

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE SWITCHING
ON NAJWA SHIHAB'S VIDEO YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

Thesis
Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-
Degree

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ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is study about the connection among language and society. Every people have different language style when they interact to each other. By many variations which they have, it can be possible for them to switch their language in their utterance. Switching one language with the other languages, in sociolinguistics field it called by code switching. The use of code switching in society it has been common. It happens in the one of the phenomena and famous Journalism in Indonesia Najwa Shihab. Therefore, this research aims analyzed the code switching that emerges on Najwa Shihab's video YouTube channel. The objective of this research was to find out the types and function of code switching that appear on Najwa Shihab's video YouTube channel. This research was qualitative research design. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code switching which defined by Hoffman and the function of code switching that argued by Gumperz. Then, the result of types and function of code mixing were counted by using Hoffman and Gumperz formula. The result after analyzing the video, there were forty data in the types and function of code switching. In the types of code switching, the highest type was intra-sentential of code switching and the lowest type was tag switching. While, in the function of code switching, the dominant function was quotation and adress specifically

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Code Switching, Najwa Shihab, YouTube Channel, Qualitative Method

DECLARATION

Hereby, I stated that this thesis entitled: “An Analysis of Using Code Switching On Najwa Shihab’s Video Youtube Channel” is completely my own work I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, July 2022
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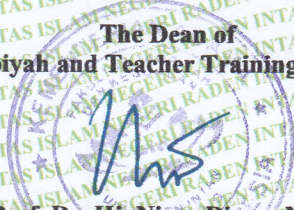
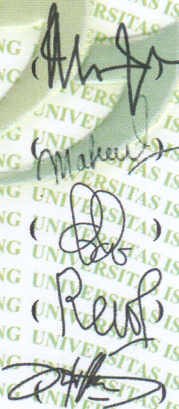
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MOTO

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

We never sent any messenger except in the language of his people, to make things clear for them. God leads a stray whom He wills, and guides whom He wills. He is the Mighty, the Wise. (Q.S. Ibrahim: 4)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

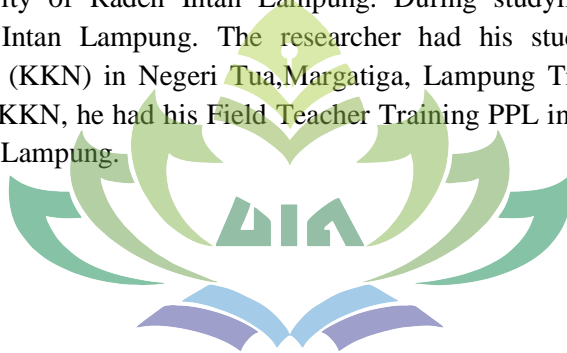
1. Allah SWT who always gives everything and keeps me everywhere and everytime.
2. My beloved parents and My beloved Brother, Mr.Rusyanto and Mrs.Siti Fatonah and Raihan Raya Diva Adilfi, who always love me and keep on praying for my life and success. Thanks for all the motivation. I love you forever.
3. My beloved big family who always support my study.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Gilang Fernanda Kautsar. He is called Gilang. He was born on September, 16th 1998 in Mataram Baru. He was the first child of Mr. Rusyanto and Mrs. Siti Fatonah. He had one younger brother, his name was Raihan Raya Diva Adilfi.

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This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Using Code Switching On Najwa Shihab’s Video Youtube Channel” is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill students partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

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Finally,it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknesses in the thesis. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes critics an suggestion from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis.Furthermore,the researcher expects that the thesis is useful for the researcher particularly and the reader generally, especially for those who are involved in English teaching profession.

Bandar Lampung, July2022

Declrated by,



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Title Confirmation**

As a first to understand the title of this thesis, and to avoid misunderstanding, the writer feels the need to explain some words which become the title of this research. An Analysis of Using Code Switching on Najwa Shihab's Video Youtube Channel. Code-Switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. It means that code-switching occurs between speakers turns or within a single speaker turn in a conversation, it means that which language which the other person can understand. There are some social factors or functions they want to accomplish and has several types of code-switching. The researcher will focus on the types of code switching and function of Code Switching.

YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share a video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing. Nowadays, one of the Indonesian inspiration women and famous person, Najwa Shihab, is also users are using English in spoken with Niki, she is an Indonesian actress that went international, Najwa Shihab conduct interviews with Niki several times using different languages or switching both languages from Indonesian to English.

This research conducted to investigated the type of code-switching and the function of code switching used on Video Youtube Channel by Najwa Shihab and Niki.

B. **Background of the Problem**

Language is a system of communication that consists of a set of sounds and written symbols used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Language is a communication used to convey thought, idea,

concept, or feeling. Language is essential in people's lives. Language can also be a symbol or sound used to interact with others, so language is the most helpful tool in social life. Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. Linguistics has many specific branches such as syntax, phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, and computational linguistics.

According to Collins, sociolinguistics covers a tremendous variety of aspects.¹ It means that sociolinguistics is a phenomenon where a language develops according to the times. Not only that, in this sense, sociolinguistics is also needed as a proof that every human being, not only technology but language that is currently a trend. In bilingual communication, two or more languages are used together.

According to Myers, bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. They use their two languages with different people, in different contexts and for different purposes.² It can be noticed that most bilingual or multilingual speakers change their speaking strategy when they are with monolinguals or bilinguals by activating language. This happens because speakers have been required to be able to adjust themselves in any medium of talk, be it monolingual, which requires the talk only conducted in two languages, they still regularly be discussed than one code rather than another.

According to Wardaugh, code can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication, as the system that two or more people employ for communication, it is normal for bilingualism or multilingualism to be a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. People are nearly always faced with choosing an

¹ Hatia, K and William C. Ritchie. *The Handbook of Bilingualism and Multilingualism. (second edition)*. (United Kingdom Blackwell.2013)

² Myers, Carol. (2006). *Multiple Voices and Introduction to Bilingualism*. (Network : Blackwell publishing)

appropriate code when they speak³. It means that in general, however when you open your mouth, you must choose a particular code. Cannot avoid doing so. It becomes the important thing while doing communication because the use of appropriate code determine the communication be successful or not. Some people use bilingualism when they meet with another from different ethnic, they might not use their mother tongue to communicate each other, they will choose the appropriate code that both of them can understand while doing communication. In other cases, often there are people directly change the language they are conversing to another language when someone else from another region ask them about something. Then these alternative phenomenon are known as codeswitching and code mixing.

Code switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used by switching from one to another code. In line with Wardhaugh describes that code switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relation with their rights and obligations. It means that when a situation in which part of language enters another language. Then, the parts the are united in the language are included in one utterance, both in speech or in writing it can happen.

From the explanation above the researcher concludes that code switching is part of a language that enters another language. The speaker usually speaks in the language and speaker put words or other phrases from other languages in the speech or it can be said that mixing up the language is a situation, it can occur in a direct or indirect situation. It is rarely happens, if it does, it is caused by a lack of proper expression for the language use. Therefore, the speaker needs to use another language. The era of globalization has a rapid development in information and communication technology,

³Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.

including education and media learning. According to Gagne and Bring in Azhar, media learning is a tool used in the delivery of the learning process such as books, tape recorders, tapes, video cameras, video recorders, films, slides, photos, graphics, television, and computers.⁴

Learning is a process of communication between students, educators and teaching materials. Communication was not take place without the help of means of delivering messages or the media. Therefore, the media learning play a very important role with the current generation. Language is main problem to reach the goals of English learning, especially teaching English for Foreign language learners through a video. The Language used for learning and teaching is crucial for learners acquisitions of knowledge and understanding and the development of their skills, and for their ability to demonstrate their acquired knowledge effectively in assignments and examinations.⁵ The learners will have problems to develop educationally, if they do not know the language used well enough. Therefore, sometimes the teachers alter their language while teaching English.

The teachers may use first language (L1) besides the target language (English) in delivering the lesson. It means, if the learners do not understand what the teacher explains in English, the teachers can change it into L1. According to Muhassin, et.al, this is known as language acquisition. People have great tendency to transfer their language into another language because there is a big influence from their mother tongue and society.⁶The teachers use L1

⁴ Azhar arsyad, *Media Pembelajaran*, (Jakarta:Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013), p. 4

⁵ Lingga Agustina Suganda, Bambang A. Loeneto, Zuraida, —Teachers' Use of Code Switching in an English as A Foreign Language Context in Indonesian. *Journal of Linguistic and English Teaching*, Vol. 3 No. 2 (October, 2018), p. 112.

⁶ M. Muhassin, Fithrah Auliya Ansar, Prasasti Prasetyo Putri, —Phonological Interference of Madurese Towards English at The Eleventh Students of SMA Al Hikam Bangkalan East Javal. *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*. Vol. 11. (1). (2018), p. 145-146.

because of their needs or this is the influence of their mother tongue and society. In addition, Mukattash states, using L1 in EFL or ESL teaching has been found to facilitate both teaching and learning, systematize comprehension of EFL structures and items and hence leads to meaningful learning.⁷ Therefore, the use of first language will be useful in facilitating English teaching and learning.

When the teachers transfer L1 into another language there is a possibility of code switching phenomenon. According to Gumperz, Code switching defined as juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems.⁸ People can change the language over the words, phrases, clauses or sentences in their utterances. Wardaugh states code switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the lattercase it can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially).⁹ Code switching can be integrated into teaching English foreign language strategy in order to make the learners better understand material being presented by the teacher.¹⁰ Interestingly the habit of code switching does not only occur in the direct communication but also indirect communication such as in the social media whether it is written or spoken like on youtube, facebook, instagram, twitter, etc.¹¹

⁷Mukattash, Towards a New Methodology for Teaching English to Arab Learners. *International Journal of Arab-English Studies*, Vol. 4 (2003), p. 224.

⁸ John J. Gumperz, *Discourse Strategies* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982), p. 59.

⁹ Wardaugh, R, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (6th ed) (Oxford: Blackwell, 2010), p. 98

¹⁰Mujiono, —Code Switching in English Instruction and Factors Affecting the Language Attitude of Indonesian EFL Learners in Using it. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Educational Studies* Vol. 2, No 4. (June, 2016), p. 46-65

¹¹Widi Astani, Dwi Rukmini, Djoko Sutopo, —The Impact of Code Switching in Conversation of —Nebeng Boyl YouTube Vlogs Towards

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher analyzed the types and the function of Code Switching in Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel. The researcher interested in conducting a research, the title is An Analysis of Code Switching on Najwa Shihab's Video Youtube Channel. There are several reason this research used Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel as the subject of this research. The first thing because as the background of Najwa Shihab as the best presenter, who really smart, independent, has higher communication with native and has a lot of achievement in National and International Nomination. In the another side Niki as the Narasumber is one of a young generation who can made Indonesian Proud with her achievement as the International actress. That the reason this research choosed Najwa Shihab Video youtube channel because the students can get information and knowledge to get their dreams. It can make students interest to watching.

There are several previous researchers who has conducted the research about code Switching. Dealing with this research, the researcher takes some relevant researchers which has been investigated. From The first previous research of code switching anaysis have been conducting by some researchers. One of them was by Rio Upasaluba in titled "*Code Switching Used by Cinta Laura In Ini Talk Show And Good Afternoon In Net Tv*".¹² After analyzed the researcher found that axisting kinds and functions of code switching. Researcher identify code switching taken by ini talk show and good afternoon in Net TV. The researcher was found that the existing kind and function of code switching. In kinds, there are 3 types of code switching such as Intrasentential code switching, Intersentential code switching and Tag switching. In function there are functions of code switching such as

participants, solidarity and statues, topic switch and affective functions.

The second previous Research by Sinaga and Hutahaeen entitled *An Analysis of code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's youtube Channel*. The research aims to analyze types of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's youtube Channel. The Previous Research used qualitative design. Based on this study the researcher found 25 data from Deddy Youtube channel, from the data the researcher got a result : situational and metaphorical, with situational have 15 (60%) and methaphorical have 10 (40%).¹³

For the last previous research was conducted by Kamariah entitled *Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram*. The aims of this study to describe the forms and the factors of using code switching that using in on instagram. This research found on instagram account using by instagram users they are : tag-switching, intersentential code switching, and intrasentential code switching.¹⁴

The similarities between the researcher and the previous research is about code Switching. The first research analyzed code switching in Citra Laura video, the second previous research was analyzis the code switching in Reza Arap and Deddy Corbuzier Video, and the third research analyzed Code Switching in Instagram. Based on the explanation, it means that many similar studies about Code Switching have been done. But they have different focuses on this research is about Code Switching theory and the subject of the research. The subject of this research will use video by Najwa Shihab in youtube Channel in content titled "ngobrol Bareng Niki : yang dirindukan dari Indonesia :Catatan Najwa". This research will conduct with title ***"An Analysis of Code Switching on Najwa***

¹³ Hutahaeen, Sinaga *An Analysis of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel* (Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language: Vol 6, NO.3. December 2020)

¹⁴ Kamariah, *Analysis of Using code Switching Instagram*. (journal BASIS: Vol.6 No.2, October 2019)

Shihab Video Youtube Channel” and will use theory by Hoffman.

C. Focus and Subfocus of the Research

Based on the background of the problem, this research focused on analyzed the type of code switching based on Hoffman, there were three kinds Intrasentential, Intersentential and Tag switching. And this research used video youtube channel by Najwa Shihab in titled “ngobrol Bareng Niki : yang dirindukan dari Indonesia :Catatan Najwa”. Then this research analyzed The types and function of code switching in Najwa Shihab videos.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the explanation, the formulation of the problems as follows :

1. What are the types of code switching based on Hoffman Theory which appear on Najwa Shihab’s video YouTube channel ?
2. What are the function of code switching based on Gumperz Theory which appear on Najwa Shihab’s video YouTube channel?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the research problems, the research has some objectives of the study, there are:

1. To find out the types of code switching used on Najwa Shihab’s video YouTube channel refers to Hoffman theory.
2. To find out the function of Code Switching on on Najwa Shihab’s video YouTube channel refers to Gumperz theory.

F. Significance of the Research

At the end of this research, it is expected that the result of this research as follows:

1. Theoretical Contribution

The result of this research is expected to enrich the study of English. Especially in code switching and to help the readers to understand more about sociolinguistics.

2. Practical Contribution

- a. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code switching. The teachers can also apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students because YouTube is one of interesting media for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

b. For Students

The students can deeply understand about code switching and they directly are able to apply into their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English through YouTube.

c. For other Researchers

The result of this research will give motivation for the next researcher to look for code switching in another thing. And the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct the research about code switching.

G. Relevant Research

The first previous research of code Switching anaysis have been conducting bysome researches ::

1. Rio Upasaluba in titled “*Code Switching Used by Cinta Laura in INI TALK SHOW and GOOD AFTERNOON in NET TV*”,¹⁵ after compleating the researcher found that axisting kinds and founctions of code switching. Researcher identify code switching taken by ini talk show and good afternoon in Net TV. The researcher find out that the existing kindand function of code switching. In kinds, there are 3 types of code switching such as Intrasentential code switching, Intersentential code switching and Tag switching. In function there are 3 functions of code switching such as participants’s solidarity and statues, topic switch and affective functions.
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H. Research Method

This part consists of five parts method of the study, first research design, second research object, third research instrument, fourth data collecting techniques, and the last data analysis.

1. Research Method

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative research design in analyzing the subject. Because, the data in the form of words rather than the number. Moleong stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data where the available data is obtained through written or oral words from people and their behavior, then from the results of the data collected will be examined.¹⁸ it can be concluded that qualitative research is a study that aims understand an eventh or phenomenon about what is experienced by the research subject such as perception, motivation, action, behavior, and other holistically then described in the form of words and language, in a specific

¹⁶ Hutahaean, Sinaga *An Analysis of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel* (Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language: Vol 6, NO.3. December 2020)

¹⁷ Kamariah, *Analysis of Using code Switching Instagram*. (journal BASIS: Vol.6 No.2, October 2019)

¹⁸ Muhammad, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2014), p. 30

natural context and by making use of various natural methods. The descriptive method used in this research to describe type and function of code switching in Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel with Niki.in title video “Ngobrol bareng niki, apa yang dirinduin dari Indonesia | catatan Najwa”.

2. Data Collection

In this research, documentation method used to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. There are three types in documentation method such as written document (including diary, life history, biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).¹⁹

In collecting the data, there are some steps that will be used by Researcher, as follow:

- a. First, the researcher watched the video in many times;
- b. Then, the researcher write down the transcript of the utterance on the video;
- c. Next, the researcher identified the code switching by reading the transcript based on the Hoffman Theory
- d. Last, the researcher classified the data based on the form the types and function of code switching.

3. Research Instrument

Instrument is tool or facility that used by researcher to collect the data in order to find good result. This means research instrument is what tools in use to collect information (data) and to answer the research question. According to Creswell, qualitative research have quite a number of data collection instruments to select from depending on the purpose of their study ability to use them effectively.²⁰ It means that the research instrument should be validated by the expert it

¹⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p. 204

²⁰ Adosi *Qualitative data collection instruments : the mostchallenging and easiest to use*. Research Gate Article (2020)

provided that this researcher acts with instruments in qualitative research that were useful for getting in depth-results from analyzing phenomena.

This research instrument was called the *human instrument* because the researcher collected the data by himself. The key instrument of this research was the writer himself.²¹ The researcher was watching the videos, and read the transcript and try to understand the meaning of that conversation by Najwa Shihab and Niki and selected the the data based on the criteria of code Switching by Hoffman.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step of every research. According to Lodico, in all qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are continuous through the study, so that insights gained in initial data analysis can guide future data collection. In addition, according to Ary a qualitative research must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that they can be described and interpreted. He also explains that the data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

According to Miles and Huberman, analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation becomes the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data condensation refers to the process of

²¹ John. W. Creswell, *Education Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (USA: Pearson inc, 2011), p. 175.

selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.²² In this, data condensation refers to the process of selecting the type of Code Switching used on Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel.

b. Data Display

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.²³

In this study used the data display by an organized assembly by information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from Video by Hoffman Theory, the researcher displays the result of the data analysis on by making the description of types of Code Swithing and function on Video Najwa Shihab.

c. Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively.²⁴

It means conclusion is where the researcher seeks conclusion as answering for research question. It answers the research problem that mention of the type of

²² Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. . An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis. (London: Sage Publications:1994)

²³ Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. . An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis. (London: Sage Publications:1994)

²⁴ Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. . An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis. (London: Sage Publications:1994)

Code Switching and function on Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel In this steps the conclusions was taken by recheck the data reduction and data display.

Therefore, the conclusion taken is directed and not deviated from the data analyzed. Even if the final resarch is reached, in this research used steps analyze the data collection to procedure the finding and answer the research question in the chapter 1. The steps are mention below :

- 1) First the researcher analyzed the types and function of code switching in the type of code switching are Intra Sentential switching, Inter sentential switching, and tag switching . Meanwhile, in the function of code switching researcher will use Gumperz Theory.
- 2) Second, the researcher make a table to classified every type and function of code switching that appears on the video.
- 3) Then, after the researcher analyzed the type and function of code switching that appear on the video.
- 4) Next, the researcher made the conclusion the highst type and function of code switching on the video. And,
- 5) Last, the researcher described about the types and functions of code Switching which appear on video

I. Validity of the Data

In this study, the researcher employed data validation to check the accuracy of research finding. It was implement in the form of triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking data from various sources, methods and times.²⁵ This research was validated of the data based on Ary theory that consist as follows :

²⁵Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), P. 372.

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry findings. Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher make confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In this study the writer will use theory triangulation to make inquiry of the data. The kinds of theory that will use is triangulation that involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explain by multiple theories. In this research will use theory about code switching. The problem of this study are to find out type and functions of code switching in Najwa Shihab video youtube Channel.

2. Transferability

Transferability relate to the questions, how far the study might be apply by the other people in other context. Ary states transferability is the degree to whichh the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other context or to other group. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, sytematically and acceptably.

3. Dependability

Dependability is technique in last process it means the data was done by report that get of discussion with collage. Discussing the data and information that will be collect from other resources. The technique has purpose, they are the researcher gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be ballance.

4. Conformability

The Term that use in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborate in inverstigating the same situation. Conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpreation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of

objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions will draw would be confirmed by other investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations. In the present study, to reach the conformability the researcher will follow the procedure of the study scientifically.²⁶

This study will use some theories of experts as the reference to analyze the data. Therefore, the researcher decides will use theory conformability. The researcher will read the Transcript from video Najwa Shihab and Niki on Youtube is accurate, the researcher will use theory of Hoffman and Gumperz Theory in identifying the data and the researcher will ask to an expert from Mr M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd as validator to validate the data.

J. Sistematic of Discussion

The sistematic of discussion is a follows:

CHAPTER I: Introduction consists of title affirmation, research background, focus and subfocus, research questions, research objectives, benefit of the research, scope and limitation, relevant research, research method and sistematic of discussion.

CHAPTER II: Review of Related Literature on consists of frame of theories there are sociolinguistics, Code, Code Switching, Type of code Switching, and Function of Code Switching

CHAPTER III: Descriptions of the Research Object on consists of general discussion of the object

CHAPTER IV : Data analysis

CHAPTER V : Conclusion and Suggestion

²⁶ Ary, D. Lucy, C.J., and Chris. p.638

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses some theories that are related to this study. The theories here will be used as basic to solve the problems in this research:

A. Theory

1. Concept of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.²⁷ While, Kristen Malmkjaer states that sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation on society, and it draws on insights from sociology, anthropology and social psychology as well as insights from other areas of linguistics study. Sociolinguistics is the study about the relationship between language and society. It learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used.²⁸

Chomsky stated that sociolinguistics focus on difference in the use language in society. People realize that without language they cannot interact to each other. Language can become a bridge to connect one another that live in different places and cultural. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In sociolinguistics study, there are so many phenomenons inside. One of them is bilingualism and multilingualism.

According to Holmes, the study of our everyday lives how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and

²⁷ Meyerhoff, M. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2006

²⁸ Ronald Wardhaugh. *An Introduction to sociolinguistics 5ed*, United States: Blackwell, 2006, p.9

laws which address language.²⁹ It means Sociolinguistic focuses on how language works in the daily life. Furthermore, sociolinguistic also regards about how the member of a particular society may influence the terms with our language use.

In addition Gumperz in Wardhaugh, he has observed that sociolinguistic is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur.³⁰ Thus, sociolinguistic deals in finding the relation between social and linguistic to get better understanding in the structure of language, and any changes that occur in the use of language.

Based on the explanations above, the society and language are one unity. Both of them cannot be separated. The study about the relationship between language and society known as sociolinguistic. This is a branch of linguistics which studies something particularly significant between language and social community. Sociolinguistic study gives us a knowledge about how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistics concern on the use of language, the people who speak differently in social context and the aim of it.

2. Bilingualism

a. Concept of Bilingualism

Bilingualism has become a phenomenon that has taken place in many parts of the world. People can speak two or more language. They are able to speak the language in any situation. Speakers usually take more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism.

Wardhaugh defined bilingualism is the ability to master the use of two language by a language community

²⁹ Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), p. 3.

³⁰ Wardhaugh, R. and Janet M. Fuller, *Op.Cit.* p. 14

or language speaker.³¹ This means, bilingualism is a someone's ability to master two languages at the same time. Bilingualism is at the point where the speaker of one language can produce complete, meaningful utterances in the other languages.

Unlike Bilingualism, Multilingualism is a mastery of multiple language. This means, multilingualism is the ability of speakers to speak or to communicate more than two languages allow for the possibility that multilingualism may be more than just a enhance version of bilingualism³². Multilingualism can be, and has been, studied both as an individual and as a societal phenomenon. People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties). in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional.³³

When it is noticed as a social phenomenon, one is concerned with its institutional dimensions, that is, with issues such as the status and roles of the languages in a given society, attitudes toward languages, determinative of language choice, the symbolic and practical uses of the languages, and the correlations between language use and social factors such as ethnicity, religion, and class.

b. Types of Bilingualism

³¹Id. At 96

³²Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, (United State : Cambridge University Press, 2009, p.47)

³³Pieter , Muyseken, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology Of Code Mixing*, Cambridge University Press, 2000

Loveday in his book is mention about four types of bilingualism : there are compound bilingualism, ballanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism, here the definition of these types of bilingualism. Here the definition of these types of bilingualism.

1) Compound bilingualism

In compound bilingualism there is no dividing line, the individual learns the language in the same environment and context and they are often used concurrently or even interchangeably. Sometimes known as additive bilingualism, an example of this would be when a child is raised by bilingual parents and environments that use two languages.

2) Ballanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, a is from Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.

3) Subtractive Bilingualism

Sub-coordinate Bilingualism are those people learn a second language and cannot understand it without the help of their first language. Example people will translate the words of second language to their mother tongue, then they would be able to understand them

4) Additive Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, A is from Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian

language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.³⁴

Those are the types of bilingualism who argued by Loveday. Every type of bilingualism has their own function itself to draw the type of bilingual people. So, it can be summarized, if someone has ability to speak and know in two languages they can be said as bilingual people. Usually, someone who understands more than one language they will use their capability to combine among one language with another, when they make the conversation with the other people. In the sociolinguistic field, it called by code.

3. Code

In human interaction with each other, they usually draw on distinction code in divergence fettle. It is possible to refer to a language or a variety of a language as a code. The term is useful because it is neutral. Terms like dialect, language, style, standard language, pidgin, and creole are inclined to arouse emotions³⁵. Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.

Code is a system communication that used in more than one language. In communications, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example letter, word, or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort.

When two or more people communicate to others, the system of communication that they employ can call as a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes,

³⁴Leo Loveday, *The Sociolinguistics of Learning and Using a Non-native Language* (Oxford: Pergamon Press Ltd, 1986), p. 9

³⁵Ronal Wardhaugh. *An Introduction to sociolinguistics 5ed*, United States: Blackwell, 2006, p,88

sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.³⁶ as Saragih state that when speakers speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their idea or feeling. In this case, code is a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety.

As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements.

Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages.³⁷ Meanwhile, the distinction among code switching and code mixing is code mixing appears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching is changing the language used to another code (including diversity), for instance such

³⁶Pieter Muysken. *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code Mixing*. Cambridge University Press.2000

³⁷ Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics", *English Language and Literature Studies*. Vol. 4, No. 1, 2014, p. 79

as the other person, speaker themselves, the presence of three speakers, create sense of humor, and increase the prestige³⁸.

4. Definition Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one languages in the conversation of his or her in daily life. As Adi says that code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual.³⁹ Yuliani adds that code switching happens there is the third person in conversation between two people and it can change the language which they use and also it can changethe situation and topic of the conversation.⁴⁰

Certainly, they have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition. Hence, the switching is one of the optional for a bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, because sometimes someone does not want the other people to know what they are talking about. Switching the language from one language to another it has been common in society especially in young people, because they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. They will be easier to switch the language because they have the ability to use another language in interaction.

According to Wardhaugh, code Switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relation with their rights and obligations.⁴¹ It means that code switching accours between speakers turns or within a single speakers turn in a conversation, it means that which language which the other person can understand.

³⁸ Ibid ,16

³⁹ Ibid 16

⁴⁰ Ibid 16

⁴¹Wardhaugh, Ronald. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition.Oxford: Blackwell Publisher;2006)

The concept of code switching is divided into two they are metaphorical and transactional code switching. Metaphorical code switching is concerns the various communicative effect the speaker intends to convey. For example, teachers deliver formal lectures in the official standard form Indonesian, but lectures shift to regional dialect when they want to encourage discussion among the students. Meanwhile, transactional code switching comes under heading of the type of switching most commonly discussed as being controlled by components of the speech event like topic and participants. Thus, while the components of the speech event such as speaker, topic, listener, setting has not changed, the tone of the interaction has been altered by a switch in language.⁴² And this research will use theory by Hoffman for Code Switching.

In addition, code switching occurs in someone's utterance because they realize and they have purpose for switching their language, but someone who mixes his or her language because he or she does not realize and does not have any purpose for mixing his or her language. It can be said, that switching the language that is done by someone intentionally, and mixing the language that is done by someone unintentionally.

5. Type of Code Switching

From some of the definitions above, conclude that code switching is found more with bilingual and multilingual speakers, although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from a variety or style to another. Wardhaugh divided code switching into two types: situational and metaphorical

a. Situational Code Switching Occurs

According to Wardhaugh that situational code-switching occurs when the speaker uses one language in one situation and different language in another

⁴²*Ibid.*, p. 59

situation, and it does not involved the change of the topic. However, situationalcode-switching is different from diglossia. In diglossia community, people are quite aware in switching their code to another code. On the other hand, in situational codeswitching, people may not be aware that they have switched their code from high variety to low variety.⁴³

Jendra also defined that situational code-switching occurs when the situation change that causes the bilingual switches from one code to another one.⁴⁴ The following is an example of a short dialogue which describes situational code-switching occurrence from Bahasa Indonesia to English because of the presence of an English native-speaker friend.

Agus : Menurutku, semuanya karena mereka tidak tahu persis artinya,

Mark : Hi, Agus

Agus : Hey how are you mark ? this is made, our friend from mataram.

Made : Nice to meet you Mark.

Mark : Nice to meet you too.What are you two talking about?

Agus : nah... inidiakitabisa...mark, can you help us? (jendra, 2010:77)

Based on dialogue above, we can see that Agus switches from Bahasa Indonesia to English after the presence of the third person, Mark. The switching happened because there is new participant. In conclusion, situational code-switching occurs when there is change in situation then causes the participant

⁴³ Hutaen and Sinaga *An AnLYSIS OF Code Switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel*. (JETAFL :Vol.6no3.2020)

⁴⁴Jendra, M.and Iwan., I. *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies'Language*. (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.2001)

switches her/his code from one code in one situation and another one in another situation

b. Metaphorical Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh Metaphorical code-switching happens when there is a change of the topic influencing in the using of different codes. The codes are always hanging because of topic its depends in the perception's changes : normal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. The following is the example of short dialogue which describes metaphorical code-switching occurrence from English to Bahasa Indonesia to affect a serious

dialog to be a bit humorous.

Made : we want to take it, to where... yaitu tempat kita biasa mancing (fishing), and we are drinking, fishing and having fun ok

Ali : and, there we are surfing, swimming..... terus kita jadi pusing-pusing (feeling dizzy) dah.. ha..ha..ha..

Made : are you joining jim?

Jim : okay, then.

From the dialogue above, the switching happens because of the changing topic. The first topic is talking about activities which can do there. Then, he switches his language to Bahasa Indonesia by saying terus, kita jadi using-pusing (feeling dizzy) ha haha...to make a joke change of topic equires a change language use. Metaphorical code-switching involves only a change in topical emphasis⁴⁵

Besides, Hoffman mentioned the type of code switching as follows :

a. Intra sentential Switching

Intra sentential is code switching within the clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker may switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential is code

⁴⁵Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition.Oxford: Blackwell Publisher

switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary.

An example is from an English native speaker who speaks Spanish and has resided in Spain for many years: ***“I was speakando with Steve the other day”***. In this case the speaker uses the Spanish progressing morpheme ‘ando’ rather than the English ‘ing’. The grammatical boundaries for this are similar in English and Spanish and so the code switching ‘works’.

b. Inter sentential Switching

Inter sentential switching is code switching that happens between clause or sentence boundary. In this case, an entire clause or sentence is in one language, but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence. Indirectly this switching is concerned with the situation and the atmosphere of the conversation. Different from the previous type, this switching is not limited to the insertion of one or two words. In addition, this switching should take place between at least two clauses, which also can be mean two sentences. A considerable number of codes switching under this type can be found below: ***“... Last week aku shopping dengan sisterku. That’s why aku inda di rumah”*** The classic example is from Poplack’s article title, ***“Sometimes I will start a sentence in English y terminó in español.”*** (Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in English and finish in Spanish) . In intra sentential code-switching, the shift is done in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses indicating a shift. It often happens within one sentence or even a one phrase. The speaker is usually unaware of the switch, until after the fact, and for example, ***“You have to find a kalo pedi (good guy) and marry him.*** (English-Greek).

c. Tag Switching

Kind of switching is sometimes called emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker. Tag switching is code switching with

sentence tags that they precede or follow a sentence. This involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language. Examples of common tags in English include ‘*you know*’, ‘*I mean*’, and ‘*right*’. A Japanese-English example might be: “*I’m a good friend, neh?*” Where the Japanese particle, ‘neh’ (‘no? or isn’t that right?’) is added to give a teasing tone to the sentence.

X: “*Engari [so] now we turn to more important matters.*” (Switch between Maori and English) Ming: “Confiscated by Customs, dà gài [probably]” (switch between English and Cantonese Chinese).⁴⁶

Based on the explanation below, it can be concluded that the type of code switching is kinds of the code switching arranged. And this research used theory by Hoffman to measure the code switching in Najwa Shihab Video Youtube Channel.

6. The Function of Code Switching

The outcome of code switching occurrences is not always realized by the teachers. Nevertheless, if the teachers use code switching appropriately, code switching will be a good strategy for teaching and learning process. According to Jiangxia and Yao, code-switching occurs unconsciously by the teachers and is used as a good strategy in explaining instructions, translating difficult vocabulary, managing class, giving background information and in reducing students' nervousness.⁴⁷

Considering the use of code switching as a strategy, it is important to know the basic function of code switching which may be beneficial in language Learning Environment. Gumperz presents Six Major Conversational Function of Code Switching, namely quotation, addressees

⁴⁶ Hoffman, C. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman

⁴⁷ Muhammad Fareed, Samreen Humayub, Huma Akhtar, —English Language Teachers’ Code-switching in Class: ESL Learners’ Perceptions. *Journal of Education & Social Sciences*, Vol. 4 (1). (2016), p. 2.

specification, interjection, reiteration and message qualification.⁴⁸ Each function will be discussed below :

a. Quotations

In many instances the code switched passages are clearly identifiable either as direct quotations or as reported speech. Quotation function means the speaker switches the language in order to quote another person's speech and report it in the conversation. For example:

T : Anna coba jawab pertanyaan nomer 11! What does Mr. Drew say about his son? apa yang Mr. Drew bilang tentang anaknya di audio tadi?

S : Mr. Drew bilang His son has just graduated and he will continue to university, Miss. Jadi jawabannya C, Miss.

In the conversation between teacher and student above, they were talking about the answer of listening task. The teacher asked the student about what does Mr. Drew say about his son in the audio. Then, the student answered the question by quoting Mr. Drew's speech in the audio. The student said —His son has just graduated and he will continue to university, Miss”

b. Addressee specification

Code switching serves to direct a message to one of several addressee. The aim of this switching is to notify the interlocutor. The speaker switches the language to invite another person to participate in the conversation. For example:

T: Apa yang dimaksud dengan narrative text? Tomy, can you tell me what is narrative text?

S: Narrative text is a kind of text to retell a story, Miss. Contohnya legenda, dongeng gitu Miss.

In this situation, the teacher was explaining narrative text with her students. To make sure the students understand about the material. The teacher asked one

⁴⁸ John J. Gumperz, Op.Cit. p. 75-80

of her students about the definition of narrative text. In this case, the teacher switched her language from Indonesian to English and she asked Tomy to answer the question. This switching indicated as addressee specification because the teacher pointed Tomy to participate in her conversation.

c. Interjections

In other cases the code switch serves to mark an interjection or sentence filler. Interjection function means the speaker inserts an interjection or sentence filler, such as Look!, Well, Anyway, So, into the utterance to convey emotions or to gain attentions.

d. Reiteration

Frequently a message in one code is repeated in the other code, either literally or in somewhat modified form. The aim of this switching is to repeat the particular message or part of it into the other language. For example:

T: Go to the side son, not inside! Ke samping!

In the teacher's speech, the switching "Ke samping!" has the same meaning with —Go to the side!. The teacher reiterated her calling by switching to Indonesian. Then, the function of this switching is to clarify what has been said before.

e. Message Qualification

Another large of group of switches consists of qualifying constructions such as clauses, sentences and phrases (verb and noun compliment). It depends on the speaker's understanding of particular topic of conversation. Sometimes, the topic is introduced in one language and commented on the other one. For example:

S: Miss, ini tugasnya jadi pr atau dikerjain di sini?

T: Kerjakan di sini dong, do it now!

In the conversation, the teacher switched from Indonesian to English —do it now!! to modify her answer given in Indonesian "Kerjakan di sini dong" to

the students asking whether the task for homework or do it in the class.

f. **Personalization and Objectivization**

In this last, relatively large group of instances function is somewhat more difficult to specify in purely descriptive terms. The code contrast here seems to relate to such things as: the distinction between talk about action and talk as action, the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance from, a message, whether a statement reflects personal opinion or knowledge, whether it refers to specific instances or has the authority of generally known fact.

7. The Reasons of Code Switching

People do switch within their speech or writing. Hoffman classified the factors to do code switching into seven points, they are as follows:

a. **Talking about particular topic**

People sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feel free and more comfortable to express their emotional feeling in a language that is not their everyday language.

b. **Quoting somebody else**

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then because many of Indonesian nowadays are good at English, those famous expression or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

c. **Being emphatic about something**

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, she either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from his second language to his first language.

d. Interjection

Language switching among bi-/multilingual people can sometimes mark interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

e. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood more by listener, he sometimes use both of the languages that he mastered saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lost of code switching occur. It means to make the content of his speech run smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

g. Expressing group identity

Code switching can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. From the explanation above, we know that speech community, bilingualism and code mixing have a close relationship to the phenomena of code switching⁴⁹

B. Profile of Najwa Shihab

Najwa Shihab born in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, Indonesia on September 16, 1977). She is an Indonesian actress and journalist of mixed bugis and arabis decent. She is the second daughter of former Minister of Religious Affairs in the

⁴⁹ Girsang *An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement. (Journal of HKBP University Medan. VOL. 2. NO .1 .2016)*

Cabinet of Development VIIQuraish Shihab and a niece of former Minister of Foreign Affairs Alwi Shihab. he started her journalistic career at RCTI in 2001 before joining the then recently established Metro TV. In the immediate aftermath of the 2004 tsunami, Shihab was flown to Aceh to file stories. There she witnessed the destruction caused by the tsunami alongside the decomposing bodies found all over the streets. Her reports and the interview with government officials raised her profile. She also received an award from the Indonesian Journalists Association for her reports.

In 2008 Shihab received an Australian Leadership Awards scholarship to study media law at the University of Melbourne. After more than a decade at Metro TV, she quit the news channel in August 2017 and founded a news startup called Narasi TV in 2018. She is really she has many achievement. And is good at public speaking. It can be seen that in her talk shows she always dares to speak and ask questions directly really critical with important state officials, including the President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia. She has been crowne as a woman who is brave in solving every case of abuse in this country. in addition, she has exelent public speaking and is very good at English skill. On this occasion the research that will be carried out will use a video from one of Najwa Shihab's Youtube Channel entitled "ngobrol Bareng Niki : yang dirindukan dari Indonesia :Catatan Najwa"

C. Video Youtube Channel

In recent years, the use of video in teaching learning process is one of the ways to make the condition of class room more interesting and enjoyable. There are many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers can use the video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching and learning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered. The pupils can also concentrate in detail on visual clues to meaning such as facial expression, dress, gesture, posture and on details of the environment. Even without hearing

the language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from the vision alone.⁵⁰

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is YouTube. YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing.⁵¹ Many videos on YouTube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education filed. The students can access YouTube with easy way, they only need mobile phone or computer to access YouTube. On YouTube video, the students can get a lot of knowledge. They can get new inspiration from watching YouTube. In applying YouTube in education filed is one of the alternative ways to make the atmosphere of the students to be fascinating.



⁵⁰Dr. Ismail Cakir, "The Use Of Video As An Audio-Visual Material In ForeignLanguage Teaching Classroom", *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 5Issue 4, October 2006, p. 68

⁵¹Christopher Cayari," The YouTube Effect: How YouTube Has Provided New Ways toConsume, Create, and Share Music" *International Journal of Education & The Arts*, Vol. 12, No.6, July 8, 2011, p. 2

In this occasion the researcher will use video youtube by Najwa Shihab in title”ngobrol Bareng Niki : yang dirindukan dari Indonesia :Catatan Najwa” that have duration 17:37 minute.



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APPENDIX I

1. The Video Script Of Video by Najwa Shihab and NIKI

Video Script

the following is a snippet of the conversation from the youtube video script by Najwa Shihab and Niki video Youtube Channel are :

Najwa : dan saya sudah sama Niki , hai Niki *How Are You*

Niki : hi mba Najwa *i am good* , apa kabar mba najwa

Najwa : Baik Alhamdulillah, seneng banget nih bisa ngobrol-ngobrol sama niki

Niki : guys , *it is owner Thank you So much for heaving me on your show*

Najwa : seneng banget apalagi aku semaleman tu dengerin lagu baru kamu, iya beneran sampe *i put it into my playlist loh seriously*, karena sekali denger langsung seneng. And now iam talking to you. Beneran tuh *my playlist now*

Niki : eh beneran loh, ada bukti nya tuh *thank you so much.i am glade to hear that*

Najwa : *i love it i love it* kan emang aku suka banget dengan model suara bullet gitu . aku ampe hapal lirik nya loh *i dont need the reason* gitu kan?

Niki : mulai sekarang mba najwa coba deh *you just covering mysinging* aja deh ya?

Najwa : ngga ngga ga mungkin aku bisa dimarahin jutaan penggemar niki nanti. Tapi *tell me about the song* itu bagian album yang akan *Reales* september gitu kan ya?

Niki : iya itu single ketiga dari album niki yang mau dikeluarinya september, iya aku ada *feelling* sih kayanya suka lagu ini karena biasanya orang indonesia tuh sukanya yang baper yang bisa galau

Najwa : aku tau banget, tau banget deh

Niki : iya kan ? langsung aku pas lagi nulis lagu itu aku pikir kayanya ahh ini pasti *this will be the favorite of indonesia* aku punya *Fellings*

Najwa : *well at least my favorite so far* sih

Niki : Yaampun langsung Hafal ya mba Najwa

Najwa : aku kalo udah suka langsung nempel, ki kamu udah kebayang belum bisa ada di titik ini?

Niki : no, sama sekali ga kepikiran karena aku niatnya pindah ke US Cuma mau ngelanjutin Sekolah terus aku jujur aja terus terang aku gak punya *plan* sama sekali aku Cuma mikir aku sekolah dulu terus nanti *maybe i will figure out* tapi memang dari kecil aku mencintai musik gitu , jadi kalo pun aku gak jadi penyanyi aku bisa kerja di industri musik juga ga apalah. Karena, untuk sampai di titik ini sih dak kepikiran sama sekali sumpah *i am very very bless*

Najwa : dan aku yakin ini mimpi banyak sekali orang sih bisa berkarir bisa punya kesempatan gitu untuk menunjukkan *passion* gitu dan akutu dari dulu percaya gitu kesempatan itu ya memang harus di cari harus bener bener *you have to work for it* gitu nah mangkanya aku pengen denger cerita kamu sih *how do you work for it* untuk bisa sampai ke titik ini kesempatan apa sih yang kamu usahain ini ?

Niki : *as i mention* ya ini emang jadi mimpi nya Niki dari dulu *yes my dream* aku pengen i wish i can write songs dari kecil akutu tertarik banget nulis apa aja deh aku suka banget mulai dari beberapa bahasa kaya english indonesian i really love languages, jadi emang dari awal tu aku emang mau jadi penulis buku, pengen jadi jurnalis gitulah tapi ujung-ujungnya *this is like the is a great happy medium*, karena *i can combine my lover music and my writing*

Najwa : sering kali tu ya yang menghalangi kita untuk maju tu justru dari dalam diri ya aku sering bilang terkadang kita tu sering gak pede, kita ragu, kita *under estimate* diri sendiri *do you feel that also sometimes?*

Niki : *of course yes*, aku setiap sebelum mau naik panggung deg deg kannya itu tuh kadang sampe rasa mau muntah pusing keliyengan karena aku *Nerveous* banget.

Najwa : jadi kamu sampai sekrang kalo mau naik panggung suka degdegkan banget suka biasanya apa? Akutuh kalo degdegkan suka mules-mules gitu kebelakang , kalo kamu gimana ?

Niki : aku dapet tips kalo degdegkan gitu makan pisang aku gatau itu plasebo atau engga. Tapi semenjak denger itu aku selalu makan pisang

Najwa : berarti kalo mau naik panggung bawa pisang dulu ya ? wow
This is something new about Niki

Niki : biasanya kan ada *fruitball* ya dimana-mana yaudah kalo ada pisang nya aku makan deh kalo ga ada aku berdo'a aja deh

Najwa : *Whats your daily* , hari hari ini di pandemi kamu kan kadang kan *youre in LA Right Right now* kan ? hari-hari nya gimana nih di pandemi, *quarantine and everything*

Niki : aku baru beli popi , jadi aku ada *a dog*

Najwa : oh iya aku liat di Instagram kamu iya iya

Niki : iyaa jadi aku baru *aja i got a dog* namanya Lussy jadi hari-harinya *Thankfully* ada lussy gitu jadi tiap hari tetap *Busy* gitu tetep sibuk ngurusin Lussy terus aku juga lagi *cooking* aku banyak masak and yeah mostly working for my albums si

Najwa : eh kamu terakhir pulang kampung kapan si ki ?

Niki : terakhir pulang kampung itu mare tapa februari ya tahun ini baru

Najwa : itu banyak banget yang patah hati loh, aku udah borong 10 tiket I have tenth ticket aku patah hati banget. *we were planning to go rame rame.*

Niki : iya aku juga pokokny *aheart broken* banget , udah gak sabar bukanya headless, harus setelah pandemic *when the world gets heels* udah pulih *we will do it of course on the first time at Jakarta.*

Najwa :so what do you miss most about home kalo kamu lagi di LA

Niki :*the food* la mba najwa *of course*, untungnya di LA ada restoran Indonesia aku selalu datengin itu

Najwa : apa biasanya pesen makanan apa kamu ?

Niki : rendang, ayam goreng kuning, martabak, es cendol, kalo aku order restoran yang bukan Indonesia pasti aku pesennya one thing ya Cuma satu item yang dimenu nya ya ini aja buat aku. Tapi kalo dari resto indo aku order 1 restotran

Najwa : kamu merasa ga si, dulu waktu aku masih di luar negeri aku masih merasa jauh tapi malah justru semakin kenal diri sendiri dan mengenag kampung halaman ga si ?kamu juga gitu ngga ?

Niki :*literally yes*,sangat kayanya ada saying ya *kalo your in the icrcle , or if you in the picture you can't see the reak picture or appreciate it that was happened to me.* Aku keluar dari Indonesia terus aku tinggal

disini my appreciation untuk Indonesia berkembang yang benar benar just really grow karena distance will make the group more right?, so, ya jadi banyak kangen ada banyak kangen kangenan *you know just all my friend my family ,the food ya definetly l*

Najwa : inget tahun lalu tu waktu 17 agustus terus kamu waktu 17 agustus di concert nya amerika gitu bagus banget kamu bawa lagu Indonesia raya , terus diselipin pidato Bung karno pokonya *it was really something special* itu gimana ceritanya , atau *it was date something you want create to do that* atau gimana?

Niki :yes, karena kan itu tgl 17 kan I thought ini festival di US untuk ditargetin nya untuk Asian , ya the Asian *minority*. Jadi aku sebagai Indonesian *specially* Indonesian aku merasa *its not right if I don't contributed my home land*, jadi aku bilang *I am gonna do something in the beginning* ya jadi itu Indonesia raya nya itu aku benar benar nyanyi. Terus aku bikin lah *what you hear* yang di *displayed* itu karya niki sendiri , niki bikin sendiri di laptop benar benar pake program yang seadanya aja.

Najwa :aduh *it was very powerfull*, kita nontonnya itu ih wow *it was really powerfull*

Niki :*honestly, when I was at the moment and I show the little kids wearing red and white* terus ada adek aku *dating my family* dating terus adek aku ada disitu langsung aku nangis di belakang. Iya langsung kaya aduh padahal aku udah latihan tapi itu tetap dibawa *emotional, waw this is so touching.*

Najwa :*so its important for you*, penting untuk kamu ?*nunjukkan identitas this is me dari Indonesia again dari asia its important for you ti show tat ?*

Niki :*yes of course*, aku itu keturunan china keturunan manado *but if people ask me where are you from*, aku jawab ya iam Indonesian *you know I think its very* itu sangat penting bagi aku untuk *say true of my self* karena aku memang *grow up* lahir besar di Jakarta di Indonesia. Its itu adalah *niki you know* itu yang *make me become who iam today.*

Najwa : pernah ngerasa ada kesulitan ngga waktu ketika ada mau memperkenalkan diri ttg Indonesia, *you feel* pernah merasa sulit gitu sulit gitu diluar negeri ?

Niki :*to be honest* ya awal niki berkarir di US itu niki sebenarnya itu purpose itu untuk sekolah, nah jadi pas aku sekolah itu di demografi yang disitu banyak saekali ada beberapa yang gatau Indonesia itu dimana. *Tapi its very important to me to for people* yang gatau Indonesia itu dimana itu penting banget buat niki untuk educated mereka oh ini Indonesia itu diisni ini ada negara itu Indonesia. Tapi banyak orang di LA yang tau juga where is Indonesia gitu.

Najwa :*terus* bagi yang ga suka pisang goreng *I cant be friends, exactly bye., do you wanna say to your friends. Do you want to say to them ?*

Niki :*yes, to all of my fans* in Indonesia *thank you* terima kasih banyak untuk fuport kalian dari awal I hope kalian suka lose single niki yang terbaru mudah mudahan kalian ga terlalu bapet sambal dengerin lose. Niki mau sampein lets try to bekerja sama dengan pemerintah kita harus stay safe during this pandemic kita harus pake mask cuci tangan *stay in distance yes kita harus take care of each other. That all of my message*

Najwa : oh ya *that is really important ya, thank you niki I hope* bisa ktmu kamu nanti pas kamu di Jakarta ya

Niki : kita ngeteh have a ciki *date and have eat* pisang goreng together.

Najwa :*thank you so much , I proud of you*