

CODE-SWITCHING IN YOUTUBE VIDEO "KULIAH DILUAR LULUSNYA GAMPANG?" BY JAKARTA UNCENSORED

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Abstract

This study aims to find and analyze the types of code-switching, speech functions, and reasons from Jakarta Uncensored's YouTube video entitled "*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*". The data was collected through documentation and observation methods. The primary data of this study came from Jakarta Uncensored's YouTube channel. There are several theories applied in this study. The first theory is the code-switching types theory proposed by Poplack (1989), the second theory is the speech functions theory proposed by Appel and Musyken (1987), and the third theory is the reasons for code-switching theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). According to the findings, the video contains three different types of code-switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Five of the six speech functions used in code-switching, namely referential, directive, expressive, phatic, and metalinguistic were found in the video. The speakers in the video frequently switched between languages because they feel more at ease speaking in one language than another. There is also an occasion when the speaker wants to be emphatic about something. Aside from those two reasons, there are also several interjections and the intention of clarifying something found in the video of Jakarta Uncensored entitled "*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*".

Keywords: *code-switching; speech functions; reasons; types*

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of time and technology has led to a phenomenon in which individuals worldwide have mastered the ability to communicate in two or more languages on a regular basis. Thus, it is not rare anymore to find people who speak two or more languages in today's society. The phenomenon where people may speak and understand two languages, and their second language ability level equates to its native speaker is known as bilingualism (Bloomfield, 1989). On the other hand, Nordquist (2019), defined multilingualism as the ability that allows a person or group of people to converse successfully in more than two languages. Bilingual or multilingual speakers typically possess language proficiency because they reside in a multilingual area or a country with a diverse population of languages and cultures (Retnawati, 2018). According to Ivanova & Sidorova (2020), the development of several aspects of everyday life, including the economic, political, cultural, scientific, social, etc. has led to the emergence of bilingualism and multilingualism. Previous studies believed that learning two languages as children had some disadvantages in their development. However, as bilingual and multilingual education has advanced, these skills now have many kinds of social, economic, and cognitive benefits (Jayanath, 2021).

The emergence of bilingualism and multilingualism, however, has also produced another phenomenon among those who are bilingual or multilingual. This phenomenon is known as code-switching. Code-switching was described by Hoffmann (1991) as the simultaneous use of many

languages or dialects in a single statement or discourse. As stated by Sari (2013), this phenomenon happens when a speaker shifts from one language, variety, or dialect to another and this commonly occurs in a bilingual or multilingual community. People occasionally speak two closely related varieties of the language. When they speak a sentence, they unintentionally blend two or more languages' components in one speech (Auer, 2013).

Nowadays, code-switching has become a trend in Indonesia. Modernization and the increased usage of language may cause the occurrence of code-switching in nowadays society (Alkhudair, 2019). Especially on a media platform accessible to a great mass of people across the country, such as YouTube. YouTube is a very well-known free video-sharing platform accessible to all levels of society. People can create and upload their own videos to share with others through their channel on YouTube. One of the most-watched YouTube channels among Indonesian teenagers is Jakarta Uncensored. According to audience analytics by Hype Auditor, Jakarta Uncensored has become one of the most popular YouTube channels in Indonesia, with over 200K subscribers and a 2.48% engagement rate in a given period. The videos on this channel usually expose Jakarta's youths' real personalities and discuss the recent issues around them. The occurrence of code-switching can be found frequently in almost all of their videos, one of them is a video entitled "*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*". Most of the hosts in this channel will periodically switch their code from Indonesian to English and vice versa. This happens because most of the hosts and guests go to international schools; thus, they are used to switching their languages depending on certain situations or out of habit. This is supported by a statement from Holmes (2001) about situational code-switching or a condition where people shift from one code to another code for reasons. Regarding this phenomenon, this study seeks to examine the types, speech functions, and reasons for this found in one of Jakarta's Uncensored videos "*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*"

In accordance with Poplack (1989), three distinct types of code-switching exist, namely (a) Tag-switching or switching that is simply inserting a tag, exclamation, or parenthesis into an expression that is in a completely other language than the original one. Without disrupting the grammatical structure of an utterance, tag-switching can be used in a variety of locations. For example, I mean... and...right? (b) Inter-sentential switching, which is defined as a transition across the limits of a clause or sentence when one clause or phrase is in one language and the other is in a different language. This kind of switching usually involves several significant syntactic complexities in the languages used in a conversation. Therefore, speakers who perform this type of code-switching must be fairly fluent in both languages or participating languages. (c) Intra-sentential switching is the swapping of components of two distinct languages inside the same sentence or phrase. Inter-sentential switching is only used by bilinguals who speak both languages with a high level of fluency since it involves particular rules that manage how the syntax and morphology of both languages may interact. The usage of these types of code-switching varies depending on the functions and the reasons behind their usage.

Speech function is the activity made by a speaker's action during a verbal exchange or discourse to specify their role, the speaker's orientation, and the subject matter or object being exchanged (Saragih, 2021). Appel and Muysken (1987) divided the code-switching speech functions into six categories: referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. (a) Referential function refers to a function that occurs when one language is not understood. As a result, they switch codes when a particular topic or concept is not accessible in their mother tongue language. The language is also selected depending on its effectiveness in describing a specific concept because some concepts are better described in one language than another. (b) Directive function or a participant-related function called the directive function tries to directly include or exclude the listener of the discourse by utilizing a language that is either familiar to them. (c) Expressive function aims as the expressive function which to have the speakers highlight their identities or emotions to the other participants in the conversation in more than one language. (d) Phatic function is a function applied in code-

switching to signal a shift in tone and stress the points of the conversation that are more important to deliver. (e) Metalinguistics function is a function that occurs when words and phrases are used by people to describe or comment on another language. This function typically manifests when the concerned language is employed for direct or indirect communication. (f) Poetic function is commonly used when a speaker shifts from one language to another with the purpose to make words, puns, or jokes more amusing or entertaining.

Hoffmann (1991) stated seven reasons have been classified to perform code-switching, namely: (a) Talking about a particular topic, this happens when one speaker prefers to discuss a specific concept or topic, or when they feel free and comfortable expressing themselves in one language rather than another. (b) Quoting somebody else occurs when people want to quote a famous expression from a well-known figure to emphasize or prove their points. (c) Being empathic about something occurs when the speaker is expressing themselves in a language other than their mother tongue when they suddenly feel the need to be forceful, switching to their first language. (d) Interjection occurs when a speaker intentionally or unintentionally inserts sentence fillers or connectors during a conversation. (e) Repetition is employed for clarification when a bilingual speaker wants to explain what they say in the hope that the listener will understand it better. The speaker may apply both languages to convey the same utterance several times until the listener understands it. (f) When a bilingual speaker converses with another bilingual person, they may switch languages to make sure the speech's substance is understood by the interlocutor. The listener will find it simpler to follow the dialogue as a result. (g) Expressing group identity, a speaker may also perform code-switching to express the identity of a certain group where the speaker comes from.

There are several previous studies on the same topic that have been conducted before. However, compared to the previous studies there are several differences found between the current study and the previous ones. Some previous studies used different data sources, such as a novel, movies, social media, and podcasts as their primary data sources. Aside from the data source, the theories, aims, and purposes of the current study also differ from the previous studies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to have deeper insights into this study, there are five previous studies about code-switching used to support this study. Yosi and Sadia (2019) in their study, code-switching in dialogue from Lexie Xu's Indonesian novel *Permainan Maut* was thoroughly analyzed. This study set out to identify the many types of code-switching that took place in the novel and to examine how each of the code-switching affected the speech. The documentation technique was used to gather the data, which was then examined using the theories of code-switching proposed by Wardhaugh (1986), as well as the theory of speech function by Appel & Musyken (1987). The study, however, did not go any further in explaining why code-switching occurred in the novel. Compared to the current study, the relevance of this study with the current study could be seen from the aims which to examine the speech function and code-switching types and functions that occurred in the data. However, this study used a novel as the primary data and the current study used a video from YouTube entitled "*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*" by Jakarta Uncensored. In contrast to the current study, which applied a theory from Poplack (1989), this study used a theory from Wardaugh (1986) to analyze the various types of code-switching. Another distinctive point is this study emphasized speech function and type, while the current study also discussed reasons for code-switching.

On the other hand, Natalia (2022) in her study used a Netflix movie entitled "*Ali & RatuRatu Queens*" as her data source and analyzed the code-switching that occurred throughout the whole movie. This research set out to find and analyze any code-switching that occurred during the movie. The types of code-switching theory proposed by Waris (2012) were used in this study. Compared to the current study, the relevance of this study with the current study could be seen from the aims which to examine the code-switching that occurred in data. However, this study

used a movie from Netflix as the primary data and the current study used a video from YouTube entitled “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*” by Jakarta Uncensored. This study used several theories to support the findings of the study, such as a theory of inter-sentential switching proposed by Junaidi and Majid (2019), a theory of intra-sentential switching proposed by Muñoz and Mora (2006), intra-word switching proposed by Junaidi and Majid (2019), and lastly a theory of tag switching proposed by Heeti and Abdely (2016). On the other hand, the current study only used three theories which include Hoffman's (1991) theory of the reason for code-switching, Poplack's (1989) theory of code-switching types, and Appel and Musyken's (1987) theory of speech functions. Additionally, this study is more type-focused than the current one, which also covered speech function and the reasons for code-switching.

Ameliza and Ambalegin (2021) analyzed the occurrence of code-switching found in Putera Batam University's English literature WhatsApp group. The purpose of this study was to identify the types and reasons behind code-switching in the Putera Batam University WhatsApp group. The data source of this study was collected from a WhatsApp group Putera Batam University using an observation method with a non-participatory technique. The theory used to support this is the theory by Poplack (1980). Although explaining types also reasons for the code-switching, this study did not include the speech function on why the code-switching applied throughout the conversation. Compared to the current study, the relevance of this study with the current study could be seen from the aims which to find the types of code-switching that occurred place in the data, along with its reasons. However, this study used conversations from a WhatsApp group as the primary data and the current study used a video from YouTube entitled “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*” by Jakarta Uncensored. While the current study utilized a theory from Poplack (1989), this study employed a theory from Poplack (1980) to analyze the various types of code-switching. The theory of speech functions by Appel and Musyken (1987) and the theory of the reasons for code-switching by Hoffman (1991) were both used as supporting theories for the current study. The types and causes of code-switching are the main topics of this study, while the current study also discussed speech functions that occurred during the code-switching.

Nurfitriani (2020) in her study analyzed the code-switching and code-mixing on Millennial Power Channel Podcast. The data source of this study was retrieved from a podcast channel on Spotify or Apple Podcast named Millennial Power Channel by Dyah Roro Esti by documentation method. This study aimed to identify the different kinds of code-mixing and code-switching in Dyah Roro Esti's Millennial Power podcast. Several theories were used to justify this study. The first theory was proposed by Musyken (2000) regarding types of code mixing and the theory proposed by Romaine (1992) regarding code-switching. However, this study did not explain further the reason behind the use of code-switching and code-mixing in the podcast. Compared to the current study, the relevance of this study to the current study could be seen from the aims, which include analyzing the different types of code-switching that took place in the data. However, this study used a podcast as the primary data and the current study used a video from YouTube entitled “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*” by Jakarta Uncensored. The current study utilized a theory from Poplack (1989), whereas this study utilized a theory from Romaine (1992) to analyze the various types of code-switching. Another point that differentiates the current study from this study is the current study is more concentrated on the types of code-switching, the speech functions that took place during the code-switching, and the reasons for code-switching.

Suastika, Adiyana, and Prawira (2020) in their study analyzed the types and functions of code-switching. This study gathered the data with the qualitative method by transcribing and analyzing several videos found on YouTube. The theory used to support this study is proposed by Poplack (1980). The reasons for the reasons of code-switching in all of the study's videos were not further explained by this study. Compared to the current study, the relevance of this study with the current study could be seen from the aims which to examine the different types of code-switching and speech functions that were present in the data. This study's primary data was taken from several YouTube videos, meanwhile, the current study used only one video from YouTube

entitled “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*” by Jakarta Uncensored. The current study employed a theory from Poplack (1989), whereas this study used a theory from Poplack (1980) to analyze the different types of code-switching. Additionally, this study is more focused on the types and speech functions, while the current study also discussed reasons for code-switching

METHOD

This study's primary data came from one of the videos on the YouTube channel of Jakarta Uncensored with the title “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*”. This data was chosen because Jakarta Uncensored is one of the Indonesian YouTube channels that has been gaining popularity for the past two years and the hosts often use code-switching to engage with their guests.

The data was gathered using the documentation method as the data is collected from a document in the form of a YouTube video. Accessing Jakarta Uncensored's YouTube channel allowed researchers to gather the study's data. The next method is the observation by observing or watching the video and listening to their conversation repeatedly. There are also other steps used in gathering the data, such as note-taking by writing down the data found in the video. Listing and classifying the categories, purposes, and causes of code-switching is also necessary in order to obtain a better result for the study.

This study was analyzed qualitatively through content analysis which focuses on analyzing recorded material (Ary et al., 2009). Lastly, this study was presented descriptively to determine the types, functions, and causes of code-switching using theories proposed by Poplack (1989), Appel & Muysken (1987), and Hoffmann (1991).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Tag-switching

Tag-switching is merely the insertion of a tag, interjection, or parenthetical from one language into a completely different language utterance (Poplack, 1989). Tag-switching can occur in numerous locations within a sentence without interfering with the syntactic arrangement of an utterance. There are several tag-switching examples found in the YouTube video of Jakarta Uncensored “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*”, they are:

a. *Hussein: Halo, nama gue Hussein, gue kuliah di Oxford.*

*Shanika: **Woah**, Oxford lo tau gak world rank-nya berapa?*

(Shanika: Wow, do you know what the world rank for Oxford is?)

Shanika and Hussein used informal Indonesian language or non-standard styles used among people whose mother tongue is Indonesian. This can be seen from the use of ‘gue’ which is equal to ‘saya’ in the formal Indonesian language or ‘I’ in the English language. In this conversation, Shanika and Hussein were discussing which university Hussein attends, and Hussein answered that he currently studies at Oxford University. Shanika who was amazed by Hussein asked him whether he is aware of the rank of Oxford University in world university rankings. Shanika employed tag-switching since the language changed from English to Indonesian. According to Cambridge Dictionary ‘woah’ is an exclamation to show that the speaker is surprised or interested. Shanika used ‘woah’ to express her surprise about Hussein who studies at Oxford University. After she said “Woah”, she switched the language to Indonesian making it obvious that tag-switching is used by Shanika in this conversation. This aligns with Ameliza and Ambalegin (2021) who stated that tag-switching includes exclamation or parentheses in other languages. Regarding the speech function, this data serves an expressive function because the speaker uses multiple languages to emphasize her identity or emotions to the other conversational participants. This aligns with Yosi and Sadia (2019) who stated that expressive function happens because the speaker tries to express their identity. This code-switching happened because of interjection because the speaker unintentionally inserts sentence fillers during a conversation.

b. *Shanika: **Woah**, Oxford lo tau gak world rank-nya berapa?*

*Hussein: **Of course**, kedua atau ketiga di dunia.*

(Hussein: Of course, the second or the third in the world.)

Shanika and Hussein used informal Indonesian language or non-standard styles used among people whose mother tongue is Indonesian. This can be seen from the use of 'lo' which is equal to 'anda' in the formal Indonesian language or 'you' in the English language. In this conversation, Shanika and Hussein were discussing Oxford University's world rank and Hussein, who attends Oxford University, answered that Oxford is placed either second or third in world university rankings. Since the language changed from English to Indonesian, tag-switching is the type of code-switching that was employed in Hussein's speech. According to Cambridge Dictionary 'of course' is used to show that what the speaker is saying is obvious or already known. Hussein used 'of course' to show that what Shanika said is obvious or already known by him. After he said "Of course", he switched to Indonesian "*Of course, kedua atau ketiga di dunia.*" making it obvious that tag-switching is used by Hussein in this conversation. The speaker employs more than one language to highlight his identity or feelings to the other discussion participants, which provides an expressive function in terms of the speech function that occurred during this conversation. That occurred because of interjection because the speaker intentionally inserts sentence fillers during a conversation.

c. *Shanika: Okay, jadi hari ini kita banyak banget pertanyaan untuk kalian berdua yang kuliah di luar negeri oleh para penonton Jakarta Uncensored.*

(Shanika: Okay, so today we have a lot of questions for the two of you who are studying abroad from the viewers of Jakarta Uncensored.)

In this conversation, Shanika was talking about the questions that they received from the viewers of Jakarta Uncensored channel on YouTube. The questions are mostly about going to overseas universities and were addressed to Kai and Hussein who are currently studying abroad. The type of code-switching utilized in this data spoken by Shanika is tag-switching, as the language shifted from English to Indonesian. According to Cambridge Dictionary 'okay' is an exclamation used as a way of showing that the speaker is going to take action or start something new. Shanika said 'okay' to show that she was going to start a new conversation or move to the next topic. After she said "Okay", she switched language to Indonesian "*Okay, jadi hari ini kita banyak banget pertanyaan untuk kalian berdua yang kuliah di luar negeri oleh para penonton Jakarta Uncensored.*" making it obvious that tag-switching is used by Shanika in this conversation. In terms of the speech function, this conversation provides an expressive function since the speaker employs many languages to communicate her identity or her feelings to the other conversational participants. That happened because of interjection because the speaker intentionally inserts sentence fillers during a conversation.

d. *Shanika: Alright then, lulusnya di luar negeri itu susah gak sih? Kalo di Indonesia kan harus skripsian, di sana ngapain kalo mau lulus?*

(Shanika: Alright then, is it difficult to graduate abroad or not? If you have to write a thesis in Indonesia, what do you do there if you want to graduate?)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether it is difficult to graduate from Kai or Hussein's universities and whether they have to write a thesis before they graduate. The form of code-switching utilized in this data spoken by Shanika is tag-switching, as the language shifted from English to Indonesian. 'Alright then' is a phrase used to bridge between two topics or end a topic and move to another within a conversation. Shanika used 'Alright then' to bridge the previous topic with a new one. After she said "Alright then", she switched language to Indonesian, "*Alright then, lulusnya di luar negeri itu susah gak sih? Kalo di Indonesia kan harus skripsian, di sana ngapain kalo mau lulus?*" making it obvious that tag-switching is used by Shanika in this conversation. In terms of the speech function, this conversation provides an expressive function since the speaker employs many languages to communicate her identity or her feelings to the other conversational participants. This code-switching happens because of interjection because the speaker intentionally inserts sentence fillers during a conversation.

Inter-sentential Switching

A transition between clause or sentence borders where one clause or sentence is in one language and the other is referred to as inter-sentential switching (Poplack, 1989). This switching type usually involves several significant syntactic complexities in the languages used in a conversation. Therefore, speakers who perform this type of code-switching must be fairly fluent in both languages or participating languages. In Jakarta Uncensored's YouTube video, "Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?", there are several instances of inter-sentential switching, they are:

a. *Shanika: Di sana banyak yang rasis gak? **Especially that we're Asian.***

Hussein: Gak ada rasis sama sekali, malah orang terlalu baik banget.

(Shanika: Are there a lot of racists there? Especially that we're Asian.)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether there are a lot of racists at their universities and whether they have faced racism during their study abroad because they are Asian. To answer the question, Hussein stated that he has not faced any racism during his study and he added that people around him are kind. Because the first utterance is in Indonesian and the second is in English, Shanika is using inter-sentential switching in this data. As can be seen in the first utterance, Shanika used Indonesian language "*Di sana banyak yang rasis gak?*" with the intention to ask Hussein if there are a lot of racists at his college. Later after that, she suddenly switched language to English "*Especially that we're Asian.*" with the intention to emphasize the fact that they are Asian. This aligns with Suastika, Adiyana, and Prawira (2020) who stated that this type of code-switching occurred when there are two languages switched between a sentence. Regarding the speech function of code-switching, this data serves metalinguistic and phatic functions. Metalinguistic function is used to show her skill in speaking English. Meanwhile, the phatic function is used to denote a change in tone and emphasize the conversation's main points that are more important to deliver. This aligns with Yosi and Sadia (2019) who stated that phatic function happens when the speaker raises their tone during the conversation or because they have more than one topic to discuss. This code-switching happens because the speaker or Shanika prefers to discuss a specific concept or topic or she feels free and more comfortable expressing her thoughts in English rather than Indonesian.

b. *Shanika: **Alright, next question guys.** Senioritas sebenarnya ada gak sih di sana?*

Hussein: Gak lah...

Kai: Gak sama sekali sih.

(Shanika: Alright, next question guys. Actually, is there any seniority there?)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether there is any seniority at Kai or Hussein's universities and they both answered there is no such thing as that at their respective universities. Given that the first utterance is in English and the second is in Indonesian, the code-switching technique applied in this data by Shanika is inter-sentential switching. As it can be seen in the first utterance, Shanika used English language "*Alright, next question guys.*" with the intention to start a new topic by asking the next question. Later after that, she switched language to Indonesian "*Senioritas sebenarnya ada gak sih di sana?*" with the intention to ask Hussein and Kai if there is seniority at their respective colleges. This conversation provides a metalinguistic function in terms of the speech function of code-switching since the speaker wants to demonstrate her proficiency in English. This is in line with Yosi and Sadia's (2019) statement that a speaker may switch languages to demonstrate their proficiency in doing so. Therefore, it may be inferred that this code-switching happens as a result of the speaker is preferring to talk about a specific concept or topic or she feels free and more comfortable expressing her thoughts in English rather than Indonesian.

c. *Shanika: Emang pas kuliah di sana kalo masih virgin gak bakal dapet temen ya?*

Hussein: Not sure...

*Kai: **I guess it depends on the circle.** Tapi kebanyakan enggak sih. Kebanyakan bahkan*

kalo gua sama temen-temen internasional gua jarang banget ngomong gitu.

(Kai: I guess it depends on the circle. But mostly not. Mostly, even when I am with my international friends, I rarely talk about that.)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether people who are still virgins will not get friends when they study abroad which answered by Kai that it depends on the circle of friends that they get during their overseas study. Because the first utterance is in English and the next is in Indonesian, the sort of code-switching employed in this data is inter-sentential switching. As it can be seen in the first utterance, Kai used English language “*I guess it depends on the circle.*” with the intention to give his opinion. Later after that, he switched language to Indonesian “*Tapi kebanyakan enggak sih. Kebanyakan bahkan kalo gua sama temen-temen internasional gua jarang banget ngomong gitu.*” with the intention to answer Shanika’s question. This data provides a referential function in relation to the speech function of code-switching since there is a lack of knowledge of one language. This aligns with Yosi and Sadia (2019) that the lack of knowledge of one language could lead to code-switching. The language is also selected depending on its effectiveness in describing a specific concept because some concepts are better described in one language than another. Thus, it is evident that this code-switching takes place because the speaker prefers to discuss a specific concept or topic or he is more at ease and feels liberated while expressing himself in English rather than Indonesian.

d. *Shanika: Menurut kalian kalo misalnya ada yang bahasa inggrisnya pas mau apply gak begitu bagus. Do you think they could survive?*

Hussein: Bahasa inggris tapi depends ya di speaking atau di writing nih? Soalnya emang ada orang yang pinter tapi speakingnya yang masalah.

(Shanika: In your opinion, for example, someone whose English is not very good and they want to apply. Do you think they could survive?)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether people whose English language skill is not good enough could survive if they want to apply to study abroad. Hussein then asked the detail about the question because there are people who are skilled in English but not fluent in speaking. Since the first utterance is in Indonesian and the second is in English, Shanika's usage of code-switching in this data is inter-sentential switching. As it can be seen, Shanika used Indonesian language in the first utterance “*Menurut kalian kalo misalnya ada yang bahasa inggrisnya pas mau apply gak begitu bagus.*” with the intention to ask Hussein and Kai’s opinion. Later after that, she switched to English language “*Do you think they could survive?*” with the intention to ask both Hussein and Kai whether people whose English language skill is not good enough could survive if they want to study abroad. As there is a shortage of information in one language, this conversation serves a referential function with regard to the speech function of code-switching. Language is also selected depending on its effectiveness in describing a specific concept because some concepts are better described in one language than another. However, the reason behind why the speaker shifts her language is because she suddenly wants to be emphatic over something by asking how non-English speaker students who want to study abroad could survive.

Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching is the process of incorporating parts from two distinct languages within the same sentence or phrase. Inter-sentential switching is only used by bilinguals who speak both languages with a high level of fluency since it involves particular rules that manage how the syntax and morphology of both languages may interact (Poplack, 1989). In Jakarta Uncensored's YouTube video, “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*”, there are several instances of intra-sentential switching, they are:

a. *Shanika: Yang most likely jadi part time job lu apa?*

Kai: Paling gampang FNB sih biasanya kaya MCD atau kaya kafe-kafe kalo yang punyanya orang Indo biasanya lebih gampang.

(Shanika: What's most likely to be your part-time job?)

Shanika and Kai used informal Indonesian language or non-standard styles used among people whose mother tongue is Indonesian. This can be seen from the use of 'lu/lo' which is equal to 'anda' in the formal Indonesian language or 'you' in the English language. In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about what kind of part-time job is most likely Kai chooses during his study abroad and Kai answered that he most likely chooses something in the food and beverages field, like at McDonald's or a cafe. There are elements from two distinct languages, hence the sort of code-switching utilized in this data uttered by Shanika is intra-sentential switching (English and Indonesian) in one utterance. In this conversation, Shanika said 'most likely' and 'part time job' which are elements from English language in the middle of her utterance "*Yang **most likely** jadi **part time job** lu apa?*". This aligns with Suastika, Adiyana, and Prawira (2020) who stated that intra-sentential switching occurred when there are elements of two languages involved within the same sentence. This conversation performs a directive function with regard to the speech function of code-switching since the speaker wishes to incorporate the hearer or other speaker of the conversation by using familiar language to them. Thus, to clarify the speech content and make the conversation runs smoothly the speaker switches her language. This aligns with Yosi and Sadia (2019) who stated that the directive function might be chosen to convey something directly to the other speaker whether to include or exclude them in the conversation.

b. *Shanika: Kuliah sambil kerja itu bisa gak sih?*

...

*Hussein: Kalo di oxford bisa, bisa aja, dia ada **timing**-nya buat kerja. **But it all depends**, tergantung biasanya di sana **students** dia ada yang gak boleh juga kerja karena dia harus izin dulu ke **consultant**.*

(Hussein: You can do it at Oxford, there is the timing to work. But it all depends, usually there are students who are not allowed to work because they have to get permission from the consultant first.)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether students who study abroad still can study while working which answered by Hussein that it depends on the rules of each university. Some universities allow their students to study and work at the same time, and some universities do not allow it before they get permission from the consultant. Because there are components from two distinct languages, Hussein employed intra-sentential switching, a sort of code-switching (English and Indonesian) in one utterance. In this conversation, Kai said, 'timing', 'but it all depends', 'students', and 'consultant' which are elements from English language in the middle of his utterance "*Kalo di oxford bisa, bisa aja, dia ada **timing**-nya buat kerja. **But it all depends**, tergantung biasanya di sana **students** dia ada yang gak boleh juga kerja karena dia harus izin dulu ke **consultant**.*" The data serves a metalinguistic function since it provides information on the speech function of code-switching since the speaker wants to show his skill in speaking English. This is proven by the fact that Hussein is a student in the UK, thus he is more accustomed to using English than Indonesian. Thus, it might be inferred that this code-switching happens because the speaker chooses to talk about a certain idea or subject or because he feels more liberated and more at ease expressing his opinions in English rather than Indonesian.

c. *Shanika: Alright then, lulusnya di luar negeri itu susah gak sih? Kalo di Indonesia kan harus skripsian, di sana ngapain kalo mau lulus?...*

*Kai: Tergantung **subject**-nya sih, kalo gua kan ambilnya **psychology** kan jadi tugas akhirnya **essay**.*

(Kai: It depends on the subject. In my case I'm taking psychology so my final project will be essay.)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about whether it is difficult to graduate from Kai or

Hussein's universities and whether they have to write a thesis before they graduate. Kai later answered that it depends on the subject or the major and since he chose psychology, he has to make an essay for his final project. Given that there are components from two distinct languages, the code-switching method utilized in Kai's speech is intra-sentential switching (English and Indonesian) in one utterance. In this conversation, Kai said 'subject', 'psychology', and 'essay' which are elements from English language in the middle of his utterance "*Tergantung **subject**-nya sih, kalo gua kan ambilnya **psychology** kan jadi tugas akhirnya **essay**.*" Regarding the speech function of code-switching, this data serves metalinguistic function because the speaker wants to show his skill in speaking English. This is proven by the fact that Kai is a student in Australia, thus he is more accustomed to using English than Indonesian. Thus, it might be inferred that this code-switching happens because the speaker chooses to talk about a particular idea or subject or because he feels more liberated and more at ease expressing himself in English than in Indonesian.

d. *Shanika: Untuk **apply** kuliah di luar negeri, yang perlu disiapkan itu apa aja?*

Kai: Kalo kuliah gua gak butuh UN jadi gua waktu itu butuhnya IELTS sama rapot kelas duabelas.

(Shanika: In applying to study abroad, what do you need to prepare)

In this conversation, Shanika asked one of the questions from their viewers regarding studying abroad to Hussein and Kai. The question is about what needs to be prepared before applying to study abroad and Kai answered that he only prepared his IELTS and twelfth-grade report before he applied to study abroad. There are elements from two distinct languages, hence the sort of code-switching utilized in this data uttered by Shanika is Intra-sentential switching (English and Indonesian) in one utterance. In this conversation, Shanika said 'apply' which is an element from English language in the middle of her utterance "*Untuk **apply** kuliah di luar negeri, yang perlu disiapkan itu apa aja?*" Due to the absence of knowledge of a single language, this data acts as a referential function for speech function of the code-switching. As a result, she shifts codes when a particular topic or concept is not accessible in her mother tongue language. The language is also selected depending on its effectiveness in describing a specific concept, because some concepts are better described in one language than another. Thus, it might be said that this code-switching happens as a result of speaker prefers to discuss a specific concept or topic or she feels free and more comfortable expressing her thoughts in English rather than Indonesian.

e. *Shanika: **They usually learn language** dari **community college**-nya gak sih?*

*Kai: Gua di **college** gua ada pelajaran buat Bahasa Inggris kok. Ada buat **speaking, listening, reading, tiga** tiganya ada.*

(Shanika: They usually learn the language from the community college, don't they?)

Kai: In my college, we have lessons for English. There are for speaking, listening, reading, all of these three are available.)

Shanika and Kai used informal Indonesian language or non-standard styles used among people whose mother tongue is Indonesian. This can be seen from the use of 'gue' which is equal to 'saya' in the formal Indonesian language or 'I' in the English language. In this conversation, Shanika and Kai were discussing about the basic English lessons for those who want to study abroad but are afraid that their English language skill is still insufficient for the university's standard. Shanika asked if those people usually learn the language from their community in college and Kai explained that at his university there are special lessons specifically for speaking, listening, and reading. Because Shanika and Kai are using parts of two distinct languages, the sort of code-switching employed in this data is intra-sentential switching (English and Indonesian) in one utterance. In this conversation, Shanika used elements from both English and Indonesian within one utterance, as can be seen from what she uttered "***They usually learn language** dari **community college**-nya gak sih?*" Meanwhile Kai said 'college', 'speaking', 'listening', and 'reading' which are elements from English language in the middle of his utterance "*Gua di **college** gua ada pelajaran buat Bahasa Inggris kok. Ada buat **speaking, listening, reading, tiga** tiganya ada.*" Due to the absence of knowledge of a single language, this data provides a referential

function in terms of the speech function of code-switching. As a result, they switch codes when a particular topic or concept is not accessible in their mother tongue language. The language is also selected depending on its effectiveness in describing a specific concept because some concepts are better described in one language than another. Thus, it might be said that this code-switching happens as a result of speaker prefers to discuss a specific concept or topic or they feel free and more comfortable expressing their thoughts in English rather than Indonesian.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results based on the code-switching study in the YouTube video “*Kuliah Diluar Lulusnya Gampang?*” by Jakarta Uncensored tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching are the three different forms of code-switching. According to the results above, tag switching occurs to serve expressive function and the reason behind why this kind of code-switching takes place is mostly because of interjection or to become sentence fillers. Inter-sentential switching mostly occurs to serve metalinguistic, phatic, and referential functions. In addition, the reason behind why inter-sentential occurs in this video is mostly because the speakers prefer to discuss a specific concept or topic in one code rather than in another one. However, inter-sentential code-switching in this video might also be attributed to the speaker's desire to emphasize a point. Intra-sentential code-switching is the last type of code-switching in this video, and this type occurs to serve directive, metalinguistic, and referential functions. This happened because the speakers in this video aimed to clarify the speech's substance and the transitions between sentences. In addition, the speakers are more comfortable using one code to discuss a specific topic or concept rather than in another code.

This study has implications for increasing competence in understanding the occurrence of code-switching regularly conversations. In addition, this study would help readers who are not bilingual to understand that code-switching could happen because of several reasons, especially among persons who are bilingual or trilingual. Moreover, code-switching could be an alternative to learning languages because it helps people to improve their language skills without the feeling of not being understood by the interlocutor.

However, due to the short duration of the video which only lasted for seven minutes, it was difficult to gather the data that would have made the study more helpful for the readers. Therefore, it is suggested for future studies use a longer data source as the primary data such as podcasts or movies that include more occurrences of code-switching in it to help the data-gathering process and make the study more reliable.

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