

**CODE SWITCHING USED BY SACHA STEVENSON
ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

By:

Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani

NIM 14320047

Advisor:

H. Djoko Susanto, M.Pd., Ph.D.

NIP 196705292000031001



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2018

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

The undersigned,

Name : Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani
Student Number : 14320088
Faculty : Humanities
Department : English Literature

declares that the thesis written to fulfill one of the requirements of the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) entitled **Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson YouTube Channel** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written by another person, except those indicated in questions and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim for others.

Malang, November 26, 2018

The Writer,



Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani's thesis entitled **Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson YouTube Channel**, has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, 12 Desember 2018

Approved by
Advisor,

Head of Department of English Literature,



H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed. Ph.D.
NIP 196705292000031001

Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 197506102006042002



Acknowledged by
Dean,
Dr. H. Syafiah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

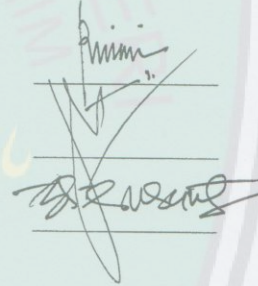
This is to certify that Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani's thesis entitled **Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson YouTube Channel** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, December 17, 2018

The Board Examiners

1. Rina Sari, M.Pd. (Main Examiner)
NIP197506102006042002
2. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D. (Chairman)
NIP 196006282006041004
3. H. Djoko Susanto M.Pd., Ph.D. (Advisor)
NIP 196705292000031001

Signatures



Approved by

The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. H. Swafiah, M.A.

NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

To have another language is to possess a second soul.

- Charlemagne



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents, Dewi Sartika, and Bambang Irfani, who have already sacrificed many things for always supporting and loving me everytime. It is also dedicated to my brothers, Hafiz Alfaruk Irfani, Hudzaifah Ubaidillah Irfani, Ahnaf Abdurrohlim Irfani, thank you for your support.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah *robbil 'alamin*, the writer would like to express his highest gratitude to Allah swt. for all His blessings and mercies. In addition, May peace and salutation are always blessed upon Prophet Muhammad SAW. Along with Allah's grace and gratefulness, finally the writer is able to finish the thesis entitled Code and Switching Used in Sacha Stevenson's YouTube Channel as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) at English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The writer also would like to thank and give uncounted honor to my parents, Dewi Sartika and Bambang Irfani, who never stop supporting and loving me, to my thesis advisor H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D., who has already advised and led me in the making of the thesis, to my academic advisor, Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd., who has guided and educated me since I was a freshman at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, to all the lecturers at English Literature Department, who have taught and educated me since the first semester, to all of BSI Heroes 14 members that I love so much, to all of my friends who have supported and accompanied me in good and bad time, especially HALIMA FAMS. They are, M. Fadli Syakir, Achmad Pandu Valensy, Agung Riswandi, Ahmad Naswa, Ricky Ronaldo, Guntur Razak, Anif Fathul Amin, Rizky Muttaqien, Suleman, Anang Nur Ardiyanto, thank you so much for being the very best version of friends on earth.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so to make it perfect, suggestions and critics are expected and very welcome. I hope this thesis can give advantages to all of the readers.

Malang, 26 November 2018

The Writer,

Alphabarkah Aziz Irfani

ABSTRACT

Irfani, Alhabarkah Aziz. *Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson YouTube Channel.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Advisor: H. Djoko Susanto, M.Pd, Ph.D.

Keywords: Code Switching, Sacha Stevenson, YouTube Channel.

This study aims to analyze Sacha Stevenson's YouTube Channel. This YouTube channel is owned by a Canadian actress who has lived for 17 years in Indonesia. She tried to explain how to be a foreigner in Indonesia and how Indonesian lifestyle was through foreigner's point of view. Then, since her markets are both foreigners and Indonesians, she used code switching to ease her communication. This study has three questions that become the research questions that are (1 What are the types of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube channel? (2 What are the functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube channel? and (3 What kinds of grammatical patterns used by Sacha Stevenson after committing code switching?

For achieving the objectives of the study, this study goes through Sociolinguistics. Thus, this study uses Code Switching as the approach. The purposes of this study focus on types, functions and the grammatical pattern of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson. This research used Hoffman's theory (1991) to analyze the types and functions of code switching. Meanwhile, Sugondho's theory (1989) was used to analyze grammatical pattern after the code switching.

The result of this study shows that Sacha Stevenson used all either types or functions of code switching. Those are intra-sentential, inter-sentential and tag switching. While the functions are: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity. The kinds of grammatical patterns used on her code switching are complete and incomplete sentences.

In conclusion, Sacha Stevenson used code switching very well for her communication strategy. Then, for further studies, the next researchers can analyze code switching in other circumstances.

ملخص

عرفاني ، الفيرة عزيز. رمز التبديل المستخدمة من قبل قناة ساشا ستيفنسون يوتيوب. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم ، مالانج. المنشور : دكتور جوكو سوزانتو.

الكلمات الرئيسية: رمز التبديل ، Sacha Stevenson ، قناة يوتيوب.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل قناة ساشا ستيفنسون على YouTube قناة YouTube هذه مملوكة لممثلة كندية عاشت لمدة 17 عامًا في إندونيسيا. حاولت شرح كيف تكون أجنبيًا في إندونيسيا وكيف كان أسلوب الحياة الإندونيسي من وجهة نظر الأجنبي. بعد ذلك ، نظرًا لأن أسواقها من الأجانب والإندونيسيين على حد سواء ، فقد استخدمت رمز التبديل لتخفيف اتصالاتها. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة أسئلة تصبح أسئلة بحثية هي: (1) ما هي أنواع تبديل الكود التي تستخدمها Sacha Stevenson على قناة يوتيوب؟ (2) ما هي وظائف تبديل الكود التي تستخدمها Sacha Stevenson على قناة يوتيوب؟ (3) أنواع الأنماط النحوية المستخدمة من قبل Sacha Stevenson بعد ارتكاب التبديل رمز؟

لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة ، تمر هذه الدراسة بعلم اللغويات الاجتماعية. وبالتالي ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة رمز التبديل كنهج. تركز أهداف هذه الدراسة على الأنواع والوظائف والنمط النحوي لتبديل الكود المستخدم بواسطة Sacha Stevenson. استخدم هذا البحث نظرية Hoffman (1991) لتحليل أنواع ووظائف تبديل الكود. في هذه الأثناء ، استخدمت نظرية Sugondho (1989) لتحليل النمط النحوي بعد تبديل الشفرة.

تظهر نتيجة هذه الدراسة أن ساشا ستيفنسون استخدم كل أنواع أو وظائف تبديل الكود. هذه هي intrasentential ، intersentential ، tag switching ، في حين أن الوظائف هي: التحدث عن موضوع معين ، واقتباس شخص آخر ، وإظهار التعاطف مع شيء ما ، والتدخل (إدراج حشو الجمل أو موصل الجملة) ، التكرار المستخدم للتوضيح ، نية توضيح محتوى الكلام للمحاور ، التعبير عن هوية المجموعة. أنواع الأنماط النحوية المستخدمة في تبديل الشفرة لها هي جمل كاملة وغير كاملة.

في الختام ، استخدمت ساشا ستيفنسون رمز التبديل بشكل جيد للغاية لاستراتيجيتها في التواصل. ثم ، لمزيد من الدراسات ، يمكن للباحثين المقبلين تحليل تبديل الكود في ظروف أخرى.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER	i
STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY	ix
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Problems	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Scope of Limitation.....	6
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	6
1.7 Research Method.....	7
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Sociolinguistics	11
2.2 Bilingualism	12
2.3 Multilingualism	13
2.4 Code Switching	13
2.4.1 Types of Code Switching	14
2.4.2 Functions of Code Switching	17
2.5 Grammatical Pattern.....	19
2.6 Previous Studies	24
CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
3.1 Finding	27
3.1.1 Types of Code Switching	28
3.1.2 Functions of Code Switching	38
3.1.3 Grammatical Pattern.....	43
3.2 Discussion	53

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion56
4.2 Suggestion.....57

BIBLIOGRAPHY59



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, research questions, research objectives, scope and limitation, significances of the study and definition of key terms. This chapter also discusses the research method employed in conducting the research.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this era, it may often be heard people switch their language into another language for some particular reasons. That phenomenon is usually called code switching in Sociolinguistics. Code switching occurs in bilingual and multilingual community when a person switches from one language, variety, or dialect to another one. People can do code switching in any kinds of situation and domain. Spolsky (1998: 45) defines bilingual as an ability to use second language at least one of four-language ability (speaking, writing, listening and reading).

In this social media era, people are able to get information in the form of visual and or audio data easily. Several social media, such as Instagram and YouTube have become people's daily need. Through those platforms, people are served by much different kind of videos. It is found some people use code switching when they speak. One of them is Sacha Stevenson. She is a well-known person in Indonesia. She

is a Canadian who has been living in Indonesia since 2002. Her videos uploaded in YouTube have attracted more than a thousand viewers.

This research analyzed her code switching in her YouTube channel. In her channel, she used to discuss about how things are going in Indonesia that has big difference than how that things are going in her hometown. Since she lives in Indonesia and the video discusses about Indonesia on foreigner's point of view, her videos' market are Indonesian. As a result, she used Bahasa Indonesia. In certain conversation, she switched into English that caused code switching. Therefore, this research aims to highlight the phenomenon of code switching in the utterances of Sacha Stevenson. The purpose of this research is to find out the functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson and the type of code switching mostly used by her.

Several research about code switching have been conducted before. Yusuf (2009) analyzed the phenomenon of code switching used by a teacher in a bilingual classroom then explains it in terms of pragmatic function. The theoretical framework of this study is taken based upon Rayfield (1970), Gumperz (1982) and Jacobson and Osman (1987). Their works examine the social meaning of code switching, and classify types of code switching into conversational functions.

Kumalasari (2008) analyzed code-switching conversations in Empat Mata talk show in Trans 7. It looks for the type and the reasons of code switching used in Empat Mata. This research focuses on the type and the function of using code switching as same as the present research. The researcher uses Hoffman's theory.

Some researchers at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang have also used the theory of code switching. The first researcher is Fitri (2014) who analyzed the types and the functions of code switching used by the English beginners in EF (English First) Malang. She found that there are three types of code switching found, (1) tag switching; (2) intra-sentential switching; and (3) inter-sentential switching. Besides, grammatical patterns of code switching they used are divided into two categories: (1) complete sentence; and (2) incomplete sentence. The other is Rahmaniah (2016). She analyzed the use of code switching committed by Kimmy Jayanti in iLook Program on NET TV. She found there are three types of code switching: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, tag switching. While the study also shows that, there are many reasons, why code switching happened in Kimmy Jayanti's utterances: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), and repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

Those all previous studies analyzed code switching produced by an English non-native speaker. However, this study analyzes code switching used by a native English speaker that is Sacha Stevenson. She is also able to speak Indonesian fluently. The potential findings of this research is Sacha Stevenson would like to use code switching as covering inability in speaking Indonesian. Since her mother language is English, she might more comfortable to express some words by using her own language. It might be different while a non-native English speaker, who might use code- switching, especially Indonesia into English to increase prestige.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel?
2. What are the functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel?
3. What kinds of grammatical patterns used by Sacha Stevenson after committing code switching?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Referring to the research questions above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel.
2. To find out the functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel.
3. To find out the grammatical patterns used by Sacha Stevenson after committing code switching. .

1.4 Significances of the Study

In analyzing the code switching occurs in Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel, the writer provides several purposes. Theoretically, this study is expected to expand the existing theory of Sociolinguistics deals with Hoffmann's theory. The researcher hope that the result of this study can enrich the empirical data using code switching.

Practically, 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. It is also expected to be a helpful reference for others who have massive interest on the study of this field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

To make this research more focused, it is limited on analyzing the code switching practice on Sacha Stevenson's YouTube Channel. It is dealing with the types and functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity and uncertainty in this study, the writer provides the following key terms:

1. Code Switching is a switch, which occurs when the speakers shift from one code to another.
2. Intra-sentential code switching is a code switching happens within or in the middle of the sentence/ clause/ word boundaries/ phrases.
3. Inter-sentential code switching is a code switching happens between the sentences or word boundaries.
4. Emblematic or tag switching is a kind of code switching which there is a tag phrase or a word from a language into another language.
5. Function refers to the speaker's purpose of code switching. It deals with what other people think of what the speaker say without asking. Function of using code switching is divided into seven, those are:

1. Talking About a Particular Topic

2. Quoting Somebody Else.
3. Showing Empathy About Something.
4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)
5. Repetition Used for clarification
6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor
7. Expressing Group Identity
8. Sacha Stevenson is a Canadian who came to Indonesia in 2003. She becomes an actress and a You Tuber in Indonesia.

1.7 Research Method

This research method comprises the research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative research is used because it analyzes the data which contain of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson. The data are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Meanwhile, descriptive method is used to

describe the types, functions and the grammatical pattern used by Sacha Stevenson.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

This study is a Sociolinguistics study which human beings and the situation around them are involved. The writer becomes the main instrument of this study and he is the only person who collected and analyzed the data to answer the research problems proposed.

1.7.3 Data Sources

The data source in this study is taken from videos of Sacha Stevenson. The videos were downloaded from YouTube. Meanwhile, the data are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that are produced by Sacha Stevenson that contain Code switching. Meanwhile, the transcript is as the second data source. From that transcript, the writer analyzed each part of utterances containing code switching.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The process of collecting data for this study involves the following steps. First, the writer opened YouTube website. Second, the writer looked for

Sacha Stevenson's YouTube channel, and then downloaded two videos related about how Indonesian lifestyle from foreigner's point of view. Third, the writer watched and tried to understand the utterances produced by Sacha Stevenson. Fourth, the writer transcribed the video and checked the content of the transcript with the video. Finally, the writer identified utterances containing code switching based on Hoffman and Sugondo's theory.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After getting the data, several steps were needed to analyze them. First, the writer read the transcript to get the comprehending content deeper in analyzing the use the types and function of code switching. Secondly, the writer translated Sacha's utterances which use Bahasa Indonesia into English. Third, the writer looked for the meaning of the text in order to ease the process of catching the content of the video and analyzing the utterances based on the research problems. After that, the writer classified the data based on the types of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991), those are; inter-sentential, intra-sentential and tag switching. Then the writer classified the functions of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991), those are; talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for

the interlocutor, expressing group identity. Then the writer used Sugondo's theory (1989) to analyze the grammatical pattern. Finally, the data were analyzed descriptively based on the research problems; types and functions of code switching.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review or related literature, the theory employed as well as the elaboration of closely related previous studies conducted by previous researchers. The theory used by the researcher is to analyze the types and functions of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991) and grammatical patterns proposed by Sugondho (1989).

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study about sociology and linguistics combined. It deals with the use of language in society involving cultural norms, context and expectations. Its attempt is to get a better understanding on how to use language in society. Therefore, the society can apply and receive the language. Hudson (1996: 4) described that sociolinguistics is a study about language application in society.

It means the focus of sociolinguistics is the language, while the society takes a role as the object where the language is used. Expressly, it discovers the way of the language used in society concerning with the cultural norms, context and expectations. As a result, sociolinguistics helps community to communicate with others and to know the difference how to use language toward people with different social status, such friends, parents, teachers etc.

The role of culture can vary the language appear within community. Every society always have their own culture. Therefore, the role of culture has a great influence toward the use of language in society. As what Pride and Holmes (1972) defined that sociolinguistics as the study of language as part culture and society.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability owned by an individual to use more than one language. People usually require selecting a particular code or language whenever they are about to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another (Wardhaugh 1986: 100). Code switching is an important aspect of bilingualism and happens when the speaker switches from one code to another code. It means that code switching is an important aspect to support bilingualism.

Hamers and Blance (1987: 6) define bilingualism as „having or using two languages especially as spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker, a person using two languages especially habitually and with control like that of a native speaker“ and bilingualism as „the constant oral use of two languages“. McNamara (1967) proposes that a bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in only one of the four language skills, listening, speaking, reading and writing, in one language other than his mother tongue. Between these two extremes, one encounters a whole array of definitions. Bilingualism is found in society that consists of speakers of two or more languages. As an example, it exists among

university students that live in the same area but they have different languages since they are from several cities or region. By viewing the above example, it seems that bilingualism has become a common phenomenon in our society and all communities in the world.

2.3 Multilingualism

People who speak two languages are often called bilingual; people who speak more than two languages are considered as multilingual. Rarely do bilinguals speak both languages with the same level of fluency. It is more common that they prefer to use one language to another, depending on the context and the topic (Martin in Irwansyah 2008: 25).

People brought up within a western society often think that monolinguals that forms a routine part of their existence is the normal way of life for all but a few “special” people. They are wrong. Multilingual is the natural way of life for hundreds million all over the world (Crystal, 1987: 364).

2.4 Code Switching

Code is defined as a spoken system that the use of the language element has its own characteristics toward speaker and situation. Code is a variant of language, used by a community. Code used by a community aims to ease the communication

committed with each community's members. As Rahardi (2001:22) said that code is a system used by individual to communicate through different interlocutors or situations. Context and culture are two aspects that make the community used two languages or more to be possible to happen. The two languages switched can be any language with another language; such as in Indonesia, many people switch Javanese with Bahasa Indonesia, Sudanese with Javanese etc.

Code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language. Brown and Attardo (2000) underlined that code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair (p. 84). Hymes (1974) stated that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech styles (p. 103). From theories above, it can be concluded that code switching happens when someone switches his/her language. It can also happen when someone changes his/her dialect or speech style. According to Holmes (1992) code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences.

2.4.1 Types of Code Switching

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

2.4.1.1 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. The example is taken from Fitri's thesis (2008:54) analyzing in the English used by beginner in EF (English First) Malang.

- 1 Tutor: Ready? There are several numbers in each number.
- 2 Gilang : Repeat! Repeat! Repeat! Repeat!
- 3 Alvira : Repeat *nomernya*. (Could you please repeat the number?)

Intra-sentential code switching occurred while saying *nomernya* in line 3. It shows that the speaker used the code switching since his/her incomprehension to the English grammar. For English Beginners, it was used to help them accelerate their communication among them. In this case, the use of intra-sentential switching has a function to ease communication between the speaker and the hearer.

2.4.1.2 Inter-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential Code Switching is a code switching happens between the sentences or word boundaries. The example is taken from Fitri's thesis

(2008:59) analyzing in the English used by beginner in EF (English First) Malang.

- 1 Mitha : How many sisters and brothers? (How many sisters and brothers do you have?)
- 2 Alvira : Two sister. (Two sisters)
- 3 Mitha : Two sisters.
- 4 Mira : Brother? (Do you have brother?)
- 5 Alvira : Brother? No. Terus apa yang kakek nenek? (Do I have brother? No, I do not. Well, how to say grandfather and grandmother?)

The code switching found in line 5 when Alvira said “Brother? No” then, she switched with Bahasa Indonesia “*Terus apa yang kakek nenek?*” on the next sentence.. Therefore, it is categorized as inter-sentential code switching.

2.4.1.3 Emblematic or Tag Switching

Emblematic or tag switching is a kind of code switching which there is a tag phrase or a word from a language into another language. It probably happens because the interlocutor tries to show respect to others. The example

is taken from Fitri's thesis (2008: 49) analyzing in the English used by beginner in EF (English First) Malang.

- 1 Tutor : Later, you will able to get the ball, you have to throw the ball to your friends, and the other group has to catch the ball.
- 2 Gilang : Yes, kucing-kucingan! (Yes, we will play toy kitten!)

In this case, tag switching occurs in line 2, when the placement of "yes" is in the beginning of the utterance which is immediately followed by Indonesian phrase "kucing-kucingan." "Yes" as an affirmative particle is used to show an agreement, pleasure, or satisfaction of an occurrence that is appropriate with the speaker's expectation.

2.4.2 Function of Code Switching

This research analyzed function of code switching by using Hoffman's theory. Based on this theory, those are seven functions of code switching.

2.4.2.1 Talking About a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more

comfortable to express his feelings in a language that is not his everyday language.

2.4.2.2. Quoting Somebody Else

People often quote word, sentence, and expressions that they like from well-known person, the quote from different their non-mother tongue language. The use quoting somebody else is for emphasizing something that wanted to express.

2.4.2.3. Showing Empathy about Something

People often switch their language to express empathy about something. 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.

2.4.2.4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)

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.

2.4.2.5. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that listener will understand it better, he can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

2.4.2.6. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

2.5 Grammatical Pattern

A language has exactly some rules in its usage. Those rules occur for all substances in every language, such as, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It enables someone to speak more than one language. Hence, one is able to use other languages although they are not his/her mother tongue because s/he can learn and understand the languages properly through the grammatical aspects. In contrast, if a language has no

any rules to use, it complicates the users to apply it. Here, the theory related with language usage will be explained.

2.5.1 Incomplete Sentence

There are, however, two kinds of incomplete sentences (Sugondho, 1989:35). Firstly, there are incomplete sentences that are dependent on what has gone before, for instance:

Incomplete sentences or utterances used in certain situations; some of these types used in certain occasions; others are used in response to certain statements or question:

2.5 In greetings and leave-taking.

Examples for daily use:

Good morning	Good morning
Good afternoon	Good afternoon
Good evening	Good evening
Good day	Good day
Good night	Good night
Hello	Hello
How do you do?	How do you do?
How are you?	Fine, thanks. How are you?

Good-bye

Good-bye

See you

See you

Examples for use on special occasions:

Merry Christmas

merry Christmas or the same to you

Happy New Year

happy New Year or the same to you

Happy birthday

thank you

Congratulations

thank you

2.6 Response utterances in the various types

Response utterances need not be complete sentences; in fact, they are usually not. For example:

What is your name?

John Brown.

Where are you from?

London.

How was your trip?

Very fine.

Have you been here before?

No.

Where are you staying?

With some friends.

When are you leaving?

On Wednesday.

The last is incomplete sentences that are not contextually conditioned; they do not, in any way depend on what has gone before. We treat them as English sentences in their own right, for example.

2.5.2 Complete Sentence

In this discussion only the basic sentence types are given. These appear as grammatical or syntactic patterns with the following symbols: N=noun; V=verb; V-ing=progressive form of verb; V-en= past participle verb of form; NR=noun replacement; Adj=adjective; Adv= adverb; AV=auxiliary verb; PP=prepositional phrase; RC=relative clause; D=determiner; P=preposition; C=conjunction; QW=question word; Adv. C=adverbial clause.

a. A Statement Patterns

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (1) N+Be+N | - John is a captain |
| (2) NR+Be+N | - He is captain |
| (3) D+N+Be+D+N | - The man is a leader |
| (4) NR+Be+D+N | - They are leaders |
| (5) N+Be+Adj | - Mary is nice |
| (6) NR+Be+Adj | - She is nice |
| (7) N+Be+D+Adj+N | - Sam is a clever boy |
| (8) NR+Be+D+Adj+N | - He is a clever boy |
| (9) N+V | - Peter reads |
| (10) NR+V | - He reads |
| (11) D+N+V | - The boy reads |
| (12) D+Adj+N+V+D+ | - The clever boy reads a book |
| (13) D+Adj+N+V+D+N+D+N+Adv | - The lazy students wrote the lesson slowly |
| (14) N+AV+V | - Alice can swim |

- | | |
|--|---|
| (15) NR+AV+V+Adv | - They will arrive later |
| (16) N+Be+V-ing+D+N | - Ben is reading a story |
| (17) N+Have+V-en+D+N | - Roy has written a letter |
| (18) N+C+N+ (any of the above patterns) | - Alice and Mary ... |
| (19) N+Have+Be+V-ing+PP+PP | - John has been studying in the library for an hour |
| (20) D+N+Be+V-en+PP | - The money was taken by the boy |
| (21) D+N+Have+Be+V-en+PP | - The money has been taken by the worker |
| (22) N+V+C+N+V | - Albert worked but Robert slept |
| (23) N+V+C+NR+Be+Adj | - Robert slept because he was lazy |
| (24) N+AV+Be+V-ing+D+N | - Mr. Smith may be coming in the afternoon |
| (25) NR+AV+Have+V-en+D+N | - He might have written a letter |
| (26) V+D+N | - Close the window |
| (27) D+N+RC+ (any of the above patterns) | - The man who drove the car ... |

b. Negative Patterns

Negative patterns follow certain rules:

1. When there is a 'BeV' and no 'AV' in the statement pattern, the word 'not' comes after the 'be'. For example:
 - John is not captain
 - They are not leaders

- The money was not taken by the boy

2. When there is only a 'V' in the statement pattern, the word 'do not' come before 'V'. For example:

- Peter does not read

- The lazy student did not write a lesson slowly

- Do not close the window

3. When there is a 'Have+V' in the statement pattern, the word 'not' comes after the 'Have'. For example:

- Roy has not written a letter

- John has not been studying in the library for an hour

- The money has not been taken by the worker

4. When there is an 'AV' in the statement pattern, the word 'not' comes after the 'AV'. For example:

- Alice cannot swim

- They will not arrive later

2.6 Previous Studies

Several research about code switching have been conducted before. Yusuf (2009) analyzed the phenomenon of code switching used by a teacher in a bilingual

classroom then explains it in terms of pragmatic function. The theoretical framework of this study is based upon Rayfield (1970), Gumperz (1982) and Jacobson & Osman (1987). Their works examine the social meaning of code switching, and classify types of code switching into conversational functions.

Kumalasari (2008) analyzed code-switching conversations in Empat Mata talk show in Trans 7. It looks for the type and the reasons of code switching used in Empat Mata. This research focuses on the type and the function of using code switching as same as the present research. The researcher uses Hoffman's theory.

Some researchers at UIN Malang have also used the theory of code switching. The first is Fitri (2014) who analyzed the types and the functions of code switching used by the English beginners in EF (English First) Malang. She found that there are three types of code switching found, (1) tag switching; (2) intra-sentential switching; and (3) inter-sentential switching. Besides, grammatical patterns of code switching they used are divided into two categories: (1) complete sentence; and (2) incomplete sentence. The other is Rahmaniah (2016). She analyzed the use of code switching committed by Kimmy Jayanti in iLook Program on NET TV. She found there are three types of code switching: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, tag switching. While the study also shows that, there are many reasons, why code switching happened in Kimmy Jayanti's utterances: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), and repetition used for clarification,

expressing group identity, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

Those all previous studies analyzed code switching produced by an English non-native speaker. However, this study analyzes code switching used by a native English speaker that is Sacha Stevenson. She is even also able to speak Indonesian fluently. The potential findings of this research is Sacha Stevenson would like to use code switching as covering inability in speaking Indonesian. It might be different while a non-native English speaker, who might use code-switching to increase prestige.

CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and discussion of this study based on the transcription of Sacha Stevenson's video in her YouTube channel. Based on the formulated questions that will be answered in this section, there are three questions to be answered: (1) types of code switching, (2) functions of code switching, (3) Grammatical Pattern used by Sacha Stevenson.

3.1 Findings

Several utterances containing code switching were collected from Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel. The data found include three types of code switching and six types of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991): (1) inter-sentential, (2) intra-sentential, and (3) tag switching. Then, (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) showing empathy about something (4) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) expressing group identity. Descriptive analysis is employed to look at the use of code switching during the communication occurred. The findings are analyzed detail as follows.

3.1.1 Types of Code Switching

a. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is a type of code switching that is most avoided by one who does code switching because of the difficulty level. However, this study finds that Sacha Stevenson used this type of code switching more than the other types.

The first example of the occurrences is obtained from datum 1.2 (see appendix).

“Tanpa pasporpun, di atas nama kamu, kamu tinggal pergi aja ke pantai. *Go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters.* “

“*Even you can go to the beach without passport, go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this water*”

The first type of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson in her YouTube channel is inter-sentential switching. The datum is “Tanpa pasporpun, diatas nama kamu, kamu tinggal pergi aja ke pantai. “*Go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters*”. The remark is called inter-sentential switching since it occurs between sentences. The speaker tried to combine Bahasa Indonesia and English. The utterance above is taken when Sacha talks about how lucky Indonesian that has exceedingly beautiful nature to enjoy. She firstly said in

Bahasa Indonesia “Tanpa pasporpun, di atas nama kamu, kamu tinggal pergi aja ke pantai.” Then followed by using English “*Go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters.*”

The second example of inter-sentential switching can be seen in the following utterance, datum 1.20.

“*This whole country is a university.* Setiap hari belajar hal yang baru dan lihat hal yang baru.”

“*This whole country is a university. Everyday learn and see something new*”

The researcher categorize it as inter-sentential switching because Sacha mixes two languages in her utterance between sentences. The first sentence is using English “*This whole country is a university.*” Then, she switched into Bahasa Indonesia “Setiap hari belajar hal yang baru dan lihat hal yang baru.” The utterances taken when Sacha discusses about how diverse and rich this country (Indonesia), so that we can learn something new every single day even without a day on campus or school.

Inter-sentential switching can also be found in this conversation. This datum is obtained from datum 2.4 (see appendix).

“Why do I have to have an expensive, cool, leather belt? What is that bring to my life? harga kita sebagai manusia itu terkait dengan barang yang kita punya.”

“Why do I have to have an expensive, cool, leather belt? What is that bring to my life? Our value as a human being rated from things what we have.”

In the conversation, English, as the first and second sentence in form of question sentence *“Why do I have to have an expensive, cool, leather belt? What is that bring to my life?”*, precedes Bahasa Indonesia *“harga kita sebagai manusia itu terkait dengan barang yang kita punya.”*. It is inter-sentential switching because the phenomenon is in between the two sentences. This datum found when Sacha talks about how the people in Jakarta judge others by their wealth.

Another example is found in datum 2.15 (see appendix)

“Ini satu lagi yang shit, tai tentang Jakarta. udah tidak ada tempat lagi. No space.”

“One more thing I hate about Jakarta. there is no more space.”

The datum talks about another thing that Sacha hates about Jakarta. She firstly argue in Bahasa Indonesia *“Ini satu lagu yang shit, tai tentang Jakarta. Udah tidak ada tempat lagi”* then immediately switched into English

“No space”. It is categorized as inter-sentential switching since the phenomenon occurs between sentences. Tag switching is also occurs in the datum above when Sacha switched into English in the middle of the first sentence.

The last example of inter-sentential switching is found in datum 2.24

“And then, of course when they want to go to the store to buy something, they take a motorcycle, It’s crazy. Tidak sehat, tapi udah dianggap biasa. I hate it.”

“And then, of course when they want to go to the store to buy something, they take a motorcycle, It’s crazy. Not healthy. But it is considered as a normal.”

This data occurs when Sacha discusses about unhealthy but usual thing in Indonesia. She gave an example such as using motorcycle to near places. Two inter-sentential switching occur in this datum. The first is when Sacha switched from English *“And then, of course when they want to go to the store to buy something, it’s crazy”*, into Bahasa Indonesia *“tidak sehat, tapi sudah dianggap biasa”* then immediately followed by English *“I hate it”*.

b. Intra-sentential Switching

Some ways can be used to switch one language into another such as intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of sentences or clauses. It is syntactically risky and may be avoided by beginners (Romaine 1989). He also argues that the person who is most fluent bilingual speaks intra-sentential switching. Hence, based on the data, most of Sacha's code switching used intra-sentential switching Indonesian and English.

The first example of intra-sentential switching is datum 1.7 (see appendix).

“Then meet somebody who brings you to a lapangan besar sekali, ganja semua.”

“Then meet somebody who brings you to a wide field full of marijuana.”

This data can be categorized as intra-sentential switching, because intra-sentential switching concerns about language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary (Romaine in Susanto (2008:47). Sacha said *“Them meet somebody who brings you to a”* after that followed by Bahasa Indonesia utterance *“lapangan besar sekali”*. It happened within a sentence. Therefore, the data above includes intra-sentential switching. The datum above occurs when Sacha argued about there is a place in Indonesia with so much marijuana planted on a wide field.

Another example is found in datum 1.21 (see appendix).

“The beach boys mostly went to local schools, yet they can speak bahasa jerman, bahasa perancis, bahasa jepang, bahasa inggris without one day at a language.”

“The beach boys mostly went to local schools, yet they can speak German, France, Javanese and English without one day at a language”

It is called intra-sentential switching because the switching process from English into Indonesian occurred in the middle of sentence. This remark appears when Sacha talks about how Indonesian can learn through all of its diversity. She switched both English to Indonesian or vice versa. In the beginning of the sentence, Sacha said using English *“The beach boys mostly went to local schools, yet they can speak”* followed by Bahasa Indonesia to mention some kind of language *“bahasa jerman, bahasa perancis, bahasa jepang, bahasa inggris”*, then she once more switched into English to end the sentence *“without one day at a language class.”*

The next example is taken from datum 1.25 (see appendix).

“Lu pasti disuruh ambil welfare and live in some stuff today like an apartment or something, it’s not even yours.”

“You must be told to take welfare and live in some stuff today like an apartment or something, it’s not even yours.”

The datum above is classified as intra-sentential switching since the switching occurs in the middle of the sentence. Sacha was talking about what will happen to poor people in Canada when the datum taken. She said in the beginning of the sentence by using Bahasa Indonesia “Lu pasti disuruh ambil” then switched into English “*welfare and live in some stuff today like an apartment or something, it’s not even yours*”.

Datum 1.35 (see appendix) contains intra-sentential switching, as can be seen below.

“Indonesia is an amazing country with banyak bahan pikiran.”

“Indonesia is an amazing country with so much things to talk about.”

The writer analyzed that datum 1.35 is one of intra-sentential switching’s examples. Because, in data above, Sacha praised Indonesia with English utterance in beginning of the sentence. Sacha said, “*Indonesia is an amazing country with*” after that followed by Bahasa Indonesia utterance “*banyak bahan pikiran*”. Therefore, Data 1.35 is intra-sentential switching because the switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary or mixing within word boundary.

Datum 2.16 (see appendix) contains intra-sentential switching, as can be seen below.

“In fact, they even pray in the middle of the road. Friday afternoon, they have people praying in the road, in the middle of the road, saking ga ada tempat lagi di Jakarta.”

“In fact, they even pray in the middle of the road. Friday afternoon, they have people praying in the road, in the middle of the road, because there is no more space in Jakarta.”

The switching occurs in the end of the datum, Sacha said, “saking ga ada tempat lagi di Jakarta”. It follows the preceding utterance in English “Friday afternoon, they have people praying in the road, in the middle of the road.” It is categorized as intra-sentential switching since it happens in the middle of the sentence. Sacha emphasizes the “in the road” clause by repeating it twice then switched into Bahasa Indonesia as the reason why it was happen.

The last example of intra-sentential switching occurs in datum 2.17 (see appendix)

“And that means, when people are driving on the road, they got road race, they got angry, mereka mau duluan.”

“And that means, when people are driving on the road, they got road race, they got angry, they want to go first.”

The same in this datum has a similarity with the previous example. Sacha firstly said about a bad phenomenon in Jakarta that is a crowded road using English “*And that means, when people are driving on the road, they got road race, they got angry.*” Then end the sentence using Bahasa Indonesia “*mereka mau duluan*” to show the reason of the phenomenon happen.

c. Tag Switching

The variety of code switching especially for tag switching is found in the utterances in Sacha Stevenson’s YouTube channel. A tag switching is classified as one of the metaphorical reasons for code switching, that is, as an interjection (Gumperz, 1982; and Apple & Muysken, 1987 in Susanto). Ogane (1997) explains, as stated in Stott (2006), that tag switching involves the use of second language add-ons such as a tag, an exclamation, or a discourse particle. According to Barredo (1997) the language elements of tag switching are not only tags but also discourse markers (e.g. well, Ok, all right), interjections, and affirmative/ negative particles (yes/ no).

The first example of tag switching is found in datum 1.1 (see appendix).

“Ga bisa lucu saya disini,karena mmm... sangat emosional. Jadi, *this is gonna be a rant. Here we go.*”

“I cannot be funny here, because mmm... so emotional. Therefore, this is going to be a rant. Here we go.”

The example above includes a tag switching since the occurrence is in a conjunctive adverb. In this case, the placement of “jadi” is in the beginning of the utterance which is immediately followed by English sentence “*this is gonna be a rant.*” “jadi”, which means “so” in English, as a coordinating conjunction functions to show a consequences .to the sentences before, that is “Ga bisa lucu saya disini,karena mmm... sangat emosional.” In other words, Sacha intended to capture attention as an expression of her emotional. In this case, there is also a tag switching occurs in the first sentence. It is when Sacha used the filler “mmm...” in the middle of the sentence.

Another example of tag switching is found in datum 1.12 (see appendix).

“I save all my money. And then, aku keliling-keliling untuk lihat Indonesia seperti apa sih.”

“I saved all my money. And then, I explored to see how Indonesia really looks like.”

The datum above is categorized as tag switching since Sacha used English to say “*and then*” in the beginning of the second sentence. Then

followed by using Bahasa Indonesia “aku keliling-keliling untuk lihat Indonesia seperti apa sih”.

The last example is found in datum 1.22 (see appendix).

“Mungkin sebagai WNI ya, eee... kamu sedikit panas disini gara2 pemerintah eee... mengecewakan. Tapi, think about it. They really give you a lot of freedom.”

“May be as an Indonesian, you get a little bit emotional because of the Government disappoint you. But, think about it. They really give you a lot of freedom.”

Sacha switched her utterance from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She firstly said the word “tapi” that is equal to word “*but*” in English. Then, she immediately followed by using English “*think about it.*” Therefore, it includes as tag switching since “*but*” is a conjunction. “*But*” has a function to link from the previous sentence, that is “Mungkin sebagai WNI ya, eee... kamu sedikit panas disini gara2 pemerintah eee... mengecewakan.”

3.1.2 Functions of Code Switching

According to Hoffman’s theory, there are seven function of code switching, (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) showing empathy

about something, (4) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) expressing group identity.

a. Talking About a Particular Topic

The first example of the occurrence of this function of code switching is found in datum 1.15 (see appendix).

“Kalau untuk saya lakukan semua hal itu, wahh... banyak *red tape man*.”

“For me, to do all those things, wahh... so many *red tape man*.”

From the datum above, the writer analyzed that in Data 1.15 appeared the reason of Sacha Stevenson did code switching is talking about particular topic. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is their everyday language. In this case, Sacha tended to switched into her mother lounge, English, to show her emotion by saying “*red tape*”. She felt that the red tape or bureaucracy in Indonesia burden her to do something.

b. Quoting Somebody Else

The example of this function of code switching found in datum 2.1 (see appendix).

“People start to ask me “why don’t you upload videos to YouTube as often as you used to?” ada beberapa banyak sebab, tapi salah satu adalah aku agak negatif deket2 ini.”

“People start to ask me “why don’t you upload videos to YouTube as often as you used to?” There are several problem, but one of them is because I am slightly negative lately.”

Based on the datum above, it is classified as quoting somebody else function of code switching. It happened in the beginning of the video to bridge what she was going to say in her video. She said that she was slightly negative lately at that time, then she talks about why it can be happen in her video. To bridging it, she quoted her subscriber’s comment that asked her why she was not that active on her YouTube channel.

c. Showing Empathy about Something

The example of this function found in datum 1.11 (see appendix).

“aku cuci baju sendiri pakai tangan, aku ga makan daging, makan dua kali sehari gado-gado, kadang-kadang nasi pake sayur nangka. I live like that for year”

“I washed my clothes by hands, I did not eat meat, and I ate twice a day, gado-gado, sometimes with jackfruits vegetables. I live like that for year”

She talked about what did she do to save her money when came to Jakarta at the beginning. She mentioned some stuff she did, she stressed by

using English to say “*I live like that for year.*” She intended to show her empathy for herself at that time.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)

The example of Interjection to commit code swathing found in datum 2.33 (see appendix).

“Jadi, aku bukan salahin Jakarta nih, aku salahin diriku sendiri karena saya yang pilih disitu kan. *And now*, aku pilih untuk pergi.”

“*So, I do not blame Jakarta, I blame myself because I am the one who choose to live there, right. And now, I decided to go.*”

The writer analyzed that the reason of Sacha did code switching in the datum above is interjection. She was inserting sentence connector “*and now*” in the beginning of the second sentence. Regarding the reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

e. Repetition Used for clarification

The datum 1.26 (see appendix) contains a repetition used for clarification as can be seen below.

“Indonesians are not pengemis. They are fighters, pejuang.”

“Indonesians are not beggars. They are fighters, fighters.”

From the data above, Sacha used code switching functioned as repetition for clarification. Since she wanted to confirm her English utterance “*fighters*”, after that she said using Bahasa Indonesia “*pejuang*”. It functions to make sure that the listener of her video fully understand about what she really want to deliver. About this reason, Hoffman (1991) said that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that the listener will understand it more.

f. Expressing Group Identity

Datum 1.2 (see appendix) contains expressing group identity code switching as can be seen below.

“Tanpa pasporpun, diatas nama kamu, kamu tinggal pergi aja ke pantai. Go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters”

“Even without passport with your name over it, you can go to the beach. Go surfing, go diving, all kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters”

In this datum, Sacha told about something that might be not every Indonesian knows. She said, “*All kind of fish from all over the world are passing through this waters.*” Absolutely the reason of Sacha did this code switching on that datum is because she was expressing group identity. She want to show that she is one of only a few people knows more about Indonesia than most of Indonesian. Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups (Hoffman, 1991).

3.1.3 Grammatical Pattern

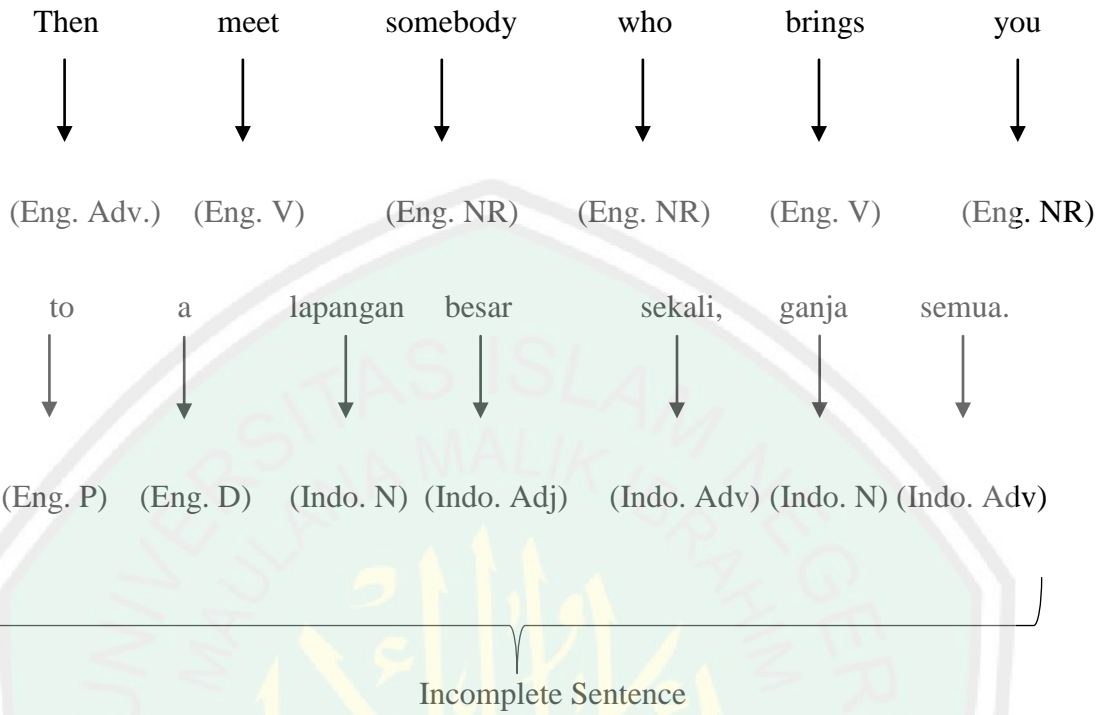
All the types of code switching were analyzed by using Poplack’s theory (1989) in the discussion above. They are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. Now, the data are going to be observed, once again, to find the aspect of grammatical patterns adapted to the sequence in the types of code switching. Based on forms, the use of code switching in every language can be formed by word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It is one of crucial elements of an utterance which is able to make a pattern in conversation. In this study, grammatical pattern of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson is another substance discussed to answer the second research focus in the previous chapter.

1.1. Inter-sentential Switching

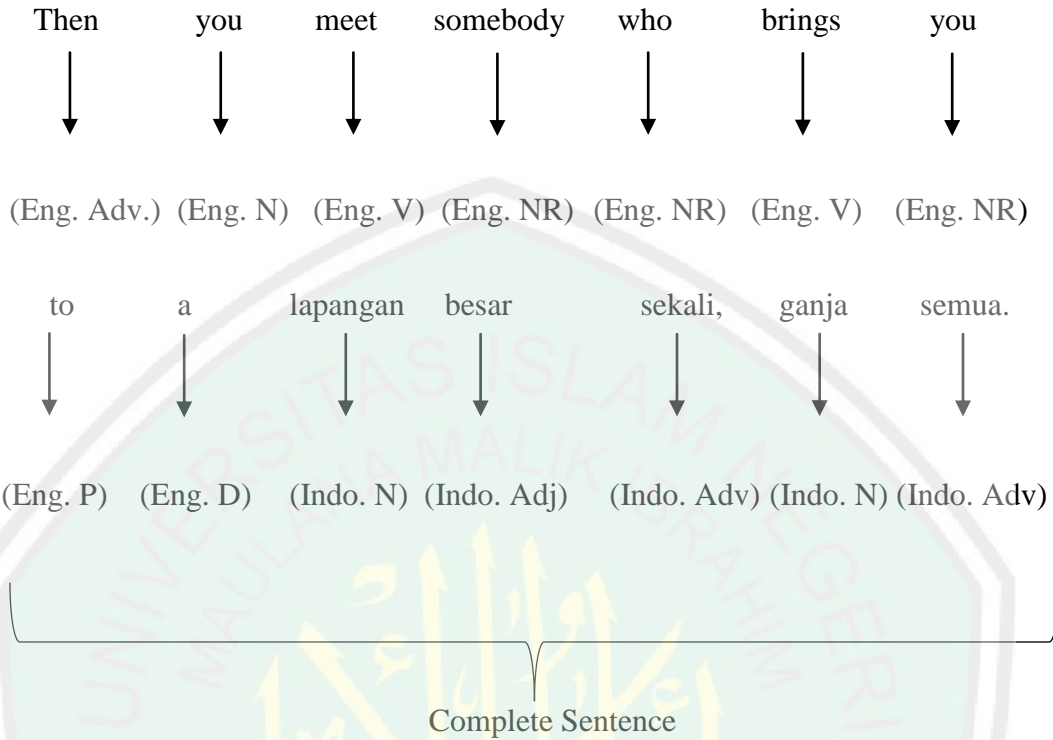
Datum 1.7:

Then meet somebody who brings you to a lapangan besar sekali, ganja semua.

This datum contain one sentence only. Sacha started her sentence by using English when she said “*then meet somebody who brings you to a*”, then switched into Bahasa “*lapangan besar sekali, ganja semua.*” It is clearly an inter-sentential switching since the switching occurs within sentence. She made a switching-sentence almost perfect grammatically, despite the level of difficulty of inter-sentential switching is extremely hard. She missed to put a subject in the sentence. Thus, it makes the sentence become an incomplete sentence.



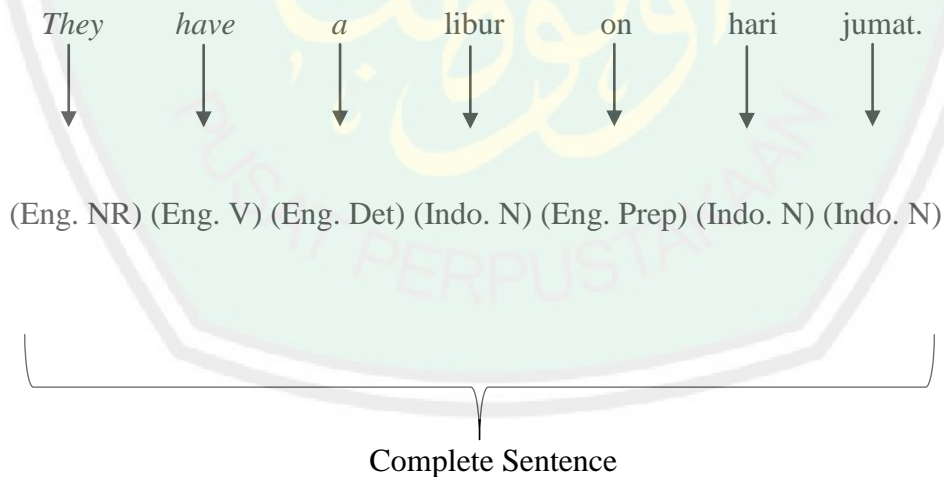
Based on patterns of the data, some elements should be there and should be banned to make the sentences in proper form. The details can find in the analysis below.



This analysis focuses in the first clause on the beginning of the sentence where Sacha should put a noun as a subject between the adverb of time and the verb. In this case, the most proper subject is “you”, because in the next clause the object is “you”. Thus, it becomes a complete sentence since it covers the minimum elements of complete sentence that is noun replacement (pronoun) or noun (NR/N) + verb (V).

Datum 2.10:***They have a libur on hari jumat.***

This datum above proves that Sacha clearly have a good understanding both languages; English and Bahasa Indonesia. She begins the sentence by using English NR + V (*They have*), that is the minimum elements of complete sentence. After that, she followed by switching English – Bahasa twice in this datum with a perfect grammar. Firstly, she said “*a libur*” which consist of English determiner and Noun in Bahasa Indonesia. Then, she followed by saying “*on hari jum’at*”. It contains English preposition of time and Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase. By comprehending those two evidence, it implies that Sacha used code switching perfectly. The details can be seen in the following grammar analysis.

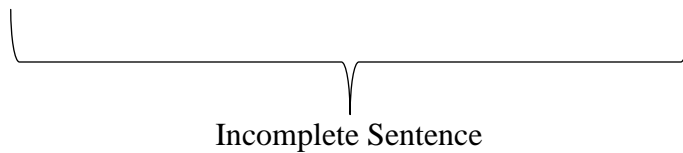
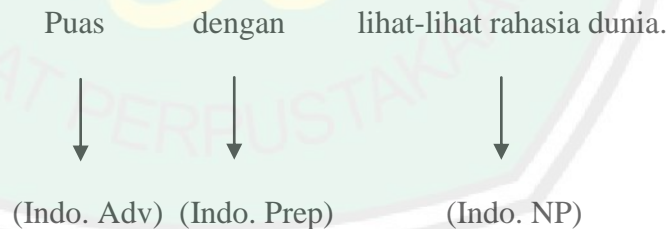


1.2. Intra-sentential Switching

Datum 1.33:

Puas dengan lihat-lihat rahasia dunia. *There are so much stuff that I do not put on my YouTube channel.*

This datum consist of two sentences. Sacha uttered the first sentence by using Bahasa Indonesia, and then switched into English on the next sentence. The first sentence uses Bahasa Indonesia which means, “satisfied with browsing the secret of the world” in English. It is grammatically perfect but not as a complete sentence. In this case, it cannot be categorized as a sentence but a phrase. So, to be decided as a complete sentence, the subject and verb is needed in the beginning of the sentence. The second sentence used English as the language. It is a perfect sentence grammatically. The details below show the grammatical pattern of all sentences.



There are so much stuff that I do not put
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 (Eng. N) (Eng. V) (Eng. Adv) (Eng. N/Subj.) (Eng. NR) (Eng. NR) (Eng. VP)

on my YouTube channel.

↓
 (Eng. PP)

Complete Sentence

Based on patterns of the data, some elements should be there and should be banned to make the sentences in proper form. The details can find in the analysis below.



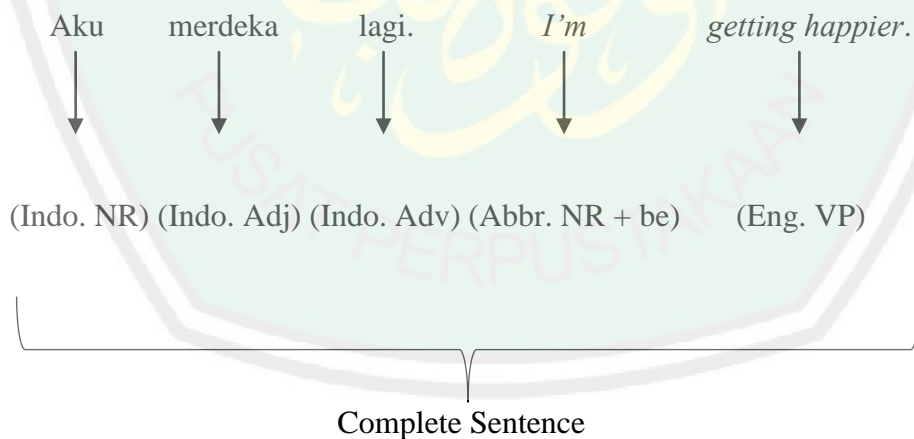
The focus of this analysis is in the beginning of the first sentence. To make the sentence become a complete sentence and perfect grammatically, some elements

should be added. Those elements are N + V. However since the sentence is in form of a nominal sentence, the verb should be in form of a “be”, that is, in this case, “am.”

Datum 2.14:

Aku merdeka lagi. *I’m getting happier.*

This datum contains two sentences with two different languages. In the first sentence, Sacha used Bahasa Indonesia as her language to deliver her utterance. She said “Aku merdeka lagi” which means, “I am free again” in English. It is a complete sentence with a good grammatical and word selection. Then, she immediately switched into English in the next sentence “*I’m getting happier.*” It also has a perfect grammar and considered as a complete sentence, since the sentence consist of the elements of those two categories. The data below is the details.

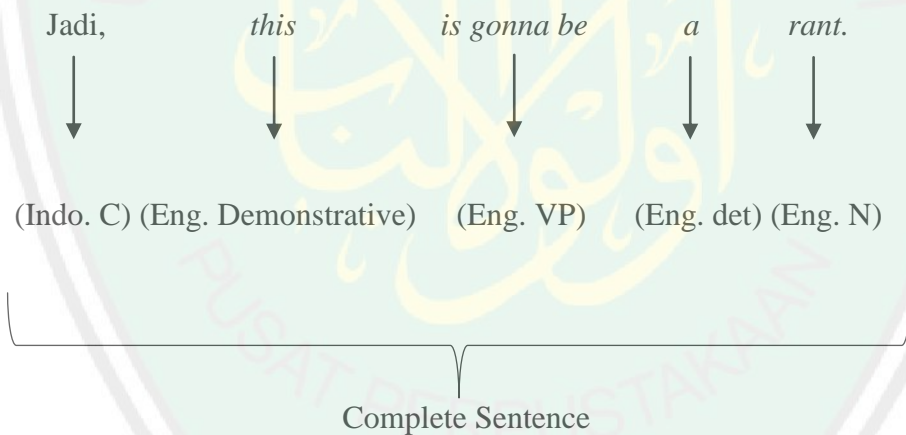


1.3. Tag Switching

Datum 1.1:

Jadi, *this is gonna be a rant.*

This datum occurs in the beginning of Sacha’s video entitled “Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia Menurut Bule (It’s Nice Being Indonesian)”. She started her utterance by using Bahasa Indonesia by saying “jadi”, which means “so” in English. The word “so” functions as conjunction, then followed by English complete sentence “*this is gonna be a rant*”. The analysis below provides the details of the grammatical analysis.



3.2 Discussion

Based on the data analysis, it can be summed up that Sacha Stevenson on her YouTube Channel apply code switching as their alternative code. The data shows the various types of code switching and grammatical patterns existing in such communication. The aim of this section is to discuss findings in the data analysis.

It refers to the related theory; there are three types and six functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson such as inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching; and the functions are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition for clarification, and expressing group identity. The grammatical patterns existing in the data have been analyzed to find elements of code switching.

The first type found in the data is tag switching which is five times in occurrences. There are various categories of tag switching used by the Sacha Stevenson such as affirmative particle and interjection. The variety of tag switching is used to emphasize a point and also to capture attention especially for emotional category. The use of code switching can smoothen her communication on the videos.

The second type is intra-sentential switching that is the most prevalent code switching used by the students. There are sixteen occurrences found in this study. Most students use this type because it is easier for them to switch into other

language since it only involves a word or a phrase. This eases communication for one who is not fluent in speaking foreign language or one who is in the process in studying foreign language to practice it.

The last type is inter-sentential switching. Compared with other types of code switching, it is the smallest number used by the students in conversation. It may be because the switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary that make them confused in arranging every single of word. The consideration of grammatical rules becomes their anxiety especially for student who have just begun to study foreign language. That is why English beginners often avoid this switching type.

This study does not only explain about the types of code switching but also how the code switching occurs in grammatical aspect. There are two kinds of grammatical patterns found in the data. Firstly is incomplete sentence and secondly is complete sentence.

In this case, the analysis of grammatical patterns is only focused on English which is immediately followed by the functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson. Incomplete sentence as the grammatical pattern found in this study is a sentence which has no complete elements should have by a sentence. Besides, to ease the speaker in communication, it is also used to communicate more effectively. Otherwise, complete sentence is also found from the data. It is different from incomplete sentence, complete sentence obeys the

grammar rules involving elements of a sentence. In this occurrence, the speaker uses intends to convey precise meaning of her utterance.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that either code switching used by Sacha Stevenson from English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English is a tool in doing communication. The technique of communication can be in the beginning, the middle, and the end of utterances. There are three types of code switching found this chapter: (1) tag switching; (2) intra-sentential switching; and (3) inter-sentential switching. Six functions also found, those are (1) Talking about particular topic; (2) Quoting somebody else; (3) Showing empathy about something; (4) Interjection; (5) Repetition Used for Clarification; (6) Expressing Group Identity. Besides, grammatical patterns of code switching they used are divided into two categories: (1) complete sentence; and (2) incomplete sentence.

Some utterances use tag switching as the first strategic in communication. This strategy has the smallest number (5) of the usage. There are three types of tag switching found in the analysis such as an affirmative particle, a tag, and an interjection. All the types are used to make emphasize point of the utterance in order to achieve their purposes.

Besides tag switching, inter-sentential switching also exists in her utterances. The usage is recorded as the largest number of strategic communication instead of

other types of code switching. Although in using inter-sentential switching takes a risk but the Sacha Stevenson do not consider it as the aspect she has to be worried about. It proved since most of the grammatical pattern she used is correct. It is because this strategic can be used by inserting any words of other language(s) based on her longing. It occurs in the form of word or phrase. In this case, the purpose of this switching type is clearly to ease communication.

The other type is intra-sentential switching. The use of inter-sentential switching is in sentence boundary. Based on the finding session, it aims to convey precise meaning to avoid a misunderstanding. Besides the types of code switching, in this study is also found two patterns of code switching the students used grammatically such as complete and incomplete sentences.

4.2 Suggestion

After composing this study, based on the conclusion session, the thesis is far from being perfect. Hence, a suggestion proposed to the next researchers who do research in the same field for the sake of its improvement. Since the study on code switching (English – Indonesia) used by English-Native-Speaker is limited, the next researchers can enrich references of code switching. The researcher hopes that next researchers are also able to explore other aspects of code switching and need to discuss other code-switching phenomenon that is about not only types, functions, and reasons as the previous studies but also other subjects

of linguistics such as phonology, other aspects of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, etc.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Appel, R. & Musyken, P. 1987. *Language Contact and Bilingualism*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Brown, S. & Attardo, S. 2000. *Understanding Language Structure, Interaction, and Variation: An Introduction to Applied Linguistics and Sociolinguistics for Nonspecialist*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press.
- Crystal, D. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fitri, Aulia. 2013. *Code Switching Used by Beginners in EF (English First) Malang*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Malang.
- Hammers, J.F. & Blance, Michel H.A. 1987. *Bilingualism and Bilingualism (Second Edition)*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Heller, M. 1988. *Code Switching: Anthropological and Sociolinguistics Perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Hoffman, C 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. London: Longman.
- Holmes, J. 2001. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Second Edition. London: Longman.
- Hudson, R.A. 1996. *Cambridge Text Book in Linguistics. Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Irwansyah. 2008. *Code Switching Used by AFI 3 Commentators in the Concert of AFI 3 on Indosiar*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Malang.
- Kumalasari. 2008. *Code Switching Conversation in Empat Mata Talk Show in Trans 7*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Malang.
- Rahmaniah, Nur Afina. 2016. *Code Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in "iLook" Program on NET TV*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Malang.
- Redeker, G. 1991. *Review Article: Linguistics Markers of Discourse Structure*. *Linguistics* 29(6): 1139-1172.
- Spolsky, B. 1998. *Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Stenstrom, A-B. 1994. *An Introduction to Spoken Interaction*. London: Longman.
- Susanto, D. 2008. *Code Switching in Indonesian Islamic Religious Discourse: A Sociolinguistic Perspective*. Malang: UIN–Malang Press.
- Wardraugh. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Fifth Edition*. New Jersey: Blackwell Publishing.