AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY MAUDY AYUNDA

A Thesis

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Study Program: English Education

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1444 H / 2023 M**

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Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

By :

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ABSTRACT

There are so many different cultures and languages in the world that make us adapt and use different languages to be able to communicate with other people who have different languages. When they talk to other people, they will often switch and choose a language that the listener understands according to their situation and needs. This phenomenon is known as code switching. The aims of this study were to find out the types of code switching and the function of code switching used by Maudy Ayunda in her youtube video.

Descriptive qualitative method was applied in order to find out the result of data analysis. The data of this study are only utterances which contain code switching uttered by Maudy Ayunda. The research was analyzed using theory from Charlotte Hoffmann to find out the types and the function of code switching. The techniques of data analysis were done by data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion. To see the dominant types and function of code switching, this research used percentage and counted it manually.

The results of this research showed that in the data, there were 42 data which consist of two types of code switching: Intra-Sentential switching (31 data) and Inter-Sentetial switching (11 data). There were 42 data which consisted of seven functions of code switching: Talking about particular topic (14), Quoting somebody else (1), Being emphatic about something (4), Interjection (3), Repetition used for clarification (1), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (14), Expressing group identity (5).

Keyword: *Code Switching, Language, Sociolinguistics, Youtube*.

Free Plagiarism Letter

I hereby declared that this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Maudy Ayunda" is entirely my own work and based on research. I also declare that all materials and source consulted in the preparation of this thesis, such as from books, journals, articles, and other types of documents related to this study, which are properly recognized in footnotes and bibliographies.

Bandar Lampung, October 2021
Declared by

NUR FAJRIA NAULI
NPM. 1711040109

v

APPROVAL

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Student's Name	:	NUR FAJRIA NAULI
Student's Number	:	1711040109
Study Program	:	English Education
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APPROVED

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ADMISSION LETTER

A research thesis entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY MAUDY AYUNDA"**, by **NUR FAJRIA NAULI**, NPM: **1711040109**, Department: **English Education**, has been successfully defended at Thesis Defense of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis defense was held on: **Friday, October 28th 2022**

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MOTTO

وَلَا تَهِنُوا۟ وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا۟ وَأَنتُمُ ٱلْأَعْلَوْنَ إِن كُنتُم مُّؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٣٩﴾

"Do not falter or grieve, for you will have the upper hand, if you are
ˈtrueˈ believers."
(Q.S Ali Imran : 139) [1]

DEDICATION

In the name of Allah SWT, because only with Allah permission and grace, this thesis can be made and completed. And with infinite gratitude and as an expression of gratitude, I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Rusli and Ms. Khoriah who has given me love, direction, knowledge, and other important thing that are useful for my life that I can not possibly repay with a piece of paper.

2. My beloved grand mother, Ms. Nurmaina Siregar and my beloved aunt, Ms. Nurwanita Nata who always give spirit, support and guides me.

3. My dearest brothers, Muhammad Ardhi Mutiawan and Richi Fatala Putra who always helped and supported me during my education in his own way. I hope we can make our parents proud.

4. All my beloved lecturers, classmates and my beloved alma mater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, which I am proud of, where to study.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nur Fajria Nauli was born on February 9th, 2000, in Bandar Lampung. Nauli is the oldest child of Mr. Rusli and Ms. Khoriah. She has two brothers, his name is Muhammad Ardhi Mutiawan and Richi Fatala Putra.

She began her study at TK Melati Puspa Bandar Lampung and finished in 2005. She continued her study at SD 1 Al - Azhar and finished in 2011. Then, she continued her education at MTs Negeri 2 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. Furthermore, she continued her education at MA Negeri 1 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2017. In 2017, she continued her education at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and was accepted at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, majoring in English Education. From October to November 2020 she did the Teaching Practice Program (PPL) at SMP Negeri 22 Bandar Lampung. In 2020, she taught at one of the tutors, namely Privat Hulwun Bandar Lampung.

Writer,

NUR FAJRIA NAULI
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to thank Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, Dzat who only begged for help, who has given His grace and guidance, so that I can complete my final task of writing this thesis well. Secondly, prayers and greetings may always be poured out to our lord Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam who has always been the best source of inspiration and example for people.

A long journey has been passed to complete the writing of this thesis, not a few difficulties and obstacles experienced by the author and thanks to earnestness, hard work, motivation and help from various parties, then all these difficulties provide their wisdom for the author. So on the arrangement of this thesis, with all humility, the author expresses his deepest gratitude to all those who have provided assistance, guidance, and support especially to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, as Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty UIN Raden Intan Lampung and her staff, who have provided opportunities and assistance to the writer during her studies to complete this thesis well.
2. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum, as the chairperson of the English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, has assisted in completing this thesis.
3. Rohmatillah, M.Pd as an advisor, has patiently provided support, guidance, advice, and assistance in completing this thesis.
4. Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A as a co-advisor, has spent a lot of time guiding, providing advice, and helping the writer to complete this thesis.
5. All Lecturers of the Department of English Education who have educated and provided a lot of knowledge and experience to the writer during their studies at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
6. My dear friends Akna Rahmah Salekha, Nurul Ahya, Nur Retno Eriyani, Fahrisa Fajar, Desi Erfiana, Dianita Heni

Permata Sari, and Aulia Nur Azizah who have provided support and assistance to the writer since the beginning of the lecture until completing this thesis.

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8. My friends in arms, all members of the 6A6 of English Department 2017, may we all become a generation that can practice the knowledge with full dedication to the community.

9. All parties who have encouraged to the writer during the writing of this thesis.

Finally, the researcher still has errors in the preparation of the thesis. Therefore, the deepest apologies for the mistakes made by the writer and accept all forms of criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis. This research is expected to be useful for readers and can be used as a reference for development in a better direction. The truth comes from God and the error comes from the writer. May Allah have mercy and blessing be upon all of us.

Bandar Lampung, October 2021
Writer,

NUR FAJRIA NAULI
NPM. 1711040109

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

The first step is to emphasize the goal of making this thesis avoid any misunderstanding in understanding the title that the author proposes. This thesis is tittle "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Maudy Ayunda on Youtube Channel"is;

Satori and Komariyah cited in Widyawan stated that analysis is an attempt to break down the problem or focus of research into parts (decomposition) so that the arrangement of the form of a decomposed thing is clearly visible and therefore its meaning can be more clearly captured or the case is more clearly understood.[1] In general, analysis is the process of summarizing a huge amount of unprocessed data, grouping or separating relevant components and sections, and finally connecting the information gathered.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language.[2] Linguistic knowledge is the term we use to describe our understanding of language. Linguistics is the study of language from a scientific perspective. From various perspectives, linguistics as a science can be divided into several branches, including descriptive linguistics and historical/comparative linguistics (based on methodology), synchronic and diachronic linguistics (based on time aspect), and phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (based on language as a system).

The majority of Indonesians can communicate in multiple languages, including Bahasa Indonesia and ethnic or regional languages. It is possible for them to choose the language and switch that language in their speech. This phenomenon is known as code switching. Poplack and Sankoff stated that code

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[1] Sony Widyawan, Darul Prayogo, Rukman, Diajeng Ayu D. P, and Abdul Rokhim, SE, M.Sc, *Performance Analysis of Signaled Intersections to Improve Safety in Depok Intersection*, Depok, 2019.

[2] Jufrizal, *Introduction to Linguistics*. In: Language and Linguistics. Universitas Terbuka, Jakarta, 2011.

switching is simply the alternate use of the two languages in discourse. [3] Almost in every corner of the world this code switching phenomenon occurs. This phenomenon is rife in every circle, both the real world and the virtual world such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and others. It's no wonder that language development is growing rapidly.

Nowadays, YouTube is one of the most prominent social networking platforms. It is as popular as television since we may view it at any time and from any location. YouTube allows users to see millions of videos and share their own. YouTubers are individuals who make material on the YouTube platform. YouTubers offer a wide range of content, including tutorials on how to make or do things, news, celebrity shows, daily vlogs, and more.

Maudy Ayunda is one of actress in Indonesia who often uses code switching. She has a youtube channel that contains about education, personal experiences, and music. Maudy has completed her bachelor's degree at Oxford University and master's degree at Stanford University, so it's no wonder that code switching is a part of his daily life.

Based on that explanation, what this title means is to analyzed code switching used by Maudy Ayunda's youtube channel. In this study, this research will examine the types of code switching (intra-sentetial code switching, inter-sentetial code switching and tag switching) and function of code switching (talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity) based on Hoffman's theory.

B. Background of Research

Communication is a part of human activity to share the information to other people. Communication is a system of

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[3] Sankoff, D., & Poplack, S., *Borrowing: The Synchrony of Integration: Linguistics*, 1984.

language that can be used in a group of people. Communication has an important part in language or social context. These connections are complex such as there is a people who talk with their friend with slang words or swearing then they use formal language with their boss or lecturer and many more [4]. Communication is transferring and understanding information between one person to another.

Language is an important part of communication. "Language is essentially a means of communication among the members of a society". [5] People communicate to other people not only in the spoken form but also in the written form. By communicating with other people, they can easily transfer and also receive information. Moreover, communication gets easier when both of the communicants and communicators know the language.

Language that exists in a society is different from one place to another place, especially in a multilingual society. In a multilingual society, there are many variations of languages and the speakers master more than one language. According to Skutnabb-Kangas, the bilingual speakers have the ability of mastering and using two languages in daily communication.[6] The example of a multilingual society is Indonesia.

Indonesian not only master their mother tongues but also their foreign language. Besides, some of them are also fluent in foreign languages, especially English due to the reason that English is an International language. According to Roux, English has become the most dominant language in many aspects such as

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[4] Amberg Julie S. and Vause Deborah J,. American English: History, Structure, and Usage, Cambridge University Press, 2010.

[5] Sirbu, A., The Significance of Language As a Tool of Communication,"Mircea cel Batran" Naval Academy Scientific Bulletin, 2015, p. 405-406.

[6] Mokibelo, E., Multilingualism and Multiculturalism in the Education System and Society of Botswana. US-China Education Review B, 2015, p. 488-502.

technology, business, science, and academic. [7] It means that everyone needs to learn this language in order to survive in the era of globalization and to communicate with other people all over the world. The study that discusses various language phenomena is called linguistics.

Linguistics appears to be a social and humanistic science as a study. Stern statedd that linguistics is a theoretical science.[8] Linguistics creates explanations for the phenomena of language. Linguistics has been around since the beginning of time and will continue to do so in the future. Based on the object of study, linguistics is divided into two, namely micro and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics learn about the internals of language while macro linguistics learn about the externals of the language. An example of macro linguistics is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistic is the study about language that used in society that contains culture, background situation, and gender. Hickey stated that sociolinguistic studies about a traditional language used in society because culture can be known from the language and it can be applied in all groups from all ages and gender. [9] Holmes stated sociolinguistic also learn about social function and meaning behind the language because in this world people speak with a different language, background, and culture.[10] It can be concluded that sociolinguistic is an important part to learn linguistic because sociolinguistic related to daily life. When someone is learning a language there are some words or phrases that are not yet known so that the speaker enters a language that is more familiar to them, this is called code switching.

Code switching also often occurs in English education environments in the learning process, where students interact

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[7] Roux, P. W., English as an International Language: The Debate Continues. Polyglossia, 2014.

[8] Jufrizal, *Introduction to Linguistics.* In: Language and Linguistics. Universitas Terbuka, Jakarta, 2011.

[9] Hickey, R. (N.D.), *Language And Society*.

[10] Jante Holmes*, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics.4th Ed*, Routledge, 2013.

with each other using English. In general, code switching occurs due to a person's lack of ability in mastering the language. Wardaugh defines that code switching is a phenomenon of switching from one language to another language in bilingual or multilingual communities.[11] Code switching is a phenomenon that occurs not just in real life but also in virtual, such as on YouTube. In Indonesia, code switching is commonly used by public figures. Meanwhile, speaking English for YouTube users in Indonesia has become a lifestyle and most of the millennial generation imitate what they do so that it subconsciously becomes their lifestyle. This phenomenon is the basis for this research to conduct research on code switching in order to find problems that occur in more detail.

YouTube is a video sharing platform affiliated with Google with a high number of users and is the most downloaded application in the App Store and Google Play. YouTube is the popular video sharing site.[12] YouTube is a video-sharing platform that allows users to publish, share, and watch videos. The domain name is www.youtube.com, and it was quickly developed and grew to over 100 million daily video views. YouTube ranks as the third most popular website on the internet. One of the Indonesian content creators in education is "Maudy Ayunda".

The use of code switching in youtube videos is interesting to study because there are types of bilingualism and dominant language in someone who is seen in the act of communication and there are factors that cause someone to do code switching. Maudy Ayunda's video, which is relevant to the current era, is one of the conversations that is widely seen and enjoyed by the public. She conveyed her experience about her life experience when she studied abroad in the era of the covid-19 pandemic.

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[11] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics - Fifth edition*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006.

[12] Hema Yoganarasimhan, *Impact of social network structure on content propagation: A study using YouTube data," Quantitative Marketing and Economics (QME), Springer, vol. 10(1)*, 2012, p.111-150.

There are previous researches related to the topic of this research. The first one is An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. This research is conducted by Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaean. The second one is *Penggunaan Alih Kode oleh Youtubers Indonesia : Suatu Analisis Sosiolinguistik*. This research conducted by Pamela Gracia Sondakh, Theresia M.C Lasut, Jeane Angela Manus. The last one is Code Switching Used by English Teacher at Islam Tirtayasa Junior High School (Eight Grade). This research conducted by Lia Amalia and Riki Gunawan. The differences between the previous research and this research are the video used by the researcher and the adapted theory. The previous research used Wardaugh and Holmes theory and the researcher used Hoffmann theory.

This video was chosen in this research because there is a lot of code switching in it. In addition, researchers are interested in analyzing code switching in the YouTube video channel of Maudy Ayunda, a well-known public figure in Indonesia who is successful both in his career and education, because his videos are so influential for the Indonesian people. Depending on this background, this research is interested in analyzing the code switching contained in one of the videos on Maudy Ayunda's youtube channel "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE*!", then this research is entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Maudy Ayunda" based of Hoffmann theory The results of this research showed there were 42 data which consist of two types of code switching: Intra-Sentential switching (31 data) and Inter-Sentetial switching (11 data). There were 42 data which consist of seven functions of code switching: Talking about particular topic (14), Quoting somebody else (1), Being emphatic about something (4), Interjection (3), Repetition used for clarification (1), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (14), Expressing group identity (5).

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

The focus of this research is the use of code switching by Maudy Ayunda in her youtube channel and the sub focus of the research is the types of code switching used by Maudy Ayunda namely 1) Intrasentetial Switching, 2) Intersentetial Switching and 3) Tag Switching and the function for using code switching there are 1) Talking about particular topic, 2) Quoting somebody else, 3) Being emphatic about something, 4) Interjection, 5) Repitition used for clarification, 6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlucator and 7) Expressing group identity based on Hoffman's theory.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of study above. This research has two problems to be analyzed, as follow:

a. What types of code switching are used by "Maudy Ayunda" in her video "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!*" based on Hoffman's theory?

b. What are the function of code switching used by "Maudy Ayunda" in her video "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!*" based on Hoffman's theory?

E. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to know about:

a. To identify the types of code switching used by "Maudy Ayunda" in her video "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!*"

b. To know the function of code switching used by "Maudy Ayunda" in her video "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!*"

F. Benefit of the Research

This research are expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically

This research can be useful for readers to expand knowledge of sociolinguistics especially in code switching,

because this research contains many theories relate to code switching.

2. Practically

   2.1   For Lecturer:

          The Lecturers can use this study as guidance to enrich their comprehension of code switching. The lecturers can also apply youtube as a medium to teach their students because youtube is one interesting medium for students during the teaching-learning process

   2.2   For students :

          This study can help those who are interested in linguistics, especially for English Department students to get deeper understanding about the types and functions of code switching.

   2.3   Other researcher :

          To add insight and knowledge about youtube, especially on code switching which is contained in the youtube channel.

G. Relevance Studies

There are some previous researches, such as:

1) An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. This research is conducted by Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaean. [13] This research analyzed problem of code switching that is the right context when used code switching. This research used theory by Wardhaugh in order to analyzed types of code switching. Wardhaugh explained about two types of code switching that is: situational and metaphorical. There were two kinds of problems raised in this research: (1) what are the types of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel, (2)

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[13] Celli Raes Sinaga & David Togi Hutahaean, *An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*, Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language (JETFL), 2020.

what are dominant type of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. Qualiative research based on content analysis was applied in this research. Some methods in collecting the data such as searching the video, watching the video, listening to the audio, and identifying the code switching. There are some steps in analyzing the data, namely familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, interpreting and representing. The result of this research: situational and metaphorical, with situational have 15 (60%) and metaphorical have 10 (40%).

2) *Penggunaan Alih Kode oleh Youtubers Indonesia : Suatu Analisis Sosiolinguistik*. This research conducted by Pamela Gracia Sondakh, Theresia M.C Lasut, Jeane Angela Manus. [14] This research aims to identify, analyzed, and describe the codeswitching that appeared on youtube by Indonesian YouTubers and explain the reason for the phenomenon mentioned above. This research uses the descriptive method. The theories of Hoffman and Janet Holmes are used in this research. The data were collected from youtube videos in Indonesian – English, and English-Indonesian from July – December 2019 that was uploaded by more than 13 Indonesian YouTubers who were subscribed by the writer on youtube. The total number of code-switching is 90 data found from the conversation in videos and the title of content video. The result of this research shows that there are three types of code-switching on youtube, namely Inter-sentential switching with 39 data, Intra-sentential switching with 30 data, and Emblematic switching with 211 data. The result of this research also shows that there are six reasons which influence the use of code-switching on YouTubers, namely talking about a

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[14] Pamela Gracia S., Theresia M.C Lasut & Jeane Angela M., *Penggunaan Alih Kode oleh Youtubers Indonesia : Suatu Analisis Sosiolinguistik,* 2020

particular topic with 29 cases found, being emphatic about something (express solidarity) with 17 cases found, Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors) with 17 cases found, repetition used for clarification with 11 cases found, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 10 cases found, expressing group identity with 6 cases found. The dominant reasons which YouTubers used are talking about a particular topic with 29 cases found.

3) Code Switching Used by English Teacher at Islam Tirtayasa Junior High School (Eight Grade). This research conducted by Lia Amalia and Riki Gunawan. [15] The result of this research is to find the type of code switching usage and the reasons for using code switching by English teachers in online classroom during the learning process. The conclusion is there are three types of code switching used by English teachers during the learning process in the classroom. Namely: First, inter sentential code switching, which is 64 times. Second, Intra-sentential code switching 31 times. Third, Tag switching 10 times. Then some reasons why English teachers use code switching, namely: First, Talking about Particular topic. Second is Interjection. Third is Repitition for Clarification. Fourth is Expressing for Group Identity.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

A research design is a strategy or plan such as how to collect, analyse and interpret the data to succeed in the research. This research uses descriptive qualitative method . Ary stated that qualitative research concerns on understanding social phenomena of human and providing

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[15] Lia Amalia & Riki Gunawan, Code Switching Used by English Teacher at Islam Tirtayasa Junior High School (Eight Grade)., Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL), 2021.

rich verbal description of settings, situations, and participants[16].

The process of this research involves developing questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participants' setting, data analysis building from particular to general themes, and making the interpretation of the meaning of the data. Qualitative research does not initiate with a hypothesis, but it may generate the hypothesis when the research progresses. This research intends to describe the code switching used in Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel.

2. **Research Instrument**

In qualitative research, Ary stated that the researcher is the primary instrument in data collection, such as collecting data through observation, interviews, or documents.[17] As the main instrument, researcher plans the research, collects the data analyzed the data, makes the interpretation, and finally reports the result of the research.

3. **Data collection**

This research collected the data by using document analysis. According to Sugiyono a documentation method is gotten by using a book, transcript, film, video, newspaper, magazine, notes of a meeting, ancient inscription, and agenda.[18] The technique of collecting the data in this research will be explained as follows:

1. Watching the video of "Maudy Ayunda" YouTube channel entitle *"Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!/ Maudy Ayunda"* videos.
2. Re-watching videos while writing down the transcript of it.
3. Identify and marks words that code switching.

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[16] Donal Ary, *Introduction to Reseacrh in Education (Eighth Edition)*, United States of America: Wadsworth, 2010.

[17] Donal Ary, *Ibid*, p.412

[18] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kualitaif dan Kuantitatif and R & D, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018.

4. Collects words that contain code switching and categorizes them.

5. Determines the types of code-switching and function of code switching based on Hoffman's theory.

6. Giving codes to each datum in order to be easy in analyzing the data.

4. Data analysis

After the data have been collected, this research used the technique of analysis propose by Miles and Huberman.[19] Those data will be analyzed through some steps as follows:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is part of the analysis that sharpen, classify, direct, throw away unnecessary, and organize the data in such a way in such a way that conclusions can finally be drawn and diversification. With data reduction, qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in various ways through rigorous selection. This research focus on data that are which are appropriate with code-switching that use by Maudy Ayunda in the YouTube channel.

b. Data Display

After doing data reduction, the next step is organizes and manages the data for they can be understand easily. In this step, this research conducts a technique of coding as a way of analyzing this research. Then gives the code of each datum. In this section, the whole information that was appropriate with the problem statedment is arranged to build a description of the types of code-switching and the reasons of code-switching used by Maudy Ayunda in "*Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!*" YouTube channel.

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The final step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Based on the data that has

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[19] Miles & Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis (2nd edition)*. California: SAGE Publications, 1994.

been reduced and presented, at this stage is to make conclusions that are supported by strong evidence at the data collection stage. Conclusions are answers to the formulation of problems and questions that have been expressed by researchers since the beginning.

5. Trustworthiness of data

Trustworthiness is one way researchers can persuade themselves and readers that their research findings are worthy of attention. Lincoln and Guba refined the concept of trustworthiness by introducing the criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability to parallel the conventional quantitative assessment criteria of validity and reliability.[20] These trustworthiness criteria will be briefly defined and then interwoven throughout a description of how researcher attempted to conduct a trustworthy thematic analysis.

Guba and Lincoln claimed that the credibility of a study is determined when coresearchers or readers are confronted with the experience, they can recognize it. Credibility can also be operationalized through the process of member checking to test the findings and interpretations with the participants. The generalizability of an inquiry is known as transferability. Transferabillity has no way of knowing which sites might want to use the findings, making it impossible for others who want to use them to assess their transferability. To achieve dependability, researchers can ensure the research process is logical, traceable, and clearly documented. Confirmability is concerned with establishing interpretations and findings are clearly derived from the data, requiring to demonstrate how conclusions and interpretations have been reached. According to Guba and

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[20] Lincoln & Guba, *Naturalistic inquiry*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage. 1985.

Lincoln, confirmability is established when credibility, transferability, and dependability are all achieved.[21]

This study using confirmability to ensure that the data is accurate or valid. Mr. Susanto Saman was involved as a validator for the research results. Mr. Susanto Saman, SS, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D is a lecturer at English Education Department, Bandar Lampung University.

I. Systematic Discussion

This research will elaborate into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. This chapter discusses the title affirmation, background of the problems, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, benefit of the research, relevance studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

The second chapter is a review of related literature. This chapter is about the definition and the branches of linguistics, types of code switching and function of code switching.

The third chapter is a description of Maudy Ayunda's youtube channel. This chapter includes a general description of the object consisting of the identity of the youtube channel, information about youtube channel and biography of the speaker, and also the description of research fact and data.

The fourth chapter is the result and discussion. This chapter presents the analysis of data obtained from the research in detail along with a discussion of the results of the research.

The fifth chapter is the conclusion and suggestion. This chapter contains the conclusions of the research along with some suggestions.

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[21] Lincoln & Guba, *ibid.*

CHAPTER II
FRAME OF THEORIES

A. Linguistics

1. Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics (English = Linguistics, French = Linguistique, Dutch = Lingua). These are derived from Latin language=Lingua means 'language'. Linguist/Linguist = Linguist expert. Martinet defines linguistics is the science of language or the science that makes language the object of its study. Linguistics is often called general linguistics, because it examines the ins and outs of language in general. [1] Studying linguistics means expanding our insight into one of the most central parts of being a human and to be able to communicate through language.

Our knowledge about language is simply called linguistic knowledge. Parera in defines linguistics is the science that studies, analyzes, and researches language as its object based on the structure of the language. [2] It analyses as a system for relating form, meaning and context at the same time. Whatever we do in our every day's life, we will realize that linguistics involved in almost every part of human communication.

Linguistics uses the scientific method of language study that embraces more than form, meaning and context. Jufrizal stated linguistics is the scientific and systematic study of human language. [3] By studying linguistics one will able to know how language operates, how language is employed and how language is changed and preserved.

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[1] Husni Thamrin, & Pasundan, U, *Modul Kuliah Introduction to Linguistics*, 2019.

[2] Upik Rafida, *Dasar- Dasar Teori Linguistik*, Universitas Padjajaran, 2012.

[3] Jufrizal, *Introduction to Linguistics. In: Language and Linguistics*. Universitas Terbuka, Jakarta, 2011.

Reseacher can conclude that linguistics is a science that involves itself with language. Language as an object of linguistic research in terms of the limitations of its function and development. Some branches of linguistics discuss some aspects of a language such as phones, phonemes, morphemes, words, meanings, and language in relation to sociology.

2. Classification of Linguistics

In general and based on the scope of the study, linguistics could be classified into two big classifications, namely microlinguistics and macro linguistics.

2.1 Micro linguistics

Micro Linguistics focuses on the study of minor changes in linguistics may influence larger social contexts. Micro linguistics puts greater interests in phonetics, grammar and the internal level of language analysis. The term microlinguistics refers to the branches or fields of linguistics which studies language based only on the language itself; the study of language from internal side of the language. The fields/branches of linguistics which could be categorized as microlinguistics are theoretical linguistics, descriptive linguistics, and historical-comparative linguistics. The following fields of linguistics are the descriptive linguistics.

a. phonology (the study of sounds system of a particular language);

b. morphology (the study of words structure and its parts);

c. syntax (the study of sentence, including phrase and clause);

d. semantics (the study of linguistic meaning); and

e. lexicology (the study of vocabulary of lexicon).[4]

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[4] Jufrizal, Introduction to Linguistics. In: Language and Linguistics. Universitas Terbuka, Jakarta, 2011.

2.2 Macro linguistics

There many fields or branches of linguistics which belong to macrolingusitics. They are: phonetics, stylistics, philosophy of language, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, philology, semiotics, ephygraphy, language teaching, translation, lexicography, applied phonetics, applied sociolinguistics, international language establishment, specific language establishment, medical linguistics, graphology, and mechanolinguistics. According to Lyons, macrolinguistics is the classification of linguistics that studies language in relation to factors outside of the language[5]. Researcher can conclude that, macro linguistics is the study of language by using major changes as the parameter of assessment. It deals with comparative studies among languages, areal linguistics, language branches or language development. They interested in the external aspect of language.

B. Sociolinguistics

The study of language used by society is called sociolinguistics. This idea is supported by Hudson, "sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society".[6] It means that the language is the major focus of sociolinguistics, and the society is the object where the language is employed. In other words, it investigates how people use language in society in relation to cultural norms, context, and expectations. It can figure out how to communicate with people and distinguish between how to speak to friends, parents, teachers, and so on.

Sociolinguistic is one of field of macro linguistic that study about how language is use in multilingual speech communication.

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[5] Jufrizal, ibid, p. 34
[6] Richard Hudson, *Sociolinguistics*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1980

Holmes also stated that sociolinguistic is study the relationship between language and society. [7] Various people in many communities across the world communicate using more than one language to convey their message. Bilingualism or multilingualism is the term for this phenomena.

There are several definitions of sociolinguistics. Chambers cited in Wardaugh sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants. Sociolinguistics is one of the branches of linguistics. It is about the study language and society. The use of sociolinguistics depends on the speaker who use it or the situation and condition.

Sociolinguistics interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Wardaugh also stated that sociolinguistics is focusing on the relationship between language and society with the purpose to have a better understanding of the structure of the language and of how languages function in communication.[8] This makes sociolinguistics important because it develops a new science, forms a new aspect of the language life of a society.

In short, Sociolinguistics is the study of how many aspects of society, such as cultural norms, context, and language use, affect people. It is concerned with understanding the social purposes of language and the ways in which it is utilized to express social meaning, as well as explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts.

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[7] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fourth Edition*, London and NewYork: Routledge, 2013

[8] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (5th Ed)*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006

C. Language Code

In communications and information processing, code become one of style of speak with another people. In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell, a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.[9] It can be stated that code is a term that can refer to a language or variant within a language.

Code in the form of language variations used to communicate members of a language community. Similarly, Wardaugh also maintains that a code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.[10] When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ 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, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, the writer can make conclusion that a code can be stated

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[9] Peter Stockwell, *Sociolinguistics: A resource book for students*, Psychology Press, 2002.

[10] Ronald Wardaugh, *An introduction to sociolinguistics*, 1986, p. 101

as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

1. Code Switching

There are several definitions of code switching viewed by some linguists. They have different ways in describing code switching. According to Holmes, People sometimes switch code switching domain or social situation.[11] When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to use the switch. In monolingual society, this change in code is often shown by changing the tone of voice, choice of diction, or a certain series of words. On the other hand, in a multilingual society, this change is manifested in language codes. This code-switching event is not only in one language but in more than two languages in turn

Code switching refers to the situation where people switch between different languages within the same communication activity. Eliya and Zulaeha statedd that code switching is variation of code in communication or speech in society that causes the speakers to produce severeal choices of speech code based on the situation and knowledge communicative speaker to the interlocutor.[12] In this statement, it can be concluded that the transfer of the use of one language into another is determined by the transition of roles, different situations, and the presence of other speakers.

Code switching relies on the meaningful juxtaposition of what speakers must consciously or sub-consciously process as strings formed according to the internal rules of two distinct grammatical systems[13]. It means that code switching occurs when the speaker mixes two different languages in a speech.

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[11] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fourth Edition*, London and NewYork: Routledge, 2013

[12] Celli Raes Sinaga & David Togi Hutahaean, *An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*

[13] John Gumperz, *Discourse Strategies*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

Code switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used by switching from one to another. Hoffman in Candra & Qodriani stated that code switching includes two languages or linguistic varieties in the same utterance or conversation[14]. Therefore, code switching is a situation when the speaker uses two different languages to communicate and it occurs in the same speech event.

Based on some definitions above, we can conclude that code switching is the alternative by bilingual or multilingual use two or more language or movement between varieties that occur during a conversation, from sentence to sentence, or within a sentence.

1.1 Types of Code Switching

Wardhaugh supports the Blom and Gumperz's description of the type of code switching. Hence, this section will discuss definitions and examples of situational and metaphorical code switching.

a. Situational Code Switching

Wardhaugh stated that situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversation find themselves. [15] They speak one language in one situation and anotherin a different one. No topic change is involved. Situational code-switching occurs when there is change in situation then causes the participant switches her or his code from one code in one situation and another one in another situation.

To conclude, situational code switching is code switching that happens when speakers switch the language choices in accordance to the changes of situations, particularly participants, activity types

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[14] Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism.* New York: Longman, 1991, p.111

[15] Ronald Wardaugh, *An introduction to sociolinguistics*, 1986, p. 101

and/or settings. The choice of the language used in code switching defines the situation. Moreover, the situational code switching can be a result or an effect of the situation change.

Here is the example from Iwan :

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

Mark : Hi, Agus

Agus : Eh, How're you Mark?, 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, ini dia kita bisa…Mark, can you help us?

From 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.[16]

b. Metaphorical Code Switching

Wardaugh stated that metaphorical code-switching has an affective dimension to it, you change the code as you redefine the situation formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. When the speakers shift from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use, we have metaphorical code switching.[17]

Here is the example from Iwan :

Made : We want to take it, to where…Ya itu tempat kita biasa mancing (fishing) and we are drinking, singing, having fun, ok

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[16] Made Iwan Indrawan J., *Sociolinguistics, The Study of Societies' Languages*, Graha Ilmu Yogyakarta, 2010

[17] Ronald Wardaugh, *An introduction to sociolinguistics*, 1986, p. 101

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.[18]

These type of code switching proposed by Mc Arthur. These are the following types of code switching from Mc Arthur's theory.

a. Tag switching

According to Gumperz quoted by Saraswati and Indriana, tag or sentence fillers are words or phrases that are bound by minimal syntactic constraints and therefore can usually be inserted with ease at a number of possible points in a sentence. In other words, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. For example, in the classroom "*Ya*, who can answer the question raise your hand". The word "*ya*" belongs to tag switching, it means yes.

b. Intra-sentential switching

Second one is intra-sentential switching, in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary. The utterance can be classified as intra-sentential switching because the utterance shows that the speaker switches two different languages in the middle of a single sentence. For example :

Lecturer : Is there any question for him?

Student : My name is Woro Sasmito, I want ask you. What is the definition of IP address? *Apa definisi dari IP address?*

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[18] Made Iwan Indrawan J., *Sociolinguistics, The Study of Societies' Languages*, Graha Ilmu Yogyakarta, 2010

From the dialogue above, he switched the question into Indonesian to make understandable meaning.

c. Inter-sentential switching

Third one is intersentential switching, in which a change of language occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. For example :

Presenter : "Next is tipe terakhir from computer network topology". "Last type is topology star". "In this topology there is centralized control called a hub or switch."

The dialoge above was produced by the presenter when he presented his material. In the data above, he explained about the last type of network topology. In his sentence he inserted "tipe terakhir". In English means "last type". It belongs to inter-sentential because it happened between English words.

d. Intra-word switching

The last one is Intra-word switching, in which a change occurs within a word boundary. [19] For example, "by the way, *hari ini* who does not come?"

This research analyzed types of code switching by using Hoffman's theory. Based on this theory, those are three types code switching.

a) Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential Code Switching is a code switching happens within or in the middle of the sentence/ clause/ word boundaries/ phrases. In this type of switching, the switching occurred within sentence boundaries. The switching can be in the form of words or phrases in the same sentences. It can take

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[19] Tom McArthur, *Code-mixing and codeswitching*, Concise Oxford companion to the English language, 1998

the form such as, code changing, code mixing, insertion and congruent lexicalizations. For example, "Saat hendak pulang meninggalkan *floor*, tolong untuk *team sales* yang serah terima, lakukan *double crosschecks* lagi." The utterance above was categorized as intra-sentential switching because the used of some words in other language (Indonesian) between English language.

b) Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential Code Switching is a code switching happens between the sentences or word boundaries. One sentence is spoken in one language, and the following sentence is spoken in another language. For example, "Setelah tamu sampai di kasir. *Please check before transactions*." The utterance was categorized as inter-sentential switching because of the use of Indonesian in one clause (the beginning of utterance) and another language (English language).

c) Tag Switching or Emblematic

Tag Switching or Emblematic is a kind of code switching which there is a tag phrase or a word from a language into another language. Tag switching is when a short expression in one language is inserted in a base language sentence. The switching usually occurs at the beginning or the end of the sentence. It probably happens because the interlocutor tries to show respect to others.[20] Tag switching is included in the type of sentence filler or interjection, when speakers use this type of code switching, tag switching will not change the meaning in the user's speech. One example of tag switching that is included in

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[20] Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism.* New York: Longman, 1991

discourse markers is you know, mean, by the way, hi, okay, and others.

1.2 Functions of Code Switching

Holmes explained the functions of code-switching as follows: Participants, solidarity, status, topic, switching for affective functions, metaphorical switching, and lexical borrowing.

a) Participants

When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch.

b) Solidarity

A speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee.

c) Status

Speaker alternative the formal or informal standards of a language based on the status of their addressees. For example, an employee would use formal standard when conversing with his superior, but changes to a friendlier informal standard with his co-workers.

d) Topic

Speakers sometimes used code-switching in order to quote a certain saying in a culture which meaning cannot be entirely translated to another language.

e) Switching for affective functions

Code switching used to express affective rather than referential meaning. The teacher didn't need to understand the words he simply needed to get the affective message.

f) Metaphorical Switching

Metaphorical switching functions' is drawing on the associations of both codes. Each of the codes represents or symbolizes a set of social meanings and the

speaker draws on the associations of each, just as people use metaphors to represent complex meanings. Skilful code-switching operates like metaphor to enrich the communication.

g) Lexical Borrowing

When speaking a second language, for instance, people will often use a term from their mother tongue or first language because they don't know the appropriate word in their second language. These 'switches' are triggered by lack of vocabulary. People may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using. Borrowing of this kind generally involves single words mainly nouns and it is motivated by lexical need. It is very different from switching where speakers have a genuine choice about which words or phrases they will use in which language.[21]

Appel and Muysken define functions of code switching as referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. Here are the definitions of those functions.

a. The Referential Function

The referential function involves the lack of knowledge or facility in a language. The referential function can also refer to the use of code switching when there is no suitable word in certain languages. Therefore, they choose to code switch to other languages which have the right or suitable words.

b. The Directive Function

This function uses a language to convey a message by stating another person in their code switching. The

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[21] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Second Edition*, London: Pearson Education Limited, 2001

directive function aims to include or exclude a person from a part of conversation. The directive function to exclude someone usually happens when people talk about secret that they do not want other people to know. The directive function of excluding someone is often used by girls when they gossip other girls.

c. The Expressive Function

The expressive function tends to stress self-identity or feeling. It suggests that those who code switch want to express their emotion or feeling. The emotion and feeling can be in the form of happiness, sadness, anger, etc. At first, participants switch their code for habitual expressions to represent different intent or meanings. After that, speaker's mood also trigger code-switching as it affects of the speaker's thought. In addition, code switching in this function also can be a tool to make one language more accessible at that moment.

d. The Phatic Function

The phatic function aims to show a change in tone and emphasize parts of conversation which are important. As its function is to emphasize or to give stress on something important, people usually use phatic functions only in some words which are considered as important.

e. The Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic function is when a person uses code switching in order to comment on another language. It can be used to comment directly or indirectly on a specific language feature. Some people say that metalinguistic function is used when people want to show off their linguistic skills. The sentence can include phrases or clauses that are made up of quotations of lyrics, idioms and speeches.

f. The Poetic Function

The poetic function is often used by bilinguals to tell jokes, stories, songs, and poetic quotations for

amusement or entertainment purpose. Jakopson added that the focus of this function is on the message for its own satisfaction. We often find some people code switch in order to tell jokes or stories. In addition language can be used in a creative way (rhymes, similes, metaphors). [22]

According to Hoffmann those are seven functions of code switching 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. The use quoting somebody else is for emphasizing something that wanted to express.

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. In some cases, using another language is more convenient to show their empathy rather than using their mother tongue. Moreover, the appropriate language usage is able to make the meaning stronger.

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[22] Wan Rusli, *Intra and Intersentential Code-switching Phenomena in Modern Malay Songs 3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*

d) Interjection

Interjection is kind of sentence fillers or sentence connector that is frequently used by people naturally such as "By the way", "Anyway", etc. interjection is also called as a short exclamation like "Damn!", "Hey!", "Well", "Look!" etc.

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 stated repeatedly). A repetition is not only served to clarify what is stated, but also to amplify or emphasize a message

f) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocator

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

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. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.[23]

This research analyzed function of code switching by using Hoffman's theory.

2. **Code Mixing**

Code mixing and code switching have many similarities. Saputro in Wulandari states that code mixing is an ability to apply more than a language in which the

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[23] Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism.* New York: Longman, 1991, p.115

interlocutors or the writers mix two and more codes in a language discourse.[24] Moreover, Nababan in Yuliana argues that code mixing is an ability to change a language from one language to another within the same utterance during the conversation or in a similar composed text or orally.[25] It is in line with Jendra in Sumarsih who claims that code mixing is a language phenomenon where the different language is mixing together within the same clause.[26]

Based on several definitions related to code-mixing conveyed by some experts, it can be summarized that code-mixing is someone's ability to be able to mix languages within a conversation when interacting with each other, yet their conversation is still in the equal circumstance and only the language that they change.

3. **The Differences Between Code Swicthing and Code Mixing**

When we discuss about the differences between code switching and code mixing, both of them have the strong similarities. The similarities of them just it the function when we use two or more languages as a variant language in speech community. Thelander quoted by Chaer and Leony tried to differ between code switching and code mixing. He said that code switching is speech event is became there is a switched from one clause of language to clause of other language. While, when speech event become, the clauses or phrases is consist of hybrid clauses and hybrid phrases and all of they are not support each other is called as code mixing.[27] Fasold in

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[24] Wulandari, *Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon. Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, 2016 p. 72- 82

[25] Yuliana, *Code Mixing And CodeSwitching Of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study. Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, 2015, p. 47-48

[26] Sumarsih, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics. English Language and Literature Studies*, 2014 p. 79

[27] Chaer, *Sosiolinguistik*, Jakarta, 2004

Chaer and Leony offered the criteria of grammatically to differ between code mixing and code switching. Code mixing is when someone uses one word or phrase from one language to another language. And code switching is when the language is arranged structurally and grammatically in other language.[28]

Based on the explanation, the researcher can conclude that the differences are in code switching is switch language event or variety of languages by the bilingual because of certain reason and consciously. While code mixing, the use of pieces of another language to one language that is needed probably, has the function and it is not considered as a wrong or deviation.

D. Youtube

Social media is one of the most important aspects of life in this current society. Individuals may know what happen in the other side of the earth as long as there is internet connection. Information can be uploaded and accessed easily by clicking or swiping a device supported by internet. Hung and Yeun stated that social media supports social interaction and makes it easy for individuals to exchange information and to share their life and interests in one form or another.[29] Social media makes people easier to communicate and keep in touch with the others. Many people share video in their social media, such as in Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, or YouTube.

YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Kabilan stated that YouTube is a video sharing website on which users can upload and share videos with others.[30] YouTube is a website where you can upload

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[28] Chaer, *ibid.*

[29] Hung, H.-T., & Yuen, S. C.-Y, *Educational use of social networking technology in higher education. Teaching in Higher Education*, 2010

[30] Muhammad Kabilan, *The Use of YouTube in Teaching English Literarture the Case of Al-Majma'ah Community College, Al-Majma'ah University (Case Study)*, International Journal of Linguistics, Vol.4, No.4, 2012.

and share videos. Today, YouTube is the largest user-driven video content provider in the world; it has become a major platform for disseminating multimedia information. Public figures and influencers use YouTube as a medium to share their activities, and to connect with their followers. People who create content in the YouTube world are known as YouTubers and their followers are known as subscribers.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research studied the types of code switching and the function of code switching in the Maudy Ayunda Youtube channel entitle *"Ngobrolin PRIVILEGE!"*. Based on the discussion of the previous chapter, the researcher has made several conclusions, as follows:

1. Types of code switching that existed in the Maudy Ayunda Youtube channel were intra sentential code switching and inter sentential code switching. The result of this study indicated that there are 31 items or 74% of intra sentential code switching, 11 items or 24% of inter sentential code switching, and 0 item or 0% of tag switching. From that, the most dominant types is intra sentential code switching, the second is inter sentential code switching.

2. The function of code switching in the Maudy Ayunda Youtube channel were talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The result of this study indicated that there are 14 items or 33.3% of talking about particular topic and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. 5 items or 12% of expressing group identity, 4 items or 10% of being emphatic about something, 3 items or 7.1% of interjection, and 1 item or 2.3% for quoting somebody else and repetition used for clarification.

B. Suggestion

After discussing the results of the research, the researcher would like to provide some suggestions for this research as follows:

1. For the lecturer

   The researcher suggests the English lecturer can use youtube as a teaching tool in the teaching-learning process. The English teacher or lecturer can give more knowledge about the types of code switching and the function of code switching and explains to students about the importance of knowing the types of code switching and the function of code switching.

2. For students

   The result of this research can give the students knowledge about the types and the function of code switching. The students can avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication in interpreting messages by understanding the types and the functions of code switching. The students can understand code switching and directly can apply in their daily life.

3. For other researcher

   This research study is about analysis of the types of code switching and the function of code switching used in Maudy Ayunda Youtube channel. This study is expected to be used as an additional reference for further researchers who are interested in researching the types of code switching and the function of code switching. In addition, for the next researchers are suggested to use other theories about the types of code switching and the function of code switching in order to add references in their research.

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