## CODE SWITCHING IN BOY WILLIAM'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL: NEBENG BOY

## **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Keywords: code-switching, youtube, Nebeng Boy videos.

Nowadays, people communicate with their interlocutors in many languages. It aims to avoid misunderstandings, ambiguity and to help the interlocutor understanding the speaker's intention. This is supported by technological advances that facilitate public access to get to know many people from various countries, cities, and other tribes. English as a global language will facilitate the access of many people to communicate so that English is a language that many people learn. This allows a bilingual person to use code-switching when talking to other bilinguals to facilitate their conversion process. Therefore, the phenomenon of code-switching is an interesting topic to discuss. This research aims to find the types of code-switching used in the videos and to describe the reasons that influence the speakers to use code-switching in the videos.

In conducting this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. Descriptive analysis was applied in collecting the data of this research. The data were taken from two selected Boy William's youtube videos: Nebeng Boy programs and were analyzed using the types of codeswitching and reasons for using code-switching theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). The data of this research are the utterances from the video transcriptions. The video transcription was analyzed to identify the types and reasons for codeswitching. Finally, the identified results show the contribution of code-switching and a pie chart showing the dominant types and reasons for code-switching in the two selected 'Nebeng Boy videos'.

The researcher found inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching in the video. The results of this study indicate that the intra-sentential code-switching type is the dominant type that appears in the video with 64 utterances. This shows that the speakers in the video more often use code-switching in one sentence. The researcher also found talking about a particular topic to be the most dominant reason for using code-switching with 33 utterances about why speakers use code-switching when they communicate. The speakers feel more comfortable switching their languages when talking about a particular topic because they can freely express their emotions.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Rachma, A.F. (2021). *Alih Kode dalam Video Youtube Boy William: "Nebeng Boy*". Program Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: alih kode, youtube, video Nebeng Boy.

Saat ini, orang berkomunikasi dengan lawan bicaranya dalam banyak bahasa. Hal ini bertujuan untuk menghindari kesalahpahaman, ambiguitas dan untuk mempermudah lawan bicara memahami maksud pembicara. Hal ini didukung dengan kemajuan teknologi yang memudahkan akses masyarakat untuk mengenal banyak orang dari berbagai negara, kota dan suku lainnya. Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa global akan memudahkan akses banyak orang untuk berkomunikasi sehingga bahasa Inggris menjadi bahasa yang banyak dipelajari. Hal ini memungkinkan orang bilingual menggunakan alih kode saat berbicara dengan bilingual lain untuk mempermudah proses percakapan mereka. Oleh karena itu, fenomena alih kode merupakan salah satu topik yang paling menarik untuk dibahas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis alih kode yang digunakan dalam video dan untuk mendeskripsikan alasan yang mempengaruhi pembicara untuk menggunakan alih kode dalam video.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Analisis deskriptif diterapkan dalam pengumpulan data penelitian ini. Data diambil dari dua video youtube Boy William yang terpilih: Program Nebeng Boy dan dianalisis menggunakan jenis alih kode dan alasan penggunaan teori alih kode yang dikemukakan oleh Hoffman (1991). Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan dari transkripsi video. Transkripsi video dianalisis untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan alasan peralihan kode. Akhirnya, hasil yang diidentifikasi menunjukkan kontribusi alih kode dan diagram lingkaran yang menunjukkan jenis dominan dan alasan peralihan kode dalam dua video Nebeng Boy yang dipilih.

Peneliti menemukan inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, dan tag switching dalam video. Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa tipe alih kode yang paling sering digunakan adalah intra-sentential switching dengan 64 ujaran. Mereka cenderung beralih di antara dua bahasa di luar kalimat. Peneliti menemukan alasan paling dominan dari alih kode yaitu membicarakan topik tertentu dengan 33 ujaran. Mereka merasa lebih nyaman untuk untuk menggunakan alih kode saat membicarakan topik tertentu karena mereka dapat mengekspresikan emosinya dengan lebih bebas.

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a very important tool to communicate with others. By using language, people will be able to talk to other people easily and effectively. Nowadays, along with the development of technology and language, people tend to use two or more languages when communicating with each other in everyday life. This phenomenon is called bilingualism. According to Bloomfield (1933), "bilingualism is a speaker's ability to use two languages equally." Various languages are usually acquired naturally. When someone speaks two different languages, they sometimes exchange their languages while communicating with each other. This phenomenon is called code-switching. When someone is said to be a bilingual person who is able to use two languages when they communicate, usually, they also use English as one of the languages they speak. This is because English is a universal language used and commonly understood by all people from all over the world to facilitate their communication process with other people who have a different native language from them. This also causes English as a universal language to be taught at various levels of education and in other fields.

Technological developments also have possibilities for people from many countries to communicate with each other, thus increasing the likelihood of people switching languages when communicating with other bilinguals. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 98) also states, "code-switching occurs when language is used, changing according to the situation where the person who is speaking finds

himself. The speakers here change one code to another or they speak one language to another". This means that code-switching occurs in a bilingual society. The ability of a person to switch from one language to another is quite normal. Someone usually acquires multiple languages naturally. Their ability to use more than one language makes people frequently change their language in their communication. In short, the phenomenon of changing or switching two or more languages when communicating has become a common language behavior in society. Code-switching is one of the options people have for being able to communicate in English. English as a universal language will facilitate the access of many people to communicate so that English is a language that many learn. This allows a bilingual person to use code-switching when talking to other bilinguals to facilitate their conversation process.

The phenomenon of code-switching is something commonly done by Bilingual people. Given that the rapid development of the times allows Indonesians to learn foreign languages easily, including English. Currently, we are all provided by various platforms where we can easily get information in visual, audio, and audiovisual forms. Complete and varied information in audiovisual form can be found on Television, Youtube, etc. Code-Switching is one of the phenomena that occur in everyday life and can be found in those media platforms. In this research, the researcher will Identify code-switching occurring in two #NebengBoy videos on Boy William's YouTube channel with Sheryl Sheinafia and Daniel Mananta.

Many researchers have discussed code-switching before. The first previous study was from the thesis of Lailina Zulfa (2016) entitled "Code-

Switching in English Teaching-Learning Process of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Classroom". She focused on analyzing the use of code-switching that appears in the classroom used by teachers and students. The researcher conducted a descriptive qualitative study. This study uses a qualitative approach because the data are spoken. The data collection is; observation, documentation, and interview. The results showed there were 24 code-switching utterances consist of 6 utterances of tag switching, 12 utterances of intra-sentential switching, and 6 utterances of inter-sentential switching. The research also revealed that 47 utterances were identified as the functions of code-switching.

The second is from Ike Dyah Sintianingtyas's (2017) thesis entitled "Code Switching analysis used by English Teacher of the Eleventh-grade students of MAN Sukoharjo in the Academic Year of 2016/2017." In this study, the researcher focused on identifying and classifying the type of code-switching used by English teachers in eleventh-grade students at MAN Sukoharjo and interpreting the code-switching function used by English teachers of eleventh-grade students at MAN Sukoharjo. The data were analyzed using Poplack's (2004) and Gumperz's (in Romaine 1995: 162-164) theory. Descriptive qualitative research is used by the researcher to conduct this research using observation, interview, and note-taking methods to collect data about the use of code-switching in the classroom. The results of this study indicate that the type that occurs most often in teacher speech is inter-sentential with 59 data. While the most frequent function of code-switching is reiterations with 35 data.

The third is from the thesis of Nuri Afinah Rahmaniah (2016) entitled "Code Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in The" iLook "Program on Net Tv." In

this study, the researcher focused on the analysis of code-switching used by Kimmy Jayanti and to identify the most dominant type of code-switching used in the shows and the reasons why Kimmy Jayanti's code switch her language when she delivered a Television program. The descriptive qualitative approach was used by researchers in this study. The data identified were taken from the words of Kimmy Jayanti when she delivered a TV program. As a result, the researcher found intra-sentential switching with 47 data, inter-sentential switching with 34 data, and 9 data switching tags. There are 7 reasons to use code-switching found in this study with talking about a particular topic as the most dominant reasons with 41 data.

The fourth is from the thesis of Oshi Tania (2017) entitled "Code-Switching in Chapter Three of Efendi's *Unbelievable*." In this study, The researcher focuses this research on the analysis of the types of code-switching used in chapter three of the novel *Unbelievable* by Winna Efendi. After finding the types, the researcher focused on finding out the reasons for using code-switching in chapter three of Winna Efendi's novel *Unbelievable*. The qualitative descriptive method is a method used by researchers in conducting this research. The data were taken from chapter three *Unbelievable* by Winna Efendi. As the result, the researcher found intra-sentential switching as the most dominant type with 56 data. For the possible reasons for using code-switching, the researcher found talking about a particular topic as the most frequent reason with 68 data.

The last is from the thesis of Sianipar (2019) entitled "The Possible Reasons of Indonesian-English Code-Switching in Cindercella's Youtube Channel". In this research, The researcher focuses on the analysis of the types of

code-switching used by Cindercella's on her two beauty vlogs. After finding the types of code-switching, the researcher focuses on identifying the reasons for Indonesian-English code-switching found in two selected videos of Cindercella's. In conducting this research, the researcher analyzed the data based on Poplack's (1980) and Hoffman's (1991) theories. As a result, the researcher found 56 data considered as Indonesian-English code-switching. Meanwhile only four reasons for using code-switching found in the videos.

Code-Switching has been extensively studied in recent years. Much research has focused on analyzing code-switching and finding some interesting results. Previous research examines code-switching found in TV programs, in classrooms during the Teaching and Learning process between students and teachers, in novels, etc. However, previous research in this field was limited to the analysis of code-switching under certain conditions and the platforms used.

Despite the previous research relating to code-switching in several settings, as far as we know, none has been done using the actual conversation from youtube videos as their data to be analyzed. In the current era, many people have turned to digital media platforms such as youtube to get information. YouTube is one of the biggest media platforms that uses audiovisual that was recently most chosen by people. This platform is favored because it offers users to choose content that is related to their passions.

Cited in Youtube Revenue and Users statistic 2020, the CEO of Youtube, Susan Wojcicki revealed that YouTube is currently counting 2 billion monthly active users. This makes youtube the world's most popular video-sharing site, and in 2017 youtube was the second most popular site after Google.com. With their

slogan "Broadcast yourself", the offer presented by youtube is an information-sharing site in the form of audio and visuals where the users can become a medium itself. Hamdani (2018) said Youtube is the top and dominant platform used by internet users in Indonesia. YouTube, posted traffic of 558 thousand visitors every month from Indonesian netizens. YouTube users can spend even more time on the platform, averaging 23 minutes and 2 seconds of sitting. The number of channels that users visit can also be up to 11.3 channels per day. Regarding the reason, this research used YouTube videos as the data.

The current research analyzes the types of code-switching that occur in the youtube video. Previous studies also analyzed the data using the code-switching theory proposed by Poplack, Gumperz, and Romaine Susanto. The current study used Hoffman's theory to identify the data. The use of code-switching is increasing because many Indonesian people start learning English in both Academic and other fields.

The reason why the researcher chooses the YouTube video episode of Boy William's: *Nebeng Boy* to be analyzed is that Boy William is a famous Male Artist and Public Figure in Indonesia who has led many TV programs. Boy William tends to use code-switching in almost every TV program such as Breakout (NET TV), VJ MTV, Rising Star Indonesia, etc. Boy William begins his youtube channel on October 15, 2016, until now with 3,77 Million subscribers. He has created various content programs in his channel. One of the programs has a distinctive feature in his youtube videos. By modifying James Corden's Carpool Karaoke, Boy William has a special program in his channel called *Nebeng Boy*. In this segment, he will pick up Indonesian public figures and he will take the public

figure around Jakarta in his car while having a conversation casually and singing together.

Because the public figures that he invited were mostly his friends, the resulting conversation was very natural and just flowed because it is not scripted. This is also one of the reasons why the researcher chooses Boy William youtube video as the data. Because Boy William with Sheryl Sheinafia and Daniel Mananta are friends in real life, the resulting speech is natural and suitable in everyday conversation.

The 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episodes' were chosen by the researcher for several reasons. First, this video is a video that is in great demand by the People of Indonesia because this video has a guest star who is also famous and the topic of discussion has moral value and is also easy to enjoy. Boy William's friendly way of carrying the show is also the reason this video can be very fun but still serious at any given time. Second, this video contains code-switching, which are types and reasons for code-switching from the first until the finish. Third, Boy William and his guests, which are Sheryl Sheinafia and Daniel Mananta are educated people who worked in the same field, which is the entertainment industry as a Television host in many programs. Therefore, it is very interesting for the researcher to analyzes code-switching based on their conversation. Regarding the reasons, the researcher will conduct research entitled "Code-Switching in Boy William's Youtube Channel; *Nebeng Boy*".

#### 1.2 Research Question

1. What types of code-switching used by the speakers in two youtube videos of Boy William's #NebengBoy episode?

2. What are the possible reasons for using Code-Switching in two youtube videos of Boy William's #NebengBoy episode?

## 1.3 Significance of the study

It is hoped that this study can provide theoretical and practical contributions. The theoretical significance is that this research is expected to add a perspective of a theory on code-switching. This study also contains several theories that are related to and support the study of code-switching, which includes various types of code-switching. The first is inter-sentential switching, which means that code-switching takes place when a sentence is in a completely different sentence or clause boundaries. The second is intra-sentential switching, which means that the switches occur in the same sentence boundary. The last is tag-switching, which means inserting a tag or short word in a sentence that uses a different language.

Practically, this research is expected to give a notion to the reader in analyzing code-switching especially the English Literature Department students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and also to provide empirical resources for further researchers and readers with an interest in linguistic studies.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a sociolinguistic subject related to codeswitching. In this research, the researcher focused on analyzing the types of codeswitching used in the video. The data obtained for this study were taken from the utterances found in 'NebengBoy episodes 7 and 10'. The focus of this study is only on analyzing the types of code-switching that appear in the video and analyzing the possible reasons for using code-switching. This research also has a limitation, which is the researcher only focuses on 'Nebeng Boy episode 07 with Daniel Mananta and Nebeng Boy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia'. The researcher only focuses on this research to find the code-switching used by the speakers when they communicate using their language.

## 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

The researcher provides several definitions of the terms used in this study to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity.

- Code: The term used by someone in a conversation using a certain way of communication. Codes are usually used on certain occasions among certain people.
- Bilingualism is the ability of an individual to use two languages.
- Code-Switching: The process by which a bilingual person switches their language from one language to another language in the communication process.
- Nebeng Boy: One of the popular segments on Boy William's youtube channel.

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter provides an overview of the literature. In this section, the researcher will explain code-switching which includes the type of code-switching and the reasons for code-switching.

#### 2.1 Bilingualism

Wardhaugh (1986, p.101) stated that "Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism." Bilingualism is when someone can use more than one language variation that is not their first language. Nowadays, people tend to communicate with others using two languages. The phenomenon in which people use two languages to communicate is referred to as bilingualism.

Bilingualism is the ability of a person, both individuals and people, who master two languages and can use both languages in conducting daily communication in turn well. Whereas a person who engages in activities or practices using two languages, in turn, is called bilingual. Rahardi (2001) proposes that the limitations of bilingualism as mastery of at least the first language and the second language, although the second level of language mastery is only to the lowest extent.

However, such limitations seem quite realistic because, in reality, the level of mastery of the first language with the second language will never be the same. Even the second-lowest level of language mastery can still be said to be bilingual.

Bilingualism can be interpreted as simply knowing a second language (Sumarsono: 1993). Individuals can become bilingual because of several factors.

The factors in question such as population displacement factors, mixed marriages, heterogeneous speech, urbanization of the population, and education. The existence of these factors can influence the occurrence of a linguistic process, both in children and in adults (Grosjean in Santosa, 2005).

Then, Bloomfield (1933) also stated that "bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well". So it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by speakers when they interact with other bilingual persons. In other words, each bilingual person has a different capacity in their ability to master a particular language. Therefore, to make the communication process run effectively and smoothly, they are required to be able to regulate the use of the language they use.

Bilingualism is often associated with code selection, code-switching, and code mix events. This is like the opinion of Wardhaugh (1992, p.89) who says that "we look at the phenomena of code choice, codeswitching, and code-mixing mainly in bilingual and multilingual situations because they present us with fairly clear cases." Because the members of a bilingual community have a different capacity in their ability to master a particular language, it is required for them to set a condition so that they can communicate effectively. This situation leads them to do code-switching.

#### 2.2 Code Switching

Some linguistics proposed some definitions of code-switching. Myers-Scotton (2006, p.239) stated that "code-switching is the use of two language

varieties in the same conversation". Code-switching is the use of two or more languages in the process of communication between a bilingual and another bilingual to make the interlocutor understand what the speaker wants to convey. The code-switching process is also carried out so that the communication process can run smoothly. Code-switching is a switch from one language to another language which completely different languages. When people first use code A (for example English) then they replace it with code B (in Indonesian), it can be said that the phenomenon that occurs is code-switching. People tend to switch words in totally different languages.

Gal (in Wardhaugh 1992, p.103) says that "code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations." This shows that in code-switching activities there's a reason for interpersonal relationships in which an individual switches language in his conversation based on fact or a need. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2010, p.84), stated that "we will look mainly at the phenomenon of code-switching in a bilingual and multilingual situation." From the statement, it is clear that in bilingualism, we will find code-switching.

While according to Hoffman (1991, p.110), code-switching "involves the alternative use of two alternative linguistic languages in the same conversation." Sometimes bilingual speakers get into trouble when they talk to other bilinguals, so they change their language from a certain code into sentence construction to make the interlocutor understand.

Hoffman (1991, p.113) also explained, "code-switching often occurs in informal conversations between people who are familiar with and share common

educational, racial, and socioeconomic backgrounds." In formal communication among people, specifically for the ones who have no common factors in social relations, language loyalty, and form, they frequently avoid using code-switching.

## 2.2 Types of Code Switching

Hoffman (1991) asserts that "code-switching can occur within sentences, (intra-sentential code-switching); between sentences, (inter-sentential), or at an extra-sentential level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language." According to Hoffman's *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (1991: 111), code-switching is classified into three types:

## 2.2.1 Tag Switching (Emblematic Code Switching)

Tag switching takes place when a tag in one language is inserted into the speech in another language. The speaker begins the sentence in another language but attaches a switch along with a tag (in English) at the cease of the sentence to indicate emphasis or to state that he/she is looking at the interlocutor's opinion.

Tag code-switching takes place while a speaker inserts short expressions (tag) from a distinct language on the cease of his/her utterances, e.g. "you know", "I mean", from one language proper into a clause or sentence in a different language. A tag may be effortlessly inserted at some points in a bilingual utterance without violating syntactic guidelines.

Tag switching takes place when a bilingual person makes use of a tag or short exclamation point within an identical utterance. This involves placing a tag from a certain language into an entirely different language. For example:

An Indonesian bilingual switches from English into Indonesian,

"It is okay, no problem, ya nggak?"

It is code-switching because the utterance indicates that the speaker switches from English

"It" s okay, no problem" to Indonesian "ya nggak?".

This code-switching that is existed within the last sentences is an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance that is absolutely in another language. So, those utterances may be categorized into tag switching.

## 2.2.2 Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is switching that occurs in an entirely different sentence or clause, at sentences or phrases boundaries. Inter-sentential code-switching takes place when there is a switch from a certain language into a different language between one sentence.

The switch occurs when the speaker switches to a different language in the next sentence after he or she has finished a sentence in one language or occurs within the same sentence, wherein every clause or sentence is in one language or any other language.

This will additionally function to emphasize the points made in different languages within the conversation. It is also supported by Hoffman (1991, p.112) "inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another language that occurs between sentence or speech acts as illustrated in the following examples demonstrating code-switching between English and Indonesian".

For example:

An Indonesian bilingual switches from English into Indonesian,

"Ini lagu lama, tahun 60-an. *It is oldies but goodies, they say*. Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin."

The example above includes inter-sentential switching. Because the first sentence said by the speaker is in the Indonesian language "Ini lagu lama tahun 60-an" then the speaker switch to English "It is oldies but goodies, they say" in the following sentence. Therefore, inter-sentential switching takes place when a speaker switches into another language in the next sentences after completing a sentence in one particular language.

## 2.2.3 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching occurs when the switch takes place within the sentence boundary. In different words, an intra-sentential switch happens while the speaker changes the language they use in one sentence. Supported by Hoffman (1991) that "it is a switch that occurs in a sentence." Intra-sentential switching means that the switching takes place inside a clause. It is when the speaker inserted a term, clauses from different languages within an equal sentence. It means that the speakers switch their language in the communication process from one language to another within an equal sentence. This frequently appears when a person makes use of one language and suddenly switches to a distinct language but in the same sentence.

For example:

An Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian into Example,

"Kamu tuh figur yang very interesting."

It is called code-switching included intra-sentential switching. Because the utterance indicates that the speaker switches from Indonesian into English in the same sentences.

"Can you please tell me kalimat apa ini?"

The sentence above is an instance of intra-sentential switching due to the fact the utterance shows that the speakers switch the language from the English language into Indonesian in a single sentence.

## 2.3 Reasons for Using Code Switching

When code-switching occurs, the speaker's motivation or reason becomes an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991, p.115), "there are several reasons for a bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages such as, talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, be empathetic about something, interjections (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, clarifying speech content for the interlocutor".

## 2.3.1 Talking about a particular topic

Talking about particular is often happens when the addresser and addressee talk to each other and have a particular topic that must be shared. People occasionally choose to talk about a particular topic in one language instead of in some other language. Every so often, a speaker enjoys and more comfortable expressing his/her feelings in a language that is not his/her regular language. According to Hoffman (1991, p.115), "talk about a particular topic may affect switch even though they lack facility, but they feel free to express their feeling, emotion, idea, thought even it is not their native language".

The example below is taken from Rahmaniah (2016, p. 13) as follows:

"Bicara tentang fashion item wanita tidak akan ada habisnya. Especially this one, Bag."

In the example above, the researcher analyzed that the reason Kimmy Jayanti switches her language is that she is talking about a particular topic. People sometimes choose to use a different language rather than any other language while they are communicating about a particular topic.

## 2.3.2 Quoting somebody else

One of the reasons why a speaker changes their language while communicating is because they want to quote some famous phrases, proverbs, or sayings of some well-known figures. The language switch used only uses the words that are claimed by the speaker. Hoffman (1991) stated that "one of the reasons people switch their language is because they are quoting someone else". Some people sometimes switch their language to quote famous expressions, proverbs, or the words of some famous figures. The switch only involves the words that are claimed by the speaker.

The following example is taken from Rahmaniah (2016, p. 13) as follows:

"Yes, of course, Audrey Hepburn pernah mengatakan sebuah quote my look is a teenable, a woman can look like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair with a large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dresses".

The example above identified as quoting somebody else since Kimmy Jayanti told the audience about one of the famous quotes by Audrey Hepburn. For this reason, Hoffman (1991) stated that "people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying some well-known figures".

#### 2.3.3 Be empathetic about something

When someone who is speaking in a language other than his native language all of sudden wants to be emphatic about something, he or she will deliberately or inadvertently transfer from the second language to the primary language. In some cases, people tend to use code-switching when they want to show their empathy towards others. The way people express their empathy is by switching their utterances by using other languages.

According to Hoffman (1991), "people which express empathy used to code-switch, then they are intentionally or unintentionally switch their language from the target language like other languages into the source language or their native language".

The example below is from Rahmaniah (2016, p. 24):

"How about the colours? Warna-warna basic seperti putih, hitam, cream, dan abu-abu adalah pilihan utama pada masa itu. But don't worry, saat ini wama hijab sudah bervariasi."

The utterance above is categorized as being emphatic about something because Kimmy wanted to explain the hijab color. Kimmy Jayanti tells the audience by saying "But don't worry" The phrases imply she shows her emphatic approximately to the girl's feelings.

#### 2.3.4 Interjections (Inserting sentence fillers or sentences connectors)

An interjection is a phrase or expression that is inserted right into a sentence to convey surprise, sturdy emotion, or to get attention. The term interjection can be seen as a word or expression. It sometimes occurs in a sentence as a signal to surprise, emotion, to gain attention, or to convey something. For example: "Hey!", "Damn!", "Look!", etc. They have no grammatical value, but

the speakers use them quite often, usually, they use them more often when they are talking to the other person than in writing.

The code-switching that occurs between bilinguals or multilingual when they communicate can sometimes indicate interjections or conjunctions of sentences. This may have happened unintentionally.

The utterance below is an example of interjection that happens in a sentence.

"Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! Shitt!"

From the example above, The researcher analyzes that the phrase "Shitt!" is to deliver his message. He attempts to deliver his strong emotion in the last sentence by using the phrase "Shitt!".

### 2.3.5 Repetition used for clarification

When bilinguals or multilingual want to clarify their speech so that their intention can be easily understood by the listener, he or she can occasionally use both languages that he or she is good at to repeat the identical message so that the interlocutor will be able to easily understand the intention of the speaker. Repetition also happens when people want to emphasize or clarify their meaning or message, they will clarify their sentence so the listener will understand what is the point or the meaning of their speech. It may happen when bilinguals or multilingual try to convey or uttered their idea, thought, feeling, experiences, and so forth. Repetition is not always the simplest serves to make clear what became stated but additionally to enhance a message.

The example is from Rahmaniah in 'iLook program on Net

TV' (2016, p. 25) as follows:

"Model potongan janggut atau kumis yang tebal dan berantakan membuatmu terlihat *cool? Think again*"

By saying, "think again", She wants to clarify her speech content to her audiences. The word "think again" implies that she makes sure that her intention is clear. To clarify her message so the audience will understand her intentions, she switches her utterance from Indonesian into English.

#### 2.3.6 Expressing group identity

Code-switching can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academics in disciplinary groupings differs markedly from exceptional organizations. In different words, the manner of communication of a certain community isn't like people who are outside the community. Besides, the different topics and the different styles to speak with different people in a certain group or society may be referred to as that they express their identity.

## 2.3.7 Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

Hoffman (1991) said, "when bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-switching and code-mixing occur. The appearance of code-switching can be used to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer". It means that to be understood by the listener and to make the conversation runs properly, the speaker would possibly transfer their language so that their speech will be understood by the interlocutor.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

In this section, the researcher describes the method used in this study. The first is the research design. The second is the data followed by data collection that includes data and data sources. Third, the researcher explains the research instruments and data collection techniques in the study. Then the researcher analyzes the data according to the research problems.

## 3.1 Research Design

The research design is an outline used to explain the process of collecting data at the time of conducting research. There are two kinds of research approaches to analyzing research. The first is there is a quantitative approach. A second approach is a qualitative approach.

Considering the data and the objectives of the studies, the research design of this study is a descriptive qualitative method. According to Issac and Michael (1987, p.42), the "descriptive qualitative method gives a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation or area. This research is likewise a qualitative one considering the fact that all of the data is in the form of words. The use of this method is appropriated with the purpose of the study that is explaining the types and reasons of code-switching in the 'Nebeng Boy 7th and 10th episodes'. This research was conducted by using qualitative techniques considering the results of the data analyzed were in the form of descriptive phenomena in the form of phrases, sentences, and expressions. There is only one source of data in this study, which is the utterances of Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia. The data is displayed descriptively based on the video transcript.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

This part describes the research data, data sources, and instruments used in this study. There are several steps in data collection that will be applied to finish the research.

#### 3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research are the video's transcription that is taken from the Boy William's youtube channel, #NebengBoy segment in season 1, 7 episodes (with Daniel Mananta), and episode 10 (with Sheryl Sheinafia). Their dialogue was analyzed based on the research questions.

#### 3.2.2 Data Source

The first data sources for this study were taken from Boy William's official youtube channel in #NebengBoy segment. The reason why the researcher chose the selected video is that in this episode, the guest for #NebengBoy episode is someone who's also a bilingual person. Code-switching occurs from the beginning of the video until finished because Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinaifia frequently switch their languages. The Nebeng Boy video episode 07 with Daniel Mananta has 14.37 minutes length duration and Nebeng Boy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia has 12.53 minutes length duration.

- "Daniel Mananta BOCORIN PEMENANG INDONESIAN IDOL ke Boy William? - <u>#NebengBoy</u> Eps 07" (<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d wt9pTTa4s&list=PLAclPLzyXWoFByIDAPoTW2sve02oAhGpj&index=8&t=0s</u>)

#### 3.2.3 Instrument

The human instrument is used in this research because the researcher herself was the main instrument for identifying and transcribing the data. Since understanding is the aim of this study, human instruments, which are responsive and adaptive, are ideal tools for collecting and analyzing data. Moleong (2005: 9) stated that "human instruments are used in research because only humans can understand the real conditions of the research subjects".

The researcher holds an important role in conducting this research. As the main research instrument, the researcher collects and analyzes the data. Sugiyono (2010, p.306) stated, "Qualitative researcher as the human instrument, has a function to state the research focus, the select informant as a data source, compile the data, judge the quality of the data, analyze the data, interpreting the data, and make a conclusion about her/his feelings".

## 3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are systematic procedures or steps on how to get the needed data. Data collection techniques are how the researcher collecting the data in this research. The data collection in this study was the speaker's utterances that have been transcribed by the researcher from the two videos. The explanation above will be used to collect data in this study. It is based on several levels, as follows:

- 1. The researcher searched for the videos on BoyWilliam's youtube channel.
- 2. Then the researchers downloaded the videos.
- 3. The researchers watched the whole video.
- 4. Transcribed the speaker's utterances while re-watching the videos.
- 5. Identified the utterances.

6. Highlighted the utterances which contain code-switching.

## 3.3 Data Analysis

Moleong (2011) stated, "data analysis is the process that starts from reading, organizing, categorizing into certain units, coding, checking the validity, and also interpreting, those are is all based on data was collected by the researcher". The steps below were carried out to analyze the data in this study:

## 3.3.1 Identify the Data

After transcribing the two videos, the researcher reads the video transcription to identify the code-switching that occurs between Boy William, Sheryl Sheinafia, and Daniel Mananta. Considering the fact that this research used a qualitative approach, the researcher uses a coding system to analyze the data. The researcher highlighted the utterances containing the types of code-switching and gave codes for the reasons for using code-switching.

- 30. Siapa?
- 31. Jody. Gua tau sebagai host kita ngga bisa milih. Gua tau lah the bibble of a host. Tapi you ain't the host in this car now. (EI)
- 32. In this car, who is your favorite? Kasih gue 2 nama. (EI)
- Nih kalo gue ngomong nih ya. Gua Jody sama Kevin yang di eliminasi. Kesel banget tuh kemarin
- 34. Iya ya banyak yang nangis loh. Sometimes they put it out there when popularity overshadows quality. Right? (BE)
- 35. Yeah. I don't know bro. What am I suppose to say? Ga bisa gua man. Bener bener gua ga bisa. I can not say it i'm sorry. I can not say. (RC)
- 36. Kalo si Marion?
- Marion dia saat ini punya satu senjata yang kuat banget yaitu genit genit nya itu you know manja manja nya. (TT)
- 38. Is that her or not?
- 39. I dont know. No, the thing is i refuse to watch.
- Because like gua ngga pengen kayak nanti di atas panggung gua punya objective about her and her singing skill without being contaminized. (CS)
- 41. Since you don't watch, lets watch it now.
- 42. No man.
- 43. Bro, siapa yang akan menang Indonesian Idol? Jujur aja. Gua tau lu udah tau.
- 44. Gitu ya. Emang pemirsa itu ngga tau tapi kita dari freemantal dari RCTI kita tau vote mana nih yang bener bener gede banget dan even like udah jauh banget nih ninggalin...
- 45. Yaudah tell me tell me. Ini exclusive di NebengBoy. Bro i'm your brother right? I won't tell anyone. Gua ngga akan ngomong ke siapa-siapa. Siap ya? One two three. (RC)
- 46. Serius lu?
- 47. What's your favorite song right now?

Figure 3.1. The 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode' video transcript

Codes meaning of highlight color in the script for the types of codeswitching:

Yellow color (IE): Inter-sentential switching

Blue color (I): Intra-sentential switching

Green color (T): Tag switching

Codes meaning of brackets font in the script for the functions of codeswitching:

TT: Talking about a particular topic

QS: Quoting somebody else

BE: Being emphatic about something/expressing emphatic

I: Interjection

RC: Repetition used for clarification

EI: Expressing group identity

CS: Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

## 3.3.2 Classify the Data

The types of code-switching and the reasons for code are classified by the researcher. The researcher uses the code after the utterance. The examples of systems used in the video transcription are [4: 25]. This means that the number 4 represents the page and the number 25 represents the sequence of speech. The coding system used to classify the accumulated speech of the speaker from the video transcription makes the researcher less complicated in the process of analyzing the types of code-switching and the reasons for code-switching in 'Nebeng Boy episode 07 and 10'. The researcher classifies the data of the research into a pie chart. The researcher counted the wide variety of cases and made it the form of a percentage. The Percentage of each type and reasons for code-switching:  $\frac{X}{V} \times 100\%$ 

X= is the frequency of each type and reasons

Y= is the total number of frequency

#### **CHAPTER IV**

### FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter describes the results of research and discussion of research based on the data that were collected during the analysis process. The researcher analyzed Boy William's, Sheryl Sheinafia's, and Daniel Mananta's utterances in #NebengBoy videos on Boy William's YouTube channel.

# 4.1 Findings

This section begins with an explanation by the researcher regarding the results found after conducting the research. The researcher presented the data found in two parts. First, the code-switching used by the speakers in the video is Boy William, Sheryl Sheinafia, and Daniel Mananta. Second, the possible reasons for doing code-switching from their native language to their second language. The researcher classified the data of Types of Code-Switching and the possible reasons for Code-Switching based on the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). The data are the utterances in the "NebengBoy 7th and 10th episode" videos transcription. The researcher also used pie charts to analyze the data.

# 4.1.1 Types of Code Switching

The researcher found all the types of Code-Switching in this study which are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. There are 95 code-switching used by Boy William, Sheryl Sheinafia, and Daniel Mananta in NebengBoy videos in episodes 07 and 10 which are 24 inter-sentential switchings, 65 intra-sentential switchings, and 6 tag switching.

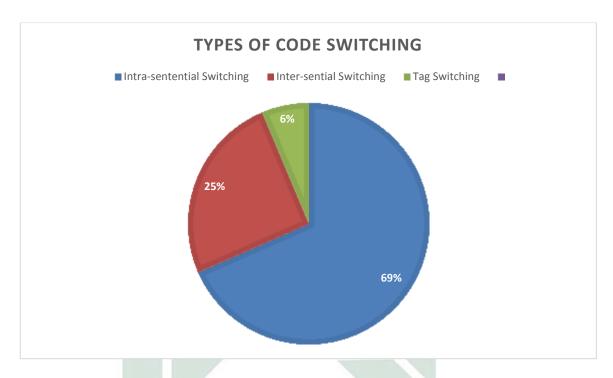


Figure 4.1. The Types of Code-Switching in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'

## 4.1.1.1 Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential Switching takes place when there is a switch from a certain language to another between one sentence. The Indonesian language is used by the speaker when talking to the interlocutor, then the speaker switches their languages to English in the following sentence. In the 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode', the researcher found 24 data utterances of inter-sentential switching. From 24 data of utterance, the researcher gives three examples.

# • Example 1

*I wanna tell everybody out there*. Dulu waktu gua pindah ke Indonesia nih ya gua ngga tau lu tau cerita ini atau gimana nih. Gua selalu di sama samain sama lu. Lu gaya nya mirip mirip Daniel. (1:10)

The examples are taken from the NebengBoy episode 07 with Danieal Mananta. The utterance above happens when Boy speaks to Daniel not so long after Daniel entered the car. The example above is classified as inter-sentential

switching. From the utterance above, the speaker (Boy) switches his speech outside the sentence from English to Indonesian. He said in the first sentence 'I wanna tell everybody out there. After that, he switched to Indonesian in the next sentence and explained what he wanted to tell Daniel. Example 1 shows that Boy William switches his languages outside the sentence according to Hoffman's (1991) statement.

## • Example 2

What do you miss the most? Apa yang kamu paling kangen dari breakout? (5:54)

The examples are taken from the NebengBoy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia. The example above occurs when Boy William gives a question to Sheryl about the thing that makes her miss her old TV programs. The researcher classified example 2 as inter-sentential switching. From the utterance above, the speaker (Boy) switches his speech outside the sentence from English to Indonesian. He says in the first sentence 'What do you miss the most?'. After that, he switches to the Indonesian language to finish his sentence. Example 2 shows that Boy William switches his languages which are English and Indonesian outside the sentence according to Hoffman's (1991) statement.

#### • Example 3

Ngga mungkin kita kehidupan kita tuh seperti yang kalian lihat sekarang di NebengBoy atau di tv atau apa. *Everybody got problems in their lives.* (3:63)

Inter-sentential switching is found in example 3. The utterance above is taken from NebengBoy episode 07 with Daniel Mananta. In this sentence, Daniel is explaining to Boy the reasons why he keeps worshiping even when he already has everything. From the utterance above, the speaker (Daniel) switches his

utterance from Indonesian to English. He uses Indonesian in the first sentence by saying 'Ngga mungkin kita kehidupan kita tuh seperti yang kalian lihat sekarang di NebengBoy atau di tv atau apa' then he switches to English in the following sentence 'Everybody got problems in their lives'. Since the switching occurs in Example 3 shows that Daniel Mananta switches his languages from the Indonesian language into English outside the sentence, the utterance above is classified into inter-sentential switching according to Hoffman's (1991) statement.

# **4.1.1.2** Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential Switching is a switch that occurs when someone uses two or more different languages to talk to their interlocutors, and these changes occur in sentences that are still related to the previous word. The switch occurs between two or more different languages within the same sentence. In the 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode', the researcher found 65 data utterances of inter-sentential switching. From 65 data of utterance, the researcher gives three examples.

## Example 4

Gua ngga pengen kayak nanti di atas panggung gua punya *objective about* her and her singing skill without being contaminated. (2:41)

The researcher identified intra-sentential switching in example 4. The utterances above are taken from NebengBoy episode 07 with Daniel Mananta. In this sentence, Daniel was explaining to Boy the reasons why he refused to watch all the performances in Indonesian Idol. The first sentence from Daniel's is using Indonesian and then he switches to English. He says "Gua ngga pengen kayak nanti di atas panggung gua punya". Then, he switches to the English language "objective about her and her singing skill without being contaminated.". Daniel

switches his utterances from Indonesian in his first sentence into English in the next sentence in one sentence. Hoffman (1991) stated, "intra-sentential switching occurs in two different languages in one sentence without separation, but is related to the previous sentence".

### • Example 5

It was beyond my control. Like, everything just falls into place. Jadi aku itu bener-bener ngga nyangka karena eversince we got here like it was the best thing that has ever happened in my career. (1:9)

The researcher identified intra-sentential switching in example 5. The utterances above are taken from NebengBoy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia. In this sentence, Sheryl was talking to Boy about all her songs and movie. The first sentence from Sheryl's utterance is using Indonesian and then she switches to English. She says "Jadi aku itu bener-bener ngga nyangka karena". Then, she switches to the English language "ever since we got here like it was the best thing that has ever happened in my career ". Sheryl switches her utterances from Indonesian in her first sentence into English in the next sentence in one sentence. Hoffman (1991) stated, "intra-sentential switching occurs in two different languages in one sentence without separation, but is related to the previous sentence".

## • Example 6

That's true guys. Mungkin kalian ngga tau tapi sebenarnya *I'm actually deaf in my left ear*. Dan baru dibongkar sama sheryl. (3:27)

Example 6 is the next example of intra-sentential switching. The utterances above are taken from NebengBoy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia. In this sentence, Boy was explaining that he's deaf in his left ear. The first utterance from Boy's is using the English language and then he switches into

Indonesian languages. Boy says "Mungkin kalian ngga tau tapi sebenarnya". Then, he switches to the English language "I'm actually deaf in my left ear". Boy switches his utterances from English in his first sentence into Indonesian in the following sentence within one sentence. The example above is identified as intra-sentential switching based on Hoffman (1991) "the switching occurs in two different languages within one sentence without separation and is related to the previous sentence".

# 4.1.1.3 Tag Switching

Tag switching happens when a bilingual puts a tag or short exclamation mark on the same utterance. It involves the insertion of tag questions. Hoffman (1991) stated that "tag question is a tag phrase that is inserted into an utterance that contains two or more languages". The researcher found 6 data of tag switching. From 6 data of utterance, the researcher gives three examples.

### • Example 7

Gila gua udah lama banget pengen ngejemput lu, did you know? (1:7)

The utterances above are taken from NebengBoy episode 07 with Daniel Mananta. In this sentence, Boy was telling Daniel that he wanted to invite him to his channel for so long. Boy uses a tag question in his utterance. He says, 'Gila gua udah lama banget pengen ngejemput lu' in his first word then, it is followed by 'did you know?' to make sure that Daniel knows that he wanted to invite him sooner. The word "know" in this sentence is analyzed as tag switching by the researcher. By inserting a tag, Boy switches his utterances from Indonesian to the English language.

Udah tau orang budeg di sebelah kiri terus dikerjain gitu. *Who does that?* (2:24)

Another example is taken from NebengBoy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia. In this sentence, Boy uses a tag question in his utterance. He says, 'Udah tau orang budeg di sebelah kiri terus dikerjain gitu' Then, it is followed by 'who does that?'. The word "who" in this sentence is analyzed as tag switching by the researcher. By inserting a tag, Boy switches his utterances from Indonesian to the English language.

# Example 9

Gila ya, all your songs yang kamu keluarin itu semuanya jadi booming. What the hell man? (1:5)

The example above is taken from NebengBoy episode 10 with Sheryl Sheinafia. In this sentence, Boy was amazed by Sheryl because all of her songs went booming after she played a role in a movie. Boy uses a tag question in his utterance. He says, 'Gila ya, all your songs yang kamu keluarin itu semuanya jadi booming' Then, it is followed by 'what the hell man?'. The word "what" In this sentence is analyzed as tag switching by the researcher. By inserting a tag, Boy switches his utterances from Indonesian to the English language.

## 4.1.2 Reasons for Using Code Switching

Hoffman (1991: 115) stated that "there are several reasons for bilingual people to do Code-Switching or to switch their languages such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjections (Inserting sentence fillers or sentences connectors), Repetition used

for clarification, expressing group identity, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor". The researcher found 95 English-Indonesian codeswitching used by Boy William, Sheryl Sheinafia, and Daniel Mananta in NebengBoy videos episode 07 and 10. There are 33 data sources from talking about a particular topic, 1 quoting someone's word, 4 being emphatic about something/expressing emphatic, 18 interjections, 16 repetitions used for clarification, 10 expressing group identity, and 13 clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The pie chart below shows the percentages of the data.

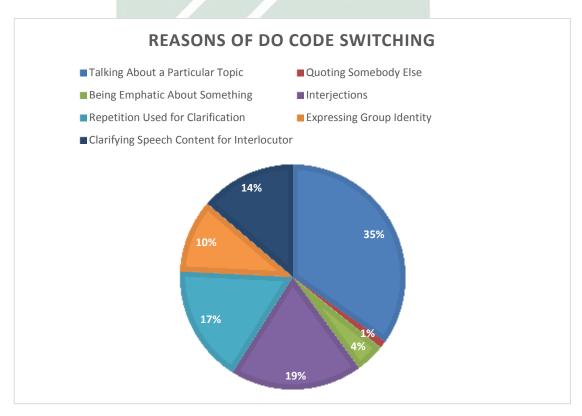


Figure 4.3. The Reasons of Code-Switching in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'

# 4.1.2.1 Talking About a Particular Topic

Some people sometimes prefer to use a certain language over another language when they talk about a particular topic. Sometimes, speakers are more likely to express their emotions in a language other than their native language.

The researcher found 33 data in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. From 33 data of utterance, the researcher gives three examples.

### • Example 10

Hari ini gua mau jemput temen gua. *Very famous*. Kalian semua pasti udah tau. *So ready*. (1:2)

The utterances above were said by Boy William when he explains about the guest that he was about to meet that day. He used Indonesian in the first sentence 'Hari ini gua mau jemput temen gua'. Then, he switches to English in the next sentence and gave his viewers a clue about the guest by saying 'very famous'. We could see that Boy is giving a hint about Daniel by saying he's a very famous person. The word 'famous' makes him more comfortable speaking in the English language to his interlocutor rather than Indonesian because the word 'famous' is very common to use in Indonesia.

## • Example 11

You know what like sekarang ini gua lagi banyak banget dengerin worship song man. (2:48)

The utterance above was said by Daniel when he answering Boy's question about what song he likes to play recently. He uses English in the first sentence 'you know what like' then he switches to the Indonesian language 'sekarang ini gua lagi banyak banget dengerin' and after that, he switches to English 'worship song man' to finish his sentence. Daniel answering the questions by saying that he listened to a worship song recently. The word "worship" makes him more comfortable speaking in the English language rather than Indonesian.

#### • Example 12

Gila ya, *all your songs* yang kamu keluarin itu semuanya jadi *booming*. (1:5)

The utterance above was said by Boy when he talks to Sheryl about her hit songs. He constantly switches his language from Indonesian-English-Indonesian-English. He switches to the English language to finish his sentence by saying "booming". The word "booming" makes him more comfortable speaking in the English language rather than Indonesian because the word "booming" is commonly found in Indonesia with the same pronunciation.

# 4.1.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

People sometimes switch their language because they are quoting someone else. Some people sometimes switch their language to quote famous expressions, proverbs, or the words of some famous figures. The example can be found in 'NebengBoy episode 07: Daniel Mananta'.

# • Example 13

My goal in life to always became better. Ada kalo misal di jepang tu namanya Kaizen. Kaizen is like you have to be better than you are yesterday. (4:98)

The example above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he explained his goal in life. He said he wanted to always became a better person by saying "My goal in life to always became better" in the first sentence. Then, he switches to Indonesian by mentioning the famous quotes from Japan called "Kaizen". To finish his sentence he switches to English by saying "Kaizen is like you have to be better than you are yesterday". In Japan, Kaizen means a continuous improvement. So to become a better person you have to keep improving yourself every day. It is related to Hoffman's (1991) statement that people prefer to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figure.

# 4.1.2.3 Be Empathetic About Something

According to Hoffman (1991), "people which express empathy used to code-switch, then they are intentionally or unintentionally switch their language from the target language like other languages into the source language or their native language". Talking emphatic can be found in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. The researcher found 4 utterances of expressing emphatic. From the 4 examples, the researcher gives 3 examples.

# • Example 14

Sheryl: Awal-awal kan gua gapernah tau kan. Jadi kita suka ribut ribut gitu kan. Gua mau duduk nya disini nanti gua tutupin badan lo. *No Sheryl I'm deaf. And then I was like, oh oh he's deaf.* 

Boy: *That's true guys.* Mungkin kalian ngga tau tapi sebenarnya *I'm actually deaf in my left ear*. Dan baru dibongkar sama sheryl.

Sheryl: *Oh really?* 

Boy: Yes, It's okay. Tapi you know bagi semuanya yang disana yang mengalami like disabilities or whatever it doesn't bring you down from anything. (3:25-29)

From the data above, example 14 is categorized as being emphatic about something/expressing emphatic. The example is taken from Boy's utterance when he talks about the fact that he's deaf in his left ear. Nobody knows about that until Sheryl accidentally mentioned it. But it does not bother him in anyways, besides he encourages all the people who live with disabilities to not feel bad about themselves by saying "whatever it doesn't bring you down from anything".

#### • Example 15

Buat kalian yang merasa disabled or whatever jangan merasa kalau kalian itu less of a normal human being than everybody else. (3:30)

The next example of being emphatic about something/ expressing emphatic can be found in example 15. The utterance above was taken from Boy's

utterance when he encouraged all the people who live with disabilities to not feel bad about themselves. Boy constantly switches his language from Indonesian-English-Indonesian-English. To finish his sentence he said 'less of a normal human being than everybody else'. It means that even though you live with disabilities it does not decrease your value as a human. You are more than that.

# • Example 16

Dan buat semua orang juga if you guys have a relationship with people dan kadang kadang it split apart really bad, you can get over it. (6:79)

Example 16 is the last example of being emphatic about something/expressing emphatic. The example above is taken from Boy's utterance after he talks about his relationship with Sheryl that has some kind of problem in the past and it makes them split. Boy constantly switches his language from Indonesian-English-Indonesian-English. To finish his sentence he said 'it split apart really bad, you can get over it. He encourages people that whatever problems you had with someone, you can move on and forgive each other.

#### **4.1.2.4 Interjections**

The term interjection can be seen as a word or expression and it also aims to emphasize the speaker's feelings. It is frequently used by people such as "Anyway", "By the way", etc. It is also called a short exclamation like "Damn!", "Hey!", "Look!", etc. It sometimes occurs in a sentence as a signal to surprise, emotion, to gain attention, or to convey something. The researcher found 18 data utterances classified as Interjections in NebengBoy episodes 07 and 10. From 18 data, the researcher gives 3 examples.

# Example 17

So that's why I keep worshiping because I don't think I earn all this that I have gitu menurut gua gua ngga layak banget dapetin ini semua but like Thank God! (3:59)

The example above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he explained the reason why he keeps worshiping. The researcher analyzed that the reason Daniel Mananta does Code-Switching in Example 17 is an interjection. He was inserting a sentence filler or sentence connector 'So that's why' at the beginning of his sentence. Regarding this reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that "language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector and it may happen intentionally or unintentionally".

# • Example 18

Boy: Your movie yang Koal Kumal that hit kan the Box Office and then your soundtrack became booming from there and then after that every other song followed on.

Sheryl: Iya kayak rolling gitu.

Boy: Iya *what the hell*. Sheryl: Iya sakit banget.

Boy: Keren banget. *Good Job, Man!* (2:13-17)

The utterance above is taken from Boy's utterance when he praised Sheryl for her song that became booming after the film she starred in became a box office by saying "Good Job, Man!". He switches his languages from Indonesian to English. The researcher analyzed the word "Good Job, Man!" implies that Boy gives a strong message to Sheryl who's done a great job. This message uses an interjection in his utterances to emphasize his intentions.

Menurut aku ya, kamu *acting* nya disitu bagus banget. Itu cocok banget *that character was made for you*. Itu bagus banget. Terus *your soundtrack that's very good*. (6:73)

Example 19 above is taken from Boy's utterance when he praised Sheryl for her acting skill and also her song that became booming after the film she starred in became a box office by saying "your soundtrack that's very good". He switches his languages from Indonesian languages into English languages. The researcher analyzed the word "your soundtrack that's very good!" implies that Boy gives a strong message to Sheryl who's done a great job. This message uses an interjection in his utterances to emphasize his instruction.

## 4.1.2.5 Repetition Used for Clarification

To avoid a misunderstanding, people who speak between two or more different languages tend to repeat their message. They want to clarify their speech to the interlocutor so it can be easily understood. The researcher found 16 data in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. From 16 data, the researcher gives 3 examples.

# • Example 20

Yeah. I don't know bro. What am I supposed to say? Ga bisa gua man. Bener bener gua gabisa. I can not say it I'm sorry. I can not say. (2:35)

The example above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he refuses to tell Boy about who is his favorite singer in Indonesian Idol. He said "What am I suppose to say?" and then she changed to Indonesian with said "Ga bisa gua man. Bener bener gua gabisa". Then he politely refused by saying "I can not say it I'm sorry" and after that, he repeats the sentence "I can not say" to clarify his message to Boy William.

Yaudah tell me tell me. Ini exclusive di NebengBoy. Bro, I'm your brother, right? I won't tell anyone. Gua ngga akan ngomong ke siapa-siapa. Siap ya? One two three. (2:45)

The example above is taken from Boy's utterance when he tries to ask Daniel about who is the winner in Indonesian Idol. He said "I won't tell anyone" and then he switches to Indonesian by saying "Gua ngga akan ngomong ke siapasiapa". Boy repeats his utterance to clarify his message to Daniel.

# • Example 22

Boy: Gila ya, all your songs yang kamu keluarin itu semuanya jadi

booming. What the hell man? Who does that?

Sheryl: *I got lucky*.

Boy: You are lucky. Who the hell does that?

Sheryl: *I got really lucky.* (1:5-8)

The example above is taken from Sheryl's utterance responding to Boy's statement. She said that she was lucky because all of her songs went booming after she played a role in a box office movie by saying "I got lucky". Then she repeated with "I got really lucky". Sheryl repeats her words to clarify her message to Boy William.

## 4.1.2.6 Expressing Group Identity

Sometimes some people speak by switching two or more different languages by mentioning group identities, social identities, etc. They can reveal the personality of the group through their conversations. The different topics and styles to communicate with other people in a certain group or society can be called that they express their identity. The researcher found 10 data in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. From the 10 data, the researcher gives 3 examples.

Gua tau sebagai *host* kita ngga bisa milih. Gua tau *lah the bibble of a host*. Tapi *you ain't the host in this car now.* (2:31)

Example 23 is the first example for Expressing Group Identity. The utterance above is taken from Boy's utterance when he tries to convince Daniel to tell him who is his favorite singer in Indonesian Idol. Boy said "Gua tau sebagai host kita ngga bisa milih" then he continued by saying "Gua tau lah the bibble of a host". He said that he knew the rules that a host had to obey since they are both working in the same field. Regarding this reason, Boy William switches his language because he was expressing his group identity as a Host.

# • Example 24

Orang orang mikirnya gua harus hafal *quecard*, gua harus hafal nama and everything. *But it's not, right it's not.* Karena kita udah ada *teleprompter*, kita udah ada *cue card.* (3:54)

Example 24 is the next example for expressing group identity. The utterance above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he explains how people misunderstand his job. He said that as a host, it did not require him to memorize all the things that he needs to say when he leads the program because all the material is provided in the cue card and teleprompter. Regarding this reason, Daniel Mananta switches his language because he was expressing his group identity as a Host.

# • Example 25

Boy: What do you miss the most? Apa yang kamu paling kangen dari breakout?

Sheryl: I think it's just everything like the schedule udah jelas gitu kan. I mean it's just like a routine gitu kan. It was like that one place where I really really owned it gitu loh. (5:54-55)

The utterance above is taken from Sheryl's utterance when she answering Boy's question about what she missed the most from their old tv program "Breakout". She said "I think it's just everything like the schedule" then she continues "It was like that one place where I really really owned it" to finish her sentence. She explains that it was their routine that she misses a lot. Regarding this reason, Sheryl switches her language because she was expressing her group identity as a Host.

# 4.1.2.7 Clarifying the Speech Content For the Interlocutor

The existence of code-switching can be used so that the contents of the speech can run smoothly and can be understood by the listener. It means that to make the listener understand and to make the conversation go well, the speaker sometimes switches their language so that their speech will be understood. The researcher found 13 data in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. From the 13 data, the researcher gives 3 examples.

# • Example 26

Daniel: Marion dia saat ini punya satu senjata yang kuat banget yaitu genit genit nya itu *you know* manja manja nya.

Boy: *Is that her or not?* 

Daniel: I don't know. No, the thing is I refuse to watch. Because like gua ngga pengen kayak nanti di atas panggung gua punya objective about her and her singing skill without being contaminated. (2:37-40)

The utterance above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he answered Boy's question about who is his favorite contestant in Indonesian Idol. But Daniel did not mention any name because he did not watch the performance by saying "I don't know. No, the thing is I refuse to watch". Then he switches to Indonesian "gua ngga pengen kayak nanti di atas panggung gua punya" and he switches again into English to clarify his statement by saying "objective about her and her

singing skill without being contaminated". His message implies that he wanted to make sure that Boy gets his point. His speech content means his intention to Clarify why he did not watch the performances.

# • Example 27

Tapi sekarang jadi senjata gua nih sebagai presenter karna *people can not see into my eyes* karna saking kecilnya jadi gua kayak bisa liat tele prompter tanpa mereka ngeliat. Mereka kayak ngerasa gua ngobrol sama mereka langsung ke kamera. (3:56)

The utterance above is taken from Daniel's utterance when he explaining the reason why he likes his small eyes and how it affected his job as a presenter. He said, "people can not see into my eyes because it is so small". Then he switchs to Indonesian with "karna saking kecilnya jadi gua kayak bisa liat tele prompter tanpa mereka ngeliat". His message implies that his small eyes are beneficial for his work because people can not see into his eyes and they feel like he directly talking to the camera. His speech content means his intention to Clarify why he likes his small eyes.

## • Example 28

Ini lagu *brings me back to the old days* loh. Dulu jaman di breakout tuh kita suka berantem terus *and then our relationship just gets kinda off hand*. Terus pas breakout selesai *we became really cold ya kan*. (6:74)

The utterance above is taken from Boy's utterance when he said that the song reminds him of the old days when they were still in Breakout. He said, "*Ini lagu brings me back to the old days loh*". Then he clarifies his statement with ". Dulu jaman di breakout tuh kita suka berantem terus *and then our relationship just gets kinda off-hand*. Terus pas breakout selesai *we became really cold ya kan*". His speech content means his intention to Clarify why the song reminds him of the old days.

## 4.2 Discussions

In this subchapter, the researcher presents the discussion to find out the result of the findings research. The result of types of code-switching used by Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia. Both videos contain two languages used by the speakers, which are English and Indonesian. These two languages alternately use from start to finish of the video. The reason why there are two languages used in this video is that all the speakers are bilingual people. They are people who are proficient in using their second language which is not their native language.

When bilingual people gather and communicate, they will often change their language to another language that is not their first language. Boy William lived in America and New Zealand for his education. That's what makes English already attached to him. Likewise, Sheryl Sheinafia graduated from Raffles International School. She's very used to using her second language which is English in her daily life. Daniel Mananta is graduated from Edith Cowan University Perth, Australia. Their supportive educational background for learning English is the main reason why they often switch their languages when communicating. Fellow bilinguals, there will be times when they will be more comfortable using their second language.

The code-switching theory described by Hoffman (1991) can describe the code-switching in 'Nebeng Boy 7th and 10th episodes'. They are types and reasons for code-switching. Code-switching is classified into three types and seven reasons. The researcher found that the use of Indonesian-English code-switching by the speakers of the videos more range. However, the result shown through the pie chart that intra sentential switching is the most dominant type of code-

switching, and talking about a particular topic is the dominant reason for doing code-switching.

The researcher found 95 utterances of code-switching in the videos 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. In the types of code-switching in these videos, the researcher found 24 utterances of inter-sentential switching, 65 intra-sentential switchings, and 6 tag switching. As a result, findings show that the speaker of 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode' which are Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia prefer to use intra-sentential switching when they communicate with each other with a 64% contribution. It is shown that the most dominant switch happens when they switch their languages in the same sentences.

The researcher found 33 utterances of talking about a particular topic in the reasons for doing code-switching in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. One utterance of the quote of someone's word, 4 data of being empathetic about something, 18 data of interjection, 16 data of repetition used for clarification, 10 data of expressing group identity, and 13 data of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The speakers of these two videos contributed to talking about particular topics as the most dominant reason in this video with a contribution of 35%. It is shown that they prefer to switch their language to talk about particular topics when they are talking to their interlocutors.

This study has similarities to Sianipar's (2019) research, which using youtube videos as the data to analyze the types of code-switching and the reasons for using code-switching. The result of this study revealed that Cindercella tends to switches her languages within the sentence boundary. It shows that intrasentential switching is the most frequent type of code-switching used by Cindercella in the two selected videos.

But on the other side, this research of code-switching in 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode' is different from the previous study. This can be seen from the data sources in this research, the researcher used the actual conversation with the existences of the speaker and interlocutor. Meanwhile, the previous study of Sianipar (2019) used the monologue video where there are no actual interlocutors. The difference also can be seen from the result of reasons for using codeswitching. The study of Sianipar (2019) only found four reasons for using codeswitching since the selected video used in the study contains a monologue in which there is no particular interlocutor.

This research reinforced the findings and the results provide important information to readers about the benefits of learning code-switching. Multilingual code-switching or bilingualism has an advantage for everyone when they are trying to learn two or more languages, along with languages that are less complicated to understand, pleasant to speak another language, avoiding false impression information, and meaningful ambiguity.

This video uses Hoffman's theory of types and reasons for code-switching. The speakers switch between two languages which are English and Indonesian when they communicate with the interlocutor. A descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. The main reason the researcher uses this method is that the research data is from the speaker's utterances. The researcher found the detailed problem in the methods when collecting data which is the data source was taken from a youtube video which means the researcher has to transcribe it manually.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher continues to the conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is described based on the research problems while the suggestions are given to future research related to code-switching.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

This study identified the utterance which contains code-switching from Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia in Boy William's youtube video 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. Therefore, there are two objectives of this study. First, this study aimed to find the type of code-switching that Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia used in their utterances at Nebeng Boy videos. Second, this study is aimed to find the reason why Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia used code-switching in their utterances.

Bilingual people communicate using two languages while they talk to interlocutors. When bilinguals communicate, they will be switching some of the languages they are capable of talking. This phenomenon is called code-switching. Code-switching can be found not only in the movie, novel, television, etc but also in the various platform such as youtube video. Code-switching in this video is used by the three speakers which are Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia that can speak bilingually. A prominent educated person in this video is the main reason why the researcher uses this video as the data. This research organized all the information of utterances to present a contribution to further research approximately code-switching.

The result of the analysis shows 95 utterances of code-switching in the 'Nebeng Boy 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> episode'. The researcher found 24 data of inter-sentential switching, 65 data of Intra-sentential switching, and 6 data of tag switching. Regarding these reasons, Intra-sentential switching is the most dominant type used by the speakers because the switch occurs within the sentence boundary. The second most frequent type the speaker used is inter-sentential switching. From the result, there are 24 data of intra-sentential switching which means they switch the words or phrases in completely different sentences. The least type the speakers used in tag switching. From the result, there are only 6 data shown tag switching.

The data of reasons for code-switching showed that there are 7 reasons that they used in their utterances. Those are: Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, be empathetic about something, Interjection, Repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Those reasons were chosen because the analysis of the sentence spoken by Boy William, Daniel Mananta, and Sheryl Sheinafia is appropriate with Hoffman's classification of the reasons for code-switching.

The researcher found 33 data for talking about a particular topic as the most dominant reasons for code-switching. The reason why the speakers tend to switch their languages is that they are talking about a particular topic in the conversation with other bilinguals.

The theory of this research applied to the videos published on April 06, 2018, and February 28, 2018. The results showed that the speakers in the two videos were worthy of analysis by considering the aspect of their ability to speak

two languages. Code-switching problems should be solved efficiently by future researchers.

# **5.2 Suggestions**

From the result of the research, there are a lot of possibilities for future research concerning to code-switching topic. Due to the fact this research only examines the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggests for the future researcher who's interested in this subject matter will analyze with some other data source.

There are numerous possibilities to analyze code-switching not only from Television, novel, or movies but also from every other media which includes youtube, podcast, radio, advertisement, social media, even the community, and much greater. For that reason, there could be some versions of code-switching research in the future.

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