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Code Switching and Code Mixing in Maxwell Salvador's Oral Speech on YouTube: A Sociolinguistic Study

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to describe the forms and functions of code switching and code mixing in the spoken language of Maxwell Salvador Surya Atmaja on his YouTube channel. The method used in this study uses a sociolinguistic approach based on the code switching theory by Appel & Muysken and the code mixing theory by Muysken with a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The data collection technique uses a listening, reading, and note-taking technique adapted to Creswell's data collection type, namely documents and audio-visual. The data analysis technique is carried out with stages according to Creswell, namely video transcription, data identification and classification, tabulation and codification, data analysis, and data presentation. The results of the study show that the forms of code switching found are Tag-switching and Intersentential-switching, while the forms of code mixing include Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The functions of code switching found are Referential Function, Directioe and Imaginary Function, and Expression Function. While the functions of code mixing include Referential Function, Directioe and Imaginary Function, Expression Function, and Phatic Function. The conclusion of this study shows that the use of code switching and code mixing occurs because the speech used by speakers is more flexible and unstructured so that it can trigger the emergence of language switching or mixing.

Keywords : code switching, code mixing, oral speech, YouTube, sociolinguistic study

Alih Kode dan Campur Kode dalam Tuturan Lisan Maxwell Salvador di YouTube: Kajian Sosiolinguistik

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dan fungsi alih kode serta campur kode dalam tuturan lisan Maxwell Salvador Surya Atmaja pada kanal YouTube-nya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik yang berlandaskan pada teori alih kode oleh Appel & Muysken dan teori campur kode oleh Muysken dengan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik simak baca catat yang disesuaikan dengan jenis pengumpulan data milik Creswell, yakni dokumen dan audio-visual. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan tahap-tahap menurut Creswell, yakni transkripsi vide, identifikasi dan klasifikasi data, tabulasi dan kodifikasi, analisis data, serta penyajian data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bentuk alih kode yang ditemukan yakni *Tag-switching* dan *Intersentential-switching*, sedangkan bentuk campur kode meliputi *insertion, alternation,* dan *congruent lexicalization*. Fungsi alih kode yang ditemukan yakni, *referential function, directioe and imagratire function,* dan *expression function*. Sedangkan fungsi campur kode meliputi *referential function, directioe and imagratire function, expressine function*, dan *phatic function.* Simpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode terjadi karena tuturan yang digunakan penutur lebih fleksibel dan tidak terstruktur sehingga dapat memicu timbulnya peralihan atau pencampuran bahasa.

Kata kunci: alih kode, campur kode, tuturan lisan, YouTube, kajian sosiolinguistik

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INTRODUCTION

The use of more than one language in communication has become a common practice in multilingual societies. This reality can be found in every social space, such as families, schools, workplaces, and even social media. People are accustomed to switching languages or mixing languages ??according to the communication context. This reflects the factors that cause language shifts or mixing in everyday communication due to differences in culture, education, and developments in information technology.

Along with the times, the language used by society also experiences change. This occurs because the language variations used are adapted to needs (Ernawati et al., 2023). This variation occurs because individuals tend to choose certain language varieties according to communication needs, social background, or the context of the situation at hand. Thus, a society's multilingual ability not only reflects linguistic richness but also plays a crucial role in the development of language variation.

The existence of language variation gives rise to language collaboration. This term is referred to as bilingualism in sociolinguistic studies. Bilingualism occurs due to the diversity in social interactions of an individual who is able to use two languages (Putri, 2024). This reflects the emergence of code-switching and code-mixing in bilingual and multilingual communities. In sociolinguistic studies, code-switching and code-mixing are linguistic phenomena that arise from interactions between speakers who speak more than one language.

Code-switching occurs because speakers have mastered two or more languages. This aligns with the definition of code-switching, which is the shift from one code to another in an interaction between a speaker and a conversational partner (Rindiani et al., 2022), while code-mixing occurs when a primary language is inserted into a conversation. Several factors influence code-mixing, including the speaker's social background, educational level, or religious values.

Code-switching is a natural language strategy for bilingual speakers. This language strategy can occur both between sentences and within a single sentence (Appel & Muysken, 2005). In practice, bilingual speakers often use code-switching to adapt their communication to the context, the interlocutor, or the intended meaning. Code switching occurs due to the diverse language variants used, resulting in language use sometimes not conforming to linguistic rules (Lestari & Rosalina, 2022). According to Rosnaningsih (2019), code switching is used to facilitate speakers in adapting their speech to the situation during which an utterance is taking place. This means that code switching often occurs when speakers cannot find the appropriate linguistic elements in a particular communication situation.

Appel & Muysken (2005) suggest that, based on the position and form of the transition within a speech, code switching is divided into three types. These types are called forms of code switching: tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. However, this study only uses two forms of code switching: tag-switching and inter-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching was not used in identifying and analyzing code switching in this study because it has similarities to code mixing.

Code-mixing often occurs in informal situations, as speakers struggle to find appropriate equivalents in their primary language, leading to the phenomenon of code-mixing to convey meaning (Gifelem, 2021). Muysken (2000) states that code-mixing occurs when lexical elements and grammatical features from two languages ??appear in a single sentence. Code-mixing occurs when speakers struggle to find words, or certain cultural pressures lead to code-mixing. This means that code-mixing is a phenomenon that occurs in communication involving the mixing of languages within a speech act. This language mix is defined as the insertion of elements from another language without having an independent function. These inserted elements can be words, phrases, idioms, and greetings that serve as complements to enrich the style and variety of language (Waruwu, 2024).

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Essentially, code-mixing can occur in the form of language mixing within a single utterance or short sentence, in which the primary language remains the foundation of the meaning and structure of communication.

Multilingualism in society is the primary background for the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing. The emergence of social interactions involving individuals from diverse backgrounds encourages language switching to create effective communication. Furthermore, factors of identity, solidarity, and efforts to demonstrate familiarity also play a significant role. According to Inayah et al. (2024), code switching in Indonesian linguistic studies encompasses various types that reflect the history and diversity of languages.

Developments in communication technology have also strengthened the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in both formal and informal situations. In the current digital era, rapid technological developments offer convenience for individuals to communicate on social media. Social media platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, and WhatsApp demonstrate users mixing languages in conversations. The presence of technology has created a space for language mixing as an accepted communication style, even considered modern. One medium used for entertainment and information is YouTube. The development of social media, particularly YouTube, has become a new phenomenon in language practice. This is evidenced by the use of code switching and code mixing by social media users, particularly YouTubers.

The concrete manifestations of code mixing and code switching used by content creators reflect a close relationship with their audiences. This is also well-received by viewers because it is considered less formal in communication. One YouTube content creator, commonly known as a YouTuber, who engages in code-switching and code-mixing is Maxwell Salvador Surya Atmaja. He is an accomplished student who is widely known for his involvement in the Clash of Champions (COC) competition organized by Ruangguru. Maxwell's popularity is not only seen in his academics, but also in his distinctive humorous style on social media, thanks to his captivating communication skills. One of Maxwell's prominent characteristics is his use of a mix of Indonesian and Javanese in various social media interactions. This language-mixing phenomenon is not only a personal characteristic but also forms a communicative identity that distinguishes him from other public figures.

The selection of Maxwell Salvador Surya Atmaja was based on his unique linguistic characteristics, and the lack of other research specifically examining code-switching and code-mixing practices in Maxwell's spoken language. This makes this study a strong novelty, as analysis of speech acts within this research subject has not been conducted by previous researchers. This study strengthens the relevance and urgency of selecting this subject, opening up new opportunities for contributions to sociolinguistic research.

This research contributes to strengthening sociolinguistic studies, particularly in understanding code-switching and code-mixing practices in the context of digital communication. Appel & Muysken explain forms of code-switching in spoken language as communication strategies. In addition to these forms of code-switching, this study expands Muysken's (2000) theory regarding code-mixing in informal settings and social media. These forms of code-mixing can be identified through an analysis of Salvador's YouTube channel and demonstrate the speaker's linguistic creativity in conveying messages.

This research contributes to enriching knowledge about bilingualism in Indonesia. Maxwell's use of code-switching and code-mixing reflects linguistic flexibility, which aligns with the theory of the social function of language in a multilingual country. This research can reveal the forms and functions of a speaker's language, reflecting responses to specific social contexts. The functions used in analyzing code-switching and code-mixing are the language functions according to Jakobson and Halliday, as cited by Appel & Muysken in their book. These six functions are

referred to as referential function, directive and impersonation function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function.

Several previous studies have discussed the forms of code-switching and code-mixing. First, a study by Yoda & Mardiansyah (2020) found code-mixing from Sundanese into Arabic in conversations among students at the Al-Basyariyah Islamic boarding school in Cigondewah, Bandung. This study analyzed the use of code-mixing using Muysken's theory. The forms of code-mixing found were insertion and congruent lexicalization. Insertion was found in the form of Sundanese words and phrases into Arabic, while congruent lexicalization occurred when different language patterns were used simultaneously in a single utterance. In addition to forms of code-mixing, this study identified factors that influence the occurrence of code-mixing.

Second, research by Suastini et al. (2023) found forms of code switching consistent with Appel & Muysken's theory, such as tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching. The occurrence of code switching in the novels studied indicates that the novelists are bilingual, as they can master two languages simultaneously. This is evident in the way the authors convey their ideas and feelings by inserting English into their works.

Third, research by Rahmah & Wicaksono (2023) discusses the practice of code switching and mixing in various contexts. For example, their study of code switching and mixing on Jerome Polin's Nihongo Mantappu YouTube channel examines the causes of code switching and mixing on the channel through Jerome Polin's interactions with his friends in his uploaded vlogs. The results show that code switching and mixing occur because a speaker has mastered multiple languages, which in practice leads to multilingualism in communication with others.

This research presents novelties in terms of theory, object of study, and context of language use. This contrasts with research by Suastini et al. (2023), which found forms of code-switching in novels using the same theory as this study, namely Appel & Muysken's code-switching theory. It also contrasts with research by Yoda & Mardiansyah (2020), which analyzed forms of code-mixing in conversations between students at the Al-Basyariyah Cigondewah Bandung Islamic Boarding School using the same theory as this study, namely Muysken's (2000) theory. Furthermore, research by Rahmah & Wicaksono (2023) described the causes of code-switching and code-mixing in Jerome Polin's YouTube channel "Nihongo Mantappu." Although there are similarities in the theories used, this study presents a novelty in combining two theories simultaneously: the forms of code-switching according to Appel & Muysken (2005) and the forms of code-mixing according to Muysken (2000). In addition to the forms of code-switching and code-mixing, there are language functions according to Jakobson and Halliday, cited by Appel & Muysken in their book, which are used to analyze the functions of code-switching and code-mixing.

Based on this description, the research questions that will be analyzed in this study are formulated as follows: 1) What are the forms and functions of code-switching in Salvador's spoken YouTube speech based on sociolinguistic studies? 2) What are the forms and functions of code-mixing in Salvador's spoken YouTube speech based on sociolinguistic studies?

Based on the research questions, the objectives of this study are: 1) To describe the forms and functions of code-switching in Salvador's spoken YouTube speech based on sociolinguistic studies. 2) To describe the forms and functions of code-mixing in Salvador's spoken YouTube speech based on sociolinguistic studies.

In accordance with the research problem formulation and objectives, this research yields practical and theoretical benefits. Theoretically, this research is useful for: 1) developing scientific theory in sociolinguistics related to code-switching and code-mixing. 2) deepening scientific theory in sociolinguistics related to code-switching and code-mixing. 3) serving as a reference for further

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research in the context of analyzing the forms and functions of code-switching and code-mixing. Practical benefits include: 1) providing students with an understanding of code-switching and code-mixing practices in digital media, particularly YouTube. 2) serving as reference material for students and future researchers in compiling scientific papers related to code-switching and code-mixing. 3) serving as teaching material for sociolinguistics instructors or as examples of sociolinguistic studies relevant to the current communication situation. 4) serving as discussion material for sociolinguistics instructors in class regarding code-switching and code-mixing in sociolinguistics.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. According to Nasution (2023), Razak (2017), Afifuddin & Saebani (2002), qualitative research is research used to examine the natural conditions of objects, in which the researcher serves as the key instrument. This means that qualitative research is conducted naturally, with the researcher playing the primary role in data collection, observation, analysis, and conclusion drawing. This study aims to describe the forms and functions of code-mixing in Salvador's spoken language on his YouTube channel.

Qualitative research was chosen because the data studied consist of verbal utterances analyzed in depth based on their social context. As Nasution (2023) points out, qualitative research is descriptive in nature; the collected data is presented in the form of words or images, thus de-emphasizing numbers or statistics. Creswell (2009) emphasizes that qualitative research is not limited to a single source of data collection but involves various methods, such as interviews, observations, and documents. This approach can provide an understanding of the phenomenon being studied. This aligns with the analysis in this study, which focuses on Salvador's spoken language, which will be described descriptively.

The data source for this study is Salvador's spoken language through his personal YouTube videos. This speech was chosen because the subject of the study, Salvador, exhibits the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing in his speech, making it highly relevant to this study, which will examine the forms and functions of code-switching and code-mixing. The videos used as data sources included vlogs and educational content in which speakers engage in code-switching and code-mixing.

The research data consisted of transcripts of Salvador's code-switching and code-mixing speech in his YouTube videos. Of Salvador's 33 YouTube videos, only 14 were used as research data. The measurable criteria for the 14 videos selected included the presence of code-switching and code-mixing phenomena, the videos' relatively long duration to allow for more data collection, and the videos' distinctive linguistic style.

The data collection technique in this study employed listening, reading, and note-taking, adapted to Creswell's two types of data collection: documents and audio-visual. The data source for this study was Salvador's YouTube videos, which are considered audio-visual because they contain video. The videos were transcribed as a translation of spoken language into written language. The resulting transcriptions, processed into text for analysis, were then transformed into documents. Therefore, this study utilized two forms of data: audio-visual as the primary source and transcribed documents as the analytical material. This approach aligns with Creswell's (2009) opinion that qualitative data can be obtained through recordings, videos, and documentation processed by researchers.

The data analysis technique was carried out using the method proposed by Creswell (2009): video transcription, data identification and classification, tabulation and codification, data analysis, and data presentation. Video transcription was conducted by watching 14 videos in their entirety from the first minute to the last minute of each video. This process focused solely on Salvador's spoken language as the primary object;

other speech was not included in the transcripts. Next, data identification was carried out by sorting out sections containing code-switching and code-mixing phenomena. The identified data were tabulated in a codified form, grouping the data based on the form and function of code-switching and code-mixing. Finally, data selection was carried out for presentation to determine representative data for further analysis in the discussion.

RESULTS

1. Forms of Code-Switching in Maxwell Salvador's Oral Speech on YouTube

1.1 Tag-Switching

Several types of tag-switching were found in this form, namely in English and Javanese. In English, the word "guys" is used. The following is a quote using the word "guys." This can be seen in the following data:

(1) "Hello, guys, we've arrived at Pulo Gebang, yeee."
(2) "We're getting off at the restaurant, guys. We're going to floor B1."
(3) "I'm going home to Surabaya, guys."

This data is a form of tag-switching due to the insertion of the word "guys" as a stand-alone without affecting the sentence structure in the main utterance, appearing at the beginning, middle, or end of the sentence. The word "guys" functions as a marker in the form of a greeting that can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

In data 1, the sentence "Hello, guys, we've arrived at Pulo Gebang, yeee" is a form of tag-switching. The word "guys" is used after the greeting "Hello" at the beginning of the sentence, which represents a shift from English to Indonesian. In this sentence, the speaker switches languages to use the greeting to the interlocutor (audience) as a sign of familiarity. This is a form of tag-switching code-switching, where the language shift occurs in the form of an exclamation to greet the interlocutor.

Data 2 includes a form of tag-switching, characterized by the presence of the word "guys" in the middle of a sentence, a greeting used by the speaker to communicate with the interlocutor. "Guys" is an English word, so the speaker switches from Indonesian to English. This is a form of tag-switching because the language switch occurs as an exclamation to greet the interlocutor.

Data 3 includes a form of tag-switching, characterized by the use of the word "guys" at the end of a sentence in English. The language switch occurs with the word "guys" appearing after the use of Indonesian. This is a form of tag-switching because the word "guys" is used as an exclamation to greet the interlocutor.

Another form of tag-switching in English is found in the word "sorry," which indicates an affirmation. The tag-switching data for the word "sorry" is as follows:

(4) "Sorry, I... I forgot the formula for the area of a triangle: five times six is ??equal to half A times twelve."

The data demonstrates a form of tag-switching due to the insertion of a foreign word in the form of a tag or short phrase in English, namely the word "sorry," which stands alone without affecting the structure of the main sentence. This expression is used by the speaker to signal an apology before delivering the main content of the utterance, namely an admission of forgetting the formula for the area of atriangle.

In addition to English, tag-switching is found in Javanese, namely in the word "wes" as an affirmation. The use of Javanese in this form can be evidenced in the following excerpt:

(5) "Wes, now you just have to find the value of x. What is this, come on?"

The data demonstrates a form of tag-switching due to the insertion of the Javanese word "wes" into an Indonesian utterance. The word "wes" is a tag or marker that stands alone without affecting the structure of the main sentence. In data 5, the use of "wes" at the beginning of a sentence marks the transition from an explanation to an instruction for the interlocutor to find the value of x. In this case, the speaker's use of the word "wes" confirms that the previous stage has been completed and the next activity can proceed.

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1.2 Intersentential Switching

This form of intersentential switching occurs in several forms, namely in Indonesian and Javanese, English and Indonesian, and Javanese and Indonesian. Examples of Indonesian and Javanese include the following data:

(6) "This is in Ngawi, still eight hours to go. Wes, ape, vomited me."

This data falls into the category of intersentential code-switching because the language shift occurs between sentences, and there is no language shift within a single sentence structure. The first sentence, "This is in Ngawi, still eight hours away," is delivered in Indonesian, while the second sentence, "Wes ape muntah aku," is delivered in Javanese. This demonstrates a clear language shift between sentences, with each sentence able to stand alone.

The second type of this form is the use of English and Indonesian. Intersentential-switching data using both English and Indonesian is found, as shown below.

(7) "The smallest value of A plus B, oh positive integers. This means that integers have positive values."

This data falls into the category of intersentential-switching because there is a language shift between sentences from English to Indonesian. In the first sentence, the speaker uses English because he is reading a math problem. In the second sentence, he uses Indonesian to explain the previous statement. The speaker switches from English to Indonesian because he wants to explain to the audience about the math problem, which uses English. This code switching occurs after a sentence has been delivered in its entirety, so it doesn't affect the structure of the subsequent sentence.

The final type of intersentential switching involves the use of Javanese and Indonesian. Similar to the second type, there's only one piece of data found in this type. The following data shows the use of Javanese and Indonesian.

(8) "Yeah, huh, what's this? But I know you're still COC participants because we're eating the same food."

This data is an intersentential code switch because it occurs between sentences. In the first sentence, the speaker uses Javanese, expressing surprise at seeing someone in the situation they're facing. Then, the speaker switches to Indonesian. This language switch occurs after the Javanese utterance has been delivered in its entirety, so it doesn't affect the structure of the subsequent sentence.

2. Code-Switching Function in Salvador's Oral Speech on YouTube

2.1 Referential Function

The referential function found in Salvador's oral speech on YouTube, which contains information provided by the speaker, includes several data, such as the following:

(9) "Guys, so from Helsinki to Turku it takes two trains, right, with two transfers."

This sentence includes travel-related information because the speaker is informing the listener (viewer) of the distance to a location. Therefore, it can be concluded that this sentence has a referential function.

2.2 Directive and Imaginary Function

In code-switching, several items contained question elements. The following are examples of directive and imaginative functions:

(10) "Hello, guys, what are we doing today?"

These items fall into the directive and imaginative functions because each utterance demonstrates communication that contains a question and expects a response from the addressee. These items function as directives because the speaker encourages the addressee to respond to the topic being discussed. These items direct the addressee's attention to actively engage in the conversation.

2.3 Expressive Function

In code-switching, one item showed the speaker's reaction to a video. The following is an expression function:

(11) "This is in Ngawi, still eight hours away. Wow, I'm throwing up."

The items in these items fall into the expression function because they are used by the speaker to express subjective emotional and physical states. The phrase "still eight hours to go" indicates a long journey, so the speaker expresses discomfort with the Javanese phrase "Wes ape muntah aku." This phrase expresses the discomfort, fatigue, and nausea experienced by the speaker.

3. Forms of Code-Blending in Maxwell Salvador's Oral Speech on YouTube

3.1 Insertion

The insertions found in this study are of several types, namely the insertion of words and phrases in Javanese, Indonesian, and English. The following is data on the form of insertion that includes insertions in Javanese:

(12) "But actually, I borrow more fiction."

The sentence in this data contains the insertion of the Javanese word "sebenere," which means "actually." The speaker uses this Javanese word insertion because there is no suitable equivalent in Indonesian, so the speaker prefers to use Javanese words frequently used in everyday communication.

The second type of insertion form is the use of insertions in Indonesian. The following is a mixed-code insertion example in Indonesian:

(13) "Iku loh istananya, gak isok melbu dadakno mboh gak ngerti aku."

In this sentence, the Indonesian word "istananya" is inserted in the middle of the phrase "Iku loh" and "gak isok melbu dadakno mboh gak ngerti" in Javanese. This insertion is used to emphasize the object being described, namely a palace that cannot be entered.

The final type of insertion is an insertion in English. The following is an insertion example in English:

(14) "So, I've arrived in Korea again and now I want to pick up my luggage and go straight back to the dorm because I have class again tomorrow at eight."

The English word "dorm" is inserted in the middle of a sentence dominated by Indonesian. The speaker inserts the word "dorm" because he is in Korea in the video and is used to communicate with his colleagues outside Indonesia. Therefore, the word "dorm" is more commonly used than the Indonesian word "asrama."

3.2 Alternation

The alternations found in this study are of several types, namely alternations in English, Javanese, and Indonesian. Four instances of alternation in English are evident in the following utterance:

(15) "I also had the opportunity to help, one of which was in the case of Facial Nervepalsy."

In this data, there is a language shift from Indonesian to English. This language shift is used by the speaker as information for the statement explained previously.

In addition to alternations in English, there is code-mixing in Javanese, as shown in the following data:

(16) "Even though I've graduated from high school, I just learned about the concept of 'koyok ngene'."

In this data, there is an alternation in Javanese from the initial Indonesian utterance. A clear boundary in this sentence occurs when the speaker switches to Javanese with the phrase "konsepe koyok ngene" to explain a newly learned concept.

The final type of code-mixing in Indonesian is in Indonesian. There is evidence of alternation in Indonesian from Javanese, as evidenced by the following utterance:

(17) "This is nice, but I don't like it."

This data demonstrates a language shift using Indonesian, clearly seen in the utterance "but I don't like it," as the speaker expresses his lack of interest in an object shown in the video.

3.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization found in this study comprises several types, including language mixing in two languages, three languages, and four languages. The following data demonstrates congruent lexicalization in two languages:

(18) "Let's eat first, it should be at six o'clock, so come on."

This data demonstrates the mixing of two languages within a single sentence, namely a mixture

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of Indonesian and Javanese. In this sentence, the speaker provides information about his activities. In his speech, the speaker mixes several Javanese words and phrases with Indonesian, a characteristic of Congruent Lexicalization.

The second type of congruent lexicalization is the mixing of three languages within a single utterance. The following is data on congruent lexicalization in three languages:

(19) "Guys, we were extorted at Indomaret, twenty-three thousand rupiah for one peanut, I'm dead."

In this data, language mixing occurs in the use of three languages: English, Indonesian, and Javanese. This language mixing occurs when the speaker is recounting an unpleasant experience because they felt cheated by the overpriced price of the peanuts they bought. The use of the word "guys" in English indicates an address to the other person, while the word "matek" in Javanese indicates the speaker's emotional attitude toward something they dislike. This demonstrates random language mixing.

The third type of congruent lexicalization is the mixing of four languages in single utterance. The following is data on congruent lexicalization in four languages:

(20) "So, after getting off the plane, I took a train for about an hour to Tokyo, you know, guys, because my voice isn't deaf, I'll do the voiceover again, thanks."

In this data, language mixing occurs when the speaker is describing their journey to a destination. The Javanese word "ceritane" is used after Indonesian to describe the speaker's activities. Then, the use of the word "guys" in English is used by the speaker to greet the interlocutor (audience). The use of Javanese is repeated in the phrase "suarane iku gak kerungu" (sounds like a deaf ear) and the use of Hokkien in the word "Kamsia" at the end of a sentence to express gratitude.

4. Code-Mixing Function in Maxwell Salvador's Oral Speech on YouTube

4.1 Referential Function

The referential function code-mixing function found in Maxwell Salvador's oral speech on YouTube contains informational utterances such as the following data:

(21) "I don't understand, this is Tauwa but the sweet version, guys, this is mochi, yo, this is mochi but hot, and this is mung beans, this is normal, but it's not delicious."

This data falls under the referential function because the speaker is providing information related to food. The speaker is providing information about foods similar to Tauwa. In addition, the speaker is also providing information about the taste of mochi and mung beans. This proves that data 68 falls into the referential function because the speaker is providing information about food.

4.2 Directive and Imaginary Function

The directive and imperative functions (directive and imaginative functions) found in Maxwell Salvador's spoken speech on YouTube contain questions, invitations, and commands. Three data items contain questions, such as the following:

(22) "Is there one bathroom, yo?"

This data falls into the directive and imaginative function of the question type because the sentence uttered by the speaker contains a question. In the utterance, the speaker is asking the interlocutor (a friend who is nearby) about the number of bathrooms in a place, indicating that the data falls into the directive and imaginative function.

The second type of directive and imaginative function is code-mixing speech containing an invitation element. One piece of data contains elements of instruction, such as the following utterance:

(23) "Well, let's take a look at the Schoters program. Don't forget to register for the Schoters young leader exchange program with me in Japan later, okay?"

This piece of data falls into the directive and imaginative functions because the utterance contains an invitation from the speaker. This utterance, which combines Indonesian, Javanese, and English, clearly directs the interlocutor to take a specific action. The action in question is registering for the Schoters young leader exchange program through the utterance "don't forget to register," which emphasizes a persuasive invitation.

The final type of directive and imaginative function is code-mixing, containing elements of commands. Three pieces of data are found in the following utterance:
(24) "Yes, you leaked the question, so the audience knows, but it's just to get used to it."

This piece of data is code-mixing, falling into the directive and imaginative functions, containing elements of commands. In the data, the speaker blends Indonesian and Javanese in his speech to direct his interlocutor to take an action. The speaker instructs the interlocutor to read the question to attract the audience's attention and help them understand the topic being explained. This command is considered an instruction from the speaker to the interlocutor to ensure smooth communication.

4.3 Expressive Function

Code mixing in the Expressive Function, or expressive function, in Maxwell Salvador's YouTube speech, involves the speaker expressing his feelings. The following is an expression function:
(25) "Guys, we were ripped off at Indomaret. One peanut costs twenty-three thousand rupiah, and I'm dead."

This sentence falls under the expressive function because the speaker is expressing his feelings. In this sentence, the speaker expresses his frustration at having bought peanuts at such a high price. This demonstrates the speaker's attitude toward an experience.

4.4 Phatic Function

Code mixing in the phatic function is characterized by conversations that maintain communication through openings, turn-taking, and closings, which contain elements of small talk. This is evidenced by the following data:
(26) "That's all for our vlog this time, maybe we'll make more vlogs later, bye."

This data falls under the phatic function because the utterance indicates a closing conversation containing elements of small talk to maintain social relations between the speaker and the audience, indicating an utterance intended to close a video (vlog). The small talk used by the speaker serves to maintain rapport with the audience and signal the possibility of further communication, thus maintaining the social relationship even after the conversation is concluded.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, the forms and functions of code-switching were identified in Salvador's spoken speech on YouTube. The research results revealed that the only forms of code-switching found in Salvador's spoken speech on YouTube were Tag-switching and Intersentential-switching. Based on the research results, the forms and functions of code-switching were identified in Salvador's spoken speech on YouTube. Tag-switching is a language shift involving exclamations, greetings, questions, or affirmations in another language spoken by the speaker. The research findings revealed several types of tag-switching, including the use of the words "guys" and "sorry" in English, and the use of the word "wes" in Javanese.

The word "guys" was found at the beginning, middle, and end of the study, as a form of greeting from the speaker to the audience. This use of the word "guys" is often used by speakers in their vlog videos as an open interaction with the audience, creating a sense of intimacy. The word "sorry" was found at the beginning of a sentence, emphasizing the speaker's error. The speaker used the word because he felt guilty for the error, so he used it to emphasize the correction of the information conveyed. Meanwhile, in Javanese, the word "wes" is found at the beginning and end of a sentence, emphasizing the utterance. The word "wes" is used to emphasize the information conveyed by the speaker.

According to Appel & Muysken (2005), intersentential switching is a language shift that occurs between sentences. This means that within two complete sentences, a language shift occurs between two languages simultaneously, such as the first sentence using language A and the second using language B. In line with this theory, research has found three types of intersentential code

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switching: Indonesian and Javanese, English and Indonesian, and Javanese and Indonesian. Using Indonesian and Javanese in this form means that the first sentence uses Indonesian and the second uses Javanese. Using English and Indonesian means that the first sentence uses English and the second uses Indonesian. Using Javanese and Indonesian means that the first sentence uses Javanese and the second uses Indonesian.

Besides the forms of code switching, there are language functions that serve the purpose of communication. According to Jakobson & Halliday (in Appel & Muysken, 2005), language functions consist of six functions: the Referential function, the Directive and Imaginary Function, the Expressive Function, the Phatic function, the Mechaninguistic function, and the Poetic function. The research found three code-switching functions in Salvador's YouTube speech: the Referential function, the Directive and Imaginary Function, and the Expressive Function.

The Referential function is used by speakers to provide accurate information about the situation they are facing and to find appropriate equivalents. The research found that the Referential function occurs because speakers frequently provide information about the situation they are facing, such as information about daily activities and learning.

The Directive and Imaginary Function is used to structure interactions in the form of exclamations, greetings, invitations, commands, and questions. This function is used to expect a response from the interlocutor to maintain open communication. The research also found a question function. In Salvador's YouTube speech, questions are used to elicit information from the interlocutor, thus expecting a response.

The Expression Function is a function used to express the speaker's feelings. The research found one expression function data item that demonstrates the speaker's feelings. In Maxwell Salvador's YouTube speech, there is an expression of sadness felt by the speaker's journey to a place that feels long, which allows the speaker to express his displeasure with the situation.

In terms of code-mixing, Muysken (2000) divides code-mixing into three forms: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion is the mixing of languages that occurs mid-sentence, involving the insertion of words or phrases. Muysken established a pattern for insertion, namely A-B-A. A is the first language that serves as the primary language in the sentence, while B is the second language inserted in the middle of the primary language. This study found several types of insertion, including the insertion of words and phrases in Javanese, Indonesian, and English. The results of the study show that the utterances presented demonstrate a pattern consistent with Muysken's pattern, namely A-B-A, thus the data align with Muysken's theory.

Alternation is the mixing of languages ??characterized by a clear boundary between one language and another within a complete sentence. Muyken established a pattern for insertion, namely A-B. A is the first language and B is the second language. The research found several types of alternation, including alternation in English, Javanese, and Indonesian. English alternation begins with Indonesian, followed by English. Javanese alternation also begins with Indonesian, followed by Javanese. Indonesian alternation begins with Javanese, followed by Indonesian. The research found that the alternation speech exhibited a pattern consistent with the theory, namely an A-B pattern.

Congruent lexicalization is a form of random code mixing. In this form, no language dominates, as the language mixing occurs randomly. Muysken developed an alternation pattern, namely an A-B-A-B pattern. The research data found in Salvador's spoken language on YouTube revealed several types of language use: bilingual, trilingual, and quadrilingual. In bilingual speech, the languages used were Indonesian-Javanese and Indonesian-English. In the use of three languages, the languages ??used are Indonesian-English-Javanese and Javanese-Indonesian-Hokkien. Meanwhile, in the use of four languages, the languages used are Indonesian-Javanese-Korean-English, Indonesian-English-Korean-Mandarin, and Indonesian-Eng-

lish-Javanese-Hokkien. This is an addition to Muysken's theory. The pattern found in Salvador's spoken speech on YouTube has an A-B-A-B pattern in the use of two languages. An A-B-C-A pattern in the use of three languages, and an A-B-A-C-A-B-A-C-B-D pattern in the use of four languages. This pattern is further developed in Muysken's (2000) theory, as the data found in Salvador's spoken language on YouTube not only follows the A-B-A-B pattern, but also includes additional letters in the C-D pattern.

In addition to code-mixing, Jakobson & Halliday (in Appel & Muysken, 2005) define six functions of code-mixing, namely the Referential function, the Directive and Imaginary Function, the Expressive Function, the Phatic function, the Mechanistic function, and the Poetic function. The research findings revealed four functions of code-mixing in Salvador's spoken language on YouTube: the Referential function, the Directive and Imaginary Function, the Expressive Function, and the Phatic Function, which are similar to code-switching functions.

The referential function in code-mixing is demonstrated by speakers regarding daily activities. This is because the videos predominantly feature daily vlogs, which contain content about the speaker's activities. Therefore, the vlogs are often closely related to the situations that occur during the speaker's activities.

The Directive and Imaginary Functions in code-mixing are found in questions, invitations, and commands. In questions, the speaker expects a response from the audience, who are also present in the video. In invitations, the speaker invites the audience to participate in the activity. This requires a response from the audience, as the speaker needs to participate. In commands, the speaker expects a response from the audience, who are also present in the video, and the audience.

The Expressive Function in code-mixing is found in ten utterances. Salvador's spoken language on YouTube utilizes this function more frequently because it allows the speaker to freely express his feelings. In the video, the speaker expresses admiration, fatigue, annoyance, sadness, and emotion.

The phatic function of code-mixing is found in the form of a closing greeting. In Maxwell Salvador's YouTube speech, this phatic function is characterized by the closing of the vlog, which is intended as a closing remark to the interlocutor. In this closing, the speaker also makes small talk regarding the production of the vlog in a future video, which may not necessarily be realized.

This study successfully describes the forms and functions of code-switching and code-mixing in Maxwell Salvador's YouTube speech, in accordance with the research objectives associated with Appel & Muysken's code-switching theory and Muysken's code-mixing theory. Through the process of identifying and classifying code-switching and code-mixing conducted by transcribing Maxwell Salvador's spoken speech, this study successfully achieved its research objective of describing the forms and functions of code-switching.

An anomaly discovered in this study is the discovery of a new pattern of insertion code-mixing in Maxwell Salvador's spoken speech, which occurs randomly, namely the discovery of patterns C and D. This is one of the novelties of this study, indicating the addition of a new pattern to the patterns defined in Muysken's theory used in previous research.

This research shares similarities with previous studies that examined forms of code-switching and code-mixing using Appel & Muysken's code-switching theory and Muysken's code-mixing theory. However, this study presents novelties in the form of a research object that has never been studied in previous research, as well as a combination of the two theories of code-switching by Appel & Muysken and Muysken's code-mixing theory.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, findings in Maxwell Salvador's spoken language were found in the forms and functions of code-switching and code-mixing. The forms of code-switching found were Tag-switching and Intersentential-switching. Within Tag-switching, several types of usage were found in English and Javanese. In English, the

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words "guys" and "sorry" were used, while in Javanese, the word "wes" was used. Within Intersentential-switching, several types of language usage were found, including Indonesian and Javanese, English and Indonesian, and Javanese and Indonesian. In the code-switching model, one form was omitted from the analysis process in this study. This was the reduction of the Intrasentential-switching model due to its similarity in meaning with the Insertion code-mixing model. This caused overlap in the analysis process, and therefore, the Intrasentential-switching model was not used in the analysis of the code-switching model.

In the code-switching model, three functions were identified: the Referential Function, the Directive and Imaginary Function, and the Expression Function. The Referential Function found in code-switching is the information the speaker provides to the interlocutor regarding the activity being undertaken. The Directive and Imaginary Function in code-switching is a question to solicit a response from the interlocutor, while the Expression Function in code-switching is the speaker's expression of feelings regarding an event they have experienced or encountered.

The code-switching models found in this study are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The Insertion model involves the insertion of words or phrases in Javanese, Indonesian, and English. The Alternation form is found in the use of English, Javanese, and Indonesian, while the Congruent Lexicalization form is found in the use of two, three, and four languages. These forms are in accordance with the form of code mixing according to Muysken, however, there is an additional code mixing pattern in the Congruent Lexicalization form that does not occur in just two languages, but occurs in more than two languages, so that the pattern in this form experiences an additional pattern.

In code-mixing, four functions were identified: Referential Function, Directive and Imaginary Function, Expressive Function, and Phatic Function. The Referential Function found in code-mixing involves the speaker's utterances providing information regarding activities undertaken and events experienced. The Directive and Imaginary Function in code-mixing involves the speaker's use of questions, invitations, and commands to expect a response from the interlocutor. The Expressive Function in code-mixing involves the speaker's expression of feelings through expressions of admiration, tiredness, annoyance, sadness, and emotion. The Phatic Function is found in the use of closing sentences to conclude a conversation in a video.

Based on the research results, the use of code-switching and code-mixing in Salvador's spoken language occurs because the speaker interacts more casually with the interlocutor (viewer) in the uploaded vlog video. This triggers code-switching and code-mixing because the conversation in the vlog video is flexible and unstructured, allowing the speaker to vary his or her language.

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