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

Tulisan ini menyelidiki alih kode berdasarkan jenis dan fungsinya di saluran *YouTube* Daniel Mananta *Network* saat berinteraksi satu sama lain dalam situasi informal. Pendekatan kualitatif diterapkan untuk penelitian deskriptif pada tulisan ini. Data dikumpulkan melalui metode kualitatif dengan mengamati dan mentranskripsikan video *YouTube* yang dipilih. Peneliti mentranskripsikan, mengkode, menganalisis, dan mengklasifikasikan data yang terkumpul untuk menentukan jenis dan fungsi alih kode. Kajian difokuskan pada jenis dan fungsi alih kode yang digunakan dalam percakapan berbasis bahasa Indonesia. Sampel penelitian melibatkan 10 video *playlist* Daniel Tetangga Kamu di saluran *YouTube* Daniel Mananta *Network*. Durasi 10 video tersebut adalah 12 jam dan 53 menit. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa pembicara di saluran *YouTube* Daniel Mananta *Network* lebih sering menggunakan alih kode intra kalimat daripada alih kode antar kalimat, alih kode tag, dan alih kode intra kata. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan fenomena baru alih kode yang muncul dimana alih kode intra kalimat terjadi di dalam alih kode antar kalimat. Temuan penelitian tidak hanya alih kode tetapi juga campur kode yaitu reduplikasi yang terjadi karena penggunaan umum di dalam bahasa Indonesia. Selain itu, fungsi *code-switching* yang paling sering digunakan oleh para pembicara di saluran *YouTube* Daniel Mananta *Network* adalah kebutuhan leksikal. Selanjutnya, para pembicara dalam saluran *YouTube* Daniel Mananta *Network* tidak hanya alih kode dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris tetapi juga dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam percakapan berbasis bahasa Indonesia.

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

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 Qawar, 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 Ignotaitė (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.
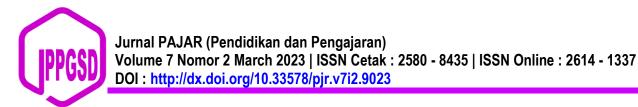
To illustrate the phenomenon of code-switching, an example from the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel is provided. One of the guests in the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel videos (2020) whose name is Sharon said: "Jujur memang perjalanan persahabatan gua sama lu itu *very different* gitu."[Honestly, 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.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Language Choice

A decision has to be made about which language to use whenever speakers of two or more languages get together. According to Hoffman (1991), language choice is a decision-making of the language used in conversation in society. Moreover, Dweik and Qawar (2015) also state that language choice is the careful selection of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in another language based on the speaker's linguistic repertoire. A person's choice in using languages when he is talking is referred to as language choice.

Based on Suktiningsih (2017), language choice is defined as a decision-making to use appropriate language that depends on the domain and participants (including their age, sex, and social status). In other words, the choice of language depends on the society that the speakers deal with. The speakers have to decide the code and communication technique to utilize in a certain setting. Based on Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015), a language choice can be part of the

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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 Tetangga 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 jelasin gak sih soal si hak yang
L2   dituntaskan ini ?

(Can you explain about the rights that have been completed ?)
L3   *Like what does it mean?*
L4 G1: Oke, *let's say*, Daniel adalah tamu aku
L5   hari ini dirumah. Berarti Daniel
L6   memiliki hak sebagai tamu.
     (Okay, let's say, Daniel, is my guest at home today. That means Daniel has a right as a guest.)

        The conversation above is an Indonesian-based conversation. The utterance in Lines 1 - 3, "Lu bisa jelasin 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 jelasin 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
     (I mean we were young together and)
L2   *now* kita…
     (we)
L3 D: Tua bareng.
   (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
L1G7 : 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*
L6   *gue mikir gini, lu ketemu apa di liburan*
L7   *ini? 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 1. The Occurrences of the Types of Code-Switching

Types of Code-Switching	Total Occurrences	Percentage
Inter-sentential Code-switching	1420 Occurrences	33.4 %
Intra-sentential Code-switching	2135 Occurrences	50.2 %

Tag-Switching	351 Occurrences	8.3 %
Intra-word Code-Switching	149 Occurrences	3.5 %
Reduplication (code-mixing)	24 Occurrences	0.6 %
Intra-sentential code-switching inside inter-sentential code-switching	169 Occurrences	4.0 %
Total	4248 occurrences	

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

Code-Switching	Total Occurrences	Percentage
English to Indonesian	750 Occurrences	17.7 %
Indonesian to English	3498 Occurrences	82.3 %
Total	4248 Occurrences	

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%).

Functions of Code-Switching

The findings of this study showed that there are 10 functions of code-switching that occurred on the Daniel Mananta Network YouTube Channel, as follows :

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*
L2   juga.
     (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***

L7   *angot-angotan kayak iya, gak, karena I*
L8   *never kayak gak pernah berpikir*
L9   *bahwa YouTube itu akan menjadi*
L10   *media gua gitu.*

(Actually, I started my YouTube Channel not so long ago but it's been around for a few years, and I didn't really take it seriously, like yes, no, yes, no, because I never thought that YouTube would be my medium.)

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 English 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 an English sentence to an Indonesian sentence to talk about a particular topic 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 Indonesian-based conversation. In Lines 2 - 4, "Kan kita ada *big wall* disana, jadi waktu itu arsiteknya bilang,"*we must put a big painting*" the respondent used code-switching to quote somebody else. The guest talked in Indonesian first and then switched to English to quote somebody else. It can be seen that the utterance started with an Indonesian sentence "Kan kita ada *big wall* disana, jadi waktu itu arsiteknya bilang..." then the respondent suddenly switched to an English sentence*"...we must put a big painting."* to quote the architect's words. So, the speaker switched from his language to quote somebody else during the conversation.

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
L2   adanya" gitu.
("It's all because of you, just be who you are.")
L3G3 : Gua juga lupa *mention*. Jadi gue itu
L4   mempunyai teman-teman dekat juga
L5   ya, maksudnya kita punya komunitas
L6   juga, Ohana menurut gua itu sangat
L7   penting. Gua juga gak bisa nyebut
L8   mereka komunitas ya karena mereka itu
L9   kita jumlah kecil dan buat gue mereka itu
L10   *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),
L2   menyambut…
          It (a dog) comes out to say hello.)

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,
L2   musiknya sendiri gimana?
(You wrote all the lyrics by yourself and how about the music itself?)
L3 G9: Jadi gua tu gini. Gua tu udah beberapa L4   tahun ke belakang menulis musik itu
L5   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.

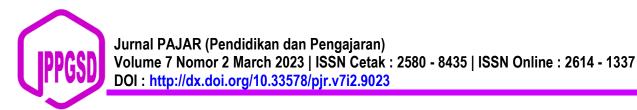**Table 3. The Occurrences of The Functions of Code-Switching**

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

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.

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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.

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