



Prosiding

Seminar Nasional Inovasi pendidikan dan Pembelajaran

Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni

IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro

Tema "Inovasi pendidikan dan Pembelajaran di era digital untuk Pengalaman Belajar
Imersif"



Code Switching and Code Mixing in Agatha Chelsea`S Youtube Video

Falia Istiqomah¹(✉), Moh. Fuadul Matin², Chyntia Heru Woro Prastiwi³
^{1,2,3}English Education Department, Faculty of Language and Arts Education IKIP
PGRI Bojonegoro, Indonesia

faliaistiqomah0103@gmail.com¹, fuadul_matin@ikipgribojonegoro.ac.id²,
chyntia_heru@ikipgribojonegoro.ac.id³

Abstrak – Peralihan kode dan percampuran kode adalah dua fenomena umum dalam komunikasi bilingual, terutama dalam percakapan di platform media sosial seperti YouTube. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis jenis peralihan dan percampuran kode dalam percakapan Agatha Chelsea dan Azka Corbuzier dalam video YouTube. Studi ini didasarkan pada teori Poplack yang mengidentifikasi tiga jenis peralihan kode dan percampuran kode yang didasarkan pada teori Muysken. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif deskriptif, dan data dikumpulkan dengan memilih dan menonton video, mentranskripsikannya, mengidentifikasi ujaran yang mengandung alih kode (*code switching*) dan campur kode (*code mixing*), dan memeriksa kembali video tersebut. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa dalam video Agatha Chelsea terdapat 101 data yang dikategorikan sebagai peralihan kode dan 69 data sebagai percampuran kode. Jenis peralihan kode yang ditemukan dalam video tersebut adalah *intrasentensial switching*, *intersentensial switching*, dan *tag switching*. Sementara itu, jenis percampuran kode yang diamati dalam video tersebut meliputi *insertion*, *alternation*, dan *congruent lexicalization*.

Kata kunci – Peralihan Kode, Percampuran Kode, Video Youtube

Abstract – Code switching and code mixing are two common phenomena in bilingual communication, especially in conversations on social media platforms like YouTube. The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of switching and mixing codes in the conversation between Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier in a YouTube video. The research is based on Poplack's theory, which identifies three types of code switching and Muysken's theory of code mixing. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method, and data were collected by selecting and watching videos, transcribing them, identifying speech that contains code switching and code mixing, and re-examining the video. The study found that in the Agatha Chelsea video, there were 101 data points categorized as code-switching and 69 as code-mixing. The types of code-switching found in the video are intrasentential switching, intersentential switching, and tag switching. Meanwhile, the types of code-mixing observed in the video include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Keywords – Code-switching; Code-mixing; YouTube video

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who cannot live without others, so communication is very important in life. Humans communicate through language. Language serves as the most effective way to share messages, ideas, emotions, and objectives with others (Mailani et al., 2022). Therefore, effective communication is necessary to convey messages and intentions clearly to others.

Along with the development of globalization, exposure to foreign languages, especially English, has increased significantly in Indonesia. According to Puspitorini (2022) English is a foreign language studied in Indonesia, and it is the most dominant language in the world. In Indonesia's multilingual society, the alternation between languages has become a common and natural phenomenon, particularly in educational contexts where English is instructed as a foreign language (Matin & Rozak, 2026). This exposure has made many individuals more accustomed to using Indonesian and English at the same time, resulting in the emergence of a language phenomenon called code switching and code mixing.

Code switching involves the switch between two or more languages during conversation, whereas code mixing includes mixing two or more languages carried out by speakers (Hutapea, 2024). This phenomenon not only functions as a linguistic feature but also as a communication strategy used by Indonesian people. Moreover, the increasing importance of English in technology, information, and communication development has encouraged its wider use in digital platforms (Nurdianingsih et al., 2024).

Poplack, as cited in Januartini & Santika (2023), categorizes code switching into three types: tag switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching. Meanwhile, code mixing is classified into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, as cited in Farhana & Ramadhani, 2025).

Social media has become a very active space used by various groups to interact. According to Muslimah & Mujazin (2023) social media functions as a forum for individuals to communicate verbally and in writing. The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing is widely found on digital platforms such as YouTube,

Instagram, and TikTok. The presence of multiple platforms significantly influences the use of language variations (Sembiring et al., 2025).

Among the various social media platforms, YouTube is one of the platforms that features code switching and code mixing the most. This platform presents a variety of content, ranging from entertainment to educational videos (Sistajati & Suputra, 2022). In addition, YouTube has a relatively longer video duration, allowing for a more natural use of language.

Agatha Chelsea's YouTube channel is one of the digital media that presents a variety of content, such as podcasts, casual conversations, and collaborations with guest stars. One of the videos that became the focus of the research was a video featuring Azka Corbuzier. In the uploaded video, it can be seen that Agatha and Azka mix and switch between two languages, namely Indonesian and English. Both speakers are known to have strong English language skills, leading to natural bilingual communication. Their interaction reflects communication in a multilingual environment, which is considered one of the important communication skills in the 21st century (Prastiwi et al., 2024).

Although many researchers have discussed code switching and code mixing in social media, most of them primarily focus on code-mixing. Studies that specifically examine both phenomena in bilingual interactions on Agatha Chelsea's YouTube channel are still very limited. In particular, research analyzing conversational data involving young Indonesian public figures remains underexplored.

In this study, the researcher limited the study to analyzing the code switching and code mixing occurring in the speech used by Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier on one of the videos of Agatha Chelsea's YouTube channel, specifically the episode featuring Azka Corbuzier as a guest star.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Amalia et al. (2023) a qualitative method is a method that generates data in the form of descriptions, such as text, spoken speech, and behavior that are observed directly. To obtain more complete data, a descriptive qualitative approach was used. In this

research, descriptive refers to the explanation and depiction of the phenomena, events, and social conditions studied (Waruwu, 2023).

The data in this study were obtained from Agatha Chelsea's YouTube video entitled "AZKA CORBUZIER DOESN'T WANT TO HAVE A LOT OF FRIENDS ON CAMPUS?! - SAFE SPACE," which was uploaded on September 23, 2024, with a duration of 36 minutes and 57 seconds. The selection of videos was based on code switching and code mixing, which were the main focus of the research. The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself. The researcher viewed, found, and analyzed the application of code switching and code mixing that appeared in video conversations. The analysis was done manually using the results of video transcription.

Data collection was conducted through several stages, namely: determining the analyzed video, watching repeated videos to understand the context of the conversation, transcribing speech by listening to audio and automatic transcripts, then classifying the data into tables containing code switching and code mixing forms, and re-checking using comparing the original data and video. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed by applying the Miles and Huberman model of analysis, which involved three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Code Switching Types Identified in the Video

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 101 pieces of data from one of Agatha Chelsea's videos on a YouTube channel that were classified as code switching. This figure represents 59% of all speech that contains code switching and code mixing.

Table 1. Code switching in the video

No.	Types	Frequency
1.	Tag switching	8
2.	Intrasentential switching	75
3.	Intersentential switching	18
Total		101

According to Poplack as quoted in Januartini & Santika (2023) code switching includes tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching. Referring to Table 1, of the one hundred and one code switching data found, seventy-five were included in the intrasentential category, eighteen were included in the intersentential category, and eight were categorized as tag switching. The following section explains the three types of code switching:

a. Tag switching

Tag switching occurs when a speaker uses a tag or short expression from a different language. It is typically commonly found in the form of short phrases. Here's an example of this type:

Data 01

"You know, like that's for philosophy kayak gitu aku belajar semuanya."

Data analysis: the above utterance is called tag switching because there is a phrase "you know" inserted at the beginning of the sentence to ensure that the interlocutor understands the explanation of the philosophy lesson.

Data 02

"Jadi, makanya ada kayak PPI gitu-gitu yang membantu aku buat bersosialisasi gitu, plus aku ke sana college dulu setahun kan. So I meet many international students yang lain."

Data analysis: the above utterance is called tag switching because there are phrases "so" at the beginning of the sentences without altering the main structure, which remains dominated by Indonesian.

b. Intrasentential switching

Intrasentential switching refers to a situation in which a speaker shifts from one language to another within a single clause or sentence structure. According to the data, this type was found in as many as 75 speeches, which are the most dominant type. This can be seen from the example below:

Data 01

"Karena, you went to Australia straight away, kan?. Jadinya udah enggak terlalu you don't know anyone, enggak tahu siapa-siapa."

Data analysis: the above utterance is called intrasentential switching because there are phrases "you went to Australia straight away" and "you don't know anyone". In this video, the speaker switches from Indonesian to English and then back to Indonesian.

Data 02

"So, there are other examples, but like the chair part is good because then aku ngerti, oh kalau ada orang yang tulis chair itu maksudnya kursi."

Data analysis: the above utterance is called intrasentential switching because the speaker pronounces the English phrase "So, there are other examples, but like the chair part is good because then" in the Indonesian sentence. In this utterance, the speaker shifts from English to Indonesian in the same speech.

c. Intersentential switching

Intersentential switching refers to a type of code switching in which a speaker shifts from one language to another at the sentence boundary. Simply put, it occurs as the speaker switches to another language after completing one sentence. Below is an example of inter-sentential switching:

Data 01

"Hi everyone, welcome back to Safe Space Podcast. It's me, Agatha Chelsea. Hari ini aku kedatangan bintang tamu yang masih muda, pintar, dan sama-sama jurusan psikologi, sama kayak aku."

Data analysis: the above utterance includes intersentential switching because the speaker uses English in the first sentence, namely *"Hi everyone, welcome back to Safe Space Podcast. It's me, Agatha Chelsea."* then switched to Indonesian in the next sentence, namely *"Today I have a guest star who is young, smart, and both majoring in psychology, just like me."*

Data 02

"That's why I love debating those things. Aku suka kalau orang lain punya opini yang lain."

Data analysis: the above utterance is identified as intersentential switching since the speaker utters the first sentence in English, namely *"That's why I love debating those things,"* then continues the explanation in Indonesian through the sentence *"I like it when other people have other opinions."*

Code Mixing Types Identified in the Video

A researcher found 69 data points identified as code-mixing from one of the videos on Agatha Chelsea's YouTube channel. This figure represents 41% of all speech that contains code switching and code mixing. The classification of code mixing can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Code mixing in the video

No.	Types	Frequency
1.	Insertion	62
2.	Alternation	4
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	3

Total	69
-------	----

Code mixing consists of three categories, which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, as cited in Farhana & Ramadhani, 2025). Based on Table 2, the use of code-mixing is categorized as follows: sixty-two examples of insertion, four examples of alternation, and three examples of congruent lexicalization. The following is an explanation of the three types:

a. Insertion

The use of insertion occurs when the speaker inserts phrases or words from other languages into the main language structure.

Data 01: *"Jadinya kalau aku baca **chair**, itu kursi."*

Data 02: *"Oke, apa yang menurut kamu paling **interesting**?"*

Based on the example above, it can be identified that words printed in italics and bold include inserts because the speaker inserts English words, namely "chair" and "interesting" in Indonesian sentences

b. Alternation

This type occurs when speakers mix two languages within a single conversation by utilizing various clauses or sentence structures, so that each language can still be clearly distinguished.

Data 03: *"So, what I talk to my dad about is this. Kalau aku pukul papa aku, itu niat yang aku mau, tapi karena dia lebih kuat daripada aku, jadi gak bisa. Tapi kalau aku pukul papa aku. For example, my fist is going to him. His reflexes akan lebih lambat untuk block."*

Data analysis: the above utterance is alternation because the speaker uses two languages in one speech through different clauses so that the boundary between the two languages is still clearly visible, namely in the sections "So, what I talk to my dad about is this" and "For example, my fist is going to him" which uses English, then followed by the Indonesian clause "If I hit my dad, That's the intention I want...".

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization occurs when speakers mix elements from two languages in the same sentence structure so that both languages are used in a balanced manner in one sentence.

Data 04: *"Kalau ethics itu lebih ke social norms, bukan sekedar aturan biasa."*

Data analysis: the above utterance includes congruent lexicalization because the speaker mixes the elements of English, namely "ethics" and "social norms", into the sentence structure of the Indonesian language flexibly without any clear clause shifting.

Discussion

The study found that in conversations between Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier on Agatha Chelsea's YouTube channel, code switching and code mixing often appeared. It shows how young bilingual speakers in Indonesia easily switch between languages to build meaning and social connections. Environmental factors also have a major influence on the use of code switching and code mixing because people who are proficient in multiple languages tend to switch languages more often in daily communication (Taniago & Mintowati, 2023). This condition can be seen in Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier because both have higher education backgrounds that make them accustomed to using English in academic and social environments. As supported by Khoyriyah et al. (2024) the higher education background and multilingual academic environment encourage multilingual communication practices.

Out of the 101 instances of code switching identified in the video, 75 were classified as intrasentential switching, 18 as intersentential switching, and 8 as tag switching. The intrasentential type was the most dominant form used in Agatha's conversation with Azka. The dominance of intra-sentential switching indicates the ability of the player to be able to combine Indonesian and English naturally in one speech without disrupting the flow of communication. The same results were also explained by Rahmani & Syafaat (2025) that bilingual speakers in podcast interactions, especially on digital platforms, tend to use intrasentential switching because communication becomes more flexible. In line with this, it shows that Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier used Indonesian as their main language and integrated English with Indonesian.

Furthermore, the code-mixing findings are based on Muysken's theory, which identifies three types, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Among these types, insertion became the most dominant with 62 data points found in podcast conversations. In Indonesian sentence structure, lexical elements such as "ethic", "interesting", "orientation", and "social norms" are often used. The dominance of this insertion shows that English vocabulary is increasingly known and used in bilingual communication among Indonesian youth. This is supported by Hasdi et al. (2025) insertion is the most dominant because many foreign language terms are used more often and are considered more appropriate compared to their Indonesian equivalents.

CONCLUSION

Code switching and code mixing are two linguistic phenomena found in the conversation between Agatha Chelsea and Azka Corbuzier in one of the YouTube videos titled "AZKA CORBUZIER DOESN'T WANT TO HAVE A LOT OF FRIENDS ON CAMPUS?! - SAFE SPACE." Based on the analysis, 101 instances were identified as code-switching, while 69 instances were classified as code-mixing. Of the one hundred and one examples of code switching, seventy-five were categorized as intrasentential switching, eighteen were categorized as intersentential switching, and eight included tag switching. A further sixty-nine examples of code mixing, sixty-two

were classified as insertions, four were categorized as alternations, and three of them were categorized as congruent lexicalizations.

This study contributes to the understanding of code switching and code mixing phenomena occurring in social media, especially on YouTube. Analyzing the types of language used in the world, it can lead to a better understanding of code switching and code mixing, which are frequently found in everyday social interactions. However, the scope of the study was limited because it focused only on visual data. The researchers suggest that future research can expand the data sources to produce more diverse findings.

REFERENCES

- Amalia, R., Nasution, M. I., & Fachrezi, H. A. (2023). Konsep Halal Dalam Produksi Makanan Di Indonesia. *JURNAL MANAJEMEN AKUNTANSI*, 3(3), 1047-1051. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36987/jumsi.v3i3.4256>
- Farhana, N., & Ramadhani, C. (2025). Code Mixing in Master Chef Indonesia. *Journal of English Practitioner and Educator Community*, 1(1), 20-25. <https://ejournal.kampusmelayu.ac.id/index.php/J-EPEC/article/view/534>
- Hasdi, H. S., Azis, A., & Hasriani. (2025). Analisis Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Pada Youtube Podcast Denny Sumargo : Perspektif Menarik Tentang Isu Sosial Budaya. *Ilmiah Pendidikan Sains Dan Terapan*, 5(2), 108-115. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36312/panthera.v5i2.383>
- Hutapea, N. R. A. (2024). Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Found in a Youtube Channel Called Nessie Judge. *Sintaksis : Publikasi Para Ahli Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris*, 2(5), 192-200. <https://doi.org/10.61132/sintaksis.v2i5.1022>
- Januartini, N. L. P., & Santika, I. D. A. D. M. (2023). Types of Code-Switching Take from Tasya Kamila Instagram Account. *ELYSIAN JOURNAL: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 3(2), 52-61. <https://doi.org/10.36733/elysian.v3i2.4975>
- Khoyriyah, D., Berkatihah, Siregar, A. R., & Sari, Y. (2024). Alih Kode dan Campur Kode dalam Lingkungan Komunikasi Mahasiswa Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. *Morfologi: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya*, 2(6), 107-115. <https://doi.org/10.61132/morfologi.v2i6.1121>
- Mailani, O., Nuraeni, I., Syakila, S. A., & Lazuardi, J. (2022). Bahasa Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Dalam Kehidupan Manusia. *Kampret Journal*, 1(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.35335/kampret.v1i1.8>
- Matin, M. F., & Rozak, R. R. (2026). Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Students in An English Classroom. *Academy of Education Journal*, 17(1), 153-161.

- https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=id&user=X193sXIAAAAJ&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=X193sXIAAAAJ:k_IJM867U9cC
- Muslimah, A. U., & Mujazin. (2023). An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by College Students: Collegemenfess Twitter Account. *Catholicism, Race and Empire*, 5–26. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9789633860298-002>
- Nurdianingsih, F., Rozak, R. R., Isnaini, I., & Rohmah, T. (2024). Fun English Class as an effort to improve English Literacy for Children at the Elementary Level. *Zabags International Journal of Engagement*, 2(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61233/zijen.v2i1.13>
- Prastiwi, C. H. W., Rukmini, D., Saleh, M., & Astuti, P. (2024). Framework For Assessing 21 St Century Skills In Efl Project-Based Learning. *Proceedings of UNNES-TEFLIN National Conference*, 6(6). <https://proceedings.unnes.ac.id/utnc/article/view/4018>
- Puspitorini, P. (2022). Peran Perencanaan Pembelajaran dalam Optimalisasi Mengajar Guru Bahasa Inggris. *Jiip - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(11), 4649–4655. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v5i11.1080>
- Rahmani, I. L., & Syafaat, P. M. F. (2025). Intergenerational Code-Switching in Indonesian Digital Discourse: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Millennials and Gen Z. *Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa*. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.62870/aiselt.v10i2.37090.g16005>
- Sembiring, M. E. B., Hutabarat, S., Ansani, D., Sinaga, C., Putri, E., & Wulan, S. (2025). Variasi Bahasa dalam Komunikasi Digital: Studi Sociolinguistik pada Platform Media Sosial. *Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Naratif*, 06(1), 85–95. <https://ijurnal.com/1/index.php/jipn>
- Sistajati, I. A. A. P., & Suputra, P. E. D. (2022). The Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Indonesian Youtubers. *Language and Education Journal Undiksha*, 5(1), 18–27. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/leju.v5i1.43913>
- Taniago, S. F. S., & Mintowati, M. p. (2023). Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Pada Video Youtube Wayv-Log. *Jurnal Bahasa Mandarin*, 6(1), 1–11. <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/manadarin/article/view/55787>
- Waruwu, M. (2023). Pendekatan Penelitian Pendidikan : Metode Penelitian Kualitatif , Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Method). *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 7(1), 2896–2910.