AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING USED IN AARON'S ENGLISH LEARNING CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

Code-switching is a term used when a person switches from one language to other languages. It has various uses and one of them is to teach English to non-native students. The objective of the study is to identify and describe the types of code-switching, the function of code-switching and whether the frequency level of the code-switching changes in the videos of Aaron's English Channel. The research design of the study is descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was the utterances in Fifteen (15) videos that was taken from "Aaron's English" YouTube channel. The result of the study indicated that Aaron's English Channel used three types of code-switching and used five out of seven functions of code-switching in the videos. Moreover, Aaron's English Channel used three levels of code-switching and the analysis showed that there are changes between older and newer videos, where in older videos Aaron and his team only use less code-switching rather than in the later video.

Keywords: code-switching, types, functions, frequency level

INTRODUCTION

There are many people who are able to study and communicate in two or more different languages. This phenomenon may cause people to switch from one language to other languages, or what is termed code-switching. Code-switching usually comes from bilingual or multilingual people, with various uses. Some of these uses are to express meaning, form social identity, refer to an item from other culture and many more (Gumperz & Hernandez, 1975 in Barnes, 1994). Meanwhile, in classroom context, it can be used to teach students who speak different languages (Yulandari, Muhaimi, & Azis, 2018)

One of the situations of using code-switching is when teaching English for non-native audience. For example, in Indonesia, the teacher will use code-switching between English and Indonesian language. It is conducted to make sure the students understand the lesson,

because it will be hard for the students if the teacher only uses English in the class, especially for young learners.

Nowadays, in digital era where many people use technology for everything including learning, teacher or content creator often teaches English through social media like YouTube. There are many various English language learning videos that can be found easily in YouTube. Some of them are targeted for non-native speaker, and that is when the creators often code-switch in order to make the audiences understand the lesson. One of the examples is Aaron's English Channel. Aaron's English Channel is taken as the research object because the owner, Aaron O'Brien and his team often use code-switching in his English teaching videos. The channel also has many subscribers and views, around 53.000 subscribers and usually the view count is around 1000 to 100.000 views. Moreover, his contents are useful and various such as English phrases in daily life (to be used in library, shop, cafe, etc.), how to say Indonesian phrases in English language (for example: *plin plan* is indecisive, *iseng* is mischievous, etc.), tips for TOEFL, pronunciation, accent tenses, and many more. In addition, his way of teaching is also really unique and suitable for millennials and generation Z, with a little bit of scenarios and comedy in every teaching videos.

Based on the description above, this study intends to conduct a study about code-switching in English teaching videos by Aaron's English Channel, through the research entitled "An Analysis of Code-Switching Used in Aaron's English Learning Channel". Aaron's English Channel contains many English lesson and mostly the duration of the videos is less than five minutes. This study will analyze the type, the function, and the frequency level of code-switching which are used in Aaron's English Channel.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research used descriptive qualitative method because the description and the analysis of the study was in the form of words. In this context, the data were collected in terms of the types, functions, and frequency of the code switching in the videos, then analyzed and described the data. The source of data were the utterances in 15 videos that contain more code switching than the other videos, suitable to provide the types, function, and frequency level of code-switching from "Aaron's English" YouTube channel. The data were collected by downloading, watching, listening and transcribing the videos, and then identifying the code-switching. Next, the data were analyzed by selecting the code-switching, classifying the types, identifying the function, identifying the frequency level and sorting the videos according to the time of upload to be compared.

FINDINGS

This section consists of the identification and description of the types, function, and frequency level of code-switching in the videos of Aaron's English Channel.

The types of Code-Switching

There are three types of code-switching (inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching) found in the study based on the theory of Poplack (1980) in Hutami (2016). From 103 utterances, there are 48 inter-sentential switching, 69 intra-sentential switching, and 8 tag switching. The summary of the percentage is obtained from the formula:
P = f / n x 100 %

Table 1. The Types of Code-Switching

The Types of Code-Switching	Number of Data	Percentage
Inter-Sentential Switching	48	46.6 %
Intra-Sentential Switching	69	66.99 %

Tag Switching	8	7.76 %	

P = Percentage
f = Frequency of the data
n = Total of the data

Based on the findings, the most dominant type of code switching used in the videos is intra-sentential switching with the highest percentage, 66.99 % with the total number 69 utterances from 103 data.

The Functions of Code-Switching
In this study, the functions are identified based on the theory of Marasigan (1983). There are five out of seven functions found in the videos. Those are 2 addressee specification, 2 reiteration, 9 interjection, 82 message of qualification, 10 personalization and objectivization. The quotation and facility of expression functions was not found in the data. The data is calculated by using the formula:
$P = f / n \times 100 \%$

Table 2. The function of Code-Switching

The Functions of Code-Switching	Number of Data	Percentage
Quotation	0	0 %
Addressee Specification	2	1.9 %
Reiteration	2	1.9 %
Interjection	9	8.73 %
Message of Qualification	82	79.61 %
Personalization and Objectivization	10	9.70 %
Facility of Expression	0	0 %

P = Percentage
f = Frequency of the data
n = Total of the data

Based on the table above, there are five functions out of seven functions that can be found in the data. The highest percentage is 79.61 % for message of qualification, with 80 utterances from 103 data. And the lowest is facility of expression, that has 0 % percentage.

The Frequency Level Changes of Code-Switching
The frequency level of code-switching are studied based on the coding scheme by Rolin-Ianzity & Brownlie (2002), who divide it into three level. Those are translation, metalinguistic uses, and communicative uses. In this study, there are 22 translation level, 3 metalinguistic uses, and 78 communicative uses. The summary of the number of data is calculated by using the formula:
$P = f / n \times 100 \%$

Table 3. The Three Main Division of Frequency Level of Code-Switching

The Frequency Level of Code-Switching	Number of Data	Percentage
Translation	22	21.3 %
Metalinguistic Uses	3	2.91 %
Communicative Uses	78	75.7 %

P = Percentage
f = Frequency of the data
n = Total of the data

The table reveals that there are 3 frequency levels of code-switching used in the videos. The most dominant level is communicative uses, with 75.7 % and 78 utterances, and the lowest is metalinguistic uses with 2.91 % and 3 utterances from 103 data.

Table 4. The Level Changes for Every Episode

Episode	Time of Upload	T	MU	CU
Buat Kamu Yang Kurang Semangat Belajar Bahasa Inggris	April 11th, 2019			5
Kesalahan Umum Bahasa Inggris	April 11th, 2019			5
Bahasa Inggris di Café	May 10th, 2019			4
Bahasa Inggris Untuk Chattingan	August 23rd, 2019	5		5
Bahasa Inggris di Gaming	November 30th, 2019	10		2
3 Rahasia Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris	December 7th, 2019		1	10
Belajar Bahasa Inggris Secara Instan	February 1st, 2020			6
Gak Ada Partner Buat Speaking? Coba Ini	April 18th, 2020	1		3
Tips Public Speaking Bahasa Inggris	August 10th, 2020			6
Belajar Bahasa Inggris Harus Mulai Dari Mana	September 14th, 2020	2		6
5 Frase CS Berguna Dalam Bahasa Inggris	November 2nd, 2020	3		4
Tenses Penting Gak Sih?	November 18th, 2020		2	4
5 Tips IELTS Reading A La Aaron	December 30th, 2020			9
'LURUS TERUS' dan 'PUTER BALIK' in English	March 3rd, 2022	1		6
Gak Betah Belajar English? Follow Tips Ini	February 12th, 2022			3
Total		103		

T : Translation
MU : Metalinguistic Uses
CU : Communicative Uses

The table shows that each episode has some changes of code-switching level. The episodes above are sorted out by older to newer date of upload. It is shown that the first data to the third data, that was uploaded on April-August 2019, have less code-switching level than the other data, which was uploaded on August 2019 to February 2022.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing and classifying the data, it is clear that the utterances in the Aaron's English Channel videos contain code-switching. There are many types, functions, and frequency level that can be found in the data.

Types of Code-Switching

There are three types of code-switching found on the videos. Those types are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

Inter-Sentential Switching

There are 48 inter-sentential switching that can be found from 103 utterances. In example 1, Aaron said "*Don't be afraid to make mistakes.*" followed by Indonesian sentence "*Kamu salah salah dikit gapapa.*". Therefore, this datum is in line with theory of Poplack (1980), who stated that inter-sentential occurs when a person switches to different language between two sentences or in two clauses.

Intra-Sentential Switching

In the videos, there are 69 intra-sentential switching from 103 utterances. In one of the examples, example 4, Aaron said "*remember, bisa karena biasa*". He switches between two languages, English to Indonesian, within a sentence. As Poplack (1980) stated, intra-sentential happens in the middle of a sentence or a clause.

Tag Switching

Tag switching has the lowest percentage in the data, that is 7.76 % or 8 tag switching from 103 utterances. It is shown in the one of examples, Aaron said "*Alright, artinya...Apa ya?*". In this example, example 8, the tag "*Alright*" is inserted into the utterance. The word "ya?" in the end of the sentence is also tag insertion. It is as Poplack (1980) said, tag switching or extra-sentential is the type of switching that insert tag of a language in the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

In shorts, three types of code-switching can be found in Aaron's English Channel. Those are inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching.

The Functions of Code-Switching

In this study, there are five functions. Those are addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message of qualification, personalization and objectivization. The quotation and facility of expression functions was not found in the data.

Addressee Specification

There are 2 addressee specifications found in the data. In the example 11, the server said "*Sir, Miss, mau eat apa?*". The words "*Sir, Miss*" are used to address two specific people. As Marasigan (1983) stated, the subject uses this function to convey the message to a specific person.

Reiteration

In the data, there is 1 reiteration in the data. In the example 12, Aaron said "*Kita ambil dari game-game seperti...*". The words "*game-game*". The speaker, Aaron, is repeating the former message, this is in line with the theory of Marasigan (1983) who said reiteration is repeating the former message either in the literal or in the modified form.

Interjection

Based on the findings, there are 9 interjections from 103 data. One of the examples is when Amy said "*Aduh gue telat nih. Eh in English. I'm running late. Yes!*". According to Marasigan (1983), interjection is words or expressions, usually in the form of short exclamation that

placed into a sentence when the subject wants to express strong feelings of emotions. Therefore, the example is interjection.

Message of Qualification

Message of qualification has the highest percentage, 77.66 % with 80 utterances from 103 data. In the data, Aaron explains and gives example such as "*Bisa pakai ini kalau ingin menggali lebih dalam complain-an konsumen tanpa terkesan 'kepo' atau kurang sopan. The way this company handles this feature is ridiculous. It's unbelievable!*". Based on Marasigan (1983), this function is intended to convey, qualify, or to give general explanation of the message of another languages. Therefore, it is considered as message of qualification.

Personalization and Objectivization

There are 10 personalization and objectivization functions in the data. For example, Amy said "*Aku sih prefernya* Café Latte". She expresses her preference. Therefore, it is in line with Marasigan (1983) who stated that the subject uses this function to express their personal opinion about a specific topic.

In summary, from 103 data, Aaron's English Channel use five functions out of seven code-switching functions. Those are addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message of qualification, personalization and objectivization. Quotation and facility of expression are the only functions that have not found in the data.

The Frequency Level Changes of Code-Switching

According to coding scheme by Rolin-Ianzity & Brownlie (2002), frequency level of code-switching is divided into three level. Those are translation, metalinguistic uses, and communicative uses. The most dominant level is communicative uses, with 75.7 % and 78 utterances, and the lowest is metalinguistic uses with 2.91 % and 3 utterances from 103 data.

Based on the findings, there are some level changes of code-switching found in every episode. For example, the first data to the third data, that were uploaded on April-August 2019, have less code-switching level than the other data, which was uploaded on August 2019 to February 2022. The table shows that episode 1 to 3 only use 5 and less code-switching for communicative uses only. Meanwhile, the other newer episodes after that also uses more code-switching in other level. For instance, data number 5, "*Bahasa Inggris di Gaming*" use 10 translation and 2 communicative uses. In total, it uses 12 code-switching, more than older episodes.

However, there are also newer episodes which only use one kind of level, in this case are data 7, 9, 13, and 15. In spite of that four data, the other 8 data shown the changes of code-switching level. Therefore, Aaron's English Channel has frequency level changes between older and newer episodes or videos.

CONCLUSION

Based on result of the analysis, it can be concluded that: Aaron's English Channel used three types of code-switching in the videos. Those are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching from 103 utterances. Aaron and his team are mostly native speakers from Australia. Therefore, they often use code-switching. Furthermore, Aaron's English Channel used five out of seven functions of code-switching in the videos. Those are addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message of qualification, personalization and objectivization. Aaron's English Channel is a channel where the owner, Aaron, and his team make content about learning English. Therefore, message of qualification is the most used function in the videos.

Moreover, Aaron's English Channel used three level of code-switching. Those are translation level, metalinguistic uses, and communicative uses. The analysis in the previous chapter showed that there are changes between older and newer videos, where in older videos Aaron and his team only use one type of level and in the later videos they also use other levels in every episodes. In addition, communicative use is the most frequent level, after and before changes happen.

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