

## CODE SWITCHING USED IN VLOG BY INDONESIAN YOUTUBER FATHIA IZZATI

By:

Ayu Bintari Wirandari<sup>1\*</sup> Mahyuni<sup>2</sup>, Husnul Lail<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,  
University of Mataram, Indonesia

email: [ayubintari7299@gmail.com](mailto:ayubintari7299@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the types and reasons for Fathia Izzati to do code switching on her Vlogs in Youtube Channel. The research used theory by Romaine (1995) to examine the types of code switching i.e. intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching and used Hoffman (1992) to analyse the reasons of code switching. The data have been gathered from Fathia Izzati Youtube Channel. Some methods in collected the data such as downloaded and watch the video, then transcribed the utterances. The data was analysed by following steps: identified, selected, categorized, and formed the conclusions. There are two conclusion of this study (1) There are 65 code switching found on those three videos. These code switching are divided into three types 38 utterance intra-sentential code switching, 25 utterances become inter sentential code switching, and 2 utterances belong to tag switching, (2) Reasons for the speakers used code switching also investigated in this research. There were 7 reasons found, the dominant reason is about talking particular topic. The study also recommended that the sample of the texts analyzed should be more varied in order to know various types of code switching and the pattern that can be predict.

Keywords: Code switching, Vlog, Youtuber, Fathia Izzati Youtube Channel.

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the way in interacting other people to create a good communication, where, through language we understand what is being said or what other thinking are so that other people can explore their ideas, opinion, information or event their feelings. Hence, Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29), state language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication. Language is very important for people life, because by language people will know each other and understand what is being said or being thought their words and ideas, according to Fernandez and Helen (2011:6), language is primary communication system for human beings, but it is not the only way to communicate, so language can be distinguished from communication in general. That is why everything that people say will arrive through the language itself. Language is a means of communication between people. In communication, people who speak might change their language into other codes. This makes the interaction occurs in several languages which implies happens in several places for several purposes. The need for communication requires people to adapt, understand and choose the language that they want to use communication. This makes people use two languages or even more than two languages in their talk. In sociolinguistics this phenomenon are called bilingual. Language and society is two things that related. There are some possible relationship between language and society. First, social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behaviour. A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first, linguistic structure and/or behaviour may either influence or determine social structure. The third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may influence each other. A fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and that each is independent of other (Wardhaugh 2006:10). It is impossible if there is society without language and there is language without society, because language is a device to communicate one to another (Adam J.H, 1982; 3).

Communication may help people to develop their knowledge by receiving a lot of information around their environment. Every form of communication is an activity that is loaded with values carried out by an organization to exercise symbolic control cover their environment. (Cornelissen, 2004). Communication could also be defined as a process of transferring and acquiring information between two or more people. In the process of communication, both direct and indirect communication requires language. One of the most critical aspects of communication is language. It is purely human ways to communicate their ideas, opinions, feelings or emotion through kinds of symbols that produce naturally (Sapir, 1921). Language is a manner of communication between groups of the community. In the cultural context, language delivered values and traditions among the group of society (Sirbu, 2015). It causes people to speak more than one language where it is generally called bilingual.

People with bilingual ability are very sensitive in the use of the languages they master and are also aware that in some context or situation their needs will be served better by one variety than the others. This leads to a term known as code-switching.

Nowadays one of the most attractive sociolinguistic phenomena is code-switching since more than half of the world population is bilingual.

Code Switching is when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. In sociolinguistics, the speaker uses a term to perform language style which is called code. People also use code when they want to stress the use of a language or language variety in a particular community. People are required to select a particular code whenever they want to speak, and they also decide to switch from one code to another to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code. Code switching refers to alternating between one or more languages and dialects, it occurs within a particular language (Hymes, 1875). It is generally used among the young people to increase their prestige and nobility when they are speaking by switching into another language when they are speaking. It has many varieties and each of it has its own function on an utterance. For instance, by using code switching, the speaker wants to emphasize a thing when they're speaking. We could find someone using code switching on oral communication anywhere, at home, at school, at work and other places as well.

Romaine (1995) also states there are three types of code switching, those are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and tag switching. Intra-sentential code switching occurs within sentence / clause/ word boundaries/ phrase. In short intra-sentential switching can be found in one sentence. For example: "Actually *aku pernah deh ada masalah waktu itu aku bener-bener saking malunya dan saking ga punya temennya aku karna baru pindah aku harus sampe makan siang di toilet*". Inter sentential is code switching that switch involving movement from one language to another language or between sentences. For example: "*Ayah kira siapa?* Its like a person or?" She used Indonesian language at the beginning of the sentence, and switching the language to English language in the second sentence. Inserting a tag word or phrase in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language called tag switching. For example: "karena we miss out like on a couple, right?" The word "*right/benrarkan*" that sentence is belongs to tag switching.

Holmes (1992) states bilinguals switch languages for many reasons, such as talking about a specific topic, quoting others, showing sympathy for something, interjection (insert sentence filler or sentence Connector), used repeatedly to clarify, express the identity of the group, and clarify the intention of the interlocutor's voice content.

In this era, the need for communication requires people to adapt, understand and choose the language that they want to use communication. This makes people use two languages or even more than two languages in their talk. People do not use only one language to communicate with others. This phenomenon is really common to find many places and circle. Code switching can found in particular place such as in a neighborhood, in a formal places like in an office, in an educational environment, such as school or even celebrities, artists or YouTubers. YouTubers is a term for artists and content creators on a YouTube channel. Recently, television media has been replaced by Youtube, even the shows on television can be watched again on YouTube. So many artists have also switched

to YouTube. Among today's youtubers, they often used more than one language when they are talking, even on make video by itself like monologue style or when interviewing someone on their youtube channel and etc. They insert English words into their conversation or dialogue. Fathia Izzati is one of the many youtuber or artists mastering and speaking more languages.

Many videos on her youtube cahnnel, namely Fathia Izzati Channel. Fathia Izzati YouTube channel is not only limited in daily life content. Now she has several contents such as she often shares stories about her work, opinion, interviewing people and song covers. One of her video with the title "Racism, Police brutality and New Normal" talking about her opinion about that topic. Let us consider an example of the expressions of Fathia Izzati in her video. "4 months? 4 months you're right and it would be like 4 months more *karena* we miss out like on a couple right? So, *4 bulan lebih. Gilak! Dan yang dilakuin di studio Cuma kayak 4 episode gitu ga sih?*" In the sentence above, the speaker switched language in two languages, she use Indonesian and English.

The research study aims to (a) examine the types of Romaine theory and (b) to tackle the case of reasons Hoffman approaches will be functioned.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study used the qualitative approach to collect and analyze the data which consist of all statements or utterances containing code switching in the vlog by Fathia Izzati on her Youtube channel. The data was collected through several procedures (1) downloaded the videos from Fathia Izzati Channel, (2) watched the videoss ten times, (3) transcribed the conversations of Fathia Izzati utterances, (4) selected the data which be categorized based on the types and reasons of code switching. After being collected, the data was analyzed by several steps, identified, selected, categorized and formed the conclusion based on the finding.

## FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This part presents to findings of the study to answer the research questions concerning three types of code switching and its rule constraints. The data classification is based on Romaine's hypothesis those are: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. The following are the data:

### Data 1

We've been do it berarti sixteen? *itu udh berapa bulan? kita udah ngelakuin ini berapa bulan?*. The utterance was said by Fathia Izzati. The words we've been do it berarti sixteen as the English word are followed by Indonesian *itu udh berapa bulan?.....* in a sentence. Fathia Izzati wants to inquire if she has made "*weakly leaks segment*" for sixteen week. Another reason that makes utterance Intra sentential is that Fathia izzati continues her sentence without a pause which is one of the characteristics of intra sentential code switching.

#### Data 2

The data involved inter-sentential switching because type code switching appears from one language to another between sentences. Fathia Izzati used two languages. *Oke mungkin ada yang mau pisah tapi ada juga yang ngga*. That's not necessary they want. The first sentence contains Indonesian Language *Oke mungkin ada yang mau pisah tapi ada juga yang ngga*. Then, the next sentence contains with English language *That's not necessary they want*.

#### Data 3

For instance, when Fathia Izzati spoke "*Dari tahun kasusnya Amethyl*. You know Amethyl, right?" there is the insertion of tag in that utterance "right". The switching tag can be marked with exclamation, parenthetical, etc. the utterance was in Indonesian and English. Fathia Izzati inserted the tag word "right" in her utterance. This case was classified into tag switching type because there is an English tag word "right".

It also found for the speaker used code switching. There were some reasons for Fathia Izzati used code switching in her vlog that is Fathia Izzati Channel. Based on the analysis result, this study used Hoffman's theory about the reason of code switching. Fathia Izzati was talking about particular topic when he talked about the name of the segment in Fathia Izzati Channel.

Fathia Izzati used code switching when she quoting others. Fathia Izzati's says my friend was saying, we have racism in here in Indonesia, why you don't speak up about that, why would you speak up about you know, about, racism aboard when there is still racism here and I personally *kalau menurut gue kayak dan ini banyak juga terjadi di twitter yang kayak gini Bal*. The researcher analysed that she was quoting her friend utterances. She tried to tell that her experience had a different argument with her friend. From this phrase we can see that Fathia Izzati attempted to quote others.

The speaker also applied code switching in showing empathy for something. For example she said "I feel really bad that these kids can't have what we had. *Kebayang ngga sih prestasi yang bias mereka capai kalau mereka bisa sekolah yang layak*". It shows Fathia Izzati showed empathy to the kids that do not have proper school facilities.

Another reason for the speaker used code switching was interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector). For example, *Anyways gue mau ngenalin sesuatu yang menurut gue itu genius banget ke orang tua gue*. It was categorized into interjection because Fathia Izzati inserting sentence connector *Anyways* in the beginning of the sentence.

It also found another reason for code switching. The speaker was repeated her utterance in different language. In her first utterance she used English then switch to Indonesian. Her first and second utterance was the expressions with the same meaning and intent, which is to talk about kids on the street. A message is frequently a code that is literally duplicated in the other code. Not only is repetition used to clarify what is being said, but it can also use to enhance or highlight a point.

Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor was another reason for the speaker used code switching. She used an idiom *apples to apples* which has meaning

comparing the things which can be compared with each other. She clarifying her speech in Indonesian language in the next sentence *Masalahnya ngga sama persis ngga bisa disamain*

Another reason is expressing group identity. Fathia Izzati was switching her language from Indonesian to English to explain about group identity. She says *Their all American same like disini sih sebenarnya semua orang Indonesia cuman kalo disini kana ada political motive tertentu kayak ada si OPM*. In the first sentence she wanted to explain about Americans people then she changed the language to use Indonesian to explain the similarities of Indonesian people by using Indonesian language that it was easy to understand by the audience, which the majority of the audience was Indonesian.

From those data, seven reasons of code switching based of Hoffman theory were found. The first is talking about a particular topic, in which several sessions and expressions are used by Fathia Izzati to show the language switch is based on the topic that is being discussed. The second is quoting others tis reason used to repeat someone speak. Showing empathy for something is also one of the reasons for the language shifted the language and is found in this study. Another reason for the speaker used code switching was interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector). The fifth is repetition used for clarification, there are several expressions on the data that have been transcribed in the appendix that lead to this. The participants used two different languages but with the same meaning. Next is clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor was another reason for the speaker used code switching. Then the group identity, this reason is seen when Fathia Izzati talk about American people. The last point in this section deals with this reasoning.

## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results of the data analysis in chapter 4, there are some conclusions could be drawn regarding the type and function of code switching, and reasons why speakers change their languages in Fathia Izzati Channel.

There are 65 code switching found on those three videos. These code switching divided into three types 38 utterance intra-sentential code switching, 25 utterances become inter sentential code switching, and 2 utterances belongs to tag switching.

The reasons may underline code switching are used in Vlog Youtuber Fathia Izzati. Those reason analyzed use Hoffman's theory there are talking about a specific topic, quoting others, showing sympathy for something, interjection (insert sentence filler or sentence Connector), used repeatedly to clarify, express the identity of the group, and clarify the intention of the interlocutor's voice content. The most dominant reason that may underline Fathia Izzati use code switching is talking about particular topic.

Code switching used is mostly to make the viewer understand what she is talking about and the most dominant types of code switching that appears in her utterances in those three videos is intra-sentential code switching. Then followed by various explanation of the reason that have been mentioned above.



## REFERENCES

- Adi, Yudistira. *The Patterns of Code switching Among*. Undergraduate Thesis, Surabaya: English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya, 2020
- Appel, Rene. & Muysken, Pieter. 1987. *Language Contact and Bilingualism*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Cakrawati, Dias Astuti. *Analysis of Code switching and Code-Mixing in the Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dian Nuranindya*. Undergraduate Thesis, Semarang: Dipenogoro University, 2011.
- Hoffman, Charlotte. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman, 1991.
- Holmes, Janet. *An Introduction to sociolinguistic*. London: Longman, 1992.
- Isnaini, Evi Nur. *The Use of Indonesian-English Code switching by YouTuber Nessie Judge written*. Undergraduate Thesis, Malang: University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2019
- Muysken, Pieter. *Bilingual Speech – Typology of Code Mixing*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- Nisrocha, Reza. 2011. *Code switching Used by the Presenter of Gaul Bareng Bule Program on TRANS TV*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Malang
- Romaine, Suzzane. *Bilingualism (2nds. Ed)*. Malden, MA: Blackwell, 1995.
- Safitri, Afiza Rahma. *Code switching Used in Vlog By Indonesian Youtubers Andovi And Jovial Da Lopez*. Undergraduate Thesis, Surabaya: Faculty of Art, English Literature Department, Airlangga University, 2017
- Suastika, S., & Prawira, Y. (2020) Code Switching Among Indonesian Youtubers *Journal University of Pendidikan Ganesha*, 27(1), 45-54.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (3rd ed)*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1998.
- Wood, T. Julia. *Communication in Our Live (5<sup>th</sup> ed)*. University of North Carolina: Chappel Hill, 2009.