

# **Code-switching Found In Secha Stevenson's Youtube Channel**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of *Sarjana Education*



Written By:

**Mayzul Akbar**

**SRN: 183221245**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES  
UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA  
2023**

## ADVISOR'S SHEET

Subject : Thesis of Mayzul Akbar

SRN : 18.32.2.1.245

To :

The Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

In Surakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

After reading throughly and gving necessary advices. Herewith, as the advisors, we state that the thesis of

Name : Mayzul Akbar

SRN : 18.32.2.1.245

Title : Code-Switching Found In Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel

Has already fulfilled the requirement to be presented before The Board of Examiners (Munaqosah) to gain Degree of Undergraduated in English Language Education.

Thank You for your attention

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Sukoharjo, 22 November  
2023

Advisor,



Fitri Ana Ika Dewi, M.Hum.

NIP. 199002252017012126

## RATIFICATION

This is to certify the degree *Sarjana* thesis entitled “**Code-Switching Found In Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel**” By Mayzul Akbar (183221245) has been approved by Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana in Cultures and Language Faculty.

Chairman : Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd. (.....)  
NIP. 19691111 200212 1 001

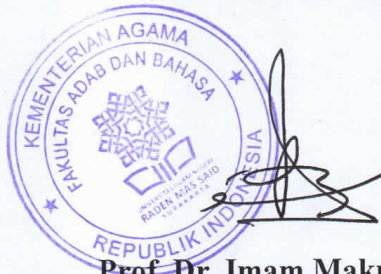
Secretary : Fitri Ana Ika Dewi, M.Hum. (.....)  
NIP . 19900225201701 2 126

Main Examiner: Ika Sulistyarini, M. Pd. (.....)  
NIP . 19870404201903 2 015

Surakarta, 30 November 2023

Approved By

The Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty



Prof. Dr. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.Pd.

NIP 19710801 199903 1 003

## **DEDICATION**

1. My beloved Mom, Ngatrofah
2. My beloved brother and sister (Maghfera Ardy Winata & Rofi'atul Mukarromah)
3. My beloved nephew (AstaGuna Putra Winata)
4. My beloved almamater Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of surakarta
5. All my family
6. All my friends

## **MOTTO**

“i wanna thank me for believing in me, i wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, i wanna thank me for having no days off, i wanna thank me for... for never quitting, i wanna thank me for always being a giver and tryna give more than i receive, i wanna thank me for tryna do more right than wrong, i wanna thank me for just being me at all times...”

**~Snoop Dog~**

“There’s always happier days to remember. And the more bad thigs are, the happier those seem to be”

**~Tokyo Money Heist, Season 4 Episode 2~**

## PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Mayzul Akbar  
SRN : 183221245  
Study Programs : English Education  
Faculty : Culture and Language Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “**Code-Switching Found In Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel**” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography. If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanction in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 30 November 2023



Mayzul Akbar  
SRN. 183221245

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Alhamdulillah*, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the Day of Judgment, all mighty God, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled “Code-Switching Found In Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel”

Peace is upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution. The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag. as the Rector of Raden Mas Said State Islamic University Surakarta
2. Prof. Dr. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.Pd., as the Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty.
3. Elen Inderasari, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the Head of English language education Study Program.
4. Dr. Budiasih, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the Secretary of english language education Study Program.
5. Hj. Fitriyah Nurul Hidayati, M. Pd, as the Coordinator of English Language Education of Cultures and Language Faculty.
6. Fitri Ana Ika Dewi, M.Pd . as the Advisor who has given his time to guide the researcher until this work finished. Thanks for advice, suggestion, and guidance.
7. All the lecturers in English language Education who have taught their useful knowledge this thesis.
8. The researcher beloved mom (Ngatrofah) for uncountable endless love, support, pray, help, and everything that they give to the researcher.

9. The researcher beloved sister and brother (Maghfiro Ardy Winata & Rofia'tul Mukarommah) for big support.
10. All my great family who always support in everything.
11. All my friends that cannot mention all, thanks for everything.

The researcher realize that this thesis is far for being perfect. Hence, the researcher hopes for some corrections, suggestions, or criticism and improve it. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 30 November 2023

The Researcher



## ABSTRACT

Mayzul Akbar. 2023. *Code-Switching Found In secha Stevenson Youtube Channel*. Thesis. English Education Departement Cultures And Language Faculty.

The objective of this study were to find out (1) The types of code-switching in secha stevenson youtube channel (2) The reason of code-switching in Secha Stevenson youtube channel.

This research use qualitative research method and this reseacrh is content analysis. Data and source data from utterances in video Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel for form the data of speech from Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel. Reseachr Instrument use Electronic udictionary, handphone and notebook. Technique for collect the data by using note taking. To analyze the data researcher used steps Data condensation,data display, verifying conclusion. For the truthworthines the data the researcher use validator to check the data.

The results of the research found that there are three types of code-switching in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel Those are: tag switching, intra setential switching, inter switching. The reseacrher found 5 data of tag switching, 64 data of intra setential switching and 32 data of inter setential switching and found seven reason for code switching 36 data of talking about particular topic, 7 data quoting somebody else, 30 data of being emphatic about something, 22 data of interjection,4 data ofrepetition use for clarification,1 data of expressin group indetity and 1 data of to strengthen request of soften command.

**Keywords :** *Sociolinguistics,bilingualism,code switching,secha stevenson*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADVISOR SHEET.....	i
RATIFICATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
PRONOUNCEMENT.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
ABSTRACT .....	xi
LIST OF TABLE.....	xii
LIST OF GRAPHIC.....	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xiv

### CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem .....	1
B. Identification of the Problem .....	8
C. Limitation of Study.....	8
D. Formulation of the Problems.....	8
E. The objective of the problem .....	9
F. Benefits of the research .....	9
G. Definition of the Key terms .....	10

### CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review .....	12
1. Sociolinguistics.....	12
2. Sociolinguistics Context.....	14
3. Bilingual .....	16

4. Code .....	19
5. Code Mixing .....	19
6. Code-switching .....	21
A. Types of Code-switching .....	22
B. The reason of code mixing and code switching .....	24
C. Different and similarities Code Mixing and Code Switching ..	26
7. Youtube .....	27
8. Secha Stevenson’s Youtube Channel.....	28
9. Previous Related Studies .....	28

### **CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A. Research Design .....	34
B. Data and Source of Data .....	35
C. Research Instrument .....	36
D. Techniques of Collecting the Data .....	36
E. Technique of Analyzing the Data.....	37
F. The Data Coding.....	38
G. Trustworthiness of the Data .....	41

### **CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

A. Finding .....	43
1. Types of Code Switching in Secha Stevenson’s Youtube Channel...43	
2. The Reason Code Switching in Secha Stevenson’s Youtube Channel. .....	54
B. Discussion .....	63

### **CHAPTER V: Conclusion and Suggestion**

Conclusion.....	68
Suggestion .....	70
<b>References .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>77</b>

**LIST OF TABLE**

Table. 2.1 Previous study.....31

## **LIST OF GRAPHIC**

Graphic 2.1 Finding Types of Code-Switching.....	43
Graphic 2.2 Finding Reason of Code-Switching.....	50

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices 1.....	78
Appendices 2.....	87
Appendices 3.....	102

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Problem

Communication is described as the exchange of information signs (language, gestures, expressions, etc.). When two or more people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use a code (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2006). Code can be in the form of words, sounds, pictures, or gestures. It also could refer to a language variety (Maheswara, 2022). The variety of language employed conveys the speakers' thoughts and emotions. In specific circumstances, alternative codes are used. Communication in a multilingual society has frequently used codes. The ability to use two common languages is called bilingualism. Baker said bilingualism is simply about two languages (Baker, 2021).

Bilinguals increasingly use more than one language in their daily communication. They often replace or mix their first language according to their needs with other languages, both local languages and international languages such as English, while English is currently a commonly used language in this world, including in Indonesia. In addition, how they communicate depends on where they communicate, how long they communicate, and how they communicate.

Wardhaugh (1991) in Astuti said that bilingualism resulted in code-switching and code-mixing (Astuti, 2011). Code-switching According to Penelope (2009) code-switching is one of the possible outcomes of contact between two (or more) varieties, often co-existing and overlapping with other outcomes. Owing to the huge range of linguistic guises it adopts, it has sometimes been ignored altogether in studies of language contact, and sometimes defined as being more than it is examples of relatively stable bilingual situations where two varieties appear to alternate without affecting one another's essential character, but in other cases, code-switching is code-switching behaviour, which should be viewed in relation to static notions of language change and convergence (Penelope, 2009:41).

Nowadays, code-switching is commonly used in spoken communication. Especially among young people who like to code and change their language to show their modernity, In this phenomenon, English is often used by people who do code-switching. Because English is an international language that is used by almost everyone in the world, it is often used by a person to do code-switching. Samanth (2016) states that English is the first language of the majority of the people in general countries. There are about 375 million English as first language speakers and 750 million English as second language speakers. English is an official or special status in 70 countries (Samanth, 2016).

This phenomenon can also be seen on social media. In this world, various countries communicate through social media. A person can find out more information



about what is happening in his environment through social media than. In addition, one can also learn English on social media. Nowadays, many people use social media to get information, learn new skills, and communicate with others through their cell phones. Several social media sites can be used by people, such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube. One of the social media sites is YouTube, where users can submit videos to share information. Uploaded content covers a wide range of topics, such as horror, travel, music, movies, comedy, daily life, and educational content for learning English. YouTube supports the learning process in English class. Youtube enhances students' English skills, such as reading skills, writing skills, listening skills, vocabulary lists, and pronunciation (Nofrika, 2019). Many content creator that share the video do it in multiple language .The reseacrher discovered a YouTube channel that delivers content in both Indonesian and English. Secha Stevenson is a channel that delivers videos in two languages. In contrast to other channels, this one provides several videos that explain how to learn English. In each video, Secha Sevenson combines indonesian and English in her speech. People utilize language according to the function of the language when communicating or conveying information. On the other hand, learners can understand what Secha is saying ,due to the use of code-swichthing which helps English learners to understand words and phrases.

In this study, the researcher chose Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel. This channel has 1.29 million subscribers. So, it showed that many people are interested in her videos. She always mixed and switched her language when delivering all of her

videos. This can be seen from his words in one of the videos entitled "*salah kursus bahasa inggris*" she said "*Adiknya juga sangat terkenal dan mereka ada video. I don't know, Instagram or something and they are having a conversation in English and I was like umm juicy clip*". The utterances above are one of the phenomena of code-switching. It is because her mother tongue is English (Canada) and her second is Bahasa Indonesian. This channel is about traveling, mystery, and education. Even though the content of this channel has many types of content, there are some videos on how to learn English. By watching Sacha's videos, people will get a lot of advice to improve their English skills. So most of the videos on this YouTube channel are about how to learn English. This can be seen from some of the comments on one of the videos where viewers feel motivated after seeing a video from Sacha Stevenson. The comment was given by a viewer with a YouTube account **@Komang Ayu Rastiani** "*Aku lagi kebingungan mau belajar bahasa Inggris kayak gimana lagi, and then this video exist, jadi semangat lagi*". They also understand what Sacha is saying by using Indonesian English. They are more interested in and motivated in learning English. Researchers found the phenomenon of code-switching in several videos on Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the types of types code-switching in Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel and finding the reasons why code-switching is used in Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel. code-switching is used in Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel.

Example: “*Makanya gw gasuka lagu itu, karna kesannya bahwa kita kita kesana kemari ngomongin red colour, purple colour, yellow colour, like we don't do that.*” The data is categorized code-switching as a type *Intersentential switching*, This is considered as inter-sentential switching because the switch occurs after a complete sentence in Indonesian, even though the sentence also contains an English intra-sentential switching. Sacha then finishes her utterance in English to continue the last language she used in the first sentence, the reason the speaker does code-switching is *Talking about particular topic* because in the conversation above caught the particular topic that talked

The research is about code-switching. The researcher choose this topic because code-switching is a phenomenon that often happens especially among young people and also sometimes code-switching helps people in the understanding learning English. and because code-switching makes it easier for a person to communicate and acquire simple vocabulary not found in their native language. Those are not found in their mother tongue.

Before taking code-switching as a topic of the study, the researcher use some thesis and journals as previous studies. There are three thesis and two journals. The first study was conducted by Fadila Tenri Uleng Syam (2020). In this research, the researcher used a qualitative method and analyse the data. This research aims to (1) describe what types of code-switching and the types of conversational functions which

are frequently used by the users of Facebook while they are making comments or conversation, and conversations the reason why the users are using code-switching.

Then the second is from Novi Ayuansari (2019) which has title “*An Analysis of Code-Switching in English Teaching Learning (ETL) Classroom*”. That research aimed to find the phenomenon of code-switching in English teaching learning (ETL) classrooms in the second semester and sixth semester which focused on types of grammatical code-switching, reasons of using code-switching and students’ perception of code-switching. For collecting the data used observation, interview and documentation. For collecting the data used observation, interview and documentation. For analyze the data used theory by Miles and Huberman (1992).

Then the third is from Putri Nurjannah s (2021) with entitle “*The Analysis Of Code-Switching Used By Students In Classroom Discussions At SMA Negeri 2 Gowa*” This research was conducted through descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of this research were to find out the types and the function of code-switching used by students in classroom discussions. In collecting data the researcher used observation and interview.

The fourth is from Sitti Maryam Hamid (2016). The title “*Code-Switching Between the Teachers and the Students of the Conversation*” This research aimed to describe code-switching who used by the Teachers and the students especially kinds and functions to contribute to the interaction in conversation in the classroom. The

method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. In this study, to describe these functions, researchers used descriptive research by conducting observations and interviews.

The last is from Kamarimah & Ambalegin (2019). The title "*an Analysis of Using Code-switching in Instagram*". This research aims to describe the forms and the factors of using code-switching that are used on Instagram. This research is descriptive research because in this research aims to describe the form and the factors of using code switching that using in on Instagram. This research using sociolinguistic study because it's related to the topic in this research. Then the researcher used qualitative research methods in doing the analysis. This research are expected to be useful in the process of learning language, especially studies of sociolinguistic and the using of language.

Based on the explanation presented above, the researcher is interested to analyze topic related about and code-switching especially in youtube therefore research entitled "*An Analysis of Indonesia English Code-switching In Sacha Stevenson Youtube Channel*". Therefore this research is expected to bring some benefits, including it can be a reference or previous research to people who are interested in the same topic, and it can be used evaluation material for bilingual students.

## **B. Identification of Problem**

1. Sacha Stevenson used various types of code-switching in her Youtube Channel.
2. Sacha Stevenson is bilingual (Indonesian-English) on his Youtube Channel.
3. Reasons for Code-Switching on secha youtube channel.

## **C. Limitation of Study**

In order for the research code-switching in Sacha Stevenson's Youtube channel not to extend to other things, this research has problem boundaries and is focused on analyzing code-switching in Sacha Stevenson's Youtube channel, using Hoffman's theory (1991) to analyze the reasons for code-switching and Poplack's theory (1980) to analyze the types of code-switching. Sacha Stevenson's Youtube channel has several playlists including livestream, social experiments, and Sacha's music videos. Researcher took videos on the *Seleb English* playlist. Researcher took as many as possible video to analyze and look for the phenomenon of code-switching in each of Sacha Stevenson's videos.

## **D. Formulation of the problems**

The problems that will be discussed in this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types code-switching in Sacha Stevenson youtube channel?
2. What are the reason for code-switching in Secha Stevenson's youtube channel?

### **E. The objective of the problem**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, this research serves as follows

1. To identify what are types of code-switching in Secha Stevenson youtube channel
2. To describe the reasons for code switching in Secha Stevenson's youtube channel

### **F. Benefits of the research**

This study is expected to give two kinds of benefits. The benefits of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretical benefits

This study is expected for the reader can develop knowledge about socio study of code-switching in learning English.

2. Practical Benefits.

- A. For the teacher

The results of the research are expected to expand the teacher's understanding as well as in using code-switching can also make YouTube a learning method.

- B. For students

The student can understand about code-switching and they can apply in their daily life and than also practice it in online media

- C. For the other researchers

This study can be used as reference a for the choose who are interested in conduing a research with the same topic and different object. The next researcher can analyze abd code-switching in other social media

### **G. Definitions of key terms**

This research is aimed to analyze code-mixing and code-switching in Sacha Stevenson's Youtube Channel. This study also applies the definition of key terms to avoid misunderstanding and understanding the term used in this research. The definitions are;

#### **A. Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is the use of two languages or bilingualism in interacting with other people. While the ability to use two languages is called bilingualism. People who can use both languagare is called bilingual person (Hatma, 2015).

#### **B. Code**

Code is a term that can refer to language, dialect, sociolect ,or language variety. A code is a sign used in language with a specific purpose (Sahrawi & Anita, 2019).

#### **C. Code-switching**

Code-switching is generally accepted as one of the communicative strategies or functions employed b bilinguals in their speech (Sudarsono, 2021).

#### **D. Sacha Stevenson Youtube channel**

Sacha Stevenson is a YouTube channel that contains a variety of video content. This channel was created by Sacha Stevenson on December 21, 2009. This



channel contains social experiments, music videos, learning Indonesian and learning English.. He also always mixes Indonesian - English in his every utterance. This channel can be used to learn English. This channel has several videos about education. By utilizing this channel, learners can gain motivation in learning English and they gain new words or phrases to improve their learn English and they get new words or phrases to improve their English.

#### E. Youtube

YouTube is the most popular social media network in today's society. In learning context, Youtube can be utilized as one of the teaching media. This is allegedly can increase student interest and motivation to learn.(Haryadi, 2019).

## **Chapter II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Review**

This chapter reviews the same topics with this research. They are the discussion of sociolinguistics, bilingual, code, code-switching and previous study and etc.

##### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Language and society as they relate to our lives will be discussed in sociolinguistics. This term will cover the approach that is used to discuss the function of language in society and how people in communication use language to communicate with each other. In communication, the relationship between language and society is inseparable. The study of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics.

According Wardhaugh and Fuller (2006) Sociolinguistics is the study of language use within or among groups of speakers (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2006). In addition, sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the use language and the social structures in which the users of language live (Spolsky, 2006). Meanwhile Yule (2004) states The study of the linguistic features that have social relevance for participants in those speech communities is called “sociolinguistics.

Every field of science has a use in practical life, and sociolinguistics is no exception. practical life, and sociolinguistics is no exception. The uses of sociolinguistics for practical life a lot, because language as a human verbal communication tool, of course has certain rules in its use. Sociolinguistics provides knowledge of how to use language.

According Surya Malabar (2015) explain some of the benefits of sociolinguistics first is sociolinguistic knowledge can be utilized in communication or interaction. Sociolinguistics provides guidance to us in communicating by showing language, language variety or language style that we should use if we talk to certain people. if we talk to certain people. If we are children in a family, of course we have to use a different language variety/style if our interlocutor is a father, mother, brother or sister. if the person we are talking to is our father, mother, brother, or sister. sister. In the teaching of language in schools, sociolinguistics also has a big role. Internal language study will produce objectively descriptive language descriptions, in the form of a grammar book. in the form of a grammar book. If the study is internally internally is done descriptively, he will produce a descriptive grammar. In multilingual countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and the Philippines, there are political political issues related to the choice of language for the purposes of state administration and nation building. The choice of which language should be the official language of the of the state can cause political tensions and possibility of escalating into physical clashes.

From the statement above, sociolinguistics is study of how language and social factor interact study of language speakers in connection with it as a member of society.

## **2. Sociolinguistics Context**

Hymes (1974) In Wardhaugh (2006: 247) Explains that an ethnographic framework about the various factors that are involved in “SPEAKING”. The term “SPEAKING” in here is an abbreviation. Wardhaugh verify hymes' "SPEAKING" in his book as follows:

### **1. (S) Setting and Scene**

The Setting and Scene (S) of speech are important. Setting refers to the time and place., the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion. This term means to where and when utterances are being spoken/written. For some context,utterances is being spoken/written throughout social media like Youtube.

### **2. (P) Participants**

The Participants (P) include various combinations of speaker–listener, addressor–addressee, or sender–receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and hearer whose roles changed and a telephone message involves a sender and a receiver as well as internet communication involves an addressor and addressee.

3. (E) Ends

Ends (E) refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions. A trial in a courtroom has a recognizable social end in view, but the various participants, i.e., the judge, jury, prosecution, defense, accused, and witnesses, have different personal goals. Likewise,

4. (A) Act sequence

Act sequence (A) refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. This is one aspect of speaking in which linguists have long shown an interest, particularly those who study discourse and conversation.

5. (K) Keys

the fifth term, refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment. When there is a lack of fit between what a person is actually saying and the key that the person is using, listeners are likely to pay more attention to the key than to the actual content, e.g., to the burlesque of a ritual rather than to the ritual itself.

6. (I) Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language,

dialect, code, or register that is chosen. Formal, written, legal language is one instrumentality, spoken Newfoundland English is another; code-switching between English and Italian in Toronto is a third; and the use of Pig Latin is still another

7. (N) Norms of interaction and interpretation

refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on.

8. (G) Genre

the final term, refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech.

### **3. Bilingual**

Grosjean (1992) states bilingualism is the regular use of two (or more) languages, and bilinguals are those people who need and use two (or more) languages in their everyday lives. According Lado in Sumarsih argues that bilingualism is the ability to use two languages by someone with as good or almost as good, which is related to the knowledge of two languages regardless of level.(Sumarsih et al, 2014).

a) Dimension of bilingual

There are several dimensions of bilingualism that argued by Valdés and Figueroa in Baker (Baker, 2021):

- Age
- Ability
- Balance of two languages.
- Development
- Contexts where each language is acquired and used

b) Types of Bilingual

According to Weinreich in Romaine (1992:76) defines three types of bilingual

- Coordinate

In coordinate bilingualism, the person learns the languages in separate environments, and the words of the two languages are kept separate with each word having its own specific meaning.

Example: if an English speaking child begins learning French at a young age in school and goes on to become quite proficient in it, this child would be considered a coordinate bilingual, as they have learned English from their

parents, and French through lessons at school (two distinctly different contexts).

- Compound

in compound bilingualism the person learns the two languages in the same context, where they are used concurrently, so that there is a fused representation of the languages in the brain.

Example: For example, a child that has been brought up learning and speaking two different languages from infancy will have acquired these two languages simultaneously. They would therefore use both languages for everyday interaction with their parents.

- Sub-coordinate

The sub-coordinate bilingual, however, has a primary set of meanings established through his first language, and another linguistic system attached to them.

For Example: when a Spanish person hears the English word 'book', they will begin to associate it with the equivalent word in Spanish, 'libro'. This process of association requires the Spanish speaker to filter the English word through their knowledge of Spanish in order to understand the meaning of the word 'book'



#### **4. Code**

The term code in sociolinguistics is a neutral term used to refer to a language or system of communication that two or more people use. In sociolinguistics, the language we speak and the style, dialect, or variation of that language we use can be considered a code. When we open our mouths to speak, we make a choice of what code to use, that is our code choice. When we are at home, we choose a type of code, when we are at school, we may choose a different code. When we are at work or in interview of some kind, we will choose a code appropriate for that setting.

Codes are a phenomenon in bilingual societies. A code may be a language or a variety or style of a language (Ansar, 2017). Another definitions about code is from Stockwell (2002) in Nikmah. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an accent or a style on different occasions and for different purposes (Nikmah, 2019).

For example, a person speaks two code (language), Indonesian and English. The term code is inseparable from two phenomenons namely code mixing and code-switching.

#### **5. Code Mixing**

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages that people use to speak by inserting pieces of one language into another language, the insertion of which has no function. There are any several definitions code mixing. Code Mixing is the use two

language or more by transferring one more of linguistics element of one language in another in the speech without changing the meaning of sentence, because the elements just support the sentence of other language, which are inserted (Wilujeng, Suharto, 2017). In Addition Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/ written text, It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used (Judy, 2007). Code Mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two language appear in one senteces. (Muysken, 2002).

From the above definitions, we can conclude that Code mixing is a conversation or the use of two or more languages in one sentence or utterance. To better understand Code mixing, the following are examples of conversational sentences that use Code mixing, among others.

From the example above, the speaker of this sentence is supposed to have already experienced modern thinking so he deliberately and proudly communicates it to the listener. then it is important to know the factors that can cause the code mixing. Santika state many factors which influenced the people mix the code, such as their background as like education, culture, social, economy. Education is one of the parts of background the people mix the code if the people have a good education so it influenced their mix code (Santika, 2016).

## 6. Code-switching

Such varied combinations of two or more linguistic varieties occur in countless bilingual societies and communities, and are known as code-switching. (Penelope) in Katja (Katja, 2009) said:

‘Code-switching is the ability to select the language according to the interlocutor, the situational context, the topic of conversation, and so forth, and to change languages within an interactional sequence in accordance with sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints’

Hoffman (1991) stated the most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Code-switching is described as a skill of the bilingual speaker Code-switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or variety in conversation (Ansar, 2017). According Gumperz (1982) defines the term code-switching as ‘the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or sub-systems. Code-switching is a common phenomenon in language communication and language usage. This is also experienced by someone who is learning a language. In general, code-switching occurs due to increased proficiency of students in learning a language. When a people wants to communicate, there are a few words or phrases that they do not understand, allowing the people to switch to a more familiar language

## A. Types of Code-switching

According to Poplack (1980) in Romaine (1992), the following types can be identified: “tag-switching”, “intersentential” and “intrasentential”. Tag-switching. Then it will be explained as below :

### 1. Tag-switching

Tag-switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in the other language.

**Example:** *Kita semua tau kita sudah semester tua, you know, kita harus segera lulus terus wisuda.*

### 2. Intersentential switching

Intersentential switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another.

**Example:** *Saya ingin pergi ke toko buah. Buy some fresh fruits*

### 3. Intrasentential switching

Intrasentential switching involves, arguably, the greatest syntactic risk, and may be avoided by all but the most fluent bilinguals.

**Example:** *iya begitulah aku, have positive feelings, positive energy dan positive vibes.*

Meanwhile according Hoffman (1991) In Mei (2015) shows three types of code-switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching.

1. Intra sentential Switching

Intra sentential is code-switching within the clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker may switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential is code-switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary.

2. Inter sentential Switching

Inter sentential switching is code-switching that happens between clause or sentence boundary. In this case, an entire clause or sentence is in one language, but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence. Indirectly this switching is concerned with the situation and the atmosphere of the conversation.

3. Emblematic switching.

Kind of switching is sometimes called emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker. Tag switching is code-switching with sentence tags that they precede or follow a sentence. This involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language.

Suandi (2014) In Diva (2021, 12-13) suggests the characteristics of code-switching as follows.

1. suggests the characteristics of code-switching as follows.
2. The code-switching will be possible if the community or participants are bilingual or multilingual people and or diglossia. This is due to the conditions demanded by the definition of code-switching, which is a conversations which switches from one code to another. Code is one of the variants in the language level. Thus, in this code-switching is intended to be able to switch, variant, style, variety, or dialect.
3. In code-switching usage languages or code still supports its own function in accordance with the context it contains
4. The function of each language or code is adapted to situations related to changes in the content of the conversation.
5. The code-switching is due to characteristics of a background speech, whether it is in the context of first speakers, second speaker, or situations that actually happened.

#### **B. The reason of code mixing and code-switching**

According Hoffman in Luke (2015) There are eight reasons for code mixing and code-switching. Those are:

a) Talking bilingual particular topic

People usually like to talk about certain topics in one language than in another. They do this because they feel free to communicate their thoughts and feelings with use a language that is also familiar to the recipient.

b) Quoting somebody else

For this reason occurs when the interlocutor quotes famous sayings or sayings. The Quotes are usually from the public or famous personalities everybody. The interlocutor quotes someone's words to prove that the interlocutor is a modern person who always update new information.

c) Being Emphatic About Something (Express Solidarity)

If someone wants to emphatic something when they communicate in a language that is not theirs or their mother tongue, they will switch to a second language into the first language or vice versa, intentionally or do not.

d) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention.

e) Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message.

f) Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code-switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

g) Expressing Group Identity

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing are strategies to express group identity because the way people communicate with their group are obviously different from the way they communicate with other people from other groups

h) To strengthen or soften request or command

About this reason, Code-Switching functions to soften a command or strengthen the request in order to sound more polite and shows the power on someone else.

### **C. Different and similarities Code Mixing and Code-switching**

According Sumarsih et al (2014) the similarities of code-switching and code-mixing are part of sociolinguistics that discuss bilingual and multilingual then clearly also submitted that code-switching is a combination of two languages and more in accordance with the rules of the incorporation of the language such as merging the word with words, phrases with phrases and sentences with phrases. McLaughlin in Nafi'ah (2013) emphasizes the



distinction between mixing and switching by referring to code switches as language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries, whereas code mixes take place within sentence and usually involve single lexical items.

## **7. Youtube**

YouTube is a video-sharing website on which users can upload, share and view videos. It is created in 2005, and it was founded by Chad, Steve Chen, and Jawal Karim, who were employees in *PayPal* Company. *YouTube* began as a venture technology with us 11.5 million investment. YouTube is getting more and more popular these days, especially among adults this the website provides learners with real life situations and daily snippets to help them understand better understand their courses. YouTube is one of the social media that provides various kinds of videos. By accessing YouTube, people can gain a lot of benefits, including the ability to collect and share various types of videos, as well as create their own private channel. There are various types of videos on YouTube, such as games, music, educational videos, and so on. YouTube can be defined as a video sharing website. Users can annotate, comment on, and share videos. Related to education, especially in language, YouTube has a crucial role in affording the information since YouTube can be accessed by the students from all the country around the world where every people have language differences (Sari & Margana, 2019). In addition YouTube is considered a source of online material that can play a key role in the teaching and learning field (Abdulrahman, 2016).

## **8. Secha Stevenson's Youtube Channel**

There are many famous YouTubers in Indonesia. one of them is Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel. Secha Stevenson is a YouTube and actress of Canadian nationality and she active in YouTube and also fluent in speaking both of English and Indonesia. She joined in YouTube on 21 December 2009 she has 1.2M subscribers. This channel contains various content. The content of this channel start from learning English and sometimes learning Bahasa. There was also making content vlog and reaction about Indonesian bilingual. Secha Stevenson mixes Indonesian-English for delivery his videos. So it can affect viewers in learning English. Others hands, viewers get entertainment and information from others video about the journey and also about the mystery.

## **9. Previous Related Study**

Many researchers have been conducting studies related to this research, there are as follow:

The first is Azila Syam (2020). The purpose of this research is to provide an understanding of what code-switching, code-mixing, and interference are used on Boy William's Youtube channel, to find out how and why code-switching, code-mixing, and interference occur on Boy William's Youtube channel. The researcher found types of code-switching used in boy william's youtube channel is situasional and Methaporical Code-switching. Types of code mixing used in boy william's youtube channel is

insertion. Types of interference are used in boy william's youtube channel is Interjection and Repetition.

The second previous study by Tri Rahayu (2019). This research was conducted in order to know types of code-switching used by the teacher and the eighth grade students at SMPN 1 Sambit and the functions of code-switching used by the teacher and the eighth grade students at SMPN 1 Sambit, The student's perceptions toward the use of code-switching in teaching English speaking skill at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Sambit. The types of code-switching which used by the teacher and the students at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Sambit Ponorogo, the researcher concludes that there are 3 types of code-switching. They are 15 utterances of tag code-switching, 17 utterances of intra-sentential code-switching, and 29 utterances of inter-sentential code-switching. The functions of code-switching that used by the teacher and the students at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Sambit Ponorogo, the researcher concludes that there are 3 functions of code-switching. They are 1 utterance of participants, 5 utterances of solidarity, and 2 utterances of topic. There are found 10 the perceptions of students toward used code-switching in teaching English speaking skill. There are, the students more discipline, active, confident, and interested in learning English.

The third previous study by Ridwan Nova Ria (2016). The purpose of this research is to find out the form of code-switching and code mixing in the lyrics of bondan prakoso featuring fade 2 black's song and reason why the song writers switch or mix their lyrics. The researcher foundt the types of code-switching with the most

frequent occurrences is inter sentential switching with total percentage of 50%. Whereas the types of code-mixing with the most frequent occurrences is intra sentential mixing with a total percentage of 32%. The findings furthermore show that inter sentential switching naturally is in a single turn (switch between a sentence or clause) and code-mixing is within a phrase, a clause or a sentence. In this study. The factors which cause the occurrence of code-switching and mixing are divided into ten parts. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor has the greatest number from twenty eight songs with total percentage 34%. Whereas quoting somebody else is the least number with total percentage 2%. Some Indonesian song writers switch and mix their language from Indonesian language into English in their songs because they want to attract the audience.

The fourth, related study was conducted by Muchlisa Awaluddin (2018). The purpose of this thesis research is to describe kind and function code-switching by English teacher at the Eighth Grade of MTs. Muhammadiyah Lempangang. The result of this research showed that the sociolinguistics aspects of code-switching are situational and metaphorical switching. The function of code-switching are referential function, directive function, phatic function and metalinguistic function. However this thesis only focused on phatic function to clarify or emphasize a message.

The fifth is from Yulius Nahak, Barli Bram (2022). This paper aimed to examine the types and the functions of code-mixing and code-switching uttered by Cinta Laura Kiehl in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show on 23/06/2020, The design of this study used

a qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research showed 14 utterances that functioned as lexical need, 15 utterances that functioned as incompetence, 2 utterances which functioned as asserting status, one data of increasing prestige in speaking, Seven utterances of covering inability in speaking were identified, 2 data categorized as reducing and avoiding face and 6 data of expressing disapproval and anger. And researcher found types code mixing 19 utterances containing intra-sentential code-mixing, 8 utterances of intra-sentential code-mixing, 6 utterances containing intra-sentential code-switching, Eleven utterances of intra-sentential code-switching, 1 utterance containing emblematic code-switching.

No	Title	Similarities	Differences
1	<i>CODE-SWITCHING, CODE MIXING, AND INTERFERENCE IN BOY WILLIAM'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL</i>	A descriptive qualitative method. Then used Hoffman's Theory	Subject of research.
2	<i>AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN TEACHING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILL USED BY THE TEACHER AND THE STUDENTS AT THE EIGHTH GRADE OF SMPN 1 SAMBIT PONOROGO</i>	The research approach was qualitative	used Kajja's theory. Subject of research
3	<i>AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN TEACHING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILL USED BY THE TEACHER AND THE STUDENTS AT</i>	The research used qualitative method.	Used Saville-Troike's Theory. Subject of research

	<i>THE EIGHTH GRADE OF SMPN 1 SAMBIT PONOROGO</i>		
4	CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING IN THE LYRICS OF BONDAN PRAKOSO FEATURING FADE 2 BLACK'S SONGS	The research used qualitative method.	Subject of the reseacrh
5	CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING UTTERED BY CINTA LAURA IN OKAY BOSS TRANS7'S TALK SHOW	The research used qualitative method.	The subject of the reseacrh

Table 2. 1 Previous Study

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research method. It consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design of this study was content analysis with qualitative research, because it just collect the data, classifies the data, and then analyze them and the researcher draws conclusion about the data as the end of it. Research methods according to Sugiono (2013) research methods are essentially a scientific way of obtaining data with a specific purpose and usefulness (Sugiyono, 2013:2). Qualitative research is related to qualitative phenomena. For example, when we are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (that is, why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk about 'Motivational Research', an important type of qualitative research (Kusumatuti, 2019). In Addition according Hancock and his friend states Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social



phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are.(Hancock et al, 2009).

This research uses this method because it tries to analyze the language phenomenon found in YouTube channels. The researcher collected data consisting of words or sentences. So, the research design of this study includes a qualitative approach. Based on the description above, a qualitative descriptive design was used in this study because the researcher wanted to explain and analyze the phenomenon based on Code-Switching theory.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

Data and data sources are the important things in a study, because without data research cannot be done. For this study, data sources were obtained from Secha Stevenson's YouTube video channel. Then the data from the research is in the form of speech from Secha Stevenson which contains code-switching and then converted into text, this research data can be in the form of words, sentences or clauses. Researcher looks for types and reasons for Code-Switching contained in Secha Stevenson's speech. Video analyzed by researcher to examine the types and reasons for Code-Switching. The researcher uses its description as data. Researcher use descriptive text as data because researchers explain the data after it is found. The researcher used eight videos as data sources. Entitled :

1. Arnold Poernomo – SELEB ENGLISH,
2. Rich brian,Ayu Ting2,Agenezmo,Dian Sastro,Sule – SELEB ENGLISH,

3. Fiki Naki – SELEB ENGLISH,
4. Agung Hapsah, Ma udy ayunda, Rez a Arap, Joe Taslim, Sus i Pudjiatuti – SELEB ENGLISH
5. Fathia izzati, Najwa shihab, Sarah sechan, Skinny fabs24, Farah quinn – Seleb English,
6. Jokowi, Mega wati, Soekarno , SBY, Haabibi e, Gus Dur – Seleb English,
7. Raditya Dika, Anies Bswedan, Mik e Lewis – Seleb English,
8. Anggun, Skinnyfabs, Deddy Corbuzer, Chel sea Islan, Vicky Praetyo – Seleb English,

### **C. Researh Instrument**

This research needs instruments to collect and analyze data to classifying the data. According to Sugiyono (2012) in his book, a research instrument is a tool used to measure natural and social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2013:102). In this thesis, the researcher acts as the main instrument that planning, collecting, and analyzing data. Meanwhile, the researcher needs supporting tools to collect data and make it easier to interpret and complete the data from this study including the following: electronic dictionary, handphone and notebook.

### **D. Technique for Collecting Data**

In this study, the data were collected by using note-taking technique. It means that the researcher gave attention to every utterance in the video and gives note to every

part that contains the code-switching. There were some steps in collecting the data used by the researcher.

First, the researcher watched the videos from Secha Stevenson YouTube channel many times. Second, the researcher typed the transcript of the utterance on the video. Third, the researcher identified the code-switching by reading the transcript. Then, the researcher gives notes to the utterances that contain code-switching. After that, the researcher made a group of the data that had been identified by the researcher. The last, the researcher classified the data based on the form of code-switching types by Poplack's (1980) theory and the reason of code-switching by Hoffman's theory.

#### **E. Technique for Analyzing Data**

In the technique of data analysis, the Researcher applied content analysis. Because, the Researcher was not only collecting the data but he also analyzed the data to get the research's result. Content analyses are typically performed on forms of human communication, including books, newspapers, personal journals, legal documents, films, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, transcripts of conversations, and Internet blog and bulletin board entries (Leedy, Ormrod 2018).

Data analysis is the process of systematically retrieving and collating data from interviews, field notes, and documents, organizing the data into categories, describing them in units, synthesizing them, assembling them into patterns, and identifying

important Select and draw things and things to learn. Conclusion, to make it easier for you and others to understand.(Sugiyono:2013:159).

After collecting the data, all data analyzed by the following procedures

1. Data Condensation

The first step of data analysis is data condensation. In this step the researcher focuses, simplifies and summarizes the entire data or focuses on important things only. Researchers obtained data on the types and reasons for code-switching, from the results of video analysis. Researchers focus on these parts at this time.

2. Display data

The second step in the analysis process is data collection. This is a data collection process that uses data structures to make data analysis easier to understand. Seeing these views helps us understand what is happening and do something to either analyze further or take action based on this understanding.

3. Verifying Conclusions

The explanation was then continued. Finally, the researcher received the study's findings and conclusions.

## **F. The Data Coding**

To make classification of data analysis, the researcher gives code to each data.

The codes which are used in data coding are as follow :

1. The data coding for the types code-switching in secha stevenson youtube channel

a) The numeral 01, 02, 03, 04 ... are used for the datum number. For example, 01 for the datum number one, 02 for the datum number two and etc

b) The data based on three types of code swicthing, there are written below

INTER : Inter setential swicthing

INTRA : Intra setential swicthing

TAG : Tag swicthing

c) The number of video

VID1 :First video

VID2 :Second video

VID3 :Third video

VID4 :Fourth video

VID5 :Fifth video

VID6 :Sixth video

VID7 :Seventh video

VID8 :Eight video

For example : Datum 03/intra/Vid1 for the datum number three and the types is intra setential switching and first video

2. The data coding for the reasons code-switching in secha stevenson youtube channel

a) The numeral 01, 02, 03, 04 ... are used for the datum number. For example, 01 for the datum number one, 02 for the datum number two and etc

b) The data based on eight reasons of code swicthing, there are written below

TALK : Talking about a particular topic

QUOTE : Quoting somebody else

EMPHA : Being emphatic about something

INTERJ : Interjection

REP : Repetition used for clarification

INTENT : Intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

EXPRESS : Expressing group indetity

TSOS : To soften or strengthen request or command

c) The number of video

VID1 :First video

VID2 :Second video

VID3 :Third video

VID4 :Fourth video

VID5 :Fifth video

VID6 :Sixth video

VID7 :Seventh video

VID8 :Eight video

For example Datum 009/TALK/VID3 for the data number nine and the reasons is talking about particular topic and third video.

### **G. Trustworthiness of the Data**

The validity of the data is needed in qualitative research. The use of validity in qualitative research is to define as the degree of confidence in the data from the study conducted by researcher and it can help the researcher to check the data analysis in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. The source of data referred to the types and reasons code-switching. In checking the data, the researcher asked expert to check the data that have been collected by researcher. It is because, to reduce the researcher bias or prejudice.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISSCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion of the study based on the data collection. The data that was collected by the researcher was taken from the utterances of Secha in as many as possible videos. The videos was taken from Secha's channel namely Secha Stevenson YouTube channel.

Based on the research problem, the discussion in this chapter includes; (a) types of code-switching used in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel, (b) reasons why code-switching is used in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel. These data are analyzed based on the classification of data related to the types of code-switching and the reasons for the use of code-switching in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel. While, the types of code-switching by Poplack's (1980) theory consists of tag switching, intersentential switching and intrasentential switching. And to analyze the reasons for using code-switching by Hoffman's (1991) theory. While, the reason of code-switching by Hoffman's theory consists of talking bilingual particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, to strengthen or soften request or command.



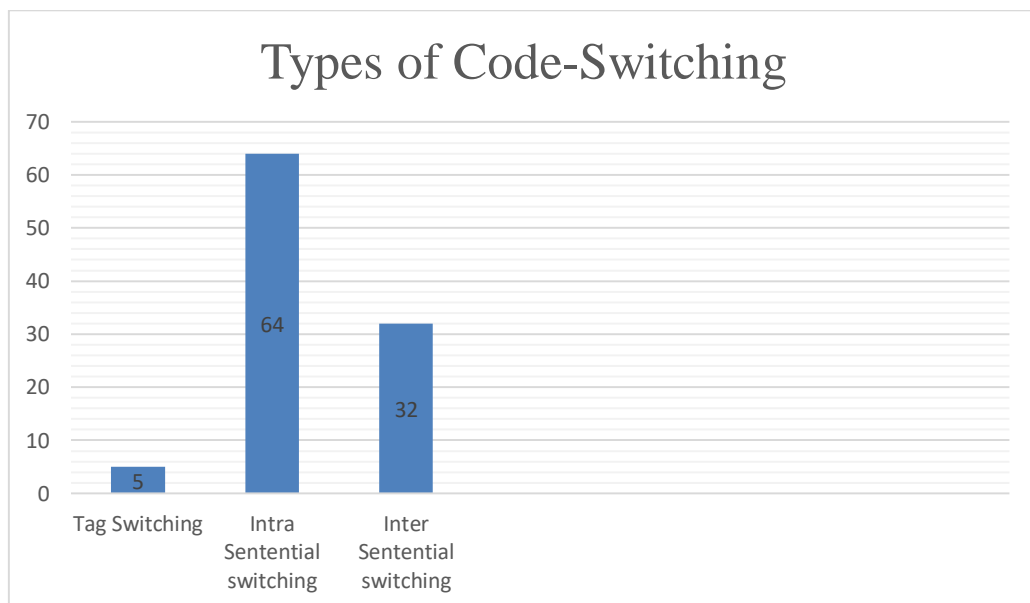
## A. Finding

### 1. Types of Code-Switching in Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel

The researcher found the types of code-switching used in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel. The types are presented in the graphic below:

#### Finding data on the types of code-switching

Graph 2. 1 Finding Types of Code-Switching



The graph 1 showed Secha's code-switching in her videos. The researcher found the 101 data of code-switching. The data consists of: 5 data of Tag switching, 64 data of intra setential switching and 32 data of Inter setential switching. Based on the finding above, it can be concluded that the most types of code-switching in the video is intra sentential. While, the fewest types of code-Switching in the video is Tag

switching. There are three types of code-switching used in Secha Stevenson YouTube channel. They are intra sentential, inter setential, and tag swicthing

### **A. Tag Swicthing**

Tag switching is sometimes called emblematic switching where the switch is simply an interjection, sentence filler and discourse marker in other language that serves as an ethnic identity marker. (Poplack in Hendar, 2012).

#### **1) DATUM086/TAG/VID8**

*I know* kamu belum kangen ngapain sacha udah ada video lagi karena kita belum selesai menghakimi bahasa orang.

From the example above researcher found a tag switching, that is “I know”. This word is part of discourse markers. She was inserting “you know” in her utterance. “I know” It is often used to express understanding, agreement, or confirmation of what has been said by another person. In this case word “I know” is used to connect ideas in conversation, although this is less common than some other discourse markers. It is often used when the speaker wants to add something to the discourse or steer the conversation in a certain direction. In this case secha talks to her viewers, stating that she will always make videos correcting people's English

## **2) DATUM004/TAG/VID1**

*Anyway, gue gak tau kenapa ada video itu di dunia, hmm mungkin ada sedikit kontroversi.*

From the example above researcher found a tag switching, that is “Anyway”. This word is part of discourse markers. She was inserting “you know” in her utterance. "Anyway" is often used to end or shift attention from one topic or thought to another. In other words, it helps in connecting or separating different parts of the discourse or in illustrating that the speaker is about to move on to a new subject. In the example above, "anyway" is used to indicate a transition or diversion in the conversation. It helps to keep the communication flowing and directs the listener's attention to a change in topic or issue being discussed. In this case secha talks about the videos sent by her viewers.

## **3) DTUM018/TAG/VID1**

*So, I wikipedian Reynold and Arnold. Arnold dan Reynold dua dua nya pindah ke Australi kan bareng sama keluarga tapi ini aku liat tanggal lahirnya dan gua pakai kalkulator untuk ngacak*

From the example above researcher found a tag switching, that is “so”. This word is part of discourse markers. She was inserting “so” in her utterance. "So" is often used to connect or introduce an idea or conclusion that follows what has been mentioned before. In secha's sentence above "so" It is used as a discourse marker to indicate a cause-and-effect relationship or a conclusion to previously presented

information. In this case talking about Arnold and Reynold after he watched their video.

#### **4) DATUM075/TAG/VID7**

Lagi lagi kalau lagi dia telfon kadang kita suka aneh aneh pengucapanya hanya biar orang *like* dengar dengan jelas.

From the example above researcher found a tag switching, that is “like”. This word is part of sentence filler. She was inserting “like” in her utterance. "Like" is often used by English speakers, especially in colloquial speech, as a filler that has no substantial meaning. The word “like” that secha used in her sentence is used to fill silences and often does not contribute significant meaning in the sentence. It is used as a characteristic in many informal English conversations.

#### **5) DATUM031/TAG/VID3**

ini *like* darurat, *like* aneh, like kasian ini baru terjadi semalam.

From the example above researcher found a tag switching, that is “like”. This word is part of sentence filler. She was inserting “like” in her utterance. "Like" is used as a filler word when someone is thinking or to fill a temporary silence. In everyday conversation, it is often used as a sentence extension, and young speakers or people who speak more casually sometimes overuse it. In this case, "like" is used as a filler word that does not provide substantial meaning in the sentence, but rather serves to keep the conversation flowing or give time for thought before continuing.

## **B. Intra sentential swicthing**

Intra-sentential switching refers to the phenomenon of code-switching that occurs within a single sentence or utterance. Code-switching is the practice of alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation or discourse. It is commonly observed in bilingual or multilingual communities. The researcher found 64 datums of intra sentential switching and for the classification, most of them were the same so, the researcher only gave 5 examples of data The example of the data is follows:

### **1. DATUM047/INTRA/VID4**

Bahasa inggrisnya sangat bagus, *but here's something that might help you whatever your level.*

The data above could be counted as intra-sentential switching because speaker switched between English and Indonesian within the same sentence in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary and relate to another between the languages. Firstly secha said “*Bahasa inggrisnya sangat bagus*”. Secha talk about agung hapsah's English. And she continued to speak in English “*but here's something that might help you whatever your level.*”

### **2. DATUM/071/INTRA/VID6**

*But jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so, gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh So, I think that's cool.*

From the example above. The datum is categorized intra sentential switching. Because this datum consist of two language in one sentence. Fisrtly secha uttered by using english “*But jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so*” and then she continued her utterance use indonesian “*gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh* “. In this situation secha correcting jokowi’s English when he made a speech. At the same time secha also said no need for an translator if you're doing a speech in English.

### **3. DATUM/066/INTRA/VID6**

Ada presiden satu yang bolos hari ini di video karena *there we no video of him online speaking english. That cool to I mean he look super powerful.*

This data can be categorized as intra-sentential switching, because intra-sentential switching concerns about language alternation that occurs within a sentence of a clause boundary. Speaker said “Ada presiden satu yang bolos hari ini di video karena” after that followed by english utterance “*there we no video of him online speaking english. That cool to I mean he look super powerful.*” It happened within a sentence. In this situation secha said that there was one video of a president, namely Soeharto, that he could not correct because there was no video.

#### 4. DATUM/008/INTRA/VID1

Seni itu tidak bisa bodoh, *but that art is not for me.*

This data can be categorized as intra-sentential switching, because intra-sentential switching concerns about language alternation that occurs within a sentence of a clause boundary. Speaker said “Seni itu tidak bisa bodoh” and then followed by english word “*but that art is not for me.*” In this situation secha talk about art after she wacathing a piece of video and then she said that art is not for her.

#### 5. DATUM071/INTRA/VID6

But jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so, gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh So, I think that’s cool.

This data can be categorized as intra-sentential switching, because intra-sentential switching concerns about language alternation that occurs within a sentence of a clause boundary. Speaker said “*But jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so*” and the switched into bahasa to continue her utterances “*gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh*” and then swicth into english again to finish her utterances “*So, I think that’s cool.*” In this situation secha was amazed by jokowi's speech that used English without using a translator.

### C. Inter Setential swicthing

Inter-sentential switching, also known as code-switching or language switching, refers to the practice of alternating between two or more languages at the sentence level

within a conversation or discourse. It involves switching from one language to another when transitioning from one sentence to the next. The researcher found 32 datums of inter sentential switching and for the classification, most of them were the same so, the researcher only gave 5 examples of data The example of the data is follows:

#### **1. DATUM050/INTER/VID4**

Berikutnya ada Reza Arap kalau youtube *channel* nya reza octovian.

*He's big big indonesian youtuber.*

The above utterance is categorized as inter sentential swicthing because speaker has finished a sentence in Indonesian and switched to English in the next sentence. She used Indonesian “Berikutnya ada Reza Arap kalau youtube *channel* nya reza octovian” and then switched into English in new sentence “*He's big big indonesian youtuber.*” The sentence in italic was categorized as inter-sentential switching. Because, there were two languages in different sentences. In other words, the language changes entirely. In this situation secha tries to introduce the celebrities she will correct her English to, namely reza arap and she also says that reza arap has a YouTube channel.

#### **2. DATUM055/INTER/VID4**

*You can see my face is so red I look like I was just electrocuted.* Saking saya nge fans sama dia dan aku nangis pas ketemu, like dreams come true gitu



The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because she has completed a sentence boundary in English and switched into Indonesian in the next sentence where each clause or sentence is in one language. The utterance “*You can see my face is so red I look like I was just electrocuted.*” counted as sentence boundary between the two sentences. The sentence in italic was categorized as inter-sentential switching. Because, secha spoke in English to start the utterance and she also spoke in Bahasa to continue the dialogue. In this situation secha said that she idolized susi pudjiastuti very much.

### **3. DATUM017/INTER/VID1**

Nah masih kurang ‘s’ tuh tapi gua harus gali bener gitu untuk cari kesalahan dia. *He rarely makes mistakes.*

The data above could be classified as Inter-sentential because the case was a complete sentence that the speaker uttered completely in Indonesian without interruption or combining with other language to complete the statement. it happened between two sentence in the base language. In this situation secha secha explains some of Arnold Poernomo's mistakes in speaking English. The italicized sentence is categorized as a transition between sentences. Because, in that one sentence, he uses Indonesian to explain to the viewers where he went wrong. Then, in another sentence, he uses English to give the conclusion that Arnold Poernomo rarely makes mistakes when speaking English.

#### 4. DATUM005/INTER/VID1

*This reminds me of my least favorite song. Kamu tahu lagu terburuk di dunia itu lagu apa?.*

The data above could be classified as Inter-sentential because the case was a complete sentence that the speaker uttered completely in English without interruption or combining with other language to complete the statement. It happened between two sentences in the base language. In this case she explained about the worst and favourite song after she watched a piece of a video music from her viewers.

#### 5. DATUM010/INTER/VID1

*Si Reynold itu, dia bisa menipu saya saya sudah tertipu. Yeah, he sounds like a native speaker to me.*

Based on the example above, it can be classified as Inter-sentential Code-Switching, because Sacha switched two languages in her utterance between sentences. The first sentence is using English “*Si Reynold itu, dia bisa menipu saya saya sudah tertipu.*” and then she switched into Bahasa Indonesia “*Yeah, he sounds like a native speaker to me*”. In this case she tries to correct Arnold Poernomo's English and she does not think that Arnold speaks like a native speaker.

#### 6) DATUM048/INTER/VID3

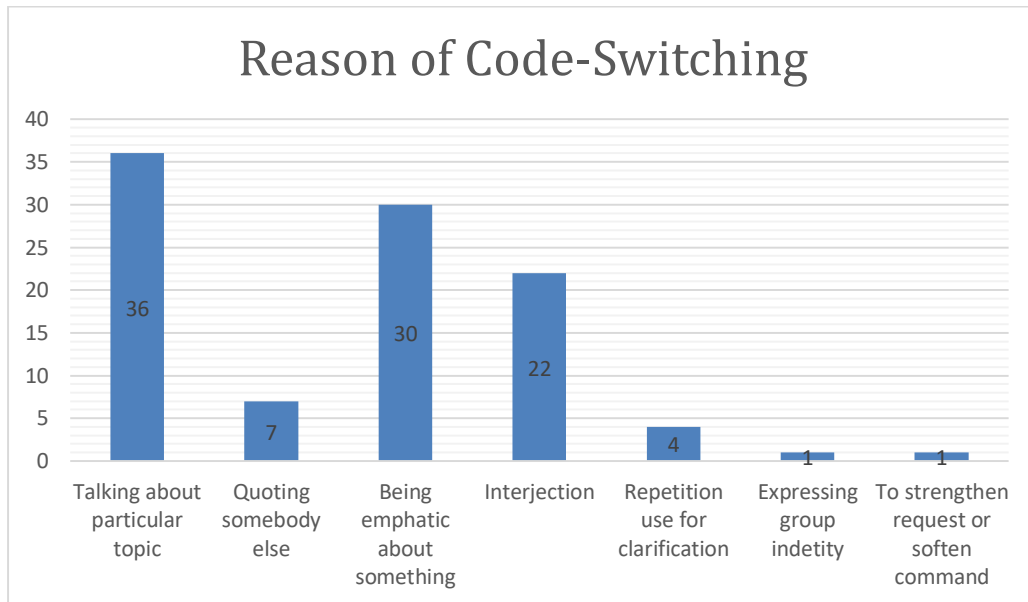
Saya suka joe, saya mau dengar lagi dari joe dalam bahasa inggris. He's an actor should improve his english maybe he will get more roles since he has all those Hollywood connections.

In this case secha correcting Joe Taslim English's and he felt amazed and comfortable to listen longer to joe taslim to speak English. Based example above it can be classification as Inter-sentential Code-Switching, because Sacha switched two language in her utterance between sentence. The fisrt sentenece is using bahasa "*Saya suka joe, saya mau dengar lagi dari joe dalam bahasa inggris.*" And then she switched into english "*He's an actor should improve his english maybe he will get more roles since he has all those Hollywood connections.*"

## 2. The Reason of Code-switching in Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel

Graph 2. 2 Finding Reasons of Code-Switching

Finding data of reason of code-switching



Based on the data findings on the reasons for code-switching in graph 2, the researcher only found reasons for code-switching. The researcher only found six reason of code-switching. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and to strengthen request of soften command. It can be discussed:

## 1. Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The researcher found 36 datums of talking about particular topic and for the classification, most of them were the same so, the researcher only gave 3 examples of data :

### 1) DATUM043/TALK/VID3

incredible, sekolah dimana lo ?. One of the best i hope you enjoyed **today's episode** I hope you learn something and good luck on your english speaking journey.

In this cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language”. Based on the explanation by Hoffman (1991), the data above can be classified as talking about particular topic as the reason of Code-Switching. Because the speaker from the data above talks about “**today's episode**” . In this context secha talk about Fiki Naki's English she She was impressed with Fiki Naki's English.

### 2) DATUM007/TALK/VID1

Makanya gua gak suka lagu itu, karna kesannya bahwa kita kesana kemari ngomongin **red color, purple color, yellow color**, like we don't do that

In this cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language". Based on the explanation by Hoffman (1991), the data above can be categorized as talking about particular topic as a the reason of Code-Switching, because the speaker from the data above talks about specific topic by word "red color", "purple color", "yellow color". In this situation, Secha watched a video from a viewer entitled 'White Color' from her viewers.

### 3) DATUM032/TALK/VID3

Semoga youtube segera selesaikan masalah ini. because this is not fear this is **robbery** this is like somebody breaking you're your house taking your property taking your income.

From the example above, speaker switches to english to discuss a particular topic. the speaker use the clause "*because this is not fear this is robbery*" and the second clause "*this is like somebody breaking into your house taking your property taking your income*". In some cases, speakers feel more comfortable to communicate their emotional feelings or discuss certain topics in another language". Based on the explanation from Hoffman (1991), the data above can be classified as talk about a particular topic as a reason for code-switching. the reason for Code-Switching. Because the speakers of the data above are talking about "**robbery**". In this context Secha feels sorry for Fiki Naki because Fiki Naki's YouTube channel was hacked by someone else.

## 2. Quoting somebody else

for this reason occurs when the interlocutor quotes famous sayings or sayings. The Quotes are usually from the public or famous personalities everybody. The interlocutor quotes someone's words to prove that the interlocutor is a modern person who always update new information. The researcher

### 1. DATUM023/QUOTES/VID2

*I don't need your clap hand, no its okay.* Ayu Ting Ting ini menjadi inspirasi saya kalau saya mau memerankan karakter indonesia yang lagi berbahasa inggris.

From the example above, it can be seen clearly that the speaker, namely secha stevenson quoting sentences that have been said by ayu tingting before in the video seen by secha and the the language used by ayu tingting at that time was English. Then secha code-switched to convey her personal message which was said about how ayu tingting speaks English. In this situation secha trying to correcting Ayu Ting Ting's English after watching a video of Ayu Ting Ting.

### 2. DATUM076/QUOTES/VID7

He doesn't sound native karena not like just say we're saying to go like kita ngomongnya kayak "I have to go too an event it".

From the example above the word "*I have to go too an event it*". because the speaker switches codes on the grounds of quoting other Raditya Dika's words. In this case secha trying to correcting Raditya Dika's English's after she wacted Raditya

Dika's speech. in his first sentence he explains his personal opinion then he continued his words by commenting on Raditya Dika's words by repeating what Raditya Dika said.

### **3. DATUM063/QUOTES/VID5**

*Kalo orang baru belajar bahasa inggris mungkin dia akan nanya gini you like food indoensia" and then you get really good and are you enjoying the food so far.*

From the example above word "you like food indoensia" commonly used for people who are asking for opinions about food. In this context after she watched video from Sarah sehan she said when Indonesian people when asking about food.

### **3. Being emphatic about something**

If someone wants to emphatic something when they communicate in a language that is not theirs or their mother tongue, they will switch to a second language into the first language or vice versa, intentionally or do not. The researcher found 30 datums of being emphatic about something and for the classification, most of them were the same so, the researcher only gave 5 examples of data

#### **1. DATUM001/EMPHA/VID1**

Halo semua *and welcome back to* seleb English dimana kita bongkar Bahasa Inggrisnya Seleb Indonesia.



From the example above, the the phrase “*and welcome back to*” were spoken because of the speaker intentionally switched from Indonesian to English. Besides, it was also caused that speaker felt more convenient to be emphatic to utter English rather than Indonesia utterances “*selamat datang kembali*”. In this situation secha trying start or do the opening in her video

## **2. DATUM019/EMPHA/VID2**

Apakah kamu datang kesini karena mau lihat saya *criticize your beloved indonesian selebriti, shame on you?*.

From the example above, the the phrase “*shame on you*” in the ending of sentece were spoken because of the speaker intentionally switched from Indonesian to English. Besides, it was also caused that speaker felt more convenient to be emphatic to utter English rather than Indonesia utterances “*malu pada anda*”. In this situation she told his viewers that she would correct English.

## **4. Interjection**

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. The researcher found 22 datums of interjection and for the classification, most of them were the same so, the researcher only gave 2 examples of data :

### **1. Datum 052/tag/interj**

Kata kasarnya dia benar benar *hmm its like on point* dia tau cara pakek kata jelek itu di kalimat.

From data above the word “hmm” include in interjection was used when someone is thinking about something, contemplating a situation, or trying to process information. The use of "hmm" can indicate uncertainty or consideration in a conversational context. These are examples of interjections used to express thought or consideration. In this case secha secha trying to correcting and comment Reza Arap’s English

## **2. Datum 057/intra/interj**

Ngapain kamu coba, gabakal bisa lu orang indonesia, gada yang bilang itu dan hasilnya bisa baca bahasa arab dengan sangat baik di indonesia  
*so, let’s do that with english.*

From data above the word “so” include in interjection was used to start or express a change of topic or focus in a conversation. It can be used to elaborate, draw attention to, or begin an explanation. In this case “so” functions as a conjunction that connects two ideas or events in one sentence.

## **5. Repetition Used for Clarification**

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message.

### **1. DATUM034/REP/VID3**

Kelakuan dia oke banget, *the guys really good sometimes, his sound native like uhm my bad uh native right ?*.

From the example above, secha repeated her previous words for the purpose of clarifying by code-switching. “*the guys really good sometimes*” has the same meaning as the next sentence “Kelakuan dia oke banget”. In this situation secha what she said with different language but have the same meaning.

### **2. DATUM054/REP/VID4**

Terakhir ada susi pudjiastuti. *I am her biggest fans, full disclosure*. Saya nge fans dia se dari dulu sebelum dia jadi menteri.

From the data above, the italicized phrases, and sentences are replaced by using English in the speaker's speech. The speaker wanted to repeat and also translate the same meaning or the same words and sentences into English which had been spoken in the previous words or sentences in Indonesian. In this case secha before Secha corrected Susi Pudjiastuti's English, she mentioned that she idolizes Susi Pudjiastuti.

## **6. Expressing group identity**

Code-Switching can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary grouping are different with the other groups who are not the community members.

### 1. DATUM067/EXPRESS/VID6

*They just press the button and then like ten smartest people in the world come and tell them whatever they want to know.* Ini kan cuman hiburan saja mungkin sambil belajar sedikit dari kesalahn mereka pas bicara bahasa inggris.

The utterance “*They just press the button and then like ten smartest people in the world come and tell them whatever they want to know.*” the speaker talks about a meeting of some of the most important people in the world. In conclusion, it shows that expressing group identity is the reason of Code-Switching in that utterance above. This context is before Secha corrected the presidents' English, she talked about the gathering of world leaders

### 7. To strengthen request or soften command

About this reason, Code-Switching functions to soften a command or strengthen the request in order to sound more polite and shows the power on someone else.

### 1. DATUM073/TSOS/VID7

Before we start, *like dulu sebelum nonton.*

In this case secha at the beginning of the video, Secha asks the viewers in his video to press the like button before continuing to watch the video. Secha said “*before we start*” and then following by english “*like dulu sebelum nonton.*”. the italicized word secha

shows the reason for the code-switching on To strengthen request of soften command because because in secha's words "*like dulu sebelum nonton.*". there is a command.

## **B. Discussion**

In this part, the researcher discussed the data that have been found in the videos about the types of Code-Switching and the reason of Code-Switching. After analyzing and clasifying the data on the types and the reasons of Code-Switching, the researcher intends to discuss the findings that have been investigated in this part to answer the research question. Based on the research finding, it is clear that Secha's utterance in her YouTube channel shows the types and the reasons of Code-Switching.

The result of this study, the researcher found that there are 101 data utterances that contains of Code-Swicthing in seven videos of Secha Stevenson YouTube channel. There are three types of Code-Switching proposed by Poplack (1980). They are Tag switching, Intra setential switching and Inter setential switching. The researcher found 5 data of tag switching. It means that speaker do code-switching by inserting language tags (sentence filler, interjection and discourse marker) into his speech. Then the next type is intra setential switching. The researcher found 64 data of intra setential switching. According Poplack (1980) Theory's, when speaker switch her language inside sentence and clause it is in the type of Code-Switching namely intra setential switching. The last type of Code-Switching is inter setential switching. When the speaker switch her language between sentence it is include in type of Code-Switching

namely inter setential switching Poplack (1980). The researcher found 32 data of inter setential switching

The reason of Code-Switching in this study is proposed by Hoffman (1991). There are eight reason of Code-Switching by hoffman (1991) theory. They are talking about particular topic,quoting somebody else,being emphatic about something,interjection,repitition use for clarification, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor,expressing group indetity and solidarity, and to strengthen request or soften command. The researcher only found seven of Code-Switching.

The first reason was found by the researcher is talking about particular topic. When the speaker prefers to talk about particular topic in one language that is not their everyday language to express their feeling is called talking about particular topic (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). The researcher found 36 data of talking about particular topic. The second reason is quoting somebody else. For this reason occurs when the interlocutor quotes famous sayings or sayings. The Quotes are usually from the public or famous personalities everybody. The interlocutor quotes someone's words to prove that the interlocutor is a modern person who always update new information. The researcher found 7 data of quoting somebody else. The third reason is being emphatic about something. When the speaker talk about something by changing the language to show their emphatic, it is called being emphatic about something (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). Secha said the particular topic with other languages in her utterances. The researcher found 30 data of being emphatic about

something. in this case secha emphasizes her words with other language or perhaps vice versa

The fourth reason is interjection. Hoffman (cited in handayani 2019) said Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. In this case secha inserting filler sentence into her utterance. The researcher found 22 data of interjection. The fifth reason is Repetition use for clarification. According hoffman (cited in handayani 2019) When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. The researcher found 4 data of this reason. In this case, secha repeats her words in another language to make the audience understand what she is saying. The sixth reason is expressing group indetity hoffman (cited in handayani 2019) said Code-Switching can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary grouping are different with the other groups who are not the community members. The researcher found 1 data of this reason. In this case secha use it to express group identity. The last reason is to strengthen request or soften command hoffman in handayani 2019 said Code-Switching functions to soften a command or strengthen the request in order to sound more polite and shows the power on someone else. The researcher found 1 data for this data. In this case secha used it to refine the command

The researcher used Eka Anggains's research (2020). On Eka's research has the same theory in analyzing the types of Code-Switching. The theory to analyze the types of Code-Switching is proposed by Poplack's (1980) theory and to analyze reason for Code-Switching use Hoffman's (1991) theory. On Eka's research she also found three types of Code-Switching (Tag/Extra switching, Intra sentential and inter sentential switching). While in this research also found three types Code-Switching (Tag switching, intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching) based on Poplack's theory (1980). And she found seven reason Code-Switching (talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, expressing group identity, intention for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor). While in this study the researcher also found seven reason of Code-Switching (talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, expressing group identity, to strengthen request or soften command).

The researcher used Awaluddin's (2020) research. On Awaluddin research has the differences in the theory used. The theory to analyze kind of Code-Switching is proposed by Gumperz (1997) theory. On Awaluddin's research he found two types of Code-Switching (Situational switching, metaphorical switching). While in this study found three types of Code-Switching (Tag switching, intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching). And the to analyze the function use Apple and Muysken theory (Phatic function). While in this study use Hoffman (1991) Theory (talking about



particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, expressing group identity and solidarity, and to strengthen request or soften command)

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing and getting the results, the researcher found several code-switching in Secha Stevenson's videos on her YouTube channel. Thus the researcher has answered the research problem in this study. This research problem is about the types of code-switching in Secha Stevenson's videos on Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel and the reasons for the code-switching used in Secha Stevenson's YouTube channel. The researcher used Poplack's (1980) theory in analyzing the types and using Hoffman's (1991) theory in analyzing the reasons for code-mixing in Secha's videos. After collecting the data, the researcher found 101 data in seven videos that videos that contain code-switching.

Based on the result of analyzing the data, there are three types of Code-Switching found by the researcher on Secha's video. They are Tag switching, intra sentential and inter sentential switching. The first types is Tag switching. The researcher found 5 data of Tag switching. It means that the speaker insert sentence filler, interjection and discourse marker in their utterances. Then the next types is intra sentential switching. It means that speaker switch her language in a single sentence or utterance. The researcher found 64 data of this type. The last type of Code-Switching is inter sentential switching. It means switch her language in differetn sentence or utterances. The researcher found 32 data of this types.

The reason of Code-Switching in this study is proposed theory by Hoffman (1991). There are seven reason of Code-Switching by Hoffman's theory. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition use for clarification, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, expressing group indetity and solidarity, to strengthen request or soften command. The first reason was found by the researcher is talking about particular topic. It means that the speaker prefer to talk about particular topic in one language that is not their everyday language to express their feeling. The researcher found 36 data of this reason. The second reason is quoting somebody else. It means for this reason occurs when the speaker quotes a famous saying or speech of a famous person. The researcher found 7 data of this reason. The third reason is being emphatic about something. It means the speaker talk about something by changing the language to show their emphatic. The researcher found 30 data for this reason. The fourth reason is interjection. It means speaker insert word or expression into a sentence. The researcher found 22 data for this reason. The fifth reason is repetition use for clarification. It means When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener. The researcher found 4 data for this reason. The sixth reason is expressing group identity. The researcher found 1 data for this reason and then the last reason is to strengthen request or soften command. The researcher found 1 data for this reason.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the result of the research that has been described, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to the followings:

1. For the reader

The results of this research can help readers to gain knowledge about Code-Switching in a person's utterance. This research can help readers know that English can also be learned on social media, such as YouTube. Readers can learn English from the person's utterances. There are a lot of many content creators who share videos on their YouTube channels that present content about English. Code-Switching can be found in the speaker's speech when delivering the content. speakers when delivering the content. This shows that Code-Switching can not only be found in daily conversations, but also in social media. social media on YouTube channels. This helps readers more easily to increase their knowledge in the modern era through social media.

2. For the next resarcher

This research can be used as a reference in studying sociolinguistics, specifically about code-switching that takes place in a person's speech on the YouTube channel. It would be even better if the next researcher looks for the existence of code-switching in other media. The next researcher may not only limit the types and reasons for code-mixing, but can also be added with a more detailed function analysis.

### 3. For the student

The results of this research can help students to understand more about sociolinguistics, especially about code-switching that happens in the media. It helps help students to know that English is not only studied in formal schools, but they can learn English on social media. they can learn English in social media. This can help facilitate them to learn more English especially about code-switching. By learning Code-Switching, it can increase students' knowledge of new words or phrases as well as sentences.

### 4. For the English teacher

The results of this study can help teachers to gain knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially about Code-Switching. By studying Code-Switching, it can can improve the understanding of syntactic patterns in using Code-Switching. On the other hand, teachers can use media in the learning process. Suggestion The researcher gives suggestions to teachers that YouTube can be used as a media in the learning process. This is because YouTube can be an interactive learning media. As an interactive learning media. Teachers can show videos from YouTube. Teachers can use some videos from YouTube that Teachers can use some videos from YouTube that contain code-mixing in English language learning. in English language learning. By watching the videos, there can be interaction between students and teachers. The students can ask the the teacher about the video. Thus making the learning process more active and interesting.

## REFERENCES

- Abdulrahaman, A. W. (2016). The effective use of youtube videos for teaching English. *International Journal of English Language and Linguistics Research*, 4(3), 32–47.
- Adhi Kusumatuti, A. M. K. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. 4(1), 88–100.
- Amalia, D. (2021). *Social Factor of Code-Switching and Code Mixing use by salesman*.
- Ayuansari, N. (2019). *An analysis of Code-Switching in English Teaching Learning (ETL) Classroom*.
- Azila Syam. (2020). *Code-Switching, code mixing, and interference in boy william's youtube channel skripsi*.
- Bernard Spolsky. (2006). Sociolinguistics. In *The Routledge Companion to Sociolinguistics*.
- Cakrawarti, D. A. (2011). *Analysis of Code-Switching and Code Mixing in the Teenlit Canting Cantiq By Dyan Nuranindya Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University (Issue March)*.
- Colin Baker. (n.d.). *Foundations of bilingual education adn bilingualisme*.  
<https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>
- Fadilla tenri uleng syam. (2020). *Code-Switching Used In Facebook By English Departement Students*.
- Fithrah auliya ansar. (2017). Code-Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 10(1), 29–45.  
<https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/ENGEDU>

- George Yule. (2004). The Study of Language Systems. In *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09296179408589998>
- Girsang, M. L. (2015). An Analysis of Code-Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement. *Code Mixing and Code-Switching Study*.
- Grosjean, F. (1992). Another View of Bilingualism. In *Advances in Psychology* (Vol. 83, Issue C). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115\(08\)61487-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115(08)61487-9)
- Gumperz, J. J. (1982). Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 1 Discourse strategies. *Discourse*, 237.
- Hamid, S. M. (2016). Code-Switching Between the Teachers and the Students of the Conversation. *Exposure : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris*, 5(2), 174. <https://doi.org/10.26618/ejpb.v5i2.846>
- Hancock, B., Ockleford, E., & Windridge, K. (2009). An introduction to qualitative research. *Qualitative Research in Applied Linguistics: A Practical Introduction*, 3–24. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230239517>
- Haryadi, M. (2019). Pemanfaatan Youtube sebagai media ajar dalam meningkatkan minat dan motivasi belajar. *Jurnal Komunikasi Hasil Pemikiran Dan Penelitian*, 5(1), 135–159. <https://journal.uniga.ac.id/index.php/JK/article/view/588>
- Hatma, T. F. (2015). Analisis Bilingualisme Pada Novel Supernova Akar Karya Dewi Lestari. *Diksa : Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(2), 41–52. <https://doi.org/10.33369/diksa.v1i2.3178>
- Hendar, T. S. Y. (2012). *Penggunaan Alih Kode Dalam Program Siaran SAL ( Shine After Lunch ) Di Radio Ardan 105 . 9 FM Bandung*.
- Hoffmann, C. (1991). *Bilingualisme*.
- Inganatun Nafi'ah. (2013). *an Analysis of Code-Switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis*

*By Alia Zalea Inganatun Nafi ' Ah Nim 3213063053 English Education  
Program Department of Islamic Education ( Stain ) Tulungagung.*

- Judy Woon Yee Ho. (2007). Code-mixing: Linguistic form and socio-cultural meaning. *The International Journal of Language Society and Culture*, 21, 8.
- Kamariah, K., & Ambalegin, A. (2019). an Analysis of Using Code-Switching in Instagram. *Jurnal Basis*, 6.
- Katja F Cantone. (2009). Code-switching in bilingual children (review). In *Language* (Vol. 85, Issue 3).
- Luke, J. Y. (2015). The Use of Code-Mixing among Pamonanese in Parata Ndaya Closed-Group Facebook. *Lingua Cultura*, 9(1), 40.
- Made Rahayu Sai Maheswara. (2022). *Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Exist in Rintik Sedu Youtube Channel ' s Video*. 173–181.
- Muchlisa Awaluddin. (2018). *A Descriptive Analysis of English Indonesian Code-Switching Spoken by English Teacher in the eighth grade of Mts Muhammadiyah Lempangang*.
- Nahak, Y., & Bram, B. (2022). Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Uttered By Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7'S Talk Show. *Journey: Journal of English Language and Pedagogy*, 5(1), 120–134.
- Nikmah, I. F. (2019). Code Mixing in an Indonesia Novel Entitled Teman tapi Menikah. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Cultural Studies*, 2(2), 96–
- Nofrika, I. (2019). EFL Students' Voices: The Role of YouTube in Developing English Competences. *Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Learning*, 4(1).
- Paul D. Leedy, J. E. O. (2018). Practical Research: Planning and Design. In *Journal*



*of Crohn's and Colitis* (Vol. 12, Issue 10).

Penelope Gardner-chloros. (n.d.). *Code-Switching*.

Pieter Muysken. (2002). Bilingual Speech, A Typology of Code-Mixing (review). *Language*, 78(2), 330–333.

Putri Nurjannah s. (2021). The Analysis Of Code-Switching Used By Students In Classroom Discussions At SMA Negeri 2 Gowa. In *Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents*.

Reddy, M. S. (2016). Importance of English Language in today's World. *International Journal of Academic Research*, 3(4), 2348–7666. \

Ridwan Nova Ria. (2016). *Code-Switching And Code-Mixing In The lyrics Of Bondan Prakoso Featuring Fade 2 Black's Songs*.

Romaine, S. (1992). *Bilingualisme*.

Ronald Wardaugh. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, fifth Edition. In *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, fifth Edition*.

Sahrawi, S., & Anita, F. (2019). Analisis Penggunaan Code-Switching. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*, 8(1), 171.

Sari, Y. N., & Margana, M. (2019). YouTube as a Learning Media to Improve the Student's Speaking Ability in 21st Century. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 4(2), 263.

Sayama Malabar. (2015). *Sosiolingustik*.

Sudarsono, S. (2021). Code-Switching: Study on the Speech of Indonesian Javanese Educated Bilinguals. *Lire Journal (Journal of Linguistics and Literature)*, 5(2), 214–232.

- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan*.
- Sumarsih, Siregar, M., Bahri, S., & Sanjaya, & D. (2014). Code-Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics? *English Language and Literature Studies*, 4(1), 77–92.
- Tri Rahayu. (2019). *An Analysis Of Code-Switching in Teaching English Speaking Skill Used By the Teacher and the Students at the Eighth Grade of SMPN 1 Sambit Ponorogo*.
- Wardhaugh And Fuller. (2006). *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*.
- Wilujeng, R., & Suharto, M. (2017). Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents. *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, 3(3).

# APPENDICES

## APPENDICES 1

### SPEAKER TRANSCRIPT

- Video 1 title: Arnold Poernomo – SELEB ENGLISH

S : Halo semua and welcome back to seleb English dimana kita bongkar Bahasa Inggrisnya Seleb Indonesia.

S : Aku dikirimin video yang judulnya white color kali ya ?

S : Aku nonton video itu ada mungkin 50 kali karena, I don't know, mesmorizing gitu dan ini Arnold Poernomo

S : Anyway, gue gak tau kenapa ada video itu di dunia, hmm mungkin ada sedikit kontroversi

S : This reminds me of my least favorite song. Kamu tahu lagu terburuk di dunia itu lagu apa?

S : So, I might say like, oh I like this red color, yakni semacam merah

S : Makanya gua gak suka lagu itu, karna kesannya bahwa kita kesana kemari ngomongin red color, purple color, yellow color, like we don't do that.

S : Seni itu tidak bisa bodoh but that art is not for me.

S : Adiknya juga sangat terkenal dan mereka ada video, I don't know. Instagram or something and they are having conversation in English and I was like umm juicy clip.

S : Si Reynold itu, dia bisa menipu saya saya sudah tertipu. Yeah, he sounds like a native speaker to me

S : Uh, Arnold lagi bacain komen, dia bilang: 'Petition for Koi Desert Bar in Indonesia' tapi cara dia ngomong 'Petition for Koi Desert Bar in Indonesia', I think that's what he did

S : I don't know, ubur ubur nya kesetrum disitu

S : Oke gini, I'll give you my recipe, I'll send you the recipe but, kalau kata 'share', itu ga bisa begitu

S : Kata 'share' itu harus followed by the thing that you are going to share.

S : I want to share this information with you, I'll share my recipe. Ya, langsung barangnya gitu bukan orang nya

S : If you share your wife itu artinya, uh terimakasih resepnya, kamu mau cicipi istri saya?

S : .Nah masih kurang 's' tuh tapi gua harus gali bener gitu untuk cari kesalahan dia. He rarely makes mistakes.

S : So, I wikipedian Reynold and Arnold. Arnold dan Reynold dua dua nya pindah ke Australi kan bareng sama keluarga tapi ini aku liat tanggal lahirnya dan gua pakai kalkulator untuk ngacak

- Video 2 title : Rich brian,Ayu Ting2,Agenezmo,Dian Sastro,Sule – SELEB ENGLISH

S : Apakah kamu datang kesini karena mau lihat saya criticize your beloved indonesian selebriti, shame on you?

S : Jadi aku setel let's start, rich brian ,let's listen to his English

S : Memang saya bukan s3 but, great grand parent semoga pendapat keturunan ini bermanfaat.

S : I can't tell is that it indonesian,that sound's like a native speaker. Seandainya bahasa inggris itu bahasa ibunya setahu aku dari wikipedia dia lahir di jakarta dan orang tua dua-duanya orang indonesia so,I don't know how he did that.

S : I don't need your clap hand,no its okay. Ayu Ting Ting ini menjadi inspirasi saya kalau saya mau memerankan karakter indonesia yang lagi berbahasa inggris.

S : Next Agnesmo, And that way saya pakai baju perang saya sedikit takut bukan sama Agnesmo tapi sama fans nya. Agnes di kritik sedikit saja mereka menyerang gitu but, I am prepare

S : I can't tell she is Indonesian tapi, pas dia ngomong industry that word triggered me to ask her where are you from, btw ? karena itu ga native speaker.

S : VI-deo it makes me think, oh dia bukan dari sini gitu

S : Agnes 99% awesome 1% oh darimana kamu but, I can't tell she is from Indonesia she doesn't have an Indonesian accent.

S : Maybe her English can remind me a 12 or 13 old native speakers tapi, ada aksennya dikit aja.

S : Aku gatau mungkin ini tipikal satpam tipikal cowok yang duduk di bangku di pinggir jalan tapi saya tidak 100% yakin itu autentik atau bukan maybe Sule is just being entertaining like gw gabisa bahasa Inggris hahaha kayak gitu

S : he might speak English better than this I don't know but, I would say that is also from comment Indonesian accent Sule terburuk bahasa Inggrisnya ? di list kita hari ini ? tapi, bukan artinya Sule bodoh ya, Sule semangat terus ya belajar bahasa Inggrisnya.

- VIDEO 3 TITLE : Fiki Naki – SELEB ENGLISH

S : Ini like darurat, like aneh, like kasian ini baru terjadi semalam.

S : Semoga YouTube segera selesaikan masalah ini. because this is not fear this is robbery this is like somebody breaking into your house taking your property taking your income.

S : So Fiki if you watching, I pray for you man this is horrible. kasian ya lebih baik gausah kita bongkar ya karena dia lagi kena musibah tapi, bongkar ya.

S : Tapi jarang ada orang indonesia yang lakukan itu tapi,dia lakukan itu just the fact that he said shouldn't like that, that like wuhh mantap jarang dia melakukan kesalahan grammar.

S : If you at home are like ohh aku mau jadi istrinya ingat, bahwa siapapun itu yang bahasa inggrisnya bagus banget kayak dia itu banyak begini begini sama cewek di ome tv, mau ?

S : Seriuouly, I tell my bule uh girlfriends when you're dating indonesian man cari yang bahasa inggrisnya pas pas an karena, yang bagus bahasa inggrisya bagus sering kali jadi tukang tipu karena mereka like chatting up like hai cewek mau kemana hai bule.

S : Nah ini susah so, he says what is your name tapi, kita biasanya what's your name, mungkin dia mau sesimpel mungkin karna takut pasanganya kurang bahasa inggrisnya so, maybe he's doing that on purpose.

S : Nah, cara dia ngomong positivity, boleh bilang positivity tapi unnatural speakers of like american english karena kita D di T kan

S : Tuh kan tukang bohong, jadi you actually believe me that I'm from australia.

S : Banyak bohongin cewek di internet ya. Why are you still here ?

S : And then, ada juga juga yang bilang where are you guys from ?

S : Incredibile, sekolah dimana lo ?. One of the best i hope you enjoyed today's episode I hope you learn something and good luck on your english speaking journey.

- Video 4 Tile: Agung Hapsah, Ma udy ayunda, Rez a Arap, Joe Taslim, Sus i Pudjiatuti – SELEB ENGLISH

S : I looked and I looked, you know iam looked but, I couldn't find damn thing wrong. Sakinga pelitnya saya, saya itu tidak mau kasih cap rich brian karena saya ga sembarangan.

S : But, I feel like I have no choice because sudah kerja keras banget cari kesalahannya dia dan ga ketemu

S : I can't tell she's foreign. Mungkin saya kurang lebih sejam coba bongkar bahasa inggrisnya dia sampai saya bisa tau kenapa dia kayak orang asing ya

S : Bahasa inggrisnya sangat bagus, but here's something that might help you whatever your level.

S : Next we have Joe Taslim. Dia udah go international, dia sempet main film di hollywood so, let's listen to his english.

S : Gabisa, I ever been he meant to say this is the biggest red carpet event I've ever been.

S : Saya suka joe, saya mau dengar lagi dari joe dalam bahasa inggris. He's an actor should improve his english maybe he will get more roles since he has all those Hollywood connections.

S : Berikutnya ada Reza Arap kalau youtube channel nya reza octovian. He's big big indonesian youtuber

S : Kata kasarnya dia benar benar hmm its like on point dia tau cara pakek kata jelek itu di kalimat.

S : But, I like his english a lot, asal bisa pakai kata kasarnya

S : Terakhir ada susi pudjiastuti. Iam her biggest fans, full disclosure. Saya nge fans dia se dari dulu sebelum dia jadi menteri.

S : Karena ceritanya dia luar biasa.she's one of the most inspirational indonesian and I did meet her one time.

S : You can see my face is so red I look like I was just electrocuted. Saking saya nge fans sama dia dan aku nangis pas ketemu, like dreams come true gitu.

- VIDEO 5 TITLE : Fathia izzati,Najwa shihab,Sarah sechan,Skinny fabs24,Farah quinn – Seleb English



S : Ngapain kamu coba, gabakal bisa lu orang indonesia, gada yang bilang itu dan hasilnya bisa baca bahasa arab dengan sangat baik di indonesia so, let's do that with english.

S : She almost sound like native speaker tapi,ada salah satu Kita pakai stress di salah satu kata dalam kalimat.

S : So sometimes her accent sound perfect tapi, kalau dia ngomong terus,ketahuan

S : Her accent not to bad here. I can't tell she's indonesian she's very understandable tapi, dia ada beberapa kesalahan.

S : This is not grammar show okay? You can learn all this thing from guru lokal

S : Oke sarah sehan ini lancar. She definitely put a lot of time into her english.

S : Kalo orang baru belajar bahasa inggris mungkin dia akan nanya gini you like food indoensia" and then you get really good and are you enjoying the food so far.

S : And those types of thing like really subtle tapi, itu yang bikin saya pikir oh itu bukan native speaker.

S : Karena kalau kita di tanya kadang kadang kita jawab dan ulang kata kata yang ada di pertanyaan itu kan ? but she miss pronounce itinerary pretty bad

- VIDEO 6 TITLE: Jokowi,Mega wati,Soekarno ,SBY,Haabibi e,Gus Dur – Seleb English

S : Ada presiden satu yang bolos hari ini di video karena there we no video of him online speaking english. That cool to I mean he look super powerful.

S : They just press the button and then like ten smartest people in the world come and tell them whatever they want to know. Ini kan cuman hiburan saja mungkin sambil belajar sedikit dari kesalahn mereka pas bicara bahasa inggris.

S : That was exhausting you got like all those big word one after the other you stressing the wrong syllable every time. Capek sekali dengerinya

S : Itu pendapat saya tentang itu. I am not dragging megawati btw, I could learn a lot from her, Ini cuman ngobrol tentang bahasa inggris kalau mau belajar kata baru atau kata besar gitu biar orang ga capek dengerinya just check in your dictionary where does the stress go.

S : I don't really get an Indonesian vibes from his accent I get more like an Arabic vibe. Kalau aku harus tebak aku pikir dia hangoutnya sama orang Arab.

S : But Jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so, gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh So, I think that's cool.

- VIDEO 7 TITLE : Raditya Dika, Anies Baswedan, Mike Lewis – Seleb English

S : Halo semuanya and welcome back to seleb English dimana kita bongkar bahasa Inggrisnya seleb Indonesia

S : Before we start, like dulu sebelum nonton.

S : His grammar wrong there but, the word "event" was oke. Nah kalau dia pas ngomong "event" dia kayak E-ven

S : Lagi lagi kalau lagi dia telfon kadang kita suka aneh aneh pengucapannya hanya biar orang like dengar dengan jelas.

S : He doesn't sound native karena not like just say we're saying to go like kita ngomongnya kayak "I have to go to an event it".

S : Kalau kita lagi ngomong cepat but, if you start talking really slowly and then kita takut orang yang ga ngerti we're gonna start emphasizing those word.

S : Babinkamtibnas tidak suka kalau terlalu bagus so, he sound like native speaker

S : Hanya karena dia cari kata yang pas you know bicara tentang hal yang sensitif.

S : Anies ini dia kayaknya punya vocabulary yang lumayan ni emm he has quite a large vocabulary

S : He speaks clearly dan pasti orang ngerti, good job anies.

S : Karena aku pikir guru lokal mereka sudah jago ngajarin grammar jadi mungkin bisa dapat dari mereka so, anies has a great vocabulary and he's very clear understandable but he needs to fix his S'S.

S : And now we have that ever so requested the beloved raditiya dika. Nah kalau radit ini susah karena jarang bicara bahasa inggris di Youtube

S : Saya susah cari clip clip ini tapi kayaknya cukup.

S : Hmm oke ini salah well ga salah total tapi di istilah ini bahasa indonesia inggris make yourself at home.

- VIDEO 8 TITLE : Anggun,Skinn yfabs,Deddy Corbuzer,Chel sea Islan,Vicky Praetyo – Seleb English

S : I know kamu belum kangen ngapain sacha udah ada video lagi karena kita belum selesai menghakimi bahasa orang.

S : We have some more celebrities we gonna nilai there bahasa inggirs. Iam not qualified to do this karena saya sendiri pakek indonesian terus cuz this insn't harvard.

S : Lets start anggun, logat yang indah mungkin. You just want to sit there and listen.

S : Does he sound like an indonesian. I don't know about this man, aku susah tebak dia darimana, I may ask her if she was indonesian

S : Karena saya punya temen orang indonesia ngomognya kayak dia but, otherwise I would just say she was foreign

S : Tapi dari konteksnya kita tahu bahwa dia maksudnya PREsent music but, selalu ada is selalu ada but if you check dictionary, present you emphasize ' prez tapi, dia emphasize syllable kedua.

S : Good job skinnyfabs, tidak banyak orang yang bisa meniru logat itu.

S : Which is why he went viral in indonesia karena jarang sekali orang indonesia bisa niru aksen seperti itu

S : Dulu ada youtuber stephen chensa dia nilai skinnyfabs kemaren karena dia orang inggris kan si steve itu trus dia bilang it's like posh british accent yang jarang di pakek.

S : I have a felling that the he doesn't talk like that all the time. Saya juga bisa bicara bahasa indonesia seperti orang kampung.

S : Oke sekarang deddy corbuzer, businessman,talk show host,youtuber, magician guy he does it all

S : Standart indonesian accent. Dia ngomong sedikit aja saya sudah hafal oh ini orang indonesia ngomong bahasa inggris.

S : I like that style of talking karena dia cepat strike to the point semua ngerti kalau salah grammar atau salah dikit gitu

S : Udah jelas ya jago bahasa inggris but,she still made a few mistake.

S : Karena bisa kita lihat dari konteksnya that's not a problem for me now, another mistake she made was I don't know man up to you in the comment below.

S : I have met vicky prasetyo so before di bahasa indonesia dia juga kreatif kan, seperti kontroversi hati.

## APPENDICES 2

### Speaker Transcript and Analysis Types and Reasons Code-Switching in Secha Stevenson Youtube Channel

No	Code	Utterances	Types of Code Switching	Reasons of Code Switching
1.	001/intra/empha	Halo semua <i>and welcome back to seleb</i> English dimana kita bongkar Bahasa Inggrisnya Seleb Indonesia.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
2.	002/intra/talk	Aku dikirimin video yang judulnya white color kali ya ?	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
3.	003/intra/talk	Aku nonton video itu ada mungkin 50 kali karena, I don't know, mesmorizing gitu dan ini Arnold Poernomo	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
4.	004/tag/talk	Anyway, gue gak tau kenapa ada video itu di dunia, hmm mungkin ada sedikit kontroversi	Tag switching	Talking about particular topic
5.	005/inter/talk	This reminds me of my least favorite song. Kamu tahu lagu terburuk di dunia itu lagu apa?.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
6.	006/intra/rep	So, I might say like, oh I like this red color, yakni semacam merah	Intra setential switching	Repetition use for clarifyfication
7.	007/intra/talk	Makanya gua gak suka lagu itu, karna kesannya bahwa kita kesana kemari ngomongin red color, purple color, yellow color, like we don't do that.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic

8.	008/intra/talk	Seni itu tidak bisa bodoh but that art is not for me.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
9.	009/inter/talk	Adiknya juga sangat terkenal dan mereka ada video, I don't know. Instagram or something and they are having conversation in English and I was like umm juicy clip.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
10.	010/inter/interj	Si Reynold itu, dia bisa menipu saya saya sudah tertipu. Yeah, he sounds like a native speaker to me	Inter setential switching	Interjection
11.	011/intra/interj	Uh, Arnold lagi bacain komen, dia bilang: 'Petition for Koi Desert Bar in Indonesia' tapi cara dia ngomong 'Petition for Koi Desert Bar in Indonesia', I think that's what he did	Intra setential switching	Interjection
12.	012/intra/empha	I don't know, ubur uburnya kesetrum disitu	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
13.	013/inter/interj	Oke gini, I'll give you my recipe, I'll send you the recipe but, kalau kata 'share', itu ga bisa begitu	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
14	014/intra/talk	Kata 'share' itu harus followed by the thing that you are going to share	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
15.	015/inter/interj	I want to share this information with you, I'll share my recipe. Ya, langsung barangnya gitu bukan orang nya	Inter setential switching	Interjection

16.	016/intra/interj	If you share your wife itu artinya, uh terimakasih resepnya, kamu mau cicipi istri saya?	Intra setential switching	Interjection
17.	017/inter/interj	Nah masih kurang 's' tuh tapi gua harus gali bener gitu untuk cari kesalahan dia. He rarely makes mistakes.	Inter setential switching	Interjection
18.	018/tag/talk	So, I wikipedian Reynold and Arnold. Arnold dan Reynold dua dua nya pindah ke Australi kan bareng sama keluarga tapi ini aku liat tanggal lahirnya dan gua pakai kalkulator untuk ngacak	Tag switching	Talking about particular topic
19.	019/intra/empha	Apakah kamu datang kesini karena mau lihat saya criticize your beloved indonesian selebriti, shame on you?	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
20.	020/intra/empha	Jadi aku setel let's start, rich brian ,let's listen to his English	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
21.	021/intra/talk	Memang saya bukan s3 but, great grand parent semoga pendapat keturunan ini bermanfaat.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
22.	022/inter/empha	I can't tell is that it indonesian,that sound's like a native speaker. Seandainya bahasa inggris itu bahasa ibunya setahu aku dari wikipedia dia lahir di jakarta dan orang tua dua-duanya orang	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something

		indonesia so,I don't know how he did that.		
23.	023/inter/quote	I don't need your clap hand,no its okay. Ayu Ting Ting ini menjadi inspirasi saya kalau saya mau memerankan karakter indonesia yang lagi berbahasa inggris.	Inter setential switching	Quoting somebody else
24	024/intra/talk	Next Agnesmo, And that way saya pakai baju perang saya sedikit takut bukan sama Agnesmo tapi sama fans nya. Agnes di kritik sedikit saja mereka menyerang gitu but, Iam prepare	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
25.	025/intra/talk	I can't tell she is indonesian tapi, pas dia ngomong industry that word triggered me to ask her where are you from, btw ? karena itu ga native speaker	Intra setentia; switching	Talking about particular topic
26.	026/intra/interj	VI-deo it makes me thinks, oh dia bukan dari sini gitu	Intra setential switching	Interjection
27.	027/intra/talk	Agnes 99% awesome 1% oh darimana kamu but, I can't tell she is from indonesia she doesn't haven't indonesian accent.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
28.	028/intra/talk	Maybe her english can reminds me a 12 or 13 old native speakers tapi, ada aksenya dikit aja.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
29.	029/intra/empha	Aku gatau mungkin ini tipikal satpam tipikal cowok yang duduk di bangku di pinggir jalan tapi saya tidak 100%	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something



		yakin itu autentik atau bukan maybe sule is just being entertaining like gw gabisa bahasa inggris hahaha kayak gitu		
30.	030/intra/empha	he might speaking english better than this i dont know but, i would say that is also dari comment indonesian accent sule terburuk bahasa inggrisnya ? di list kita hari ini ? tapi, bukan artinya sule bodoh ya, sule semangat terus ya belajar bahasa inggrisnya	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
31.	031/tag/empha	ini like darurat, like aneh, like kasian ini baru terjadi semalam.	Tag switching	Being emphatic about something
32.	032/inter/talk	Semoga youtube segera selesaikan masalah ini. because this is not fear this is robbery this is like somebody breaking into yout house taking your property taking your income.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
33.	033/inter/empha	So fiki if you wachting, i pray for you man this is horrible. kasian ya lebih baik gausah kita bongkar ya karena dia lagi kena musibah tapi, bongkar ya.	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something
34.	034/intra/rep	Kelakuan dia oke banget, the guys really good sometimes, his sound native like uhm my bad uh native right ?	Intra setential switching	Repetition use fot clarifyfication

35.	035/intra/interj	Tapi jarang ada orang indonesia yang lakukan itu tapi,dia lakukan itu just the fact that he said shouldn't like that, that like wuhh mantap jarang dia melakukan kesalahan grammar.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
36.	036/intra/interj	If you at home are like ohh aku mau jadi istrinya ingat, bahwa siapapun itu yang bahasa inggrisnya bagus banget kayak dia itu banyak begini begini sama cewek di ome tv, mau ?	Intra setential switching	Interjection
37.	037/intra/empha	Seriuouly, I tell my bule uh girlfriends when you're dating indonesian man cari yang bahasa inggrisnya pas pas an karena, yang bagus bahasa inggrisya bagus sering kali jadi tukang tipu karena mereka like chatting up like hai cewek mau kemana hai bule.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
38.	038/intra/interj	Seriuouly, I tell my bule uh girlfriends when you're dating indonesian man cari yang bahasa inggrisnya pas pas an karena, yang bagus bahasa inggrisya bagus sering kali jadi tukang tipu karena mereka like chatting up like hai cewek mau kemana hai bule.	Intra setential switching	Interjection

39.	039/intra/interj	Nah, cara dia ngomong positivity, boleh bilang positivity tapi unnatural speakers of like american english karena kita D kan T kan	Intra setential switching	Interjection
40.	040/intra/interj	Tuh kan tukang bohong, jadi you actually believe me that I'am from australia.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
41.	041/inter/quote	Banyak bohongin cewek di internet ya. Why are you still here ?	Inter setential switching	Quoting somebody else
42.	042/intra/empha	And then, ada juga juga yang bilang where are you guys from ?	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
43.	043/inter/talk	Incrivable, sekolah dimana lo ?. One of the best i hope you enjoyed today's episode I hope you learn something and good luck on your english speaking journey.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
43.	043/inter/talk	Incrivable, sekolah dimana lo ?. One of the best i hope you enjoyed today's episode I hope you learn something and good luck on your english speaking journey.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
44.	044/inter/empha	I looked and I looked, you know iam looked but, I couldn't find damn thing wrong. Sakinga pelitnya saya, saya itu tidak mau kasih cap rich brian karena saya ga sembarangan.	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something

45.	045/inter/empha	But, I feel like I have no choice because sudah kerja keras banget cari kesalahannya dia dan ga ketemu	Inter setential switching	Interjection
46.	046/inter/talk	I can't tell she's foreign. Mungkin saya kurang lebih sejam coba bongkar bahasa inggrisnya dia sampai saya bisa tau kenapa dia kayak orang asing ya.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
047.	047/intra/talk	Bahasa inggrisnya sangat bagus, but here's something that might help you whatever your level.	Intra setential switching	Talkin about particular topic
048.	048/intra/talk	Next we have Joe Taslim. Dia udah go international, dia sempet main film di hollywood so, let's listen to his english.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
049	049/intra/qoute	Gabisa, I ever been he meant to say this is the biggest red carpet event I've ever been.	Intra setential switching	Quoting somebody else
050.	050/inter/talk	Saya suka joe, saya mau dengar lagi dari joe dalam bahasa inggris. He's an actor should improve his english maybe he will get more roles since he has all those Hollywood connections	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
051	051/inter/talk	Berikutnya ada Reza Arap kalau youtube channel nya reza octovian. He's big big indonesian youtuber	Inter setential switching.	Talking about particular topic

052.	052/intra/interj	Kata kasarnya dia benar benar hmm its like on point dia tau cara pakek kata jelek itu di kalimat.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
053.	053/intra/talk	But, I like his english a lot, asal bisa pakai kata kasarnya	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
054.	054/inter/rep	Terakhir ada susi pudjiastuti. Iam her biggest fans, full disclosure. Saya nge fans dia se dari dulu sebelum dia jadi mentri.	Inter setential switching	Repetition use for claryfication
055.	055/inter/talk	Karena ceritanya dia luar biasa.she's one of the most inspirational indonesian and I did meet her one time	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
056.	056/inter/empha	You can see my face is so red I look like I was just electrocuted. Saking saya nge fans sama dia dan aku nangis pas ketemu, like dreams come true gitu	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something
057.	057/intra/interj	Ngapain kamu coba, gabakal bisa lu orang indonesia, gada yang bilang itu dan hasilnya bisa baca bahasa arab dengan sangat baik di indonesia so, let's do that with english.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
058.	058/intra/empha	She almost sound like native speaker tapi,ada salah satu Kita pakai stress di salah satu kata dalam kalimat.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
059.	059/intra/talk	So sometimes her accent sound perfect tapi, kalau dia ngomong terus ketahuan.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic

060.	060/intra/talk	Her accent not to bad here. I can't tell she's indonesian she's very understandable tapi, dia ada beberapa kesalahan.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
061.	061/intra/talk	This is not grammar show okay? You can learn all this thing from guru lokal	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
062.	062/inter/interj	Oke sarah sehan ini lancar. She definitely put a lot of time into her english.	Inter setential switching	Interjection
063.	062/intra/quote	Kalo orang baru belajar bahasa inggris mungkin dia akan nanya gini you like food indoensia" and then you get really good and are you enjoying the food so far.	Intra setential switching	Quoting somebody else
064.	064/intra/interj	And those types of thing like really subtle tapi, itu yang bikin saya pikir oh itu bukan native speaker.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
065.	065/inter/talk	Karena kalau kita di tanya kadang kadang kita jawab dan ulang kata kata yang ada di pertanyaan itu kan ? but she miss pronounce itinerary pretty bad	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
066.	066/intra/talk	Ada presiden satu yang bolos hari ini di video karena there we no video of him online speaking english. That cool to I mean he look super powerful.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
067.	067/inter/expres	They just press the button and then like ten smartest people in the world come and tell	Inter setential switching	Expressing group indetity

		them whatever they want to know. Ini kan cuman hiburan saja mungkin sambil belajar sedikit dari kesalahn mereka pas bicara bahasa inggris.		
068.	068/inter/empha	That was exhausting you got like all those big word one after the other you stressing the wrong syllable every time. Capek sekali dengerinya	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something
069.	069/intra/empha	Itu pendapat saya tentang itu. Iam not dragging megawati btw, I could learn a lot from her, Ini cuman ngobrol tentang bahasa inggris kalau mau belajar kata baru atau kata besar gitu biar orang ga capek dengerinya just check in yout dictionary where does the stress go.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
070.	070/inter/talk	I don't really get an indonesian vibes from his accent I get more like an arabis vibe. Kalau aku harus tebak aku pikir dia hangoutnya sama orang arab.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
071.	071/intra/interj	But jokowi has some really simple stuff written down so, gausah pakek translator ini gua gitu loh So, I think that's cool.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
072.	072/intra/empha	Hallo semuanya and welcome back to seleb english dimana kita bongkar bahasa	Intra setential switching	Being empatic about something

		inggrisnya seleb indonesia		
073.	073/intra/tsos	Before we start, like dulu sebelum nonton.	Intra setential switching	To strengthen request or soften command
074.	074/inter/talk	His grammar wrong there but, the word “event” was oke. Nah kalau dia pas ngomong “event” dia kayak E-ven.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
075.	075/tag/interj	Lagi lagi kalau lagi dia telfon kadang kita suka aneh aneh pengucapanya hanya biar orang like dengar dengan jelas.	Tag switching	Interjection
076.	076/intra/quote	He doesn’t sound native karena not like just say we’re saying to go like kita ngomognya kayak “I have to go too an event it”.	Intra setential switching	Quoting somebody else
077.	077/intra/empha	Kalau kita lagi ngomong cepat but, if you start talking really slowly and then kita takut orang yang ga ngerti we’re gonna start emphasizing those word.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
078.	078/intra/interj	Babinkamtibnas tidak suka kalau terlalu bagus so, he sound like native speaker.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
079.	079/tag/empha	Hanya karena dia cari kata yang pas you know bicara tentang hal yang sensitif.	Tag switching	Being emphatic about something
080.	080/intra/rep	Anies ini dia kayaknya punya vocabulary yang	Intra setential switching	Repetition use clarifcation



		lumayan ni emm he has quite a large vocabulary		
081.	081/intra/empha	He speaks clearly dan pasti orang ngerti, good job anies.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
082.	082/intra/interj	Karena aku pikir guru lokal mereka sudah jago ngajarin grammar jadi mungkin bisa dapat dari mereka so, anies has a great vocabulary and he's very clear understandable but he needs to fix his S'S.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
083.	083/inter/interj	And now we have that ever so requested the beloved raditiya dika. Nah kalau radit ini susah karena jarang bicara bahasa inggris di Youtube	Inter setential switching	Interjection
084.	084/intra/talk	Saya susah cari clip clip ini tapi kayaknya cukup.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
085.	085/intra/interj	Hmm oke ini salah well ga salah total tapi di istilah ini bahasa indonesia inggris make yourself at home.	Intra setential switching	Interjection
086.	086/tag/empha	I know kamu belum kangen ngapain sacha udah ada video lagi karena kita belum selesai menghakimi bahasa orang.	Tag switching	Being emphatic about something
087.	087/intra/talk	We have some more celebrities we gonna nilai there bahasa inggirs. Iam not qualified to do this karena saya sendiri	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic

		pakek indonesian terus cuz this insn't harvard.		
088.	088/inter/talk	Lets start anggun, logat yang indah mungkin. You just want to sit there and listen.	Inter setential switching	Talking about particular topic
089.	089/intra/empha	Does he sound like an indonesian. I don't know about this man, aku susah tebak dia darimana, I may ask her if she was indonesian	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
090.	090/intra/empha	Karena saya punya temen orang indonesia ngomongnya kayak dia but, otherwise I would just say she was foreign.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
091.	091/intra/quote	Tapi dari konteksnya kita tahu bahwa dia maksudnya PREsent music but, selalu ada is selalu ada but if you check dictionary, present you emphasize ' prez tapi, dia emphasize syllable kedua.	Intra setential switching	Quoting somebody else
092.	092/intra/empha	Good job skinnyfabs, tidak banyak orang yang bisa meniru logat itu.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
093.	093/intra/empha	Which is why he went viral in indonesia karena jarang sekali orang indonesia bisa niru aksen seperti itu	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
094.	094/intra/quote	Dulu ada youtuber stephen chensa dia nilai skinnyfabs kemaren karena dia orang inggris kan si steve itu trus dia bilang it's like posh british accent yang jarang di pakek.	Intra setential switching	Quoting somebody else

095.	095/inter/empha	I have a felling that the he doesn't talk like that all the time. Saya juga bisa bicara bahasa indonesia seperti orang kampung.	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something
096.	096/intra/talk	Oke sekarang deddy corbuzer, businessman,talk show host,youtuber, magician guy he does it all	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
097.	097/inter/empha	Standart indonesian accent. Dia ngomong sedikit aja saya sudah hafal oh ini orang indonesia ngomong bahasa inggris	Inter setential switching	Being emphatic about something
098.	098/intra/empha	I like that style of talking karena dia cepat strike to the point semua ngerti kalau salah grammar atau salah dikit gitu	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
099.	099/intra/talk	Udah jelas ya jago bahasa inggris but,she still made a few mistake.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic
100.	100/intra/empha	Karena bisa kita lihat dari konteksnya that's not a problem for me now, another mistake she made was I don't know man up to you in the comment below.	Intra setential switching	Being emphatic about something
101.	101/intra/talk	I have met vicky prasetyo so before di bahasa indonesia dia juga kreatif kan, seperti kontroversi hati.	Intra setential switching	Talking about particular topic

Appendices 3

**Validator Sheet**

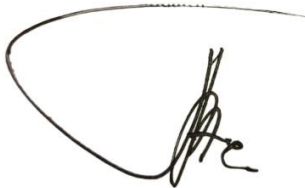
**Validation**

The thesis of Mayzul Akbar (183221245) “**Code Switching Found In Secha Stevenson’s Youtube Channel**” has been validated by Dwi Cahyono, M.Pd., in:

Day :Friday

Date : 15 September 2023

Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping loop on the left and a more complex, stylized set of strokes on the right.

Dwi Cahyono, M.Pd

Surakarta 15 September 2023  
Researcher

Mayzul Akbar