, opening a video show, and offering something to the interlocutor. The function of code mixing is to create an intimate atmosphere, to inform the audience. Third, the factors causing code switching and code mixing are the speaker's mastery of vocabulary, use of friendly greetings, and suitability to the topic of conversation.

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