CODE SWITCHING IN *DI BALIK PINTU* VLOG BY BOY WILLIAM

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Abstract. This research aims to identify the different kinds of code switching, the factors that cause code switching, and the function of code switching as it was employed in Boy William's *Di Balik Pintu* vlog. The researchers used descriptive qualititave research. The findings of this study demonstrated the use of tag switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching as the three types of code switching in Di Balik Pintu vlog by Boy William. The researchers found 129 data, 24 intersentential switching data, 74 intrasentential switching data, and 31 tag switching data. The results of the factors that cause code switching were 75 data, there are 34 data of speakers, 28 data of interlocutors, 7 data of situation change from formal to informal, 5 data of change discussion topic, 1 data of attendance of the third person. While for the function of code switching, there were 129 data. The researchers found 19 quotation, 12 addressee specification, 25 interjections, 14 reiterations, 22 message qualification, and 37 personalization or objectification. This research can be used to increase knowledge about code switching and as reference for the next researcher.

Keywords: *Bilingualism, Code-Switching, Vlog*

INTRODUCTION

Language has a very significant role to communicate and interact within the society. In communication, the use of language used by the speaker will be different from the language used by other speakers. This is due to the diversity of languages that cause the existence of a bilingual or multilingual society. Spolsky (1998:45) clearly explained that bilingualism happens when the speaker has the ability to speak in two languages. Herdiawan (2017) points out that bilingualism is a progressive aid that can be employed to improve the speaker' cognition as well as linguistic competence. Therefore, language is an important medium for human's communication, especially for expressing feelings and exchanging meaning in day to day life (Arifin, 2018).

Today, large group of people converse in various languages, particularly in bilingual and multilingual contexts (see Herdiawan & Arifin, 2017; Tiyas et al, 2019; Ningrum & Harida, 2021). This phenomenon finally results in code switching. Code switching is realized in a variety of ways, including spoken and written communication, in-person communication, and internet communication (Kartika et al, 2020:297). Holmes (1992:50) argued that code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Further, Holmes (2013) also stated that code switching is a general term for the alternative use of two or more language or variety of languages that can be used as sentences, clauses, phrases or even words.

In nature, code switching is a phenomenon within the language use. In addition, Poplack (1980:208) defined code switching is the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent. He further categorized the types of code switching into three, (1) tag switching, (2) intrasentential switching, and (3) intersentential switching. When a speaker adds a

brief phrase from a foreign language at the start or conclusion of a sentence, this is known as tag switching. Intrasentential switching occurs when a speaker using more than one language within a sentence which is usually found in the form of word or phrases. While, intersentential switching occurs when speaker using more than one language between a sentence, for example:

Dito: "Good morning. Selamat pagi Ani."

In fact, code switching is often found in people's lives. It is also can be found in social media. One of social media that is often found with code switching events is YouTube. YouTube can be used to upload, watch, and share videos. Many people have flocked to gain viewers by creating vlogs, for example Boy William. He is a model, actor, presenter, and singer who is of Chinese-Indonesian descent. Boy William cannot speak Indonesian fluently, because his mother tongue is English. Every time he talks, especially when he was making a vlog, he often switches code. One of the content is *Di Balik Pintu*. *Di Balik Pintu* is one of the original contents which contains about room tour of the house of several public figures by conducting interviews. Now, his YouTube account has reached 2.95 million subscribers.

The reason of the researchers chose vlog as the object of this research because many people do research on novels, talk show, and movies. So the researchers tried to analyze code switching from the data source that is different from other researchers. In a vlog, a vlogger makes a video spontaneously, so the code switching that occurs in the video is not made up and actually occurs naturally in people's lives. In terms of social media usage, code switching has become very common in this day. People easily expresses opinions, feelings, stories or daily activities then the other people are usually involved by giving a comment or giving a criticsm.

Studies on phenomenon of code switching from various languages, object and research prespectives have been widely published. Some previous studies such as done by Sari et al (2021), Rahmaniah (2016), Mukti & Muljani (2016), Cakrawati (2011), Riyanto (2010). But studies in analyzing code switching by taking YouTube videos, namely vlogs as data sources are still rarely found. The first to fifth previous studies focused on finding the types of code switching and the reasons for using code switching. In addition, this study differs from the other five studies because it uses video as a data collection medium, while the other studies used tv shows, books, and women's magazines. Therefore, this study aims to describe code switching in Boy William YouTube channel. This study also aims to determine the types of code switching, the factors that cause code switching, and to explain the function of using code switching in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William.

METHOD

In this study the researchers used descriptive qualitative research, because the data collected are in the form of words, utterances, and conversation. Therefore, the current research employed qualitative method, and designed as literature review. In nature, this research deals with description, in the form of words and sentences. The object of the research is *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William.

In this research, the researchers analyzed three videos from Boy William's vlog. Those three videos contain code switching. In data collecting technique, this research employed documentation method because the data source in the form of utterances taken from Boy William's video YouTube channel. In order to assess the data, the researchers employed Poplack's theory (1980) as found in Chaer & Agustina (2004) to examine the causes of code switching. Further, to investigate the functions of code switching, the Gumperz's theory (1982) is applied.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this section, the researchers discuss the types of code switching, the functions and the factors of code switching in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William. Totally, there are 129 code switching found by the researchers. The following are the details of findings presented in the table pertaining to the various forms, contributing elements, and purposes of code switching:.

Table 1: The Findings of Code-Switching

No	Types of Code Switching	Total
1.	Intersentential switching	24
2.	Intrasentential switching	74
3.	Tag switching	31
	Total	129

Based on the previous table, it can be seen that intrasentential switching is the most common types of code switching in Boy William's vlog during interview with his guest, with 74 data. While the less common types of code switching which has been found is intersentential switching, data found 24. Then, for the tag switching there are 31 data.

Table 2: Factors that Cause Code Switching

No	Factors that Cause Code Switching	Total
1.	Speakers	34
2.	Interlocutors	28
3.	Attendance the third person	1
4.	Situation change from formal to informal	7
5.	Change discussion topic	5
	Total	75

The previous table showed the factors that cause code switching. It can be seen that speakers have 34 data on the most frequent causes of code switching seen in the Boy William's vlog during interviews in the three videos. While the factors that cause code switching which is less common is the attendance of the third person, there are only 1 data.

Table 3: Function of Code Switching

No	Functions of Code Switching	Total
1.	Personalization or objectification	37
2.	Message qualification	22
3.	Interjection	25
4.	Reiteration	14
5.	Addressee specification	12
6.	Quotation	19
	Total	129

The previous table showed the functions of code switching used in the three videos from Boy William's vlog. As can be seen, there are 37 data showing that personalization or objectification

is the most common code switching function. While addressee specification, a less common code switching function, there are 12 findings.

Discussion

As explained in previous part, the researchers used Poplack's theory in analyzing the types of code switching. Tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching are the three categories he used to classify code switching. The following is the discussion on the types of code switching.

Tag Switching

A type of code switching known as tag switching usually occurs at the beginning or end of phrases. Based on the results, the following data can be categorized as example of tag switching:

> Utterance 1: *Ini "velo" kantong nikotin*, you know*!*

The previous non-italic words perfomed code switching as tag switching. "you know!" is included in the discourse markers that switched the code in his utterance. Boy gave a clear directive with an interjection at the end of his sentence.

> Utterance 2: *Jangan pernah buang apapun dari meja ini*, why?

"why" was used by the speaker to switch to a different language. The italic sentence belongs to tag switching because of the question word and emphasis on statements to make it clearer.

> Utterance 3: But you can see this is my priviam, ok don't be shock *ya*

This utterances can be classified as tag switching. When she asked to see her priviam, the speaker first spoke in English before inserting an Indonesian tag. The tag insertion "ya" was used to underline that the speaker is asking to see her priviam.

Intrasentential Switching

The type of code switching which is usually occurs within a sentences is called intrasentential switching. Referring to the results, the following information can be categorized as intrasentential switching:

> Utterance 4: I believe *semua* achievement *yang gua dapet hari ini*, *siapa gue, penghargaan yang gue dapet kalau bukan karena* this higher power ya *sesuatu yang jauh lebih dari gue*.

Firstly, the speaker by using English. Then, in the middle of a statement, he switches to Indonesian before returning to English. In this utterance there was a different language in the first and middle of the sentence and it occurs within a sentence, so the italicized words in this utterance belong to intrasentential switching.

> Utterance 5: Congratulations Nikita Willy, *lo itu udah* mega star *pemain sinetron paling ngetop di negara kita banyak* awards, *tapi lo paling bangga ama ini*

In this utterance, the type of code switching in the form of italic word is included as intrasentential switching. The speaker used English in the first sentence before switching to another language. In the middle of the sentence he switched into English again.

> Utterance 6: *Episode Di Balik Pintu kali ini* we go behind one of Indonesian most talented this is my good time, my longtime friend Cinta Laura Kiehl

In this utteance, the speaker used Indonesian as the beginning of the utterance. He changed into English by saying "we go behind one of Indonesian most talented this is my good time, my

long time friend Cinta Laura Kiehl". It indicated that the utterance was classified as intrasentential switching, because there was another language in the last of the sentences.

> Utterance 7: *Biasanya aku disini setiap pagi karena kalau* breakfast *aku pasti makannya di sini sendiri,* this is my seat and this is the only seat occupied *karena nggak pernah ada tamu juga.*

The speaker used Indonesian in the first sentence before switched to English, and it occurs within a sentence. So, this utterance included in intrasentential switching.

Intersentential Switching

The types of code switching that occurs between the sentences is called intersentential switching. Based on the results, the following data can be categorized as intersentential switching:

> Utterance 8: By the way, do you know Fitbar? *Kalian pada tahu Fitbar nggak?*

This utterance can be classified as intersentential switching, because this utterance switch from one language to the other between sentences. Firstly, the speaker speak by using English to ask question by saying "By the way, do you know Fitbar?". Then he clarified the question in Indonesian by saying "*kalian pada tahu Fitbar nggak?*". The speaker changed into Indonesian in a full sentence. In this case, the speaker used intersentential switching to clarify the first utterance.

> Utterance 9: No, actually I always seeking for new bussiness for the head company. *Jadi gua nyari bisnis-bisnis baru buat perusahaan kita.*"

In the first sentence, the speaker using English by saying "No, actually I always seeking for new bussiness for the head company". Then the speaker, explain in Indonesian language by saying "*Jadi gua nyari bisnis-bisnis baru buat perusahaan kita*". Since the speaker began the sentence in English before switching to Indonesian, this utterance is classified as intersentential switching.

Factors that Cause Code Switching

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004), there are five factors that cause code switching, namely speakers, interlocutors, attendance of the third person, situation change from formal to informal, and change discussion topic. The following is a discussion about the factors that cause code switching.

Speakers

Speakers sometimes do code switching to their interlocutors consciously, because they have certain intentions and goals. Referring to the results, the following information can be categorized as speakers:

> Boy   : *Lo jarang banget buka pintu* for anyone.
> Daniel : Well, *jujur gua pengen renovasi dulu*, *abis renovasi baru gua ngundang media, baru gua ngundang elu.*

In the previous conversation, it is clear that Daniel has consciously switched code to state that he wanted to renovate his house first, then invited the media.

Interlocutors

In general, every speaker wants to balance the language spoken by the interlocutor. Based on the results, the following information can be categorized as interlocutors:

> Daniel : *Ini masih berantakan banget bro, ini masih belum renovasi bro*.
> Boy   : I'm sorry, I can't wait.
> Daniel : And if is'nt from Boy, I will not open the house.

This conversation caused by the interlocutor, because in the conversation Daniel originally used Indonesian, but because Boy responded with English which is the language used daily, Daniel finally compensated by switching the code Indonesian to English.

Attendance of the Third Person

The presence of the third person or other person who does not have the same background language as the language used by the speaker and interlocutor can cause code switching. Based on the findings, there are the data that can be classified as attendance of the third person, as follows:

Daniel : It's mint, it's really healthy *cuman tangan gue aja yang corona*
Boy   : *Bego lu*, hahaha. Hei, thank you. How are you ? Corona kiss. Thanks Viola.
Viola : Yes.
Boy   : You know, he was telling me about the hold no phone situation on the dinner table. What do you in still on your family? *Keren banget lo peraturannya.*
Daniel : And if is'nt from Boy, I will not open the house.
Viola : Well, I think it's especially important right now.

In the previous conversation, it appears that Daniel gave mint leaves using Indonesian and Boy responded in the same language. Then came Viola, Daniel's wife, but because viola did not speak Indonesian and spoke English, boy switched the code from Indonesian to English so that Viola could understand it.

Situation Change From Formal to Informal

This situation occurs when the speakers initially communicates with standard language, then the speaker changes to informal, so they switch to non-standard language. to the results, the following information can be categorized as a situation change from formal to informal:

Nikita : *Boy itu bisa iklan makanan, iklan minuman*, hosting.
Boy   : *Mantul*

In the previous conversation, it seems that Nikita is seriously giving understanding of Boy's greatness, being able to advertise food, drink, and being a host. However, Boy responded with a little joke. Boy uses a variety of language that is relaxed (informal).

Change Discussion Topic

The topic of the conversation can affect the occurrence of a code switching. Based on the findings, there are the data that can be classified as discussion topic, as follows:

Boy   : Lets go out. Bro, this is your view?
Daniel : Yeah
Boy   : You went to go here every morning ?
Daniel : Masa pandemi kemarin istri gua nanam ini semua bro, dan kita…
Boy   : *Lo makan daun mint nggak,* actually ?

In the conversation, Boy discussed the scenery at Daniel's house, and Daniel said that during the pandemic his wife planted plants at his house. Then, Boy changed the topic by asking to Daniel, have you ever eaten mint leaves or not?

Funtions of Code Switching

The six functions of code switching, that Gumperz (1982) classified are: quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualifying, and personalisation or objectification. The following is a description the function of code switching.

Quotation

The direct speech in other language that is different from the main narrative is called quotation. Based on the findings, there are the data that can be classified as quotation, as follows:

Utterance 10: *Pada intinya*, *"*a good communicator they work on their information or content, a great communicator they work on their technique, but anointed communicator they work on their heart.

This statement was classified as a function of quotation because the speaker used the quote to describe what a communicator meant. It is showed from the utterance "a good communicator they work on their information or content, a great communicator they work on their technique, but anointed communicator they work on their heart". In this case, the speaker provides an understanding of communicator.

Addressee Specification

The function is to draw attention to the fact that the addressee is being invited to participate in the conversation. The following are the example of data that can be categorized as addressee specification based on the findings:

Utterance 11: *Terima kasih banyak atas kesempatan yang luar biasa ini, saya ingin berdo'a buat* my brother Boy William *yang sangat berani banget pada kekhawatiran yang luar biasa*

The function of this utterance is to draw attention to the fact that addressee is being invited in the conversation; it might be categorized as an addressee specification. It is send the direct message through mention the name of her brother "Boy William".

Interjection

Interjection usually express strong emotions or feeling. Giving directions or simply asking the other person to do anything is the purpose. The following data can be categorized as interjections based on the findings:

Utterance 12: *Ini 'velo' kantong nikotin*, you know!.

This utterance can be classified as the function of interjection, because the function is to express strong emotions or feelings. It showed from the utterance "*you know!*" the speaker give clear command through switching to English.

Reiteration

The function is to reiterate what has just been said (Gumperz:1995). It refers to emphasizing or clarifying what the speaker says. Based on the results, the following information can be categorized as reiteration:

Utterance 13: *Kamu besarnya seperti apa sih*? How do you grow up?.

The purpose of the remark is categorised as reiteration because it was first uttered in Indonesian with the words "*Kamu besarnya seperti apa* sih?" and then repeated in English with the words "How do you grow up?" The speaker reiterated the sentence to emphasize the previous sentence.

Message Qualification

In this role, message qualification takes place when a topic is introduced in one language and is then reinforced or qualified in a different language. There are data that can be categorized as message qualification based on the findings, as follows:

Utterance 14: Viola *yang* set the rule, *nggak ada yang pegang* handphone.

As the topic was introduced in one language and then reinforced or qualified in another, this statement might be categorized as message qualifying. It showed from the utterance "Viola *yang* set the rule". Then the speaker gave further explanation from the first utterance "*nggak ada yang pegang* handphone".

Personalization or Objectification

The purpose of personalization or objectification is related to whether a statement pertains to a specific incident or whether it has the status of a generally accepted fact, whether it expresses personal opinion, feeling, or knowledge. Based on theory used in this research, the following data can be categorized of personalization or objectification:

Utterance 15: This is nice Daniel, *ini dari* Sumba.

This statement can be classified as personalization or objectification, because it used to give personal opinion and the speaker showed up his involvement for the greatest feeling. It showed from the utterance "This is nice Daniel".

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and getting the results, the researchers found several code switching in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William. The information was divided into three categories: types of code switching, factors that cause code switching, and the function of code switching. There are three types of code switching, namely tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching. Based on the results of the discussion, it showed that intrasentential switching is the most common used and intersentential switching is least common used in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William. Then, the factors that cause code switching divides into five factors, they are speakers, interlocutors, attendance of the third person, situation change from formal to informal, and change discussion topic. Based on the data findings, the most common factors that cause code switching used in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William is speakers and the least common is attendance of the third person. While, for the function of code switching, there are six functions of code switching, they are quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization or objectification. Based on the findings, the functions of code switching used in *Di Balik Pintu* vlog by Boy William are dominant in personalization or objectification, while the lowest number of function ns is addressee specification.

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