AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN DANIEL MANANTA NETWORK YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT
This paper investigates code-switching based on the types and functions in Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while interacting with each other in informal situations. A qualitative approach was applied to the descriptive study in this paper. The data were gathered through a qualitative method by observing and transcribing the selected YouTube videos. The researcher transcribed, coded, analyzed, and classified the gathered data as the main instrument to determine the classifications and functions of code-switching. The study focused on the classifications and functions of code-switching used within Indonesian-based conversation. The sample of the study involved 10 video playlists of Daniel Tetangga Kamu on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. The duration of the 10 videos is 12 hours and 53 minutes. The findings indicate that the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel’s participants frequently used intra-sentential code-switching rather than inter-sentential code-switching, tag switching, and intra-word code-switching. In addition, the researcher also found a new phenomenon of code-switching that emerged where intra-sentential code-switching occurred within inter-sentential code-switching. The findings of the study are not only code-switching but also code-mixing, which is a reduplication that occurred due to the common usage in Indonesian speech. Subsequently, the most frequent function of code-switching used by the participants in the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel is lexical need. Furthermore, the participants in Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel code-switch are not only from Indonesian to English but also from English to Indonesian in the Indonesian-based conversation.

Keywords: code-switching, functions of code-switching, classifications of code-switching, youtube channel

ANALISIS PENGALIHAN KODE DI SALURAN YOUTUBE DANIEL MANANTA NETWORK

ABSTRAK

Kata Kunci: alih kode, fungsii alih kode, jenis-jenis alih kode, saluran youtube

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INTRODUCTION
It is commonly believed that almost the entire world’s population is bilingual (Bialystok et al., 2012). Thus, it is very common that we frequently meet people who can communicate in two or more languages. When bilinguals interact with people from different societies, they must choose appropriate languages based on their language repertoire (Dweik and Qwar, 2015).
This behavior is referred to as language choice. Language choice is a person's choice in using language. The speaker should determine the codes and communication strategies to be used in a particular context in using language in a communicative repertoire with people from various backgrounds (Suktiningsih, 2017). The speaker must decide on appropriate language when having conversations with people from a certain background.

Based on Wardhaugh (2006), people generally choose an appropriate code when they communicate with other people. In a conversation, even in very short utterances, people may switch from one code to another. Hoffman (2014, as cited in Yusuf et al., 2018) states that when people switch languages in the middle of the conversation or occasionally also within the middle of producing sentences is referred to as code-switching. According to Darginavičienė and Igońaitė (2020), code-switching occurs not only in real life but also in digital communication. This phenomenon affects the interaction between people which can be found in various social aspects, including the social media of YouTube. According to Biel and Gatica-Perez (2011), many people upload their communication in the form of videos on YouTube. Usually, YouTube users who are bilingual or meet bilingual people will likely switch languages while talking in their videos.

To illustrate the phenomenon of code-switching, an example from the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel is provided. One of the guests in the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel videos (2020) whose name is Sharon said: “Jujur memang perjalanan persahabatan gua sama lu itu very different gitu.”[Honestly, my friendship journey with you is very different]. In this illustration, the speaker applied one of the types of code-switching which is intra-sentential code-switching because it occurred within the sentence at the phrase level from Indonesian to English. This phenomenon leads the researcher to study code-switching on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. This research aims to analyze the code-switching used by the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel in Indonesian-based conversation.

This study has some similarities with previous studies in terms of objectives and methods, but it differs in terms of research objects and theories used. The gap attracted the researchers to further conduct a study on the relevant topic. The studies from Yusuf et al. (2018), Hendryani et al. (2021), Wibiani et al. (2021), and Hussein et al. (2020) used a novel, a film, YouTube videos in Boy William YouTube Channel, and teacher and students in class interaction as the objects of their studies while the subjects of this study are YouTube videos in Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. In addition, those studies used theories from Hoffman (1999) and Apple and Muysken (2015) while this study used theories from Poplack (1980), Myers-Scotton (1989), and Suwito (1996). Furthermore, this study also used the latest videos on the playlists of Daniel Tetanga Kamu in the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel, so that findings are developed and up to date.
construction of a boss-employee relationship, a close friendship, or a flirtation. Differences in societal characteristics such as wealth, power, prestige, size, and vitality are important factors that often make speakers adjust their language choice patterns.

Code-Switching

Code-switching occurs when speakers switch their language to another language in the same speech (Yao, 2011). According to Wardhaugh (2006), code-switching refers to how people choose certain codes whenever they want to speak and it occurs when people switch languages from one language to another. A speaker might start communicating in one language and then switch to another in the middle of an utterance. In addition, the practice of shifting two or more languages between or within an utterance is understood as code-switching (Zhiganova, 2016).

Gocheco (2013, as cited in Caparas & Gustilo 2017) showed that code-switching is used intentionally to integrate an understanding of multiple languages and maximize communication strategy. When bilinguals switch codes, speakers may use their languages to help them find better methods of conveying their meaning. Since code-switching helps emphasize important points in a sentence, code-switching performs a significant role to achieve a successful interaction (Roslan et al., 2021).

Code-switching can be classified into several types. According to Poplack (1980, as cited in Koban, 2012), code-switching can be classified into three which are inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, and tag-switching. In addition, there is another type of code-switching based on Myers-Scotton (1989) which is intra-word code-switching. Intra-word code-switching occurs within a word itself, such as at a morpheme boundary (Myers-Scotton, 1989).

Not only the types of code-switching but also some of the functions performed by bilingual or multilingual people who switch codes in their language (Hoffman, 1991). They are talking about particular topics, quoting somebody else, showing emphatic about something, using interjections, using repetition to clarify something, clarifying the speech content, and expressing the group identity. Moreover, according to Saville-Troike (1982), code-switching is also used to soften or strengthen a request or a command, to express a lexical need, and to limit the audience. Furthermore, Holmes (2013) provides another function of code-switching that is to give emphasis on something.

REASERCH METHOD

A qualitative approach was used for this descriptive study. A qualitative approach is a study that investigates the concept of a phenomenon (Creswell, 2014). This approach was useful for descriptively describing data about the code-switching phenomenon on the Daniel Mananta Network Youtube Channel. This study focused on the types and functions of code-switching used by the participants in the Daniel Mananta Network Youtube Channel in informal Indonesian-based conversation. The selected videos in the playlists of Daniel Tetanga Kamu on the Daniel Mananta Network Youtube Channel were applied as the data source or subject of this research. The researcher used a purposive sampling method for getting the samples. According to Lopez and Whitehead (2013), purposive sampling is a commonly used sampling strategy, in which samples are recruited according to pre-selected criteria relevant to particular research questions. In this study, the researcher took the samples containing criteria that were needed for this study. The researcher just took samples that consisted of code-switching to gather some data. After watching several videos on the playlists of Daniel Tetanga Kamu in the Daniel Mananta Network Youtube Channel, the researcher determined 10 videos for the samples of this study. The duration of the videos is 12 hours 53 minutes.

The research data were gathered through observation and transcripts from selected videos on Daniel Mananta Network Youtube Channel. The video transcriptions were collected and thoroughly analyzed in order to provide answers to the research questions. The gathered data were transcribed, coded, analyzed, and classified based on Poplack (1980, as cited in Koban, 2012) and
Myers-Scotton (1989) regarding the types of code-switching. In addition, the findings of this study are not only code-switching but also code-mixing. For the needs of findings, the researcher also used Suwito's (1996, as cited in Nuraeni and Farid, 2018) theory to classify one of the types of code-mixing which is a reduplication. Moreover, the data were also analyzed based on Hoffman's (1991) theory, Saville-Troike's (1989) theory, and Holmes’s (2013) theory regarding the functions of code-switching.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The findings presented focus on the types and functions of code-switching. The participants used Indonesian-based conversation in informal settings. The following extracts show examples of code-switching employed on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. Only one example is given for each item.

Types of Code-switching

The findings of this research showed that the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used four types of code-switching, as follows:

Inter-sentential Code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching is defined as the switching of languages that occurs outside the clause or sentence level. The participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used inter-sentential code-switching in the interactions. The example of inter-sentential code-switching is presented, as shown below:

In the presentation, the researcher uses code such as G1, which represents:
G: Guests
D: Host
L: Line

Extract 1
Context: Talking about rights and obligations

L1 D: Lu bisa jelaskan gak sih soal si hak yang dituntaskan ini?
L2 Like what does it mean?
L3 Oke, let's say, Daniel adalah tamu aku
L4 hari ini dirumah. Berarti Daniel
L5 memiliki hak sebagai tamu.

(Can you explain about the rights that have been completed ?)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Lines 1 - 3, “Lu bisa jelaskan gak sih soal si hak yang dituntaskan ini? Like what does it mean?” contains inter-sentential code-switching from Indonesian to English because it occurred in the form of a sentence. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence, “Lu bisa jelaskan gak sih soal si hak yang dituntaskan ini?” Then the speaker switched to an English sentence, “Like what does it mean?” It can be seen from the utterance that the switching occurred outside of the sentence level, so it is classified as inter-sentential code-switching.

Intra-sentential Code-switching

Intra-sentential switching is a switching of words or phrases from one language into a clause or a sentence in another language. The participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used intra-sentential code-switching in the interactions. The example of intra-sentential code-switching is presented, as follows:

Extract 2
Context: Talking about friendship between the speakers

L1 G3: Maksudnya kita pernah muda bareng dan
L2 now kita...
L3 D: Tua bareng.

(I mean we were young together and)
(we)
(Old together)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Lines 1 and 2, “Maksudnya kita pernah muda bareng dan now kita...”contains intra-sentential code-switching.
because it occurred in the form of a word in a sentence boundary from Indonesian to English. It can be seen in the utterance that the guest switched from an Indonesian sentence to an English word “…now…” in the middle of the sentence. The switching in this utterance occurred within a sentence boundary in the form of a word, so it is intra-sentential code-switching from Indonesian to English.

Tag-switching

Tag-switching (emblematic switching) is the switch of tag, exclamation, interjections, and sentence fillers in another language. The participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used tag-switching in the interactions. The example of tag-switching is presented, as follows:

Extract 3

Context: Talking about what the guests have in common

L1 D: Lu sempat besar di Konstanz, right?
   (You grew up in Konstanz, right?)
L2 G4: Iya
   (Yes)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Line 1, “Lu sempat besar di Konstanz, right?” also contains tag-switching. It can be seen in the utterance, the speaker gave an English tag “right?” at the end of the sentence to clarify the speech content. In this utterance, the switching occurred at the end of the sentence as a tag, so it is classified as tag-switching.

Intra-word Switching

The findings also showed that intra-word code-switching is also used in Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. Intra-word switching happens within a word, for example, at a morpheme boundary. The participants in Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used intra-word switching in the interactions. The example of intra-word code-switching is presented, as follows:

Extract 4

Context: Talking about how guests become guests on the show

L1 D: Anyway, sebenarnya udah mungkin
L2 hampir setahun kali gua ajakin lo jadi
L3 tetangga gua,Daniel Tetangga Kamu.
   (Anyway, actually it's been almost a year since I invited you to be my guest in Daniel Tetangga Kamu.)
L4 G1: Asli, asli!
   (That's right! That's right!)
L5 D: Beberapa kali WA sempat diignore.
   (I messaged you several times, but you ignored them.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Line 5, “Beberapa kali WA sempat diignore.” contains intra-word code-switching because it occurred within a word boundary from Indonesian to English. It can be seen in the utterance that the speaker switched to the English word “ignore” combined with an Indonesian prefix di- “diignore” in the middle of the sentence which in English actually means “ignored”. In this utterance, the Indonesian prefix di- appears as the English past participle morpheme -ed which signifies passive voice. The host wanted to say that the message that he sent to the interlocutor was ignored by her. The switching in this utterance occurs at the boundary of the morpheme within the word itself, so it is classified as intra-word code-switching from Indonesian to English. The researcher assumes that the speaker switched because of the common use in the Indonesian speech.

Type of Code-Mixing

The findings of this study are not only code-switching but also code-mixing. In this study, one of the findings of this study is reduplication which is classified as code-mixing.

Reduplication

Reduplication is a word formation process in which a portion or the entire of a word is doubled. The participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used reduplication in
the interactions. The example of reduplication is presented, as follows:

**Extract 5**

**Context:** Talking about surrendering to God

L1 G7 : Keberserahan lu gitukan bahwa lo gak liat
L2 ada begitu banyak karunia yang
L3 mungkin dari anak lu, **sign-signnya**
L4 udah terlalu banyak.
(Your surrenderness that you don’t see that there are so many gifts from your child, the signs are too many.)

L5 D : That’s so good.

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Lines 1-4, “...lu gak liat ada begitu banyak karunia yang mungkin dari anak lu, **sign-signnya** udah terlalu banyak.” contains reduplication from Indonesian to English. It can be seen in the utterance that the speaker mixed it with an English word “sign”. The speaker reduplicated the word twice to “sign-sign” the middle of the sentence which in English actually means “signs”. Here the reduplication means the plurality. The guest wanted to say that the signs from God are too many. The switching in this utterance is a word formation in which the entire of a word is doubled, so it is classified as reduplication from Indonesian to English. The researcher assumes that the speaker switched because of the sense of the Indonesian language.

**Intra-sentential Code-switching inside Inter-sentential Code-switching**

The participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel used intra-sentential code-switching inside inter-sentential code-switching in the interactions. The example is presented, as follows:

**Extract 6**

**Context:** Talking about how the guests meet her husband

L1 D: So, Rin, what happened to the date? Well,
L2 you know, *pertama kali lu ketemu Peter* (the first time you meet Peter)
L3 *kan? (right?)*
L4 G2: On that trip, as I said, I'm not looking for
L5 anybody. *Karena gua mikirkan, karena gue mikir gini, lu ketemu apa di liburan ini, ketemu cowok terus long distance?*
L6 *Ketemu cowok terus long distance?* (Because I think that, because I think like this, who do you want to meet on this holiday? You meet a guy, and then long distance?)

The conversation above is an English-based conversation. The utterance in Lines 4-7, “On that trip, as I said, I'm not looking for anybody. *Karena gua mikirkan, karena gue mikir gini lu ketemu apa di liburan ini, ketemu cowok terus long distance?*” contains an English to Indonesian inter-sentential code-switching. The researcher found that intra-sentential code-switching occurred in inter-sentential code-switching. “*Karena gua mikirkan, karena gue mikir gini lu ketemu apa di liburan ini, ketemu cowok terus long distance?*” is a second sentence that contains an English phrase “long distance?”. It is placed in the middle of the Indonesian language during inter-sentential code-switching. The switching is in the form of a phrase and occurred within a sentence, so it is classified as intra-sentential code-switching.

<table>
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<th>Types of Code-Switching</th>
<th>Total Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter-sentential Code-switching</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>33.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-sentential Code-switching</td>
<td>2135</td>
<td>50.2 %</td>
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Table 1. The Occurrences of the Types of Code-Switching
Table 1. displays the code-switching types used by the participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while having a conversation with each other. From table 1, it can be seen that participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel often use intra-sentential code-switching (50.2%).

Table 2. The Occurrences of the Language Switching

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code-Switching</th>
<th>Total Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English to Indonesian</td>
<td>750 occurrences</td>
<td>17.7 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesian to English</td>
<td>3498 occurrences</td>
<td>82.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4248 occurrences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. shows the switching from Indonesian to English conveyed by the respondents on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while having a conversation with each other. From table 2, it can be seen that the switchings occur not only from Indonesian to English (82.3%) but also from English to Indonesian (17.7%).

Talking about a Particular Topic

It happens when a speaker shifts his code to discuss a particular topic.

Extract 7

Context : Talking about guest’s YouTube channel
L1 D: Gua ngeliat lu sibuk banget nge- YouTube juga.
L2 (I see you are very busy on YouTube too.)
L3 G10: Yeah, as you know, everything stop.
L4 Sebenarnya sih YouTube itu lumayan
L5 gak lama-lama banget tapi udah ada
L6 kayak beberapa tahun gitu, cuman
The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 3-10, “Yeah, as you know, everything stop. Sebenarnya sih YouTube itu lumayan gak lama-lama banget tapi udah ada kayak beberapa tahun gitu, cuman angot-angotan kayak iya, gak, karena I never kayak gak pernah berpikir bahwa YouTube itu akan menjadi media gua gitu” the respondent switched her language to talk about a particular topic. The respondent talked in English first and then in the next sentence, she switched to Indonesian to talk about her YouTube Channel. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence “Yeah, as you know, everything stop.” and then the speaker suddenly switched to an Indonesian sentence “Sebenarnya sih YouTube itu lumayan gak lama-lama banget tapi udah ada kayak beberapa tahun gitu, cuman angot-angotan kayak iya, gak, karena I never kayak gak pernah berpikir bahwa YouTube itu akan menjadi media gua gitu” to talk about the guest’s YouTube Channel. So, the speaker switched from his language to quote somebody else during the conversation.

Quoting Somebody Else
It is when a speaker wants to quote somebody else in a different language. Usually, it is used to make an impression on the person.

Extract 8
Context : Talking about the guest’s house
L1 D: Itu udah wah gitukan jadi kayak wow!
   (It is so amazing like wow!)
L2 G5: Kan kita ada big wall disana, jadi waktu
   (We have) (there) (so at that time)
L3 itu arsiteknya bilang
   (the architect said )
L4 "we must put a big painting".
   (We have a big wall there, so at that time the
architect said "we must put a big painting").

The conversation above is an English-based conversation. In Lines 6 - 8, “Oke, kalau dari Rinrin sendiri? That was
   (Okay, if from Rinrin herself?)
L7 a beautiful story by the way Peter,
L8 thank you so much for sharing that.

Being Empathic: Expressing Solidarity
It happens when a speaker switches his language to another to express their emphatic or solidarity toward the interlocutor.

Extract 9
Context: Talking about the guest’s marriage
L1 G2: That was the start of knowing that this is
L2 going to be for my life. So in that peace,
L3 I switch for the engagement ring, I
L4 switch for a moment in which I talk with
L5 her family and her mother.
L6 D: Oke, kalau dari Rinrin sendiri? That was
   (Okay, if from Rinrin herself?)
L7 a beautiful story by the way Peter,
L8 thank you so much for sharing that.

The conversation above is an English-based conversation. In Lines 6 - 8, “Oke, kalau dari
   Rinrin sendiri? That was a beautiful story by
the way Peter, thank you so much for sharing that’
the speaker switched code to express solidarity. The speaker talked in Indonesian first and then
switched to English to express solidarity. It can be seen that the utterance started with an
Indonesian sentence “Oke, kalau dari Rinrin
sendiri?” then the speaker switched to an English
sentence “That was a beautiful story by the way
Peter, thank you so much for sharing that” to express solidarity toward an interlocutor who is a foreigner. In conclusion, the speaker shifted his language to express solidarity in the conversation.

**Interjection**
It is when a person wants to give an exclamation to show their feeling toward something in a different language.

**Extract 10**

Context: Talking about the beginning of guest’s career
L1G1: “lu kegemukan, muka lu gak simetris, L2 gigi lu harus dibenerin, boleh gak turun L3 berat badan lagi 10 kilo?” 10 kilo? (“You are overweight, your face is not symmetrical, you need to fix your teeth, can you lose another 10 kilos?” 10 kilos?)
L4 D : Sepuluh kilo!? *Gosh!* (Ten kilograms!?)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Line 4, “Sepuluh kilo!? *Gosh!*” the speaker switched his language to give an interjection. The host talked in Indonesian first and then switched to English to show his feeling toward something. It can be seen that the utterance started with the Indonesian phrase “Sepuluh kilo?” then the speaker switched to an English exclamation “*gosh!*” to show his feeling of surprise toward the interlocutor. In conclusion, the speaker switched from an Indonesian phrase to an English exclamation to give an interjection during the conversation.

**Repetition for Clarification**
It is when a respondent wants to make a statement that has been said clearly by repeating a word, clause, or sentence in a different language.

**Extract 1**
Context: Talking about the beginning of guest’s career
L1 D: Itu umur berapa tu? (How old were you?)
L2 G6: If I'm not mistaken, I was sixteen, L3 ya 16 tahun. (ya sixteen.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 2 and 3, “If I'm not mistaken, I was sixteen, *ya 16 tahun.*” the guest uses code-switching to use repetition to clarify something. It can be seen that the utterance started with an English sentence “If I'm not mistaken, I was sixteen.” and then the guest switched to the Indonesian phrase “*ya 16 tahun.*” to repeat the previous phrase in Indonesian. The guest used repetition just to clarify that the guest began his career when he was sixteen years old. The switching occurred from English to Indonesian.

**Clarification of Speech Content**
It happens when a speaker modifies their statement in another language to clarify what has been said.

**Extract 12**
Context: Talking about guest’s clothes collection
L1 G5:Tapi agak gak *practical*-nya itu ya agak L2 tinggi. (But it's a bit impractical, it's a bit high.)
L3D : Dan kalau misalnya yang itu berarti cuma L4 untuk aksesoris aja ya. (And that means only for accessories, right?)
L5 You don't really do anything di sini. (You don't really do anything here.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 3 - 5, “Dan kalau misalnya yang itu berarti cuma untuk aksesoris aja ya. *You don't really do anything* disini” the speaker used code-switching to clarify speech content. To clarify the speech content, the speaker shifted from the Indonesian language to the English language. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence “Dan kalau misalnya yang itu berarti cuma untuk aksesoris aja ya” then the speaker suddenly switched to an English sentence “*You don't really do anything* ...” to clarify the previous Indonesian sentence. So, the speaker switched from an Indonesian sentence to an English sentence to clarify the speech content during the conversation.

**Expressing Group Identity**
It is when a speaker switches his language to another to express group identity.

**Extract 13**
Context : Talking about guest’s marriage

L1 D : "Ini semua karena lu jadi diri lu apa adanya” gitu. ("It’s all because of you, just be who you are.")
L3 G3 : Gua juga lupa mention. Jadi gue itu mempunyai teman-teman dekat juga ya, maksudnya kita punya komunitas juga, Ohana menurut gua itu sangat penting. Gua juga gak bisa nyebut mereka komunitas ya karena mereka itu kita jumlah kecil dan buat gue mereka itu family. And you know who they are
(I also forgot to mention. So, I have close friends too, I mean, we have a community too, Ohana for me is very important. I can't call them a community because we are a small number and to me they are family. And you know who they are.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 8 - 10, “... mereka itu kita jumlah kecil dan buat gue mereka itu family. And you know who they are...” the respondent uses code-switching to express group identity. The guest talked in Indonesian first and then switched to English to express group identity. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence “Gua juga gak bisa nyebut mereka komunitas ya karena mereka itu kita jumlah kecil dan buat gue mereka itu family” then the guest switched to an English sentence “And you know who they are...” to express group identity toward the interlocutor. The guest tried to say that the interlocutor knows the respondent's friend which means they are friends with each other too, it shows their group identity.

To Strengthen or to Soften Request or Command

It is when a speaker wants to strengthen or soften a command or a request in a different language.

Extract 14 Context : Talking about the guest’s dog
L1 D : Ini, ini keluar dia ini (a dog), menyambut...
L3 G5 : Pao, sini pao. Namanya Bakpao (a dog).
L4 C'mon pao, go in pao.
(Pao, come here pao. Its name is Bakpao ( a dog). C'mon pao, go in pao.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 3 and 4, “Pao, sini pao. Namanya Bakpao (dog). C'mon pao, go in Pao” the speaker switched her language to strengthen a command. The guest talked in Indonesian first and then switched to English to strengthen her command. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence “Pao, sini Pao. Namanya Bakpao (dog)” then the speaker switched to an English phrase “C'mon pao, go in pao” to strengthen the command. The guest tried to strengthen a command to her dog to come into the house with an English phrase.

Lexical Need

It occurs when a speaker uses words from another language when having a conversation due to a lack of lexicon in a certain language.

Extract 15 Context: Talking about the guest’s music
L1 D : Lirik semua lu tulis sendiri, liriknya, musiknya sendiri gimana?
L2 (You wrote all the lyrics by yourself and how about the music itself?)
L3 G9: Jadi gua tu gini. Gua tu udah beberapa tahun ke belakang menulis musik itu menjadi sebuah remedy buat gua.
(So I'm like this. For several years, writing music became a remedy for me.)

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 3 - 5, “Gua tu udah beberapa tahun ke belakang menulis musik itu menjadi sebuah remedy buat gua...” the speaker used code-switching because of the lexical need. The respondent tended to switch from Indonesian to English while talking because of the lexical need. To maintain the conversation, the guest immediately switched to the English word “…remedy...” in the middle of the sentence.
To Provide Emphasis about Something

It is when a speaker emphasizes the speech content to make it clearer.

Extract

16

Context:
Talking about guest’s outfit
L1 G8: Gua, gua ngambil sweater dulu ya.
L2 I feel very koko-like
(I’ll get a sweater first, okay? I feel very koko-like.)
L3 D: Not a problem.

The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 1 and 2, "Gua, gua ngambil sweater dulu ya. I feel very koko-like.” The speaker used code-switching to provide emphasis about something. It can be seen in the utterance, the speaker started with an Indonesian sentence “Gua, gua ngambil sweater dulu ya” and then switched to the English sentence “I feel very koko-like” just to provide emphasis for the previous sentence. The utterance states that the guest wanted to change his outfit and then emphasize it with a reason that was because he felt like koko-koko.

Table 3. The Occurrences of The Functions of Code-Switching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions of Code-switching</th>
<th>Total Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talking about a particular topic</td>
<td>414 occurrences</td>
<td>9.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quoting somebody else</td>
<td>56 occurrences</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being Empathic: expressing solidarity</td>
<td>53 occurrences</td>
<td>1.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interjection</td>
<td>246 occurrences</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition for clarification</td>
<td>61 occurrences</td>
<td>1.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarifying speech content</td>
<td>876 occurrences</td>
<td>20.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing Group Identity</td>
<td>1 occurrence</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Soften or to strengthen request or command</td>
<td>16 occurrences</td>
<td>0.38 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical need</td>
<td>2115 occurrences</td>
<td>49.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide emphasis about something</td>
<td>410 occurrences</td>
<td>9.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4248 occurrences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. shows the code-switching functions used by the participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while having a conversation with each other. It can be seen from the table above that they mostly use code-switching in their conversation because of lexical needs (49.8%).

Discussion

The research findings on the types and functions of code-switching used by the
respondents showed that the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel clearly use code-switching while communicating with one another. In this research, the researcher found that intra-sentential code-switching is the most occurring type used by the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while communicating with each other. It is because the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel as the target speakers can communicate in both English and Indonesian fluently. The more proficient the speaker is in both languages, the more he/she can switch from one to the other within a single sentence or clause (Poplack, 1980, as cited in Koban, 2013). These findings agree with Wibiani et al. (2019) findings that intra-sentential code-switching is the most common type used in the interaction. The findings also agree with Suastika et al. (2020) that Indonesian YouTubers frequently used intra-sentential code-switching when having a conversation. The findings of this study are also relevant to Dewi et al. (2021) findings that intra-sentential code-switching is mostly occurring. In conclusion, the findings of this study agree with the previous studies of Wibiani et al. (2019), Suastika et al. (2020), and Dewi et al. (2021) that most bilinguals prefer intra-sentential code-switching in a conversation.

The researcher not only found the types of code-switching but also found the functions of code-switching used by participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while having conversations with one another. The findings showed that the most common function used by the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel while communicating with each other is the function of lexical needs. It can be assumed that the function of lexical need occurs because most words in one language have a strange or obscure meaning when translated into another language or vice versa. In addition, the participants on Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel may use lexical items from one language when they are unable to explain a lexical item in another language. The findings of this study agree with Caparas and Gustilo’s (2017) findings that the function of code-switching mostly used is lexical needs. The findings are also relevant to Al Heeti and Al Abdely’s (2016) findings that lexical need is the most used function of code-switching. The findings also agree with Sholehah et al. (2021) findings that lexical need is the main function used in the interaction. Moreover, people may not know why they switch their language during conversation but we can analyze it using the given theory.

Overall, the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel switch their code in a conversation to help interlocutors understand what the speaker is trying to convey and to keep the conversation interesting and comfortable while the speaker is trying to get his point across. When having a conversation, code-switching allows participants to achieve a variety of important and interesting outcomes (Kasim et al., 2019). Moreover, based on the findings of this research, code-switching can be a useful communication strategy for bilingual or multilingual people who share the same language background.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

In this research, the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel’s participants used four types of code-switching as stated in the conversation: inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, tag-switching, and intra-word code-switching and the one type of code-mixing that is a reduplication. Besides, the researcher also found intra-sentential code-switching inside inter-sentential code-switching. The participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel not only use code-switching from Indonesian-English but also use code-switching from English-Indonesia. Moreover, some intra-sentential code-switchings occur more than once in a speaker’s utterance and this type of code-switching can be found in the middle of the inter-sentential code-switching utterance. Based on these findings, the researcher determines that the most frequent finding in the data is intra-sentential code-switching. It is the strategy that participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel frequently use when conversing with each other in order to help the interlocutors receive what the speakers intend to deliver.
The researcher also found 10 functions of code-switching used by the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. The researcher uses the classification of functions code-switching from Hoffman (1991), Saville-Troike (1982), and Holmes (2013) theories. The findings showed that the lexical needs function is the most used by the participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. The researcher assumes that code-switching could be a useful strategy for participants to keep the conversation comfortable and to ease the speaker in conveying messages that the speaker intends to deliver during the conversation.

The conclusion reveals that there are various types and functions of code-switching found in the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel. There are some recommendations.

1. During the conversation, participants on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel should be critical in considering the other terms but in the same context.
2. This research may provide sufficient information to the readers in establishing their understanding of code-switching to obtain some useful and interesting impact while interacting with people.
3. In addition, this research is expected to increase knowledge about the types and functions of code-switching, give inspiration, and help the next researcher in conducting similar research. Therefore, the following study will perform a better comprehension than this one.

REFERENCES


Yang, C., Hsu, Y.-C., & Tan, S. (2010). Predicting the Determinants of Users' Intentions for Using YouTube to Share Video: Moderating Gender Effects. *Cyberpsychology, Behaviour and Social Networks*. 13(2) : 141-152. DOI : https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2009.0105


