AN ANALYSIS ON TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF CODE SIWTCHING USED IN FATHIA IZZATI'S VLOGS

Citra Umara Trisnayanti[1)]
citratrisn@gmail.com

Th. Cicik Sophia B [2)]
ciciksophia@upgris.ac.id

Laily Nur Affini [3)]
lailynuraffini@upgris.ac.id

Corresponding Author : citratrisn@gmail.com
Universitas PGRI Semarang

Abstract:

This research analyzes the code-switching used in Fathia Izzati's videos' YouTube channel based on the types and functions. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. Because the research object is obtained from the internet or computer-based, the researcher uses content analysis to get information based on research objectives. In collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data through some steps was: watching and listening to the videos, making transcription from the videos, identify and classifying the utterances. The study results show that the types of code-switching are intra-sentential switching and tag-switching. So they used two languages, namely Indonesia and English, during their vlog shooting process. The dominant type of code-switching that the speakers used is intra-sentential switching. The researcher found that there are six functions the speakers did the code change. They were: participant, solidarity, topic switch, switching for affective processes, metaphorical switching, and lexical borrowing.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Sociolinguistics, code-switching, and Video-blogging.

1. Introduction

Language and societies are two matters which cannot be separated. People use language to interact in an exceeding civilization to urge the supposed of the message need, whether or not to express their feelings, share their opinions, obtain information, and increase experience and knowledge (Prabowo, 2017:1). Language must be utilized in Social community (Ramelan, 1992:11), without it, language is on the far side of understanding. Therefore, in the way to interact, several languages are used in the world. One of them is English. English as a second or foreign language is a system of instruction that allows people lacking in English to acquire communication proficiency in spoken and written English. Language is alleged to be social since it is used in a social group that involves a minimum of two persons, the speaker, and the perceiver. As mentioned before, language employment allows people to work with one another for their advantages. Consistent with Holmes (2013:34), people typically switch code among a site or social environment. Once there is some obvious modification within the situation, it is easy to define the change as the existence of a new person. Speaker may equally switch to another language as an ethnic identity with another speaker. Even people who lack to speak in a second language can use transient phrases or words. The phenomenon is thought of as code-switching.

In everyday life, the phenomenon of code-switching is a common thing. Not only in direct conversations, but code-switching also often occurs in indirect discussions such as in social media. For example, on YouTube, someone switches the code to provide a video description or leave a comment. In a social media chat, we have also done code-switching. Astani, Rukmini, Sutopo (2019:183). In this era, the internet develops several aspects of life, together with communication. Nowadays, individuals communicate not solely through face-to-face but also conjointly through a platform referred to as social networking or social media. Social media permits individuals easy to communicate with people around the world by sharing their thought. Then Prabowo (2017:2) gives a further explanation that social media has an entirely different variety; one of them is YouTube. YouTube is a social media that facilitates people to view and even share videos. Wen Gao (2010: 2) shows that vlogging is increasingly prevalent in various circles of society in this era. With new media offered when making videos or vlogging, people are getting richer to combine one video with another video to be enjoyed as entertainment.

The researcher found the phenomenon concerning code switch, and it utilized in the YouTubers' videos. The employment of code switch on YouTube is usually done by those who have experience and skill overseas or people who put English as their

second language. Because of the phenomenon, the researcher was concerned about the use of Code-Switching. This analysis aimed to determine what Fathia Izzati used kinds and functions of code-switching in her vlogs. The researcher chose this subject because the researcher assumed that code-switching is valuable to investigate since the phenomenon of code-switching can affect many of our communities nowadays, and it is necessary to grasp additional concerning the types and its functions

2. Literature Review

2.1 Code Switching

A person who can involve their literacy in using two languages chose to mix specific codes when they speak. They can also combine code in an utterance by switching from one language to another, thus creating new code. The activity is known as code-switching (Wardaugh, 2006). states that code-switching is close to bilingual and multilingual, and there is a variety of settings in the multilingual. Therefore, the code-switching phenomenon is as important as any other phenomenon because many switches in a sentence involve one word. The difficulty is in differentiating between code-switching and borrowing. Code-switching is an easy way for bilinguals or multilingual to switch one or more languages during a conversation (Mesthrie, 2011). Code-switching can occur based on one's understanding of several languages. As a result, the better a person understands language, the more comfortable they will apply the switch code. Meanwhile, those who do not understand various languages will find it challenging to switch the code, but some people hit codes because of spontaneity.

2.2 Type of Code Switching

Some kinds of code-switching exist in sociolinguistics study. Poplack in Hamers and Blanc (2000) proposed three types of code-switching. Those are *tag-switching, inter-sentential switching*, and *intra-sentential-switching.* A brief introduction to each kind is provided below:

a. Tag Switching

Tag switching occurs when someone inserts a tag or short phrase such as "yeah," okay ",", right "in a speech that uses another language in one sentence. Tag switching can appear at the beginning or end of a sentence; there are no absolute rules in its use. Ansar (2017) states that

code-switching or the use of tags can occur in an intrasentential form in which the two languages involved have the same category.

b.   Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is a change in code-switching that occurs within sentence boundaries or between clauses. Where the use of language in each sentence or subsequent clause is pronounced in another language, fluent bilinguals usually do this transition. This kind of switching is also known as extra-sentential switching.

c.   Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching refers to using words, expressions, and phrases that mix two different languages in the same sentence. That means someone changes from one language to another in the same term. Code-switching is usually used for someone who lacks vocabulary or can also appear in the same community.

Table: 1 Examples of code-switching types

No	Types of Code Switching	Sentence
1.	Inter-sentential Switching	- *Kali ini tidak ada bintang tamu.* Back to basics get you used to it.
		- *Tanggal 10 Februari.* It was any 92 if i'm not mistaken.
2.	Intra-sentential Switching	- *Atau kalau ada yg mau* request *taroh di*comment.
		- *Abis itu gue,* if you guys know *gue ada* lagu bareng Kurosuke yang judulnya Velvet.
3.	Tag Switching	- Yeah quiet happy about it, *sih.*
		- Our kind *lah.*

2.3   Functions of Code Switching

Holmes (2012), a linguist who proposed code-switching functions are listed as participant, solidarity, status, topic, switching for affective processes, metaphorical switching, and lexical borrowing. A brief introduction to each kind is provided below:

a. **Participant**

   In certain social situations or conditions, people usually exchange code. In this case, code-switching works when a new person is present, and we aim to introduce that person so that the switching of this code is related to a specific participant.

b. **Solidarity**

   A speaker can switch to another language as a sign of membership in sharing the same ethnicity and group. For speakers who are not fluent in using other languages, they can use words and phrases in this function.

c. **Status**

   When faced with a formal or informal situation, the speaker can switch to another language according to their status. For example, a student who uses formal vocabulary towards his teacher is a polite sign, but informal language will seem more friendly when talking to friends.

d. **Topic**

   In a particular conversation, a person switches to another language to discuss a different topic. This function is also used to quote other people's words so that a set of quotes appears.

e. **Switching for affective function**

   Someone does not need to understand another language's full meaning to know the affective messages. Besides, switching to another language can have various rhetorical effects. As in certain ethnic groups, the use of ethnic codes is a sign of a group member

f. **Metaphorical switching**

   Each code or symbol can represent a social meaning, which refers to the association of each individual. To show complex meanings, people can use metaphors.

g. **Lexical borrowing**

   This transition often occurs due to a lack of vocabulary. But this transition can also borrow words from another language to describe an object that is not available in another language. Like the word 'gamelan,' people use the word 'gamelan' because there is no other language term.

3. Research Methodology

In this study, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method, in which most of the research result contents is written data rather than a number. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the researcher used content analysis since the data were gotten from documented materials. In this qualitative research, the researcher used document analysis to find appropriate information to obtain the study's objectives since the object is sourced from the internet or computer-based.

3.1 Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

The subjects of this research were Youtube's videos from influencer Fathia Izzati, entitled, Don't Do Drugs!, WFH: WeeklyLeaks From Home, and Berenang Bikin Hamil, Main ML Enggak (EVOS or RRQ?) which are published on Fathia Izzati's YouTube Channel. These videos showed about the activity and personal opinion of Fathia Izzati. The duration for the first video is 27 minutes 58 seconds, the second video is 30 minutes 14 seconds, and the third video is 33 minutes 24 seconds. More specifically, the objects of the study where code switching that used by Fathia Izzati dialogue in those three videos.

3.2 Instruments

The research instrument is generally determined by researcher and it related to the study methodology. In this qualitative research, the researcher use document analysis to find appropriate information to obtaining the objectives of the study since the object is sourced from the internet or computer based.

3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

The data collected by analyzing the selected vlogs on Fathia Izzati's YouTube Channel to find appropriate information to obtain the study's objectives. The steps of collecting the data were undertaken in the following steps:

a. Watching and listening to the videos

The researcher downloaded Fathia Izzati, entitled *Don't Do Drugs!*, *WFH: WeeklyLeaks From Home*, and *Berenang Bikin Hamil, Main ML Enggak (EVOS or RRQ?)* from YouTube and watch the videos many times to understand the utterances which Fathia Izzati spoke.

b. Making transcription from the video

After watching and listening to the videos, researchers transcribed the videos downloaded from YouTube into written data as accurately as possible.

c. Identify and classifying the data

d. In this stage, the researcher identified and classified the data which contain code-switching or not based on the form of types and functions of code-switching.

4. Findings

The data were gotten from three videos on Fathia Izzati's YouTube channel. The researcher finds code switching in its various types and functions. For the types of code switching that found in the videos, the researcher analyzed by using Poplack's theory such as intra-sentential of code switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching.

4.1. Types of Code Switching

In this section, the researcher presented the data from the first question. The first research question related to the classification the types of code switching according to Poplack. In this research, the researcher finds all types of code switching used by Fathia Izzati in her vlogs during the data collection and data analysis. The data found were displayed in the form of table below:

Table: 1 The Types of Code Switching in Fathia Izzati's Vlogs

No.	Subject	Types of Code-Switching		
		Intersentential Switching	Intra-sentential Switching	Tag Switching
1.	Video A	16	40	6
2.	Video B	20	44	5
3.	Video C	21	75	7
Total Number		**57**	**159**	**18**

From Table 4.1, it can be seen that all the types of code switching occur in Fathia Izzati's vlogs. It shows that the classifications of intersentential switching are 57 data: 16 happen in video A, 20 happen in video B, and 21 happen in video C. The classifications of intra-sentential switching are 159 data: 40 happen in video A, 44 happen in video B, and 75 happen in video C. The classifications of tag switching are 57 data: 6 happen in video A, 5 happen in video B, and 7 happen in video C.

4.2. Dominant Type of Code Switching

Having identified and described the list of code switching types, the researcher continued to account the amount of dominant code-switching types that used during the conversation in Fathia Izzati's vlogs. The researcher counted the data and got the percentage of the data by using Walizer's formula. The percentage of the data based on the types and of code switching.

$$\text{Precentage} = \frac{Total\ number\ of\ types\ of\ code\ switching}{Total\ number\ of\ code\ switching}\ x\ 100$$

Then, the result of each type is shown in the table below:

Table:2 Dominant types of code-switching in Fathia Izzati's vlogs

No	Types of Code-Switching	Frequency	Precentage
1.	Inter-sentential Switching	57	24,35%
2.	Intra-sentential Switching	159	67,94%
3.	Tag Switching	18	7,69%
Total		234	100%

From table 4.2, the data shows that the most dominate type of code switching on Fathia Izzati's videos is intra-sentential switching. With percentage 67,94%, then followed with inter-sentential switching, and tag-switching.

4.3. The Functions of Code Switching

In this section, the researcher presents the data from the third question. Having classified the types of code switching, the researcher finds that there is four functions of code switching occurrences in the vlogs of Fathia Izzati. The result of the data analysis revealed that there is several functions of code switching, the data findings are displayed in the form of table below:

Table:3 Functions of Code-Switching in Fathia Izzati's Vlogs

No	Subject	Functions of Code-Switching						
		PAR	SOL	ST	TP	AF	MS	LB
1.	Video A	2	2	0	7	11	3	41
2.	Video B	2	0	0	10	12	9	36
3.	Video C	4	0	0	14	12	14	59
Total Number		**8**	**2**	**0**	**31**	**35**	**26**	**136**

The researcher classifies the functions of code switching based on the theory of Holmes who mentioned the functions of code-switching, they were: participant (PAR), solidarity (SOL), status (ST), topic switch (TP), switching for affective functions (AF), metaphorical switching (MS), and lexical borrowing (LB).

From table 4.3, it shows the functions of code switching practiced in Fathia Izzatis Vlogs. From the table, it can be seen that all videos consist all of three functions mentioned by Holmes. There are 8 participants: 2 happen in Video A, 2 happen in video B, and 3 happen in video C. 2 occurrences of solidarity which only happen in video A. 0 occurrences of status function. 31 occurrences of topic switch: 7 happen in video A, 10 happen in video B, and 14 happen in video C. 35 occurrences of affective function: 11 happen in video A, 12 happen in video B, and 12 happen in video C. 26 occurrences of metaphorical switching: 3 happen in video A, 9 happen in video B, 14 happen in video C. The last is 136 occurrences of lexical borrowing: 41 happen in video A, 36 happen in video B, and 59 happen in video C.

5. Discussion

The researcher obtained the data from three videos on the YouTube channel Fathia Izzati. From the three videos, the researcher found various types of code-switching and their functions. The researcher uses Poplack's theory to determine code-switching types such as intra-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. Meanwhile, to determine the function, researcher uses Holmes' theory.

5.1. Types of Code Switching

The researcher classifies the types of code-switching according to Poplack's theory, such as intra-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching. In this research, the researcher finds all kinds of code-switching used by Fathia Izzati in her vlogs during the data collection and data analysis. The data found were displayed in the form of the table below:

Table: 4 Types of Code-Switching in Fathia Izzati's Vlogs

No	Types of Code Switching	Video A	Video B	Video C	Total Number
1.	Inter-sentential Switching	16	20	21	57
2.	Intra-sentential Switching	40	44	75	159
3.	Tag Switching	6	5	7	18

From Table 2, it can be seen that all the types of code-switching occur in Fathia Izzati's vlogs. It shows that the classifications of inter-sentential switching are 57 data: 16 happen in video A, 20 occur in video B, and 21 occur in video C. The categories of intra- sentential switching are 159 data: 40 appear in video A, 44 happen in video B, and 75 occur in video C. The classifications of tag switching are 57 data: 6 happen in video A, 5 occur in video B, and 7 occur in video C. There are some data examples:

a. **The examples of inter-sentential switching**

(1) "*Emang iya film Korea*? *Itu Taiwan*! **You cant classify all Asian film is Korea.** *Sama film apa tadi*?"

(Is it really a Korean movie? That is Taiwan movie! You can not classify all kind of Asian movies are Korean. What was the other one?)

From example (1), the speaker switched her code from Indonesia into English. At that time, she clarifies the film pointed by Iqbal is not a Korean film. The bold words are included in inter-sentential switching because it occurs between sentence boundaries. So, this example belongs to inter-sentential switching.

(2) "You know because that way you are not like afraid to talk and stuff. I feel like I see a lot of, I mean we are like half half right? ***Atau nggak kalau ada persentasinya kayak enam puluh terus tiga puluh persen.*** I strove arrogant and rude but I feel like my introverted side would hinder me more rather than like help me outside."

(You know, because that way you are not like afraid to talk and stuff. I feel like I see many; I mean, we are like half and half, right? Or if there is a percentage like sixty or thirty**.** I strove arrogant and rude, but I feel like my introverted side would hinder me more rather than like help me outside)

The utterance of example (2) above is inter-sentential switching. When Faiz was explaining his introverted side, he switched code from English into Indonesia Language. From the utterances above, English became the dominant language used by the speaker. In the sentence "*Atau nggak kalau ada persentasinya kayak 60 terus 30 persen"*, as the Indonesia language mixed with English.

b. **The examples of intra-sentential switching**

(3) "If you guys don't know, he is a rapper. ***Dan yaudah gue ngintilin dia mulu kemana-mana karena*** I don't know what else, *akhirnya kenalan.*"

(If you guys don't know, he is a rapper. Well, be it. I have been getting along with him wherever he goes, because I don't know else, we finally got acquainted)

In example (3), Fathia uttered a sentence in Bahasa Indonesia within a sentence: "*Dan yaudah gue ngintilin dia mulu kemana-mana karena...*". She clearly said a sentence in Indonesia Language to emphasize the word '*ngintilin*' (an act to follow someone wherever he or she goes) to be more familiar to Indonesian viewers. We can conclude that the example belongs to intra-sentential switching because it occurred in a sentence boundary, where each sentence is in one language or other.

(4) "*Gimana Parasite menang* **best picture**, *dia ngomong kayak sebenernya banyak banget film-film Korea lainnya yang bener-bener kacau bagus.*"

(How did the Parasite win the best picture, he talked like many Korean movies are good)

From example (4), we can see that the speaker used intra-sentential switching because it involves a sentence. The speaker switched the English phrase 'best picture' at the sentence she first uttered in Indonesia, and she was back the utterance to Indonesia language again. In this case, the speaker did code-switching to facilitate herself when explaining Oscar's nominee.

c. **The examples of tag switching**

(5) "**Okay**, *buat yang ngerti-ngerti aja.*"

(Okay, for those who know)

(6) 'That's what make Indonesian unique, ***ya***."

(That's what make Indonesian unique, yes)

The utterances can be classified as tag switching from examples (5) and (6) because the English insertion 'okay' and 'ya' is an expression with minimal syntactic restrictions. The speaker used tag insertion 'okay' to emphasize the explanation that he gave to Fathia. In comparison, the insertion '*ya*' is used by Fathia with the stress on it.

5.2. Dominant Type of Code Switching

To determine the correct percentage of data, the researcher used Walizer's formula to calculate it. The following is the result of the rate of data from the code-switching types.

$$\text{Precentage} = \frac{Total\ number\ of\ types\ of\ code\ switching}{Total\ number\ of\ code\ switching} \ x\ 100$$

Then, the result of each type is shown in the table below:

Table: 5 Dominant type of code-switching in Fathia Izzati's vlogs

No	Types of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inter-sentential Switching	57	24,35%
2.	Intra-sentential Switching	159	67,94%
3.	Tag Switching	18	7,69%
	Total Number	234	100%

From table 3, the data shows that the most dominant type of code-switching on Fathia Izzati's videos is intra-sentential switching with a percentage of 67,94%. They were then followed with inter-sentential switching and tag-switching. To sum up, the percentage of code switching types that the researcher finds in Fathia Izzati's vlogs there are 67,94% occurrences of intra-sentential switching, 24,35% occurrences of inter -sentential switching, and 7,69% of tag switching.

5.3. Functions of Code Switching

The researcher found that there are six functions of code-switching occurrences in the vlogs of Fathia Izzati. The result of the data analysis revealed that there are several functions of code-switching. The researcher classified the functions of code-switching based on Holmes's theory who mentioned the roles of code-switching were: participant (PAR), solidarity (SOL), status (ST), topic switch (TP), switching for affective functions (AF), metaphorical switching (MS), and lexical borrowing (LB). The data findings are displayed in the form of the table below:

Table: 6 Functions of Code-Switching in Fathia Izzati's Vlogs

No	Subject	PAR	SOL	ST	TP	AF	MS	LB
1.	Video A	2	2	0	7	11	3	41
2.	Video B	2	0	0	10	12	9	36
3.	Video C	4	0	0	14	12	14	59
Total Number		8	2	0	31	35	26	136

Table 4 shows the functions of code switching practiced by Fathia Izzatis. From the table, it can be seen that all videos consist all of three functions mentioned by Holmes. There are 8 participants: 2 happen in Video A, 2 happen in video B, and 3 happen in video C. 2 occurrences of solidarity which only happen in video A. 0 occurrences of status function. 31 occurrences of topic switch: 7 happen in video A, 10 happen in video B, and 14 happen in video C. 35 occurrences of affective function: 11 happen in video A, 12 happen in video B, and 12 happen in video C. 26 occurrences of metaphorical switching: 3 happen in video A, 9 happen in video B, 14 happen in video C. The last is 136 occurrences of lexical borrowing: 41 happen in video A, 36 happen in video B, and 59 happen in video C. There are some data examples:

a. **The examples of participant function**

(7) "Alright. *Seperti biasanya* we are here for you every Saturday, **and I'm here with Iqbal Angga Kusumah**."

(Alright. As ususal, we are here for you every Saturday. And I'm here with Iqbal Angga Kusumah)

Example (7) occurs when Fathia and her host partner were started the video recording. In this situation, the speaker did the code switch with aim to introduce her host partner to the viewers. We can see that when the speaker introduced her partner in English by saying 'and I'm here with Iqbal Angga Kusumah' after she mentioned the opening in English mixed with Indonesia. It can be concluded that the speaker did code switching for participant function.

(8) "You're talking about yeah how and how you eat bat and stuff. ***Oke, Faiz ini kalian mungkin tau dia sebagai spitfire dia adalah vokalis dan juga gitaris Reality Club***."

(You are talking about how you eat a bat and stuff. Well, perhaps you know Faiz as spitfire. He is a vocalist and a guitarist of Reality Club)

Same as example (7), in example (8) Fathia and her host partner were still having a short conversation in English. In her utterance '*oke, Faiz ini kalian mungkin tau dia sebagai spitfire dia adalah vokalis dan juga gitaris Reality Club*' we can see that she tried to introduce the guest star in Indonesia to the viewers. Thus, we can conclude that this function belongs to participant.

b. **The example of solidarity function**

(9) "**Congrats to the Parasite!** *Gila, gimana ini rasanya? biasanya kan kalo ada ya orang Asia yang menang langsung* Asian pride-*nya langsung tinggi.*"

(Congrats to the Parasite! That's crazy, how does it feel? Usually when the Asian people won something, the Asian Pride is immediately high)

The word 'congrats' in example (9), it includes as solidarity. Solidarity involves the relationship between the participants. Because Asian fellow, the speaker congratulated on the success of Korean film titled Parasite.

c. **The examples of topic switch function**

(10) "**Alright, speaking of flood** *dan air. Ini juga ada statement dari anggota KPAI, yang mengatakan bahwa, "Hati-hati kalo berenang karena bisa bikin hamil" begitu.*"

(Alright, speaking of flood and water. There is a statement from KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) member, who said that, "Be careful when you swim, because it can make you pregnant." She said)

From example (10), it can be concluded that the speech is included in the topic switch function, because the speaker switches to another language to discuss another topic in a conversation. The sentence 'Alright, speaking of flood *dan air*' showed that Fathia was talking about flood in Jakarta used English mixed with Indonesia. Then she changed the topic to KPAI member's case used Indonesia language. Thus, she was using topic switch.

(11) "So about the lockdown, sorry I'm waiting maybe not a lockdown but everyone got a mindset of isolation and keeping social distancing stuff like that. And not make fun of it, because people like to be "*aelah santai aja*", *aelah* like "*udah sini peluk*"."

(So about the lockdown, sorry I'm waiting maybe not a lockdown but everyone got a mindset of isolation and keeping social distancing stuff like that. And not make fun of it, because people like to be "just relax", like "give a hug")

This switch in example (11) involves the words that the speaker claims from what someone is saying. So that comes a bunch of quotes. The situation when the guest star, Faiz, explained about lockdown rules to the host. He was talking about lockdown rules used English. Then in the end of his utterance, Faiz inserted phrases in Indonesia' *aelah santai aja'* and *'udah sini peluk'* which is talked by people who make fun of corona. So, this function is belongs to topic switch.

d. **The examples of affective function**

(12) "*Sama cuma ntar pake* keyboard *doang.* **That's my week, how was your week**?"

(Same, but later only use the keyboard. That's my week, how was your week?)

Example (12) belongs to talking about switching for affective functions, because this switching is happen to build interaction between the speaker and guest star. Thus, they asked each other about their week. The researcher assume that the speaker was more comfortable to speak in English to ask this question to her friend.

(13) "Loh kok nanya balik? ***I just ask you!***"

(Why did you ask me back? I just ask you!)

Switching from the Indonesian language to English, in example (13) is used to express the speaker's emotion in this function. In this sentence, the bold sentence can be identified as a form of emotion and the speaker's disapproval. In this case, it is the code-switching's practical function due to the speaker's mutual effect and the guest. In essence, this function aims to build various interactions with the guest star.

d. **The examples of the metaphorical switching function**

(14) "And I know that ***aduh mau ngomongin tapi takut deh***."

(And I know that. Hmmm... I want to talk about something, but I'm afraid)

For example, situation (14) is in the middle of a discussion about Lucinta Luna's case. The speaker almost told to the

interlocutors about drug victims by saying 'and I know that', but she suddenly said *'aduh mau ngomongin tapi takut'* in Indonesia. From her utterance, arouse curiosity to her interlocutors and the viewers. Thus, it changes the speaker's purpose in conveying the utterance. Therefore, this function belongs to metaphorical switching.

(15) "My brother goes mad because he thinks it smells bad. ***Gue Lagi suka banget nyalain dupa karena saya kan baru dari Bali kan***."

(My brother goes mad because he thinks it smells bad. I really like to light the hiu because you know, I just came from Bali)

The utterance from example (15), the metaphorical switching is brought into the conversation which give a different perception from the viewers. The sentence 'my brother goes mad because he thinks it smells bad' may bring an expectation that she would be scolded by his brother. But suddenly she said '*gue lagi suka banget nyalain dupa karena saya kan baru dari Bali kan*' which changes the perception of the situation. Thus, this function belongs to metaphorical switching.

e. **The example of lexical borrowing**

(16) "That's one of the songs yeah. Their newest song *ada gamelannya*. And it was really cool so yeah. And after that Voqus it was Gelas Kaca, which is if we don't know Gelas Kaca by now, you know? What are you doing with your life? Very Jakarta but yeah Gelas Kaca is one of our first band friends actually."

(That's one of the songs yeah. Their newest music, there is gamelan. And it was cool so yeah. And after that Voqus it was Gelas Kaca, which is if we don't know Gelas Kaca by now, you know? What are you doing with your life? Very Jakarta, but yeah, *Gelas Kaca* is one of our first band friends, actually)

The function done by Faiz in his utterance is in the form of a phrase. The bold words' *ada gamelannya*' can be classified as lexical borrowing since the name '*gamelan*' is a term from Indonesia to the traditional ensemble music of Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese peoples of Indonesia. The speaker borrowed that word because another word cannot replace it. Thus, this function belongs to lexical borrowing.

6. Conclusion

Fathia Izzati and guest star's types of code-switching are mainly in three styles. It proves that the speakers mastered English, so they use two languages, namely Indonesia and English, during their vlog shooting process. According to Poplack's theory, the researcher finds that the speakers' types of code-switching are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching. The dominant kind of code-switching that the speakers used is intra- sentential switching because they always do a lot of this kind of type from Indonesia to English or English to Indonesia. Based on Holmes's theory, the researcher finds six functions the speakers did the code change. They were: participant, solidarity, topic switch, switching for affective functions, metaphorical switching, and lexical borrowing.

References

Ansar, F. A. (2017). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Vol. 10 (1)*, 29-45. Retrieved March 19th, 2020, from https://www.neliti.com/publications/69268/code-switching- and-code-mixing-in-teaching-learning-process

Astani, W, Rukmini, D and Sutopo, D. (2019). The Impact of Code Switching in Conversation of "Nebeng Boy" Youtube Vlogs Towards Communication in English Among The Participants. *EEJ (English Education Journal), 10(2)*, 182-189. doi:10.15294/eej.v10i1.34192

Grosjean, F. (2010). *Bilingual: Life and Reality.* Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

Hoffman. (1992). *An Introduction to Linguistics.* Essex: Pearson Education.

Holmes, J. (2012). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 4th Ed.* New York: Routledge . Mesthrie, R. (2011). *The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics.* Cambridge: Cambridge

University Press.

Poplack, S. (1980). Sometimes I'll start a sentence in Spanish y termino en español. *Linguistics Journal, V 18(7)*, 581–618. doi:10.1515/ling.1980.18.7-8.581

Prabowo, Y. A. (2017). The Pattern of Code Switching Among Youtubers. *English Literature*, 1-8. Retrieved April 16th, 2020, f r o m https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/language-   horizon/article/view/27177/24876

Prof. Dr. Ramelan, M. (1992). *Introduction to Linguistic Analysis.* Semarang: IKIP

Semarang Press.

Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 5th Ed.* UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Wen Gao, Y. T. (2010). Vlogging: A Survey of Videoblogging Technology on the Web.

ACM Computing Surveys, 42, 1-47. doi: 10.1145/1749603.1749606