

**CODE-SWITCHING ON LONDO KAMPUNG YOUTUBE
VLOG**

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Wijaya, A. P. T. (2022). *Code-Switching on Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Keywords: Code-Switching, Londo Kampung, Vlog, Youtube

This study examines code-switching on the Londo Kampung Youtube video. The problem formulation of research is: (1) What are the types of code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog? (2) What are the functions for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog? (3) What are the reasons for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog?

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher collected data by making scripts of conversations that occurred on Londo Kampung conversations on Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. Then the researcher analyzed the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching. After that, the researcher classified the identified data to find the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching on the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.

In this study, the researcher found two types of code-switching on the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. The researcher found thirty-five data about code-switching containing types, functions, and reasons for code-switching in the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. Thirty utterances included intra-sentential switching and five included inter-sentential switching. Then, in the functions of code-switching, the researcher found nine quotations, thirteen addressee specifications, three repetitions, six interjections, and four message qualifications. The researcher also found the reasons for code-switching: seventeen talking about a particular topic, two being empathic about something, two interjections, nine repetitions used for clarification, and five intentions of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors.

ABSTRAK

Wijaya, A.P.T. (2022). *Alih Kode di Vlog Youtube Londo Kampung*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Kata kunci: Alih Kode, Londo Kampung, Vlog, Youtube

Penelitian ini mengkaji alih kode dalam video Youtube Londo Kampung. Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Apa saja jenis-jenis alih kode yang terjadi pada vlog Youtube Londo Kampung terpilih? (2) Apa saja fungsi alih kode yang terjadi pada vlog Youtube Londo Kampung terpilih? (3) Apa penyebab terjadinya alih kode pada vlog Youtube Londo Kampung terpilih?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan membuat skrip percakapan yang terjadi dalam percakapan Kampung Londo di vlog Youtube Kampung Londo. Kemudian peneliti menganalisis jenis, fungsi, dan alasan terjadinya alih kode. Setelah itu, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data yang teridentifikasi untuk menemukan jenis, fungsi, dan alasan alih kode pada vlog Youtube Kampung Londo.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan dua jenis alih kode pada vlog Youtube Londo Kampung. Peneliti menemukan tiga puluh lima data tentang alih kode yang berisi tentang jenis, fungsi, dan alasan alih kode dalam vlog Youtube Londo Kampung. Tiga puluh ucapan termasuk peralihan *intra-sentensial*, dan lima yang termasuk peralihan *inter-sentential*. Kemudian, pada fungsi alih kode, peneliti menemukan sembilan kutipan, tiga belas spesifikasi penerima, tiga repetisi, enam interjeksi, dan empat kualifikasi pesan. Peneliti juga menemukan alasan terjadinya alih kode; tujuh belas berbicara tentang topik tertentu, dua empati tentang sesuatu, dua kata seru, sembilan pengulangan digunakan untuk klarifikasi, dan enam niat memperjelas isi pidato untuk lawan bicara.

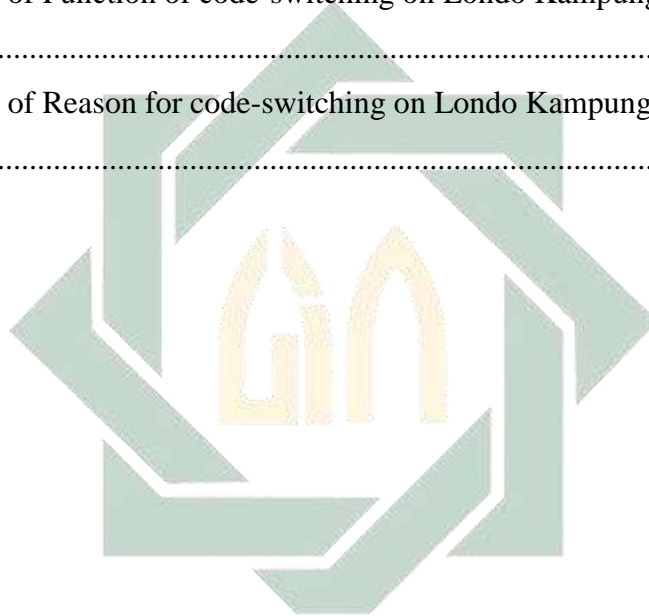
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the research background, research questions, significance, scope, limitations, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The word "Code-switching" is explained by Hymes (1974) as the general expression for the alternate usage of two languages, language variations, or even voice. Code-switching is a cross-section of the sentence border in the same speech case by blending words, phrases, and phrases from two distinct grammatical structures. In other words, people replace one language with another, so the conversation goes well. Unlike code-mixing, Wardhaugh (2010) defines code-mixing as mixing one language with another. So, code-mixing occurs when two speakers use two different languages in one utterance, even though there is no change in the situation.

There are three types of code-switching. Poplack (1980) states there is inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, or tag switching. The overhaul of a cross-sentential code involved changes to an obligation clause that covers each clause or sentence in one language. In its use, code-switching is not difficult for us to meet, even in our environment. We can also find code-switching on electronic media such as the internet.

Youtube is a popular video-sharing web platform where people can watch, download, and share videos. Many famous videos on Youtube are uploaded by

creators, one of which is a vlog. Vlogs or video blogging are activities implemented through media sources, such as video, text, or audio. Vlog started in 2009 when a personal video of a famous actress and singer was presented in Indonesia. Today it is used for commercializing, branding, and not only for private videos but also for vlogs. Many Indonesian actresses use vlogs since they know the Indonesian people are beginning to quit TV. A large number of vlogs on Youtube has made researchers in Indonesia choose vlogs to study, one of which is code-switching.

Many researchers have been studying code-switching analysis. The first is Maghfiroh's graduating paper (2018). This research focuses on how code-switching and code-mixing are used in *Shirin Al Athrus Vlog*. Her analysis attempts to respond to the next two questions. This study uses descriptive qualitative analysis and has been supported by theory. 133 testing units for code-change have found 26 tag switching, 24 inter-sentential switching, and 73 intra-sentential switching used in all, 133 are used for code-mixing research. In comparison, code-mixing was composed of 138-unit analyses, displaying 73 terms insertions, 38 sentence insertions, 23 hybrid insertions, and 4 reduplications insertions. The code-switching functions found: twenty-eight address parameters, seven repetitions, eight interjections, fourteen message qualifications, thirtyeight personalizations and objectivization settings, and thirtyeight speech functions. The functions performed by code-mixing: four addresses, three repetitions, ten interjections, four message credentials, zero personalizations and objectivization, and one hundred-seventeen expressions. The research discovered four reasons to

use code-switching: 7 discussions of particular topics, 8 interjections (insert sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 7 explanation repetitions, and 111 interlocutor explanatory data intentions. Since the researcher found that code-mixing has 5 causes, this research shows that the use 4 reasons for code-switching reasons. It includes: seven data discussions on individual topics, eight data interjections (inserting phrase fillers or sentence connectors), seven clearing repetitions, and 111 spoken word information intentions for the interlocutors. However, the researcher found that code-mixing has five causes. Two data discuss about particular concerns, 10 data interjections, 3 data repeats used for clarification purposes, 29 data to clarify speech content, and 94 data to explain real lexical demands for speakers.

The second previous study is written by Masruroh (2020). This research aims to classify and describe the phenomenon of code-mixing, focusing on the types and levels that occur in Londo Kampung Youtube videos. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The data source for this research is the Londo Kampung Youtube video, and the data is in the form of words and sentences with a mixture of codes. The researcher used documentation techniques to collect data, including downloading videos from Youtube, writing video transcripts, and choosing words and sentences that indicated code-mixing. To analyze the data, the researcher used the mixed theory of Hoffman (1991) and the mixed theory of Suwito (1983). To further improve the quality and quantity of the code, the formula from Sudijono (2011) is used. The results showed that 119 data points were identified as code-mixing. Furthermore, in code-mixing, Intra-Sentential is

the dominant type, with a percentage of 99.16 percent. Then, intra-lexical with 0.84 percent. In contrast, the kind of code-mixing that involves a change in pronunciation is the most common, with a percentage of 0 percent. According to the code, the word rate with the highest percentage of occurrences in the video was 35.30 percent, followed by the phrase rate at 31.93 percent and the clause rate at 28.57 percent, and the idiom level with the same percentage level of 1.68 percent, and baster with the percentage of 0.84 percent.

The third previous study is written by Nabila (2020). This thesis examines the code-switching used by Londo kampung, an Australian Youtuber. The focus is to find out what types and reasons are used by Cak Dave, the owner of Londo kampung. The qualitative descriptive method was used in this study, Blom and Gumperz's (1972) theory was used to analyze the types of code-switching, and Malik (1994) approach was used to find ten reasons for code-switching. Based on the research, there are 35 code-switching utterances. According to the findings, code-switching is divided into two types: situational and metaphorical. To be more specific, 20 utterances are classified as metaphorical code-switching, while 15 are classified as situational code-switching. According to an analysis of the ten reasons Malik (1994) put forward, 25.7 percent of the findings emphasize a point, followed by 17.1 percent of utterances being due to a lack of registers and to be addressed to a different audience. Other reasons included habitual expression (11.4 percent), speaker's mood (8.6 percent), semantic significance (5.7 percent), showing group identity (5.7 percent), lack of facilities (2.9 percent), pragmatic reasons (2.9 percent), and interesting attention (2.9 percent).

The fourth previous study is written by Aini (2017). This study analyzes Maudy Ayunda's speech which contains code-switching and code-mixing. Maudy Ayunda is an Indonesian actress who frequently performs code-switching and code-mixing. In his video "*Q&A with @MaudyAyunda (part 1) and (part 2): Student Life at Oxford,*" she replaces and mixes his Indonesian with English. This study aims to identify the different types of code-switching and code-mixing, the reasons for their use, and the occurrence of interference from code-switching and code-mixing. The researcher in the study used the qualitative descriptive research method. Data analysis used by the researcher is Hoffman and Ohoiwutun's code-switching and code-mixing theories, as well as Hoffman's interference theory, Chaer, and Agustina. The results revealed three code-switching types: code-switching 50 times, symbol switching 5 times, continuity with the previous speaker 1 time, and code-mixing two types, such as intra-sentential switching 54 times and intra-lexical code mixing 7 times in both videos. The resulting study also discovered six reasons for using code-switching and code-mixing. There are: 19 data on specific topics, 3 repetition data for clarification, 9 interjection data (sentence filler inserts or sentence connectors), 42 data intended to clarify the content of the interlocutor's speech, and 6 data that need to be filled in. motives, as well as 38 data points on prestige, filling motives. This study also discovered three types of disruptions caused by code-switching and code-mixing (on code-switching and code-mixing data). Phonological interference, grammatical interference, and morphological interference all exist. In sociolinguistics, terms like code-switching, code-mixing, and interference are used.

Most of the researchers previously studied code-switching with various research focuses. But very few studies examined the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching. Therefore, this study combines types, functions, and reasons to determine the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching that occurred. According to the researcher, examining the types, functions, and reasons is important to know the conversation's types, functions, and reasons that appear to understand the speaker's meaning. Besides that, even though previous research was related to code-switching, the researcher used different data sources from previous research. The researcher used a selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog entitled "*Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat!!*". There has been no research using this Vlog taken from one of Londo Kampung Youtube channels as a data source to the best of the researcher knowledge.

Dave Andrew Jephcott, commonly known as Londo Kampung, is a Youtube content creator in the city of Surabaya with the characteristics of pranks using three languages by using jokes and entertainment on traders in the Larangan market on his Youtube vlog. The researcher used Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog because he is one Indonesian Youtuber and actor who speaks Indonesian, Javanese and English fluently. He is an English native speaker because he was born in Australia, moved to Indonesia when he was two years old, and married locals in Surabaya. Although born in Australia, Londo Kampung has lived in Indonesia for a long time. He was two years old when his parents moved from Australia to Surabaya (Faizi, 2022). The researcher used the Londo Kampung

Youtube vlog in this study to investigate the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching in the Vlog titled *"Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat!!."* The researcher in this study chose that Vlog because that Vlog has millions of views. The speaker uses three languages that are Indonesian, English, and Javanese code in the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. The researcher used several theories to conduct this research, the researcher used the theory of Poplack (1980), Marasigan (1983), and Hoffman (1991) to identify the types of code-switching, function code-switching, and reasons for code-switching.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the research background above, this research identifies the problem as follows:

1. What are the types for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog?
2. What are the functions for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog?
3. What are the reasons for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog?

1.3 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the types, function, and reasons for code-switching on Youtube selected Londo Kampung vlog. The researcher only analyzes English-

Indonesian, Indonesian-English, English-Javanese, and Javanese-English code-switching in conversations by Londo Kampung in the Vlog titled "*Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat!!*."

1.4 Significance of the study

The findings of this study are expected to assist and benefit all students, particularly English Department students. The researcher anticipates that this research will provide knowledge and contributions to language, particularly in analyzing code-switching on the Youtube vlog. This study was conducted to identify and analyze the conversation within the chosen Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.

1.5 Definition of key terms

- Code-Switching is when a speaker uses two different languages when communicating verbally.
- Londo Kampung is a Youtube channel also as known as Dave Andrew Jephcott, and he is an English native speaker who was born in Australia. Then he moved to Indonesia when he was two years old and married local people in Surabaya city
- Vlog is a personal website, or social media account with someone who regularly shares short videos.

- Youtube is a video-sharing platform where users can create their profiles, share videos, like and comment on videos from other users.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents some of the theories related to the current research. The approach related to this research is code-switching, including the types for code-switching, the function for code-switching, and the reasons for code-switching.

2.1 Code-Switching

People use language as a code to communicate with others. Wardhaugh (2006) says that the code is usually helpful for speakers to understand each other better. When people want to speak, they are generally expected to choose a specific code, and they can also choose to switch from one code to another or change it with a few very short utterances. Code-switching may be standard practice for bilingual or multilingual users of different languages.

Code-switching is using sentences, phrases, and phrases in a paragraph in more than one language. Offiong and Okon (2013) claim that using codes or subsystems or codes is part of the parties' dialogue activity that signals changes in the background. According to Bokamba (1989), code-switching is mixing words, phrases, and sentences from two different grammatical systems into a single sentence. Code-switching occurs when a word, phrase, or sentence contains multiple phrases that are combined in a single sentence.

Code-switching is always relatively brief and, mainly for social purposes, is made to signify the speakers' ethnic origin and solidarity with their address

(Holmes, 1992). Each code-switching is often used to express unity by address or as a conversational strategy.

2.2 Types of Code-Switching

Many figures have discussed the theory of code-switching. In this study, the researcher uses the approach from Poplack (1980), which states that there is inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching in the type of code-switching.

2.2.1 Inter-Sentential Switching

The code-switching between the clause and paragraph is known as inter-sentential switching. In this case, the entire law and expression are in one language, but the speaker in the accompanying clause or declaration switches to another. The circumstance and environment of the discussion are indirect. This transformation is not confined to adding one or two other terms. At least two lines, which may also mean two sentences, should also be changed. Moreover, the classic example is in the title of Poplack's post, "I always begin a sentence in English *y termino* ó *in español*."

(I always begin a phrase in English and finish in Spanish).

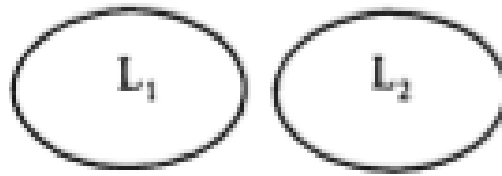


Figure 2.1 Inter-sentential switching adopted from Poplack (1980)

2.2.2 Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching occurs within the same clause or sentence, which contains elements from both languages. Here, the speaker can modify portions of clauses, lexical objects, or even morphs. For example, a speaker uses the Spanish morphology "*jeje*" rather than the English language. In English and Spanish, the switching code 'job' is identical to that. For years an English-Spanish, for instance: "I spoke *jeje* with mona the in other day."



Figure 2.2 Intra-sentential switching adopted from Poplack (1980)

2.2.3 Tag-Switching

The tag-switching is also called symbolic switching. It is just an exclamation, a tag, or a phrase to identify immigrant groups in another language. The tag update is followed by or supplemented by a phrase tag. For example, in common tags in English 'right' is used. "I'm a nice friend, *neh?*" could be an

example in Japan-English whether a 'neh' ('no?' or isn't it correct?') is used to give the phrase a tinkering sensation.



Figure 2.3 Tag-switching adopted from Poplack (1980)

2.3 The Function of Code-Switching

Each feature is communicated with Code-switching. Marasigan (1983) says there are many roles. First is a quotation, specification, repetition, interjection, message qualification, personalization and objectification, and facility expression.

2.3.1 Quotation

Marasigan (1983, p.73) states, "the subject quoted themselves and others to sound more authentic, either directly or indirectly." She demonstrated how a quote uses to illustrate that what they said was correct based on addresses. The quotation is frequently used to ensure the message's validity. For example:

"Sabi ko kay Joyce (I told Joyce), 'Joyce, you tell Silvia that if she brings the letter to the house, I'll pay her there.'"

2.3.2 Addressee Specification

In this switch form, Marasigan (1983, p.73) acknowledges that the speaker interacts and that either language behavior, rather than an individual preference, is

also a matter of role relation. In addition, the address specification will be automatically used to express the message even if the notice is posted to the listener. For example:

C: Mis, o, fighting again the two

D: *sinong nag-aaway (who are quarrelling)*

C: The two, Miss.

E: *away ng away (always quarrelling)*

C: Oo, *seatmates pa naman!* (Yes, and they are seatmates, too!)

When the boy in the previous conversation reported to his teacher that two of his classmates were arguing, he used English.

2.3.3 Repetition

A message in the other code is repeated to explain the speaker's statements, reinforce the message and emphasize the joke (Marasigan, 1983, p.79). In addition, repeats are intended to make the meaning more transparent and more understandable for the audience.

For example: “Kegiatan ini sangat menyenangkan, *it's fun!*”

2.3.4 Interjection

Based on Marasigan (1983, p.81) states that interjection modified the relationship between the code “we” and “we!”. The word “we!” means the speaker uses the interjection to combine the code. Interjection reflects intense and emotional feelings. Interjection in language speech is also most apparent than in any other language base.

For example: “Tidur, *it's your time to sleep!*”

2.3.5 Message Qualification

"Message qualification is to convey the time of definition," as stated in Marasigan (1983, p.84). She also demonstrated that another broad category of switches includes qualifying constructs such as clauses, phrases, and sentences (verb and noun complement). For example:

A: *Nandito ako* (I was here).

C: *Wala ka ditto* (You were not here).

A: *Nandito ako* (I was here). **Friday?** *Nandito ako* (I was here).

C: **Not this Friday. Before All Saint's Day.**

Yun ang usapan (That's the appointment).

2.3.6 Personalization and Objectivization

"The comparison code in this regard tends to apply to the excess of speech or distance type, the message or an address. Whether a comment represents personal thought, sentiment or knowledge; whether it relates to a particular case, or whether it has the status of general know-how the function of personalization and objectifying" (Marasigan 1983, p.85). Furthermore, Marasigan (1983) split into: "objective marks which the speaker makes about the reality" and "subjective arguments by the lecturer as personalizing marks."

It's a Crispa – Toyota deal. I'm one of the Crispa die – hard fans. Sana manalo sila. (I hope they win).

2.3.7 Facility of Expression

There are many instances clarified in the text Marasigan (1983, p.90) explains that the change is only difficult to find the right word in oral writing or only to indicate a lack of familiarity in the topic style.

“my barkada’s are Andrea, maricris and Lora (My friends are ...). They are minsan sikon and minsan good (They are sometimes unable to take jokes and sometimes good)

2.4 Reasons for Code-Switching

Hoffman (1991, p.116) defines the role reasons for code-switching and code-mixing as seven points: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), intent to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity.

2.4.1 Talking about a particular topic

Hoffman (1991) defines often people feel comfortable speaking indifferent language about a subject that is not their daily language. For example, when discussing personal issues, family, marriage, and business, the speaker frequently employs a variety of languages. Speakers often talk about the subject while another topic is mentioned.

2.4.2 Quoting somebody else

"People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures," Hoffman (1991, p.116) suggests. Those well-known figures in Indonesia are mostly from English-speaking countries. The switch functions similarly to a set of quotation marks.

2.4.3 Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

Hoffman (1991) claims that "he/she will turn from second to his or her first languages deliberately or unconsciously." Usually, because it is more convenient for a speaker to be emphatic in the second language, the speaker switches from the second to the first.

2.4.4 Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Hoffman (1991) says, "The interjection or sentence connector mark language switching and mixing between bilingual or multilingual people. It can occur involuntarily or deliberately, and there was a mistake." Interjection involves a part of speech, mostly used in informal language, that does not have grammatical meaning rather than a formal writing or speech ad. An interjection is essentially designed to convey enthusiasm, surprise, or displeasure.

2.4.5 Repetition used for clarification

Suppose a bilingual person needs to explain their vocabulary to a listener. In that case, they will frequently use the same languages they mastered to speak the same words (say the word repeatedly) (Hoffman, 1991). Many people speak in two or more languages, and the listener doesn't understand well, so the speakers need to explain their speech. A repeat is used to clarify what is said and to enhance or highlight a phrase.

2.4.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech content for the Interlocutor

While bilingual/multilingual conversations with other bilingual/multilingual people, there is a lot of code-switching and code-mixing

going on (Hoffman, 1991). It means simplifying his speech content so the listener can understand it. A message in one code is slightly modified and replicated in the other code.

2.4.7 Expressing group identity

Code-switching and code-mixing can also be used in group identity expressions. The way of interaction between university students differs from another group in their disciplinary groups (Hoffman, 1991). Furthermore, in a group, we interact differently from those outside.

2.5 Londo Kampung

Cak Dave, commonly known as Londo Kampung, is an English native speaker who lives in Australia. Then he moved to East Java when he was two years old, more precisely, the city of Surabaya. Londo kampung is known by the public when uploading funny videos on its Youtube channel.

Londo Kampung is famous for prank content that is unique and different from other prank content creators in Indonesia. That is by pretending not to be able to speak Javanese or Indonesian, even though he is very fluent in Javanese. Cak Dave intends this to entertain the audience of his Youtube channel.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology. This chapter consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher conducted research with a descriptive qualitative approach as a research method. This approach involves the researcher describing and analyzing by making observations to have detailed data. This descriptive qualitative approach collects and examines the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching on selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog.

3.2 Data Collections

The researcher explained the methods used to collect data in this subchapter. Several explanations are provided, including research data, data sources and subject of study, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data for this study were words, phrases, and sentences; from selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog transcribed from the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog by the researcher. The researcher focuses on conversation, especially the

types, functions, and reasons for code-switching that occurred by the utterances of the Londo Kampung selected vlog.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the study

Arikunto (2006) states that data sources are objects, things, people, or places researchers observe, read about, or inquire about. The researcher used Londo Kampung's youtube vlog, namely *"Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat !!"* on the Youtube channel as the data source. The selected Vlog Londo Kampung has code-switching because Londo Kampung used three languages: English, Indonesian, and Javanese.

The researcher used utterances spoken by Londo Kampung as research subjects to answer research questions. In the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog, there is a dialogue occurred code-switching in English-Indonesian, Indonesian-English, English-Javanese, and Javanese-English from the words and expressions of Londo Kampung selected in the Youtube vlog as a research subject. Londo Kampung does a lot of code-switching in its vlogs, considering that it is a video creator who entertains his audience by doing pranks.

3.2.3 Instrument

The Instrument of the study is the researcher himself used in this study. In this case, the researcher collects and analyzes the data himself. A researcher is a crucial tool in data collection because only the researcher be used as a method.

Besides that, the researcher used the Londo Kampung Youtube channel to view the Vlog and analyzed by the researcher.

3.2.4 Technique of data collection

In this research, data collection was collected by:

1. Selecting the Vlog

The researcher chose Vlog by looking for one of Londo Kampung's vlogs to analyze, especially on the Londo Kampung Youtube channel. After searching, the researcher found the Vlog that wants to investigate by the researcher. The vlog entitled "*Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat!!*." After selecting the Vlog, the researcher downloaded the Vlog.

2. Downloading the Vlog

The researcher downloaded the selected Vlog Londo Kampung at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTj1fkGkHbk&t=71s> on the Londo Kampung Youtube channel.

3. Watching and paying attention

The researcher carefully watched and paid attention to the utterances in the Vlog until finished based on the duration of the Vlog to make a transcription to analyze the data.

4. Transcribing the conversation

The researcher wrote the transcription of the Vlog by listening carefully to the conversation Londo Kampung had in his Vlog. After the researcher wrote the

transcription, the researcher with an expert re-checked the transcription of the Londo Kampung conversations to ensure the validity of the data.

5. Collecting the data

To collect the data, the researcher selected the highlighted data containing the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching spoken by the speaker.

3.3 Data analysis

The researcher uses several steps in this research to analyze the data. After the selected Vlog Londo Kampung was watched by the researcher and written the transcribe to identify the data, the researcher analyzed what types, functions, and reasons occurred by Londo Kampung.

The researcher used the theory from Moleong (2009) to analyze the data below:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher played the vlog video that the researcher selected. In addition, the researcher identified Londo Kampung's conversation in which there were words of code-switching between Indonesian-English, English-Indonesian, Javanese-English, and English-Javanese as focused research following the theory of Poplack (1980), Marasigan (1983), and Hoffman (1991) to identify the types of code-switching, function code-switching, and reasons for code-switching.

2. Creating the codes

The researcher adds codes to the data identified in the second step of this data analysis to help the researcher analyze the data. Coding marks texts into

explanations and general topics in the data Craswell (2012, p.266). The researcher used letters and numbers in this analysis. The codes for collected data are provided in the tables below.

Table 3.1 Types of Code-Switching

No.	Types	Coding
1	Inter-sentential switching	T1
2	Intra-sentential switching	T2
3	Tag-switching	T3

Table 3.2 Function of Code-Switching

No.	The function for code-switching	Coding
1	Quotation	B1
2	Addressee Specification	B2
3	Repetition	B3
4	Interjection	B4
5	Message Qualification	B5
6	Personalization and Objectivization	B6
7	Facility of Expression	B7

Table 3.3 Reasons for Code-Switching

No.	Reason for code-switching	Coding
1	Talking about a particular topic	C1
2	Quotation somebody else	C2
3	Being empathic about something	C3
4	Interjection	C4
5	Repetition used for clarification	C5
6	The intention of clarifying speech content for the interlocutor	C6
7	Expressing group identity	C7

Table 3.4 Data Table

Type CS	Code	Data	Total
Types	T	T2/2/2/01.0 0	
Function	B		
Reason	C		

Note: /T2/2/2 means data included intra-sentential switching on page 2, line number 2, and minute 01.00

3. Categorizing the data

The categorizing classifies the data obtained into a smaller unit dependent on similarities (Moleong, 2009, p.288). On the other hand, Craswell (2012, p.268) describes, "There are identical codes aggregated in the database, which are also known as categories." In this step, the researcher categorizes the data into three categories: The types, functions, and reasons dependent on code-switching on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.

4. Describing the analyzed data

Following the classification process, the researcher explained and analyzed the data classification to investigate the types, functions, and reasons. The researcher explained and analyzed the data classification to investigate how the code-switching on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog works. Furthermore, based on a thorough analysis summary, the researcher can provide the necessary insight into code-switching, particularly in types, functions, and reasons.

5. Drawing conclusions

The final step in this study is concluding. After describing the analyzed data, the researcher concluded the results of research on code-switching in the Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research findings and discussion. In the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog, the researcher identifies and describes the types of code-switching in Poplack theory, the functions of code-switching in Marasigan theory, and the reasons for code-switching in Hoffman theory and Moleong theory to analyze the data.

4.1 Findings

In this sub-chapter, the researcher presents the result of the research. The researcher responded to three research questions about the types of code-switching. The second research question is about the functions of code-switching, and the last is about the reasons for code-switching on a selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.

4.1.1 Types of Code-Switching Found on Selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog

The first research question in this study concerns the types of code-switching. In analyzing the types of code-switching, the researcher uses Poplack theory, which divides code-switching into inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

The researcher collects the utterances spoken by the Londo kampung self in the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog to show the results of this research. The researcher found 35 utterances containing types of code-switching spoken by

Londo kampung. According to data analysis, Londo kampung mostly uttered intra-sentential switching with thirty utterances, inter-sentential switching with five utterances, and no one included tag switching. The table is seen below:

Table 4.1 Finding of Types of Code-Switching on Selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog

Types for Code-Switching	Code	Data	Total
Inter-Sentential Switching	T1	2/20/01.18, 6/76/04.53, 7/90/05.54, 11/132/08.45, 12/139/09.18,	5
Intra-Sentential Switching	T2	2/13/00.49, 2/15/00.56, 2/18/01.05, 2/19/01.10, 2/22/01.22, 3/35/02.11, 3/37/02.17, 3/38/02.22, 4/39/02.24, 4/65/03.11, 5/53/03.16, 5/54/03.24, 5/56/03.31, 5/58/03.36, 5/59/03.39, 5/64/04.06, 6/74/04.47, 6/79/05.06, 7/85/05.32, 7/92/06.05, 9/108/07.02, 9/112/07.22, 9/113/07.25, 10/118/07.39, 11/134/08.51, 11/135/08.58, 12/143/09.28, 12/149/09.48, 12/150/09.55, 13/160/10.38	30
Tag Switching	T3		0

4.1.1.1 Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is the code-switching that happens between clause or sentence boundaries. In this case, the whole law and expression are in one language, but the speaker in the accompanying clause or declaration moves into another language. The circumstance and environment of the discussion are indirect. This transformation is not confined to adding one or two other terms. At least two lines, which may also mean two sentences, should also be changed. Moreover, the classic example is in the title of Poplack post, *"I always begin a*

sentence in English y termino in espanol." (I always begin a phrase in English and finish in Spanish). An example is as follows:

Data 1:

"Can I found that here.? *Buah-buahan and sembako.*"

The data above show that the speaker asks the trader where the speaker can find fruit and primary food sellers. In the sentence above, it can be seen that the utterance "*Can I found that here.? Buah-buahan and sembako*" is a transition between clauses. Because the speaker uses another language after the statement, "*Can I found that there?.*" the word is a clause boundary uttered by the follower. While the word "*Buah-buahan and sembako*" is the following clause spoken in another language by the speaker. In this situation, Londo Kampung wants to find out its shopping needs from a trader in the market by asking the trader.

Data 2:

"What city? *Kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*"

The data above shows that speakers ask their Youtube viewers which city is the right place to prank residents in English. The utterance "*What city?*" is a transition between sentences in the sentence above; it uses another language after the speaker's statement. The utterance "*What city?*" is the boundary of the clause spoken by the speaker. While the word "*kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*" is the following clause spoken in another language by the speaker. In this situation, Londo Kampung wanted to find a city he had not yet visited to prank residents on his YouTube viewers.

4.1.1.2 Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching occurs inside the same clause or sentence, containing elements of both languages. Here, the speaker can modify portions of clauses, lexical objects, or even morphs—for example, when a speaker uses the Spanish morphology "*jeje*" rather than the English language. In English and Spanish, the switching code 'job' is identical to that. For years an English-Spanish, for instance: "*I spoke jeje with mona the in other day.*" An example is as follows:

Data 3:

"Can you see it, *sembako*."

The data above show intra-sentential switching. In this situation, the speaker must do shopping in the traditional market, and he already has listed what he must buy in the conventional market. The speaker did the intra-sentential switching changing the code in the same sentence when he spoke with the seller about asking where the shop that sells "*sembako*" was. When the speaker pranks the seller in the traditional market by asking the seller in English, he says "*Sembako*" with English intonation. "*sembako*" means groceries.

Data 4:

"Gak seru ngeprank e."

The data above show an intra-sentential switching. In that situation, the speaker explained in the previous conversation that several people were already familiar with the name Londo Kampung. That's why he said that "*Gak seru*

ngeprank e." The word "*ngeprank*" is intra-sentential switching used by the speaker in the same sentence because at the beginning of the word, he used Javanese to interact with the audience in his Youtube vlog. Another example of Intra-Sentential Switching:

Data 5:

"Do you sell any *pare*?"

The other data above show that the speaker interacts with the seller when the speaker is in the market. In this situation, before the speaker said the sentence, the speaker explained that he was trying to say cayenne pepper after the sentence, which aims to determine whether the seller is selling "*pare*." With the utterance "*Do you sell any pare?*" uttered by the speaker, "*pare*" is included in intra-sentential switching because the position of the words spoken by the speaker is in the same sentence. The speaker also pronounced the word "*pare*" using English intonation when the speaker asked the seller about this.

Data 6:

"In that way they have very big *gedang*!"

The data above show intra-sentential switching. The speaker switches the utterance above because he sees a "*gedang*" shop when he crosses the market hall. The speaker changed the code in Javanese by using English intonation. In this situation, the utterance "*gedang*" that spoken by the speaker in the same sentence. The speaker spoke "*gedang*" which means banana, in English, and he explained

when he crossed that way, he took many bananas with big size in that market. The speaker changes the code to show the seller that he can speak Javanese.

Data 7:

"I need to a *ngoyo*."

The data above is an intra-sentential switching expressed by the speaker. It happens because the above speech spoken by the speaker is an expression of the speaker described to the seller to show the direction where the restroom location is; this happens with the word "*ngoyo*." In this situation, the word "*ngoyo*" are in the same sentence. The word "*ngoyo*" is a Javanese word that means "*pee*". Speakers express it by changing the language code speakers speak in the Vlog.

4.1.2 Function of Code-Switching Found on Selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog.

The second research question of this study relates to the functions of code-switching. Each feature communicated with Code-switching, Marasigan (1983) says there are many roles: quotation, specification, repetition, interjection, message qualification, personalization and objectification, and facility expression. In this study, researchers found as many as thirty-seven code-switching functions. The data was divided into five code-switching functions in the Londo Kampung video: nine quotations, thirteenth address specifications, three repetitions, six interjections, and four message qualifications. The table can be seen behind it:

Table 4.2 Finding of Function of Code-Switching on Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog

Function for Code-Switching	Code	Data	Total
Quotations	B1	2/13/00.49, 2/15/00.56, 4/65/03.11, 5/56/03.31, 5/59/03.39, 6/79/05.06, 7/92/06.05, 9/108/07.02, 9/112/07.22,	7
Addressee Specification	B2	2/18/01.05, 2/19/01.10, 2/20/01.18, 3/35/02.11, 3/37/02.17, 4/39/02.24, 5/58/03.36, 6/74/04.47, 7/85/05.32, 9/113/07.25, 13/160/10.38	15
Repetitions	B3	2/22/01.22, 3/38/02.22, 11/135/08.58,	3
Interjections	B4	5/64/04.06, 6/76/04.53, 11/132/08.45, 12/143/09.28, 12/149/09.48, 12/150/09.55	6
Message Qualification	B5	7/90/05.54, 10/118/07.39, 11/134/08.51, 12/139/09.18	4

4.1.2.1 Quotations

Marasigan (1983, p.73) states, "the subject quoted themselves and others to sound more authentic, either directly or indirectly." She demonstrated how a quote uses to illustrate that what they said was correct based on addresses. The quotation is frequently used to ensure the message's validity. An example is as follows:

Data 8:

L: "Telo....telo"

S: "Kesana yuk"

L: "Over there? oh.. oke thank you"

L: "Number one first, not too many. *telo* first"

The data above show the quotation in the code-switching function. From the data above, the topics discussed by the speaker to sellers in the Larangan market. The word "*telo*" spoken by the speaker is a quote uttered by the speaker, which functions to inform that the speaker explains that the item he is looking for

first is "*telo*" to buy. In a conversation with the seller, the speaker pronounces the word "*telo*" using English intonation. In this situation, the speaker explains to the seller the first item is looking for in the market. The speaker quotes himself through the word "*telo*" because the speaker wants to buy "*telo*" first.

Data 9:

“Jadi semua *skill* semua kemampuanku rasane wes ilang”

The data above shows an excerpt from the code-switching function. This situation occurs when the speaker is interacting with his youtube viewers. The word "*skill*" is the topic expressed by the speaker. The word "*kemampuanku*" refers to the word "*skill*" he indirectly quotation. In this situation, the speaker tells the viewer that he hasn't done a prank in a long time. The function of the word "*skill*" uttered by the speaker intends to tell the fact that the speaker has not done a prank for a long time.

4.1.2.2 Addressee Specification

Marasigan (1983, p.73) acknowledges that the speaker interacts and that either language behavior, rather than an individual preference, is also a matter of role relation. In addition, the address specification will automatically be used to express the message even if the message is posted to the listener. The example is as the following:

Data 10:

“Excuse me sir, this is the *Larangan pasar*. yes Larangan Pasar”

The data above show the address specification spoken to one of the merchants. This situation happened because the speaker is people who live in the city of Surabaya, and the speaker will do prank content in the town of Sidoarjo, more precisely, in the Larangan market. The word "*Larangan pasar*" is a question from a source whose aim is to invite one of the sellers to participate in the conversation. The speaker wanted to be more specific about whether the speaker was in the right place to make a joke in with the word "*Larangan pasar*" in other to the trader more easily understand about what the speaker means.

Data 11:

"I am looking for *buah-buahan and sembako*"

Other data indicating the addressee specifications of the receiver are as above. This utterance happened when the speaker asked one of the sellers in the market. The word "*buah-buahan and sembako*" indicates, that the speaker wants to know from one of the sellers about the whereabouts of fruit and groceries in seller Larangan market because the trader that who speaks with the speaker is already know about Larangan market. This situation makes the speaker invite the seller to follow him where he can encounter the trader who sell fruit and groceries with the word "*buah-buahan and sembako*" to make easily the trader about what the speaker means.

Data 12:

"Can I find that here.? *Buah-buahan and sembako*"

The data above show that it includes an address specification in the word "*Buah-buahan and sembako*" The speaker wants to know more and tries to ensure that the speaker can find what the speaker wants. In this situation, the speaker comes to one of the traders and then asks where he found the seller of fruits and groceries. The word "*Buah-buahan and sembako*" is an invitation from the speaker to make the recipient easy to follow what the speaker is talking about. With the word "*Buah-buahan and sembako*" the speaker wants to know more precisely the whereabouts of fruit and groceries sellers in the one of trader in Larangan market and make the receive easy understand.

Data 13:

"If no, do you sell any *pare*?"

The data above show the address specification in the code-switching function. From the data above, the topic discussed by the informants to the seller in the Larangan market. The word "*pare*" spoken by the speaker is a address specification that indicates that the speaker is looking for "*pare*" to buy to the traders. In a conversation with the seller, the speaker pronounces the word "*pare*" using English intonation. In this situation, the speaker makes the trader more easily with word "*pare*" because the speaker wants to know whether the trader sells "*pare*."

4.1.2.3 Repetition

A message in the other code is repeated to explain the speaker's statements, reinforce the message and emphasize the joke (Marasigan, 1983, p.79). In addition, repeats are intended to make the meaning clearer and more understandable for the audience. The example is as the following:

Data 14:

L: "can I found that here? buah-buahan and *sembako*."

L: "Can you see it? *sembako*." (with showing the shopping list to the trader)

The data above shows the repetition of utterances spoken by speakers to one of the sellers in the Larangan market. This utterance happened because the source did not know the whereabouts of the food seller. "*Sembako*" is an abbreviation of nine basic ingredients or foodstuffs. The word "*sembako*" is repetition, which reinforces to the seller what the speaker needs when the speaker comes to the Larangan market. In this situation, the speaker repeats the word "*sembako*" because he already speaks about the groceries before by asking where he can find the fruits and groceries place. The speaker wants to convince the seller about the existence of food sellers, using English intonation; the speaker said this to one of the sellers there, so the seller was confused about what the speaker meant.

Data 15:

"I need *pipis*."

"What is in Indonesian, *pipis*."

The data above shows a repetition of what the speaker said to the seller in the market. The speaker says "*Pipis*" when the speaker wants to go to the

restroom. The word "*Pipis*" means pee in Indonesian, and "*Pipis*" implies the speaker indirectly asks where the speaker should urinate. This utterance happened because the previous speaker said, "*I need Pipis*," The speaker repeated it by confirming and clarifying what "*Pipis*" in Indonesian correctly means. With this, the speaker wants to define the pronunciation of the word to be pronounced.

Data 16:

"sir, do you sell any '*kates*'?"

"I see that you selling fruits, do you sell '*kates*'?"

The data above shows the repetition of the code-switching function. It happened when the speaker visited one of the fruit sellers in the Larangan market. In his speech, the word "*kates*" above show a repetition of what the speaker said. The situation happens because the speaker says, "*Sir, do you sell any 'kates'?*" before the speaker says, "*I see that you selling fruits, do you sell 'Kates'?*" which means the speaker sees that the seller visited by the speaker is a fruit seller with complete fruit. The word "*Kates*" is a fruit that means papaya in English. The speaker does this because he wants to clarify that the fruit he will buy is available at the store.

Data 17:

"do you know where i can buy some micin? or some a *panci*?"

"where, where is the *panci* "

The data above shows the repetition of the code-switching function. This utterance happened when the source came to one of the vegetable sellers at the Larangan market. In his speech, the word "*panci*" above shows the repetition of what the speaker said before the speaker said " do you know where i can buy

some micin? or some a *panci?*,” which means the speaker asked the trader whether the pan he was trading was available. "*panci*" is a pan that means in English. The speaker doing this repetition aims to emphasize the message that the speaker wants to ensure the tools household appliances he buys are available at the store.

4.1.2.4 Interjection

Marasigan (1983, p.81) states that interjection modified the relationship between the code “we” and “we.!” The word "we.!" means the speaker uses the interjection to combine the code. Interjection reflects intense and emotional feelings. Interjection in language speech is also clearest than in any other language base.

Data 18:

"telo first! I need telo for my health."

The data above is an exclamation uttered by the speaker. The speaker explains the speaker feeling to the merchant about what the speaker will buy. In this situation, the speaker expresses the exclamation when the salesperson sees the shopping list and says what is on his shopping list. The word "*telo first*" is a speaker's statement to the merchant looking at his shopping list by expressing his feeling mad through the speaker's words because the speaker wants to sort out what the speaker will buy. The word "*I need telo for my health*" explains the speaker called for the word "*telo first*" that the speaker wants to find telo first, which is meant to maintain the speaker's health.

Data 19:

"So telo, where do I have buy a *telo!*"

The data above is an exclamation uttered by the speaker. The speaker explains to the merchant what the speaker will buy. In this situation, the speaker shopping list has been viewed by the seller, who says what is on the speaker shopping list, then the speaker asks the seller where he can buy the "*telo.*" The word "*where do i have buy a telo!*" is the feeling uncomfortable uttered by the speaker because the speaker wants to sort out what the speaker will buy first by asking where the speaker should buy the telo.

Data 20:

"you know *apek!* or *apek!*"

The data above is the speaker's exclamation while in the market aisle. In this situation, the speaker passes the aisle market, and he smells that the place has a bad smell, so the speaker says the word "*apek!*" The word "*apek!*" in the data above is interjection uttered by the speaker who aims to expressing feeling not happy when he in the situation. Speakers pronounce it differently between "*apek!*" and "*apek.*" the word "*apek*" in Javanese means bad smell or odor.

2.1.2.5 Message Qualification

"Message qualification is to convey the time of definition," as stated in Marasigan (1983, p.84). She also demonstrated that another broad group of

switches includes qualifying constructs such as clauses, phrases, and sentences (verb and noun complement). The examples are as follows:

Data 21:

“*Next* where do you want me to go, what city? *Kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*”

The data above is a message qualification spoken by the speaker to his Youtube followers. In this situation, the speaker is known by the people; then the speaker wants to go to the place where this speech took place when the speaker invites his Youtube followers to follow the latest updates from the speaker's Youtube. The word “*next*” in the data above shows the concept of time which aims to show what city the speaker will visit. then, said “*Kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*.” In his words, the speaker wanted to emphasize his youtube followers to play an active role in his vlog comments by inviting them to participate in their vlogs, recommending which cities they will visit, and making English jokes again. The term also describes the speaker's urge to visit another city to perform English pranks.

Data 22:

“Im looking for some *micin, odol, panci*”

The data above is a message qualification painted by speakers. It occurs when the situation of the speaker walking to a certain part of the market, at that time the speaker informs the audience of the video that the speaker will buy the item. The words “ *micin, odol, panci* ” is code-switching to indicate that the speaker wants to buy these items at that time. this happens because there are

words "*I'm looking for*" which includes the concept of time when the speaker utters the sentence indicating that at that time the speaker was looking for the item. The speaker highlighted the word because the speaker needed to buy the items he had prepared on his shopping list, and the names of the items to be purchased were used to work on the merchant's market.

Data 23:

"Do you know where I can buy some *micin? or some a panci?*"

The data above shows the message qualifications in the speaker's conversation with market traders. This situation occurred when the interviewee asked traders where he could buy goods at the market. as in the data above, the word "*Do you know where I can buy some micin? or some panci?*" he above pointed out that when the speaker said the sentence, he wanted to buy the item but didn't know where to buy it. The speaker makes his speech stand out to show he wants to buy a micin or a panci at that time. In his pronunciation, the speaker uses English intonation so that the seller is confused about what to answer.

Data 24:

"*Iki aku wes tuku sweet potato.*"

The data above shows the message qualifiers. This situation occurs when the speaker informs the audience that the speaker has bought sweet potatoes. The words "*Iki aku wes tuku sweet potato*" are highlighted, indicating that the speaker previously bought sweet potatoes. At that time, the speaker explained to the audience that he had bought it. this happens when the segment changes where the

speaker at that time will return to the trader he visited before. The word "*Iki*" from the data above shows that at the time of changing the segment the speaker has bought sweet potatoes which is the current qualifying message.

4.1.3 Reason for Code-Switching Found on Selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog

The third research question of this study relates to the reasons for code-switching. The role reasons for code-switching and code-mixing are defined by Hoffman (1991, p.116) as seven points: The first is Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group identity. In this study, the researcher found as many as thirty-six functions for code-switching on selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlogs, with data divided into five reasons for code-switching: seventeen talking about a particular topic, two being emphatic about something, two interjections, nine repetitions used for clarification, and six intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The table can be seen behind:

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Table 4.3 Finding of Reason for Code-Switching on Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog

Type Reason for code-switching	Code	Data	Total
Talking about a particular topic	C1	2/13/00.49, 2/15/00.56, 2/18/01.05, 3/35/02.11, 4/39/02.24, 4/65/03.11, 5/53/03.16, 5/54/03.24, 5/58/03.36, 6/79/05.06, 7/92/06.05, 9/108/07.02, 9/112/07.22, 10/118/07.39, 11/132/08.45, 12/139/09.18, 13/160/10.38	17
Being emphatic about something	C3	2/19/01.10, 9/113/07.25	2
Interjection	C4	12/143/09.28, 12/149/09.48	2
Repetition used for clarification	C5	2/20/01.18, 2/22/01.22, 3/38/02.22, 5/56/03.31, 5/64/04.06, 7/90/05.54, 11/134/08.51, 11/135/08.58, 12/150/09.55	9
Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	C6	3/37/02.17, 5/59/03.39, 6/74/04.47, 6/76/04.53, 7/85/05.32,	5

4.1.3.1 Talking about a particular topic

Hoffman (1991) defines Often people feel comfortable speaking indifferent language about a particular subject which is not their daily language. For example, the speaker uses different language when discussing personal problems, family, marriage, and business. Speakers often talk about the subject while another topic is mentioned. The examples is as follows:

Data 25:

"Oh look it this, in that way they have very big *gedang*"

The above data talks about particular topic reasons for code-switching. This utterance happened when situation the speaker passed the aisle that the speaker passed at the Larangan market. In this data, the resource person changes the language that occurs in the word "*gedang*" which is the topic brought by the speaker in his Vlog. The speaker was talking about a particular topic about the banana fruit, and the speaker explained that the size looked by the speaker of the banana that he encountered was very large.

Data 26:

"Baby *buncis*"

The data above show talking about a particular topic of reasons for code-switching. In this situation, it happens when the speaker talks about what he needs with the sellers in the market. In the data above, the speaker says "*Baby buncis,*" indicating that the problem of the speaker when visiting the Larangan market is that speaker is looking for small beans. The Speaker feel comfortable saying the word "*buncis*" in their speech; "*buncis*" is the everyday language used by speakers in pronouncing beans. What the speaker said became a problem for the seller because the seller had difficulty understanding what the speaker meant when he said the word and by using English intonation.

Data 27:

"Kebelet, I need to a *ngoyo*... *ngoyo*"

The data above is a conversation about a particular topic of reasons for code-switching spoken by the speaker. This utterance happens because the

speaker is an expression spoken to the seller in the speech above. The utterance indicates the direction of the restroom, which occurs with the word "ngoyo." The word "ngoyo" comes from Javanese and means "pee." In this situation, the speaker uses word "ngoyo" for a topic of what the speaker wants when trying to express the problem. The speaker tries to express the problem; the speaker needs to urinate.

4.1.3.2 Being Emphatic about Something

Hoffman (1991) claims that "he/she will turn from second to his or her first languages deliberately or unconsciously." Usually, the speaker moves from the second language to the first because it is more convenient for a speaker to be emphatic in the second language. The examples are as follows:

Data 28:

"I am looking for *buah-buahan and sembako*"

The data above show that the speaker says the word "*buah-buahan dan sembako*" is included in being emphatic about something. The words "*buah-buahan and sembako*" are spoken slowly by the speaker in Indonesian and using English intonation. In this situation, the speaker deliberately said the word above using English intonation because the speaker understands that not all traders understand English. With these words, the speaker is more comfortable saying "*buah-buahan and sembako*" in pranks on traders in the Larangan market. Therefore, the speaker uses English intonation when speakers speak Indonesian.

Data 29:

"Ayo follow me"

The data above show code-switching that speakers do unconsciously. This data includes being emphatic about something in the reasons for code-switching. The data above occurs when the speaker wants to invite the audience to feel how fun the prank content he made on his Youtube is. The above speech is an invitation from the speaker to the audience to follow the continuation of the vlog prank made by the speaker. The speaker is more comfortable saying the word "Ayo," word "Ayo" is the second language used by the speaker to build empathy for his Youtube audience so that the audience continues to follow the Vlog.

4.1.3.3 Interjection

Hoffman (1991) states that "the interjection or sentence connector marks language switching and mixing between bilingual or multilingual people. It can there was a mistake to occur involuntarily or deliberately." Interjection involves a part of speech, mostly used in informal language, that does not have grammatical meaning rather than a formal writing or speech ad. An interjection is designed to convey enthusiasm, enthusiasm, surprise or displeasure. The examples are as follows:

Data 30:

"Iam little bit hard! to ambegan"

The data above are exclamations uttered by the speaker in the video. This statement happens when the speaker passes through the market aisle and

something makes him uncomfortable. The word "*ambegan*" is a speaker expression in informal Javanese, which the speaker uses to express the speaker's displeasure. The word "*ambegan*" means to breathe, which the speaker deliberately expresses to the speaker's displeasure. The word "*ambegan*" refers to the word "*hard*" in the data above, "*ambegan*" is a word that is included in the sentence by the speaker himself to describe the speaker's emotional expression when he has difficulty breathing while passing through the market aisle.

Data 31:

"and my goodness, the smell is so *apek*"

The data above is the speaker's utterances which are interjections. The statement above occurs because the speaker feels something he doesn't like; until he says, "*oh my goodness.*" In that words, it was the speaker's expression of what he was experiencing. In this situation, the speaker also says the word "*apek,*" where the word "*apek*" is Javanese, which is the speaker's expression to state that at that time, the speaker smelled an unpleasant aroma. It happens when speakers pass through the aisle of the market, which has bad air circulation, so speakers can express it like the data above.

4.1.3.4 Repetition Used for Clarification

Suppose a bilingual person needs to explain their vocabulary, so the listener understands it better. In that case, they will often use the same languages they mastered to speak the same words (say the word repeatedly) (Hoffman, 1991). The examples are as follows:

Data 32:

“What city? *Kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*”

The data above is a repetition used for clarification by speakers. This statement happened when the speaker asked his Youtube followers about which other cities he should go to a prank to speak English with the local people. The word "*Kutho opo maneh sing cocok?*" means to explain the word "*What city?*" the previous speaker said. The speaker clarifies his words using a second language so that his YouTube viewers understand what he means by saying, "*Kutho opo maneh sing cocok*" as an explanation in his sentence.

Data 33:

"Do you know where i can buy some *micin?* or some a *panci?*"

The data above is a repetition used to clarify what the speaker says. In that situation, the speaker is looking for "*micin, odol, panci*" as the previous speaker said until the speaker meets the women who are chopping young jackfruit. Then, the speaker asked the women at the Larangan Market. The word "*Do you know where I can buy micin? or some a panci?*" what the speaker says is the word the speaker used to clarify the speaker's question to the receiver. The first time the speaker says the word "*micin*" then says "*panci*" using English intonation. This utterance was spoken slowly by the speaker because the speaker wanted to clarify the needs of the resource person, namely kitchen needs.

4.1.3.5 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

A lot of code-switching and code-mixing happens while bilingual/multilingual discussions with other bilingual/multilingual (Hoffman, 1991). It means making his speech's content easy, so the listener will understand it. A message is one code replicated in the other code in a slightly modified form. The examples are as follows:

Data 34:

"So telo, where do I have buy a *telo*"

The above data is intended to clarify the contents of the speech for the interlocutor spoken by the speaker. In this situation, speakers as bilinguals interact with traders in the Larangan market who are also bilingual because they can speak Indonesian and Madurese. When speakers and traders interact, the speaker then explains that he needs "*telo*" for his shopping needs, but the recipient uses another language in his pronunciation. In this sentence, the speaker says, "*So telo, where should I buy telo,*" which is the speaker's question to the trader, referring to the place where the trader who sells telo is in a Larangan market. This statement happened because the informants wanted to fulfill their shopping needs but did not know the whereabouts of the telo traders. In contrast, the traders brought the informants' shopping lists and discussed them with other traders.

Data 35:

"Which one the most *segar*?"

The above data intends to clarify the contents of the speech for the interlocutor spoken by the speaker. In this situation, when the speaker visits a trader who sells vegetables, the speaker pretends to buy fresh vegetables by saying, "*segar*." Still, the seller explains his wares using Javanese to the speaker. The word "*segar*" in the sentence spoken by the speaker above is the speaker's thoughts when shopping at the market. The speaker wants to buy good quality vegetables because not all vegetables on the market are good; buyers must be smart in choosing quality. The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor above occurs because the bilingual speaker uses English intonation in his pronunciation. In contrast, the seller uses a mixture of Indonesian and Javanese when the speaker shows that he can also speak Javanese.

Data 41:

"Telo first, *I need telo for my health*."

The above data intends to clarify the contents of the speech for the interlocutor spoken by the speaker. In this situation, he talks with the seller when his shopping list is read by one of the sellers. In this case, he and the seller are bilingual, and he also explains to the seller if he wants to buy "*telo*" in the Larangan market. When the speaker meets the seller there, the speaker explains to the seller that "*telo*" must be purchased first. The speaker conveys the utterance "*I need telo for my health*" to clarify what the speaker wants from the traders. That statement is also the speaker's health needs; he explained that he had to buy "*telo*" first.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher presents a section of the study that discusses previous findings. In this study, the researcher focused on code-switching in the selected Londo Kampung in his Youtube vlog, using Poplack's (1980) theory to identify the types, Marasigan's (1983) theory to identify the functions of code-switching, and Hoffman (1991) theory to identify the reasons for code-switching.

The researcher used Londo Kampung as the subject of this study. This study focused on the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching occurring by Londo Kampung on his Youtube vlog. The researcher answered this study's first question: What types of code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog?

The researcher found two types of code-switching on the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog by Poplack (1980). In the Londo Kampung vlog, the types of code-switching are categorized into inter-sentential and intra-sentential. Based on the research results above, the intra-sentential switching spoken by speaker in his Youtube vlog is the most common among all types of code-switching types. There are thirty utterances in total intra-sentential switching. Most of the utterances the speaker spoke occurred in these types of code-switching because the speaker changes the code language from English to Indonesian and Javanese by using English intonation on clause or sentence boundaries.

Inter-sentential switching is one of the types of code-switching in this study that occurred in the speech by the speaker in their Youtube vlog. A total of 5

utterances happened in the Youtube vlog. Inter-sentential switching occurs because the speaker changes the code from English to Javanese and Indonesian between clauses and sentences in his speech.

The researcher has also answered the second research question: What are the functions of code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.? the researcher found five types of functions for code-switching on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog by Marasigan (1983). In the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog, the types of functions for code-switching are categorized into five: quotations, addressee specification, repetitions, interjections, and message qualification. Based on the research results above, among all types of functions of code-switching, the most occurred is the addressee specification function of code-switching spoken by the speaker in his Youtube vlog.

There are nine total utterances in the quotations because the speaker describes the topic directly or indirectly with a changed code language from English to Indonesian, using English intonation on clause or sentence boundaries to protect the message's authenticity. Then, the researcher found thirteen total utterances in the addressee's specifications. Most of the utterances the speaker spoke occurred in this type of function for code-switching. The speech spoken by a speaker of this type functions as code-switching because the speaker expresses the message by inviting another person to join his conversation. In this type, the speaker wants to know where the shop he wants to buy is located. In this case, the listener feels confused about what the speaker is saying in his conversation.

The researcher found three total utterances in repetitions. The speaker speaks the utterances in this type of function for code-switching. In this case, repetitions occur by the speaker explaining the statement, reinforcing the message, and emphasizes the topic when the speaker is speaking to someone. The researcher also found six total utterances in the interjection. The utterances appear in the speaker's utterance when the speaker expresses what the speaker feels. This situation happens because the speaker makes an exclamation that reflects the speaker's intense and emotional feelings, and the last is four utterances in message qualification. The speaker speaks the utterances in the message qualification uttered by the speaker in the Vlog, which shows a timed delivery spoken by the speaker.

The researcher has also answered the third research question: What are the reasons for code-switching occurred on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog.? In the selected Londo Kampung vlog, the reasons for code-switching are categorized into six: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Based on the research result above, among all types of function code-switching, the most occurs when talking about a particular topic for code-switching spoken by the speaker in his Youtube videos.

The researcher found seventeen talking about a particular topic in the selected Londo Kampung video. It occurred because it is easier for speakers to discuss certain problems in one code than in another. On the other hand, two

being emphatic about something reasons for code-switching that occurs from the speaker when the speaker moves from the second language to the first because it is more convenient for a speaker to be emphatic in the second language.

Interjection in reasons for code-switching contains two spoken by the speaker in the video while expressing the speaker's emotion. Then, nine utterances of repetition used for clarification occurred by the speaker. It occurs when the speaker needs to explain his vocabulary to the listener to make it easier to understand. The researcher also found five the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor of the reason for code-switching; this happens because discussions are using two languages carried out by speakers and another person. So that speakers insert words that listeners easily understand.

Based on the current research findings, the speakers in the videos often change the code in their conversations, aiming to play pranks using three languages by using jokes entertainment on traders in the Larangan market. The speaker uses three languages in the Youtube vlog, namely English, Javanese and Indonesian, where Indonesian and Javanese are used to clarify his meaning. Still, the speaker uses English intonation in pronouncing Indonesian and Javanese. In addition, the speaker's pronunciation in the Vlog is mostly included in intra-sentential switching because the speaker changes the language in his pronunciation. Besides that, the speaker's speech is also included in the inter-sentential switching, which happens. After all, the code-switching spoken by the speaker is between the sentences he says. This study examines the types,

functions, and reasons for code-switching on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube Vlog.

The results of the research question contradict from Maghfiroh (2018). The researcher analyzes the form, function, and reason for code-switching and code-mixing used in the *Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus*. The findings of this study are different from the current study. The present study researcher found two types, five functions, and five reasons for code-switching. In the previous study, the author used a *vlog Shirin Al Athrus* as the object of his research. While in this study, the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog was used as the object. The previous study used Indonesian to the English language in their findings, which contrasted with the current study. In this study, the researcher examined the Londo Kampung speech dominant using English which changed to Javanese and Indonesian. The current research, researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. The data source for this research is the Londo Kampung Youtube vlog, and the data is in the form of words and sentences with a mixture of codes. The researcher used self-techniques to collect data, including selecting the Vlog from the Londo Kampung youtube channel, downloading Vlog from Youtube, writing video transcripts, and choosing words and sentences that indicated code-switching. To analyze the data, the researcher used the code-switching theory of Poplack (1980), Marasigan (1983), and Hoffman (1991).

Masruroh (2020) analyzes the phenomenon of code-mixing, focusing on the types and levels that occur in Londo Kampung Youtube videos. The finding of the study seems to contradict. The researcher found that 119 data points were

identified as code-mixing. Furthermore, in code-mixing, Intra-Sentential is the dominant type, with a percentage of 99.16 percent. The researcher did not find functions and reasons for code-switching. The previous research used Londo Kampung videos as a data source. However, it was not explained by the researcher that the researcher used which Londo Kampung video. Meanwhile, based on the current research, the researcher found functions and reasons for code-switching in the Youtube vlog entitled "*Pura-Pura GOBLOK Gak Bisa Bhs Jawa, Bule Ini Bikin Emak-Emak Emosi Dan Mengumpat!!*." Therefore, researchers have a good opportunity to find the function and reasons for code-switching in the Londo Kampung vlog.

Nabila (2020) examines the code-switching used by Londo Kampung, an Australian Youtuber. The focus is to find out what types and reasons are used by Cak Dave, the owner of Londo kampung. A qualitative descriptive method was used in this study, Blom and Gumperz's (1972) theory was used to analyze the types of code-switching, and Malik's (1994) theory was used to find the ten reasons for code-switching. The results of previous studies contrast with current research when viewed from the data source and the theory used. The current researcher uses selected vlogs on Londo Kampung Youtube, and the current researcher uses Poplack (1980). In addition, the researcher combines the functions by Marasigan (1983) and the reasons by Hoffman (1991) code-switching to discover the functions and reasons that arise from Londo Kampung's conversations.

From this discussion or comparison, the researcher can show that the current research differs from previous studies examining code-switching. The researcher currently uses the selected Londo Kampung vlog as the data source. This condition makes the current research different from previous research, and the theory used by current researchers differs from previous researchers. Therefore the results of this study develop research on code-switching, especially in selected Londo Kampung vlog conversations on Youtube.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final part of the research, divided into two parts. The first part is about the conclusion of the research findings. The second section is a suggestion that offers more research related to this subject.

5.1 Conclusion

This research identifies types, functions, and reasons for code-switching in the speech of Londo kampung in the Vlog on their Youtube channel to produce various types, functions, and reasons for code-switching. The result, in code-switching types based on Poplack (1980), the researcher found thirty utterances that included Intra-sentential switching code-switching types, and the researcher also found five statements that included Inter-sentential switching in types for code-switching.

Then the researcher also found the functions for code-switching in the utterances of Londo Kampung in the Vlog, the functions of code-switching analysis based on Marasigan theory. As a result, the researcher found types of functions of code-switching in Londo Kampung's speech, among others; nine included in the quotations, thirteen address specifications, three repetitions, six interjections, and four message qualifications

Then the researchers found reasons for code-switching in the Londo Kampung conversation in the Vlog and the reasons for code-switching analysis

based on Hoffman's theory and Moleong's theory. As a result, researchers found the types of reasons for code-switching in the selected Londo Kampung speech. Including: seventeen talking about a particular topic, two being empathic about something, two interjections, nine repetitions used for clarification, and six the intentions of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors.

5.2 Suggestion

This research has revealed the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching on the selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. As a result of this study, researchers have shown that the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching occurred in selected Londo Kampung Youtube vlog. Therefore, for future researchers interested in code-switching, especially in the functions and reasons for code-switching, the current study suggests that English Literature students explore and analyze the types, functions, and reasons for code-switching. Furthermore, recent research suggests that future researchers can find gaps that develop well; further researchers can also use other objects such as daily conversations, talk shows, speeches, and others to get easier to understand data. Finally, the researcher hopes that the current research can be a reference that supports future researchers, especially students majoring in English literature and other Linguistic students

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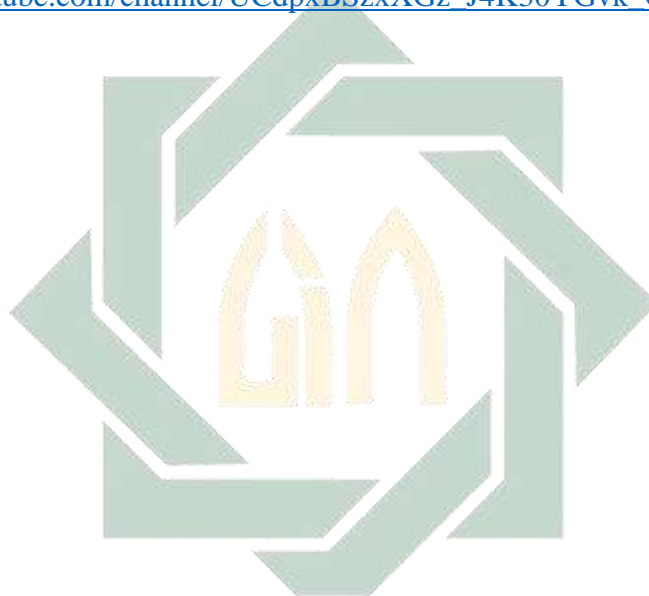
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