

**A STUDY OF MULTILINGUALISM CODE-SWITCHING ON *SUNNYDAHYEIN*  
YOUTUBE CHANNEL: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS**

**THESIS**

By:  
**Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh**  
NIM 18320206



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG  
2022**

**A STUDY OF MULTILINGUALISM CODE-SWITCHING ON *SUNNYDAHYEIN*  
YOUTUBE CHANNEL: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS**

**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:  
**Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh**  
NIM 18320206

Advisor:  
**Mira Shartika, M.A.**  
NIPT 19790308201802012177



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG  
2022**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “A Study of Multilingualism Code-Switching on *Sunnydahyein* YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Analysis” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 8 December 2022

The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a rectangular stamp. The stamp contains the text "UNIVERSITAS SEMBEL" at the top, a logo in the center, and "DEKAN 05418379" at the bottom. The signature is written in a cursive style.

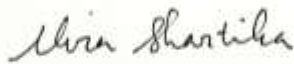
Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh

NIM 18320206

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh's thesis entitled "A Study of **Multilingualism Code-Switching on *Sunnydahyein* YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Analysis**" 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.).

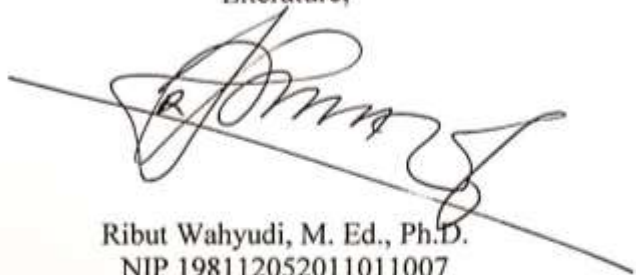
Approved by,  
Advisor,



Mira Shartika, M.A.  
NIP 19790308201802012177

Malang, 29 December 2022

Head of Department of English  
Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by  
Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP 1974041612003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh's thesis entitled "**A Study of Multilingualism Code-Switching on *Sunnydahyein* YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Analysis**" 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.

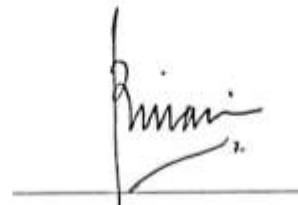
Malang, 29 December 2022

### Board of Examiners

1. Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP 197506102006042002
2. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti  
Herawati, M.Pd.  
NIP 197705032014112002
3. Mira Shartika, M.A  
NIPT 19790308201802012177

### Signatures

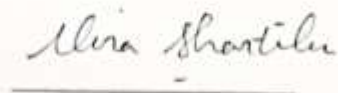
(Chair)



(First Examiner)



(Second Examiner)



Acknowledged by  
Dean,



## MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ  
أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

**49/Al-Hujurat-13:** Yaa ayyuhan naasu innaaa kholaqnaakum min dzakarini wa  
untsaa wa ja'alnaakum syu'uuban wa qabaaila lita'aarofuu inna akramakum  
'indallaahi atqaakum. Innallaaha 'aliimun khabiiir

O humankind! Surely We have created you from a single (pair of) male and female, and made you into tribes and families so that you may know one another. Indeed, the most honorable among you in the sight of Allah is the most taqwa among you. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, big family, teachers, closest friends, and students who have always supported and prayed for me up to this point.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude go to Allah swt., the almighty who has given mercies, blessings, strength, and opportunities for me in the midst of trials that come one after another starting from social, mental, energy and thoughts which *alhamdulillah* I can complete her thesis with the title “**A Study of Multilingualism Code-Switching on *Sunnydahyein* YouTube Channel: Sociolinguistics Analysis**”. Shalawat and greetings be with our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness that is Islam.

I express my deepest gratitude to all parties for the prayers, assistance and enthusiasm given so that I can complete this research well. My gratitude goes to Ma'am Mira Shartika M.A., my thesis supervisor who has guided and given input patiently and Sarah <sup>ㅁ</sup>, my Korean language teacher who has helped me in writing grammar, letters and vocabulary in Korean and supported my thesis writing activities. My sincere gratitude also goes to Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities; Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., the Head of English Literature Department and all English Literature Department lecturers who have provided me with insightful thoughts and knowledge.

Special gratitude is given to my family. I thank my father, Abdul Hamid and my mother, Siti Aminah, who never stop giving praying and blessings, my older sister Nurul Ula Ulya S.H, M.H., my little brothers M. Mahfudzus Sholah and M. Syahrus Shofa who gave me advice in working on my thesis. I also want



to show my gratitude to my grandmother, Umi Solichah who patiently gives advice and prayers. Big thanks to my big family, my aunt Nur Laila S.Ag., who convinced me to work on my thesis, my nephews and my cousins Abier Nailin Ni'am, Diva, Syafiq, Atief, Ahla and Farin who have supported me in working on my thesis.

I also grateful to have friends who are beside me when I did my thesis especially all my English Literature Department friends who have helped me in especially writing my thesis, Sinta, Dhea, Shofi, Kiki, Oliv and my Kompre friends. Even though we are not in the same campus, but I am also grateful to my Indrea friends, Livia and Yayan who have helped me in Korean. Last but not least I am very grateful to have students who support me in doing my thesis and cheer me up when I feel down, my students in MTs and MA Hidayatul Mubtadiin, BLKK Tasikmadu and Al Hikmah Fathimiyah who have encouraged me and entertained me while working on my thesis.

Hopefully, this thesis can be useful, give positive side, and knowledge for the researchers who are working on. Even though there are many shortcomings in this study, I hope that the inputs obtained will make the research better.

Malang, 8 December 2022  
The Researcher,

Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh

## ABSTRACT

**Zahiroh, Azza Sabihatuz** (2022) *A Study of Multilingualism Code-Switching on “Sunnydahyein” YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistics Analysis*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mira Shartika, M.A.

*Keywords: Multilingualism, Sociolinguistics, Code-switching*

---

This research examined the types of code-switching, and the function of code-switching analysis in the communication of a YouTuber named Sunny in her vlog. The types and functions used in the vlog on the Sunnydahyein YouTube channel are analyzed using the analysis framework of Hoffman (1991) and Bloom and Gumperz (2008). In addition, this study aims to reveal the representation of meaning in communication between guests in the Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. The vlog contains the code-switching carried out by Sunny, Chris, Jini and Jerome at the Sunnydahyein YouTube channel Summit 2020. This research used a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing the types and functions of the Sunnydahyein YouTube video. The results of this study indicate that there are three types of code-switching and seven types of function analysis in the two videos. Furthermore, the researcher also revealed the representation of the code-switching function performed by Sunny in the vlog contains accuracy in the use of multilingualism when communicating. The conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the analysis is that the use of types and functions also affects the multilingual speakers of the two vlogs made by Sunny.

## مستخلص البحث

زاهرة، عزا سبيحاة (٢٠٢٢) دراسة حول كود التعددية اللغوية التبديل على قناة يوتيوب "Sunnydahyein": التحليل اللغوي الاجتماعي. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولان مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف ميرا سارتنيكا، الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: التعددية اللغوية، علم اللغة الاجتماعي، تبديل الشفرة

يفحص يشرح هذا البحث العلمي أنواع تبديل الشفرة ، ووظيفة تحليل تبديل الرمز في اتصال مستخدم يوتوبُ يدعى صني في مقطع الفيديو الخاص به مع كريس وجيني وجيروم. تمت دراسة نوع ووظيفة تبديل الرمز المستخدم في مقاطع فيديو Sunny على قناة Sunnydahyein على يوتوب باستخدام الإطار التحليلي لهوفمان (1991) وبلوم وجومبيرز (1971) بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يهدف هذا البحث العلمي إلى وصف تمثيل الفيديو للمعنى في التواصل بين الضيوف على قناة Sunnydahyein على يوتوب. استخدام اللغات الإنجليزية والندونيسية والكورية واليابانية التي تناقش تبديل الشفرة التي نفذتها Sunny و Chris و Jini و Jerome على قناة Sunnydahyein على يوتوب في قمة 2020. تستخدم هذه الدراسة طريقة وصفية نوعية من خلال تحليل أنواع ووظائف تبديل الرمز في نصوص فيديو يوتيوب. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن هناك 35 بيانات تغطي ثلاثة أنواع من تبديل الرمز وسبعة أنواع من تحليل وظيفة تبديل الرمز على مقطعي فيديو على قناة Sunnydahyein على يوتوب. كما وجدت الباحثة أن تمثيل وظيفة تبديل الرمز التي يقوم بها صني وكريس وجيني وجيروم في الفيديو يحتوي على دقة في استخدام الاتصال متعدد اللغات. يستنتج هذا البحث العلمي أن استخدام الأنواع والوظائف يؤثر أيضا على الملتحدثين متعددي اللغات من مدونتي الفيديو اللتين أعدتهما Sunny ، والتي تناقش المفاجأة التي أعطيت لـ Jini واختبار الرياضيات

## ABSTRAK

**Zahiroh, Azza Sabihatuz** (2022) *Kajian Alih Kode Multibahasa di Kanal YouTube “Sunnydahyein”: Analisis Sociolinguistik. Skripsi.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Mira Shartika, M.A.

**Kata Kunci:** *Multilingualisme, Sociolinguistik, Alih Kode*

---

Penelitian ini mengkaji jenis-jenis alih kode, dan fungsi analisis alih kode dalam komunikasi seorang YouTuber bernama Sunny dalam videonya bersama Chris, Jini dan Jerome. Jenis dan fungsi alih kode yang digunakan dalam video Sunny di kanal YouTube-nya Sunnydahyein dikaji dengan menggunakan kerangka analisis Hoffman (1991) dan Bloom dan Gumperz (1971). Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti video representasi makna dalam komunikasi antar tamu di channel YouTube Sunnydahyein. Penggunaan bahasa Inggris, Indonesia, Korea dan Jepang yang membahas tentang alih kode yang dilakukan oleh Sunny, Chris, Jini dan Jerome pada channel YouTube Sunnydahyein dalam Summit 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menganalisis jenis dan fungsi alih kode dalam transkrip video YouTube. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 35 data yang meliputi tiga jenis alih kode dan tujuh jenis analisis fungsi alih kode pada dua video dalam kanal YouTube Sunnydahyein. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa representasi fungsi alih kode yang dilakukan oleh Sunny, Chris, Jini dan Jerome dalam video mengandung keakuratan dalam penggunaan multibahasa saat berkomunikasi. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik dari hasil analisis adalah bahwa penggunaan jenis dan fungsi juga mempengaruhi penutur multibahasa dari kedua vlog yang dibuat oleh Sunny, yang membahas tentang kejutan yang diberikan kepada Jini dan tes matematika.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>THESIS COVER</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>APPROVAL SHEET</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>LEGITIMATION SHEET</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDMENT</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>مستخلص البحث</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Research Question .....	10
C. Significance of the Study.....	10
D. Scope and Limitation.....	11
E. Definition of Key Term .....	11
<b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
A. Sociolinguistics.....	13
B. Code-switching .....	13
C. Multilingualism .....	17
<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD</b>	
A. Research Design .....	19
B. Data and Data Source .....	19
C. Research Instruments.....	20
D. Data Collection .....	20
E. Data Analysis.....	20
<b>CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
A. Findings .....	22
B. Discussion.....	54
<b>CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
A. Conclusion .....	57
B. Suggestion .....	58
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b> .....	<b>62</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Table of Context I .....	23
Table 2. Table of Content II .....	36

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

### **A. Background of the Study**

An instrument of communication is a language. Many people can speak more than one language in this age of globalization. Although English is a universal language spoken around the world, it is a significant language. The components of sound structure and meaning are interrelated and expressed simultaneously in language, but Nancy (1997) claims that they can be separated for analytical reasons. Language is a communicative system that consists of units that are integrated through processes of combination. Monolingual people are individuals who only speak one language. A multilingual person can speak more than two languages, while a bilingual person can speak two languages.

In this study, the researcher focuses on multilingual Indonesia, Korean, and English languages. The researcher examines one of them, that is Korean language as her research because Korea is currently one of the developed countries and one of the influential factors is humans who have managed to steal the attention of many young people around the world. This is called *hallyu* or the '*Korean wave*' which is used in various Korean cultural practices such as drama, movie, TV shows, songs, variety show, and etc. *Hallyu* is growing wider which includes the fields of lifestyle, fashion, food, make-up, fashion, etc. (Kim, 2007). According to Canagarajah (2013), Human-capital perspectives theorize the

cultural, communicative, and intellectual resources that enable skilled migrants to engage in such multifaceted development activity. Language is an important portable resource that has received much attention. An immigrant here is defined as someone who moves from one place to another, then stays for a long time in a new area where he lives. Here, the immigrants are Chris, who is a US citizen, and Jerome, who is a guest from Indonesia.

The researcher studies about code-switching because she saw the mixing between English and Indonesian in her surrounding is interesting to be studied. The researcher realizes that not every person is able to speak more than one language in their conversation. According to *kumparan.com*, the phenomenon of language mixing has been viral since 2018 on Twitter, where English is often used in mixing languages such as *bestie*, *cringe*, *which is*, *literary*, and etc.

The subjects of this code-switching study are Sunny, Jini, Chris and Jerome. Meanwile, Sunny is the key participant. Her given name is Dahye Hur, but Dahye is changed to Sunny because that is what it means in English. She has reached the ripe old age of 32. Sunny is a Korean YouTuber, she moved to Indonesia when she was four years old and attended the school until college. She graduated from Faculty of Law at University of Gajayana, Malang, Indonesia. Chris is an American and he is Sunny's husband. Jini is Sunny's best friend from Korea and Jerome is a YouTuber from Indonesia who can speak four different languages, Indonesia, Korea, Japanese and English. Sunny has two YouTube channels; the first channel is Sunnydahye and it uses English; the second channel is Sunnydahyein and it uses Indonesian. Sunny prefers to use the Sunnydahyein



channel than the Sunnydahye channel when uploading videos to YouTube. Topics covered on this channel include style, makeup, daily life, and reaction. Sunny speaks more than one language when she interacts with various people and in different situations.

The researcher studies about code-switching that occurs in the Korean industry, especially on Sunnydahyein's YouTube channel. She sees that the practice of code-switching on Sunnydahyein's YouTube channel is interesting to study because Sunny is a multilingual speaker. She translates and thinks of three languages at once to be interpreted by the audiences, her husband, and her friends. The researcher finds there are also many English spoken in Korean accents, for example, the word "ice cream cake" Korean said *아이스 크림케이크* "aiseu keurim keikeu" the pronunciation differences often lead to misunderstandings that occur between Koreans and foreigners. To prevent misunderstandings, the researcher analyzes some of the code-switching utterances that occur in four different languages from four speakers.

Research on code-switching has been done by previous researchers. Firstly, code-switching has been researched by Putri (2020), with the title "*The reasons of Indonesian-English code-switching used in Sunny Dahye`s beauty vlog GRWM DI JAKARTA Ft. Molita Lin*" This study examines the code-switching performed by Sunny and Molita using bilingual languages, namely Indonesian and English. This study studies the type and reason code-switching using the theory of Poplack and Hoffman. This research method is qualitative. The researcher found 110 data, 15 cases of intersentential switching, 83 cases of intra-

sentential switching, and 12 cases of tag switching. As for the reasons for the code-switching carried out by Sunny and Molita, there were 70 cases for talking about a particular topic, 12 cases for interjection, 1 case for quoting somebody else's utterances, 23 cases for being emphatic about something, 1 case for repetition used for clarification, and 3 cases for clarifying. The weakness of this research is that when the researcher examines intra-sentential code-switching, the researcher analyzes modifiers and coordinating conjunctions that are not relevant to his research.

Second, code-switching has been researched by Sari (2022) with the title *"An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by YouTuber Sunny Dahye"*. This study uses the theory of Poplack (2015). Sari (2022) found 3 types of code-switching in Poplack's theory, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. The results of the data findings show that tag switching is the dominant data with a total of 60 utterances, compared to intra-sentential switching with a total of 50 utterances and inter-sentential switching with a total of 57 utterances. The weakness of this research is in the data collection of the data object in the form of a vlog from Sunnydahye, the researcher did not mention the title of the 3 videos taken, but only the type of content and the number of viewers from the vlog, while many of Sunnydahye's videos have viewers above 1 M. Another drawback of this study is the number of previous studies used only one, namely the research used by Irpandi (2019) with the title *"Code-Switching On The Utterances in Cinta Laura in "BROWNIS" Talk Show"*. In addition, in the subsection of scope and limitations, the researcher wrote down the content of Sunny

and the duration of the video, which should be in the data collection, the researcher did not write down the limitations accurately.

Third, Nahak and Bram (2022) studied a topic of "*Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show*". The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. This study is to aid Sociolinguistics researchers, English language learners, and researchers studying the purpose of code-mixing and code-switching in conversation. Furthermore, with 15 data, the most dominant function of code-mixing was incompetence, and with 8 data, the most dominant function of code-switching was covering the ability to speak a specific language.

Fourth, Afryanti et al. (2021) studied a topic of "*A study of code-switching and code-mixing used on YouTube channel: A comparison of Indonesian YouTubers*". The researchers used qualitative method. There were a total of 288 data points that demonstrated that Group 1 was the most likely to engage in code-switching and code-mixing. With a total of 262 pieces of information, Group 2 utilised code-switching and code-mixing. The majority of code-switching (154 data points) was intra-sentential, and this was true for both groups. Insertion was the secondary most common kind of code-mixing, accounting for 253 records.

Fifth, Sukarto and Parlianti (2022) studied "*Code-switching and Code Mixing in the Video Channel Youtube "Korea Reomit"*". This study discusses code-switching and code mixing carried out by Jang Hansol and Sunny. In this study the researchers examined the four languages used by Hansol, which are English, Indonesian, Korean and Javanese languages. The researcher examines code-

switching and code mixing in the Korean Reomit YouTube channel and describes the factors that influence the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing. The researcher found two types of code-switching, namely internal code-switching and external code-switching and it also found two types of code-mixing, namely inner code-mixing and outer code-mixing. The drawback of this study is that the researcher does not include the theory used, besides that there are errors in Korean writing such as "이거 진짜, 이거 진짜 재미대! [igeo jinjja, igeo jinjja jaemidae]" the last words should have been 재미나 (jaeminae) it means fun in English and there are some words in Korean that are spelled wrong.

Sixth, Wibiani et al. (2021) conducted a research entitled "*Code-Switching Analysis on YouTube Channel #NebengBoy by Boy William*". The guest on *Nebeng Boy's* episodes was Maudy Ayunda and Sandra Dewi. This study used a qualitative method and the theory from Apple and Muysken (2015). The researchers found three types of code-switching, they are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The researchers identified six functions, including referential, directional, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic functions. The limitation of this study is that no examples of the employment of metalinguistic functions in those two data were discovered by the researcher.

Seventh, Rahmaniah (2016) studied "*Code-Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in 'ILook' Program on NET TV*" This research used the theory of Romain (2008) and Hoffman (1992) as part of the bilingualism code-switching. This study

used a descriptive qualitative method which aims to determine the most dominant code-switching and the reason Kimmy Jayanti used code-switching in her conversation. This study found 49 intra-sentential switchings, 34 inter-sentential switchings, and 9 tag switching. There are 7 reasons Kimmy Jayanti switch her language: 41 data of talking about a particular topic, 1 datum of quoting somebody else, 2 data of showing empathy about something, 5 data of interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), 2 data of repetition used for clarification, 3 data of expressing group identity, and 3 data of intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

Eighth, Irfani (2018) studied "*Code-switching Used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel*". He researched code-switching by a YouTuber named Sacha Stevenson who is a Canadian woman who studied Indonesian for 17 years. This study examines the types and functions of code-switching and the grammatical pattern of code-switching. This study uses Hoffman's theory to examine code-switching, and Sughondo's theory to analyze grammatical patterns. The results of this study found 3 types of code-switching and 7 functions of code-switching, complete and incomplete grammar patterns.

Ninth, Sinaga and Hutahaean (2020) studied "*An Analysis of Code-switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*". This study used the theory of Wardaugh (2006) which analyzes two types of code-switching, namely situational and metaphorical. The researcher used qualitative method with 25 data results, situational had 15 data (60%) and metaphorical had 10 data (40%). The drawback of this study is that in the conclusion section, the

researcher only conveys the results of the data but does not contain reasons and explanations for the selected data.

Last, Nurhayati (2021) studied “*A Study of Code-Switching and Code Mixing on Youtube Talk Show Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo with Cinta Laura*” This research examines code-switching and code-mixing carried out by Cinta Laura and Denny Sumargo. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research is that the most dominant types of code-switching and code-mixing are intra-sentential and insertion which are 124 data (76, 5 %) and 86 (56, 58%). It is found that 9 (nine) purposes or reasons of using code-switching in this study which is to intend clarification (32,9 %).

In previous studies, previous researchers used spoken analysis. The previous research above used YouTube and talk shows on TV shows. Some of the researchers used the theory of Hoffman, Romaine and Sugondo, and Poplack, all of the studies used qualitative descriptive analysis. The researchers did not only examine code-switching, some were combined using code-mixing. Most of the studies use bilingualism research, but Sukarto and Parlianti (2022) researched code-switching using multilingual analysis using English, Korea, Javanese and Indonesian languages.

This research is similar to previous studies by Putri (2020) and Sari (2022) which examined the code-switching carried out by Sunnydahye. In research conducted by Putri (2020), she analyzed vlogs from Sunny and Molita Lim in terms of bilingual communication using theory from Poplack (2015) and Hoffman. Meanwhile, in research from Sari (2022), she also used theory from

Poplack (2015), and analyzed Sunny's video, which has over one million viewers. In this study the researcher did not only focus on bilingual utterances but multilingual utterances from Sunny. The researcher also connects it with the representation of the function of multilingual communication performed by Sunny, Jini, Chris and Jerome.

This research is different from previous research because the others used interviews or podcast on YouTube, while this study uses vlog on YouTube in which there is no script, only answering questions which aim to interact with the guest and the viewers. The second difference is that the researcher used multilingual code-switching English, Indonesia, Korea, and some Japanese, which have never been used by previous researchers above. The third difference is that the subject used is Sunny as a multilingual speaker who masters three languages, namely Indonesian as her mother tongue, English and Korean. Sunny uses different language based on who she is talking to. The actors in Sunny's videos are Chris as Sunny's husband with English as his mother tongue, Jini from Korea with Korea as her mother tongue and the main guest is Jerome from Indonesia whose mother tongue is Indonesia. Here Sunny uses Korean to communicate with Jini, English to communicate with her husband and Indonesia to communicate with the guest and her viewers. The previous research only analyzed the types and functions of code-switching, while in this study, the researcher does not only discuss the types and functions, but also related them to multilingualism.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on background of the study, the research questions in this research are:

1. What are the types of code-switching used on Sunnydahyin YouTube Channel?
2. What are the functions of code-switching used on Sunnydahyin YouTube Channel?
3. How does code-switching function represent Sunny, Chris, Jini and Jerome multilingual communication?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

This research aims to analyze code-switching from four language angles, Indonesia, English, Korea and Japanese. This research is useful for teachers, students, future research and people who learn Korean. For the teacher, this research can be an example in learning about code-switching and multilingualism. For students, this research can help in learning about English, especially in the field of code-switching. For future researchers, this research can help further researchers in studying code-switching. For people who are or will learn Korean, they can understand the words or terms that Koreans use, and Korean pronunciation in English so there will be no misunderstanding in the language.



#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research is conducted to find out multilingual communication used by Sunny, as well as the meanings contained there in. The scope of this research is code-switching on sociolinguistics analysis. The time period of video from Sunnydahyein YouTube channel with Jerome as the guest was 1 year on 2021. The limitation of this research were on finding the types, functions and multilingual analysis of code-switching that are deviated on Sunnydahyein YouTube channel by Sunny, Sunny's husband Chris, Sunny's friend Jini and Sunny's guest Jerome by considering the code-switching theory proposed by Hoffman's theory (1991) and Bloom and Gumperz (1971). The limitation of this research is this research only studies the type and the function of code-switching from four different languages, namely English, Indonesia, Korea and Japanese.

#### **E. Definition of Key Term**

There are some terminology that must be specified in order to make the concepts understandable to readers and researchers.

1. **Multilingual** is the ability of someone who can speak 3 or more languages.
2. **Code-switching** is part of Sociolinguistics that changing language in one sentence.
3. **Sunnydahyein YouTube Channel** is one of the popular YouTube channels run by Sunny, Sunnydahyein YouTube channel comes from the name of the channel owner namely “**다혜**” (Dahye Hur) while her English

name is Sunny. The word "in" behind Sunnydahye represents her channel with Indonesian target viewers.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher explains a review of related literature used to analyze the findings. It covers Sociolinguistics, code-switching analysis by Hoffman (1991)'s theory and Bloom and Gumperz (1971), and multilingualism.

#### **A. Sociolinguistics**

In language, Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language in social society. Sociolinguistics is included in the interdisciplinary macro linguistics prachronic or another name for the combination of two sciences, sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of Sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to Holmes (2013), Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the relationship between society and language by identifying the social functions of language and using language social ways to convey the meaning of these social functions.

#### **B. Code-switching**

Code-switching is a language switch from one language to another, code-switching is closely related to bilingual and multilingual. According to Myers-Scotton (2007), from their social function, the type of code-switching cannot be separated. Meanwhile, from the multilingual case, when bilingual speaker peers bring up their dual and concurrent membership in the two groups represented by

the two separate linguistic varieties engaged in the switching pattern, this form of switching takes place.

According to Naval (1989), the phenomenon of code-switching usually occurs when a speaker in question masters the language used with functional, pragmatic, communicative, and other purposes. The use of code-switching is also divided into two levels, namely Inter-sentential and Intra-sentential. Inter-sentential code-switching is in the first sentence when someone uses first language, then in the next sentence, the person switches the first language to the second language. While the Intra-sentential elements of the second language are combined with the elements of the first language in one sentence, but it still maintain the first language or second language as the basic language. According to Nilep (2006), code-switching is accomplished by part in interaction, and the meaning of their behavior emerges from the interaction.

This research uses the theory of type of code-switching by Hoffman (1991). The explanation is as follows:

### **1. Theory of type of code-switching by Hoffman (1991)**

The researcher presents three types of code-switching described by Hoffman (1991)'s theory, there are:

#### 1) Intra-sentential code-switching

Intra-sentential code-switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it include mixing within word boundaries, since intra-sentential code-switching occurs within sentence/ clause/ word boundaries/ phrase. Intra-sentential code-switching is a

code-switching happens in or in the middle of sentence. However, this type is also well known as code-mixing because Singh (1981), Appel and Muysken (1987), Pandharipande (1997) used the term code-mixing to refer to intra-sentential code-switching.

## 2) Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching requires an advanced level of bilingual proficiency as it often entails the production of full clauses in each language. However, the former, but not the latter, can offer insights into the ways in which the two grammars of the bilingual interact at the sentence level. According to Hoffman (1991), Inter-sentential code-switching can also include switching from whole sentences or more than one sentence spoken in one language to the other languages in the conversation.

## 3) Extra sentential or Tag switching

Extra sentential or tag switching may also occur among bilinguals with limited abilities in one language, as it is defined by the insertion of a formulaic expression from language B into an utterance in language A. For example a Spanish American English speaker “oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed” (Poplack ,1980).

## **2. Bloom and Gumperz theory function of code-switching**

There are seven function of code-switching based on Bloom and Gumperz (1971), they are:

1. To serve a quotation

This means that the speaker wants to say the words of others and report them in his speech or conversation.

2. An interjection

When a speaker says some word in Indonesia such as "*nah*," "*lah*," "*loh*," or "*dong*," they are interjecting a sentence or a sentence that connects two other sentences (Susanto, 2008, p.70). There are words like "anyway," "by the way," "so," and "well" in English. There are "*Oh(aa)*," "*Q(o)*" and "*Oj(ye)*" in Korean. The word "eeee" is a sound in Japanese. Exclamations like "damn," "heh," "hey," and "yes" can also be used as interjections.

3. To Mark Personality and Objectification

In this case, the level of the speaker's feelings in the message and the way they use language—for example, the use of language A is more personal, while the use of language B shows the distance one speaker from the other.

4. Qualify or Clarify a Message

It is a speaker's ability to qualify or clarify a message depends on how well they understand the subject. Sometimes, a subject is brought up in language A and then explained in language B to make the message clearer.

5. To Specify an Addressee

The next code-switching step is called "Specify an Addressee." The purpose is to help other speakers by switching to a language they understand. The goal is to let the other person know that he wants to have a conversation with them.

#### 6. To Reiterate

Referential functions are used to explain what a loop is. Reiteration is used to make a message clearer or more important.

#### 7. To Carry out a Referential

The last function code-switching is to carry out a referential, for example soccer players who speak more than one language are important in conversations because the other person may not know enough of one language or may not be able to express themselves well in that language on a certain subject.

### **C. Multilingualism**

The modern nations are multilingual in the sense that some sectors of their population speak more than two languages (Nancy, 1997). According to Hoffmann (1991), at the social level, multilingualism is common in Africa and Asia. The author focuses on the Asian continent where there is a lot of multilingualism, such as in China where in fact there are some Chinese people who do not understand because they speak Cantonese. Another example that can be found is in Indonesia which is basically one country but has many different regional languages, for example Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese have differences in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary and accent.

According to Ronald and Janet (2015), most multilingual people do not necessarily have the same skills across all of the languages (or varieties). According to Jessner, Oberhofer, and Megens (2020), multilingual learners may experience language attrition, which is the forgetting of one of their three or more

languages. Therefore, multilingual learners should regularly practice the language they use so they do not forget what they have learned.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter covers research method including research design by using descriptive qualitative method, data source, data collection and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative descriptive method. The technique that is chosen here, is through analysis technique allowing the perspectives of sociolinguistics. According to Creswell (2012, p. 274), the purpose of the descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description about the object of the research systematically. A descriptive method is a research method that attempts to describe a phenomenon, occurrence, or event that occurs in the present. The researcher intends to describe code-switching used by the characters in Sunnydahyein's YouTube channel qualitatively.

#### **B. Data and Data Source**

The data source of this study has primary and secondary sources. The primary source is video blog in Sunnydahyein's YouTube channel. The secondary source was transcript of two videos from Sunnydahyein YouTube channel with the titles:

1. Pranking Jini with her favorite Indonesian YouTube crush | Jini finally meets Jerome (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DdotvF3IHas>),
2. Jerome (nihongo mantappu) ngetest kita Matematika! Aduh panik! (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1QTbvww--PA>).

The data of this research are in the forms of words, phrases, sentences produced by the characters of Sunnydahyein YouTube channel containing code-switching.

### **C. Research Instrument**

The research instrument of this research is the researcher herself. She transcribed the conversation, collected the data, and analyzed the finding by herself.

### **D. Data Collection**

Several techniques were used to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher watched Sunny's videos several times to understand the content and the conversation. Secondly, downloading the vlog from Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. Thirdly, transcribing the conversations in the vlog. Fourthly, the researcher checked the transcript to the Korean language teacher who is a native speaker. Fifthly, identifying the data in the forms of words, phrases and sentences using Hoffman (1991)'s theory and Bloom and Gumperz (1971)'s theory.

### **E. Data Analysis**

Several steps were done to analyze the data from the Sunnydahyein's YouTube channel. Firstly, the data of Sunny's vlog were classified based on type and function following Hoffman (1991)'s theory and Bloom and Gumperz (1971)'s theory. Secondly, the data were analyzed descriptively using the theories. To answer the first research question, the researcher used the theory of Hoffman (1991). To answer the second research question, the researcher used the theory of

Bloom and Gumpers (1971). To answer the third research question, the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of code-switching function by Bloom and Gumpers (1971). Fifth, after analyzing the data the researcher validated the findings to a native speaker to get trustworthy findings. Sixth, the researcher drew a conclusion of the research.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter covers finding and discussion from the data that the researcher found in her research.

#### **A. Findings**

The findings of this research were obtained from the vlog on Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. The data were Sunny, Jini, Chris and Jerome utterances. The main person on this research is Sunny because Sunny become translator to Jini, Chris and Jerome with 3 different language. The data were analyzed using Hoffman's theory (1991) which consists of (1) inter-sentential code-switching; (2) intra-sentential code-switching; and (3) tag switching. Meanwhile, to know the function of code-switching, the researcher used the theory of Bloom and Gumperz (1971) which divide the function of code-switching into seven, namely: (1) To serve a quotation; (2) An interjection; (3) To Mark Personality and Objectification; (4) Qualify or Clarify a Message; (5) To Specify an Addressee; (6) To Reiterate; and (7) To Carry out a Referential.

The researcher analyzed this research including types of code-switching based on Hoffman (1991) theory and the function based on Bloom and Gumpers (1972) theory.

#### **1. Types of code-switching analysis**

The researcher analyzed the types of code-switching based on Hoffman (1991)'s theory, there are intra-sententialcode-switching, inter-setential code-switching, and tag switching.

**a. Types of code-switching used on two Vlog of Sunnydahyein**

There are three types of code-switching: inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching and tag switching. Each type of code-switching are presented on the table below:

**Table 1. Types of code-switching on two Sunny’s vlogs**

Types	Sunny	Chris	Jini	Jerome	Total datum	Total utterance
<b>Intra-sentential code-switching</b>	2	0	2	1	4	5
<b>Inter-sentential code-switching</b>	6	2	4	1	6	13
<b>Tag switching</b>	1	0	1	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	9	2	7	2	12	20

Table 1 shows the total data of types of code-switching based on Hoffman (1991)’s theory. There are 12 context in which Sunny, Chris, Jini and Jerome used code-switching. Sunny produced 9 utterances, Chris 2 utterance, Jini 7 utterance and Jerome 2 utterances of types code-switching. Therefore, the total of utterances are 20 utterances. There are 4 data from 4 contexts of intra-sentential code-switching, 13 data of 6 contexts of inter-sentential code-switching and 2 data from 2 contexts of tag switching.

The researcher analyzes three types of code-switching based on Hoffman (1991)’s theory, there are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and tag switching.

**a. Intra-sentential code-switching**

Intra-sentential code-switching concerns with language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries, since intra-sentential code-switching occurs within sentence/clause/word boundaries/phrase. Intra-sentential code-switching is a code-

switching happens in or in the middle of a sentence. Intra-sentential code-switching is also a language that can be expressed briefly into a different language at the end of its speech. occurs when one word, phrase, or clause of one language is found in a sentence of a different language.

### Datum 1

Context:

The conversation below happened between Sunny, Jini, and Jerome. Jini embarrassed to speak directly to Jerome, so Sunny greeted Jerome first. After that, Jini said goodbye to Jerome in three different languages, *konichiwa* (Japanese), *annyeonghaseyo* (Korean), and *hi, hello* (English). Jerome asked Jini who is Korean using English sentence, "How are you?" because Jerome did not have abilities to speak Korean, so he greeted in English and Jini replied to Jerome's question using a mixture of English and Korean.

Chris : I am nervous right now  
Sunny : We are nervous  
Jini : I am nervous too  
Sunny : *안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo)* katanya (she said how are you?)  
Jini : *콘니치ハ(konichiwa), 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my God*  
Jerome : How are you? how are you?  
Jini : Very good, *베스트 베스트 다 오늘(besteu besteu da oneul), 감사합니다 Sunny 님(kamsahamnida)* Sunny, thank you (very good, it is a best day for me, thank you Sunny)

The conversation is included in **intra-sentential code-switching** because Jini used three different language (Japanese, Korea and English) in one sentence to greet Jerome "*konichiwa, 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my god*". When Jerome asked, "How are you?" Jini answered, "Very good" and

continued using English spoken with a Korean accent like the best sentence above. Jini said it with *베스트* *besteu*, it means “best” in English but the pronunciation in Korea is “*besteu*”.

## Datum 2

Context:

In the following conversation, it shows that Jini's mother liked Japanese culture and she was fluent in Japanese. Then Sunny also explained to Jerome that Jini was interested in one of Jerome's video.

Sunny : *Terus she loves Japan kan? (and then she loves Japan right?)*

Jini : *맞아 맞아 (maja maja), 최 엄마가 일본어 할 줄 알잖아요*  
(*choi eommagailbunodo halju al janayo*) (that's right, my mom can speak Japanese)

Sunny: ***Mamanya dia bisa bahasa Jepang fluent Japanese, makannya mamanya dia sama Chris bisa ngomong gitu, that's why she really likes it. Terus pertama kali kan aku liat dia nonton videonya Jerome gitu, terus apa itu yang apa namanya yang dia nonton video yang especially yang baru baru ini yang makan, 뭐 먹고지? (mwo mokgoji?) Kayak makan noodle or something yang ada supnya dan dia kaya beberapa hari yang lalu kayak “ouh I am so hungry” katanya, pingin ke jepang katanya, 그거 먹는지 맞잖아 (keugo mokneunji matjana)*** (her mom can speak Japanese fluent, that's why her mom and Chris connected, that's why she really likes it. Then the first time I saw her watching Jerome's video, so what was it called she watched the video especially recently when you eat noodle or something the one with the soup and a few days ago she likes “ouh I am so hungry” she wants go to Japan, the one that Jerome eats right)

Jini : *어 그거 (oh keu go)* (oh that one)

Jerome : *Sini sini ke Jepang* (come here to Japan)

Sunny : Yea, next time we go.

The datum written in bold is an **intra-sentential code-switching** that was said by Sunny because she mixed three languages in one sentence, there are

Indonesia, English and Korea. Sunny focused on Jini by asking in Korean “*뭐?* (*mwo mokgoji?*)” which means “which food?”, but Jini did not have time to answer, Sunny immediately continued her conversation using a mix of Indonesia and English.

### Datum 3

Context:

The conversation below took place at the beginning of the video, where Sunny explained to her viewers that she took a Math test together with Chris and Jini, while Jerome here as the person who made the questions and the person who tested Sunny, Chris and Jini's Mathematical abilities. At the top it can be seen that Sunny asked Jerome and Jerome answered it in English and Japanese.

Sunny : *Oke guys hari ini kita ada challenge, jadi aku beberapa hari yang lalu ngobrol sama Jerome dan aku minta tolong sama Jerome kan, hai Jer Jer aku udah lama nih ga cobain problems matematika, jadi aku pingin kayak si Jerome kasih kita ten questions dari easy medium to hard apakah kita semua yang udah lama ga di sekolah lagi apakah kita bisa jawab pertanyaan matematika Jerome? so yea hope you guys enjoy. Siapa yang menurut kalian bakalan menang guys is it going to be Chris, aku atau Jini? Let's invite Jerome. Oke guys sekarang kita udah ada Jerome. How are you Jerome?* (okay guys, today we have a challenge so I chatted with Jerome a few days ago and I asked for help from Jerome right, hi Jer Jer I haven't tried math problems for a long time, so I want to be like Jerome, give us ten questions from easy, medium to hard, all of us who haven't been in school for a long time can we answer Jerome's math questions? so yeah hope you guys enjoy. Who do you think will win guys? is it going to be Chris, me or Jini? Let's invite Jerome. Okay guys, now we have Jerome. How are you Jerome?)

Jerome : *Nice げんき(genki) げんき(genki)*. How about you guys? (I am fine)

Jini : Me too, nice.

Sunny : We're good nervous.

Sunny used more than one language in the same sentence when she talked about math test. The English words that Sunny included in her Indonesian words



are: *challenges, problems, ten questions, easy medium to hard*. The utterance that Sunny did “*Oke guys hari ini kita ada challenge, jadi aku beberapa hari yang lalu ngobrol sama Jerome dan aku minta tolong sama Jerome kan, hai Jer Jer aku udah lama nih ga cobain problems matematika, jadi aku pingin kayak si Jerome kasih kita ten questions dari easy medium to hard apakah kita semua yang udah lama ga di sekolah lagi apakah kita bisa jawab pertanyaan matematika Jerome? so yea hope you guys enjoy. Siapa yang menurut kalian bakalan menang guys is it going to be Chris, aku atau Jini? Let’s invite Jerome. Oke guys sekarang kita udah ada Jerome. How are you Jerome?* (okay guys, today we have a challenge so I chatted with Jerome a few days ago and I asked for help from Jerome right, hi Jer Jer I haven't tried math problems for a long time, so I want to be like Jerome, give us ten questions from easy, medium to hard, all of us who haven't been in school for a long time can we answer Jerome's math questions? so yeah hope you guys enjoy. Who do you think will win guys? is it going to be Chris, me or Jini? Let's invite Jerome. Okay guys, now we have Jerome. How are you Jerome?)” called **intra-sentential code-switching** and second utterance Jerome mixed English and Japanese in his speech “*Nice /f んき(genki)*”, which is also an example of **intra-sentential code-switching**.

#### **Datum 4**

Context:

The conversation below was Jerome gave the question  $1+1 \times 0 = ?$  (one plus one times zero quarter) Sunny and Chris who know English well they

immediately answered the question. Meanwhile, Jini who had poor ability in English was confused and asked Sunny about the meaning of Jerome's question.

Jerome : This is easy but you have to answer it fast. one plus one times zero  
Sunny and chris : Zero  
Jini : 무슨 말이야? 이게 뭐야? (*musun mariya ige mwoya?*) (what that's mean? what is it?)  
Sunny : One plus one times  
Jini : **아 이게 “times” 이야?** (*a ige times iya?*) **a sorry I don't understand (a this is times?)**

The datum is an **intra-sentential code-switching** because even though Sunny used a different language, it is spoken by different people. At the conversation “**아 이게 “times” 이야?** (*a ige times iya?*), **sorry I don't understand**” Jini mixed Korean and English in one sentence.

## b. Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching requires an advanced level of bilingual proficiency as it often entails the production of full clauses in each language.

### Datum 5

Context:

The conversation happened when Sunny and Chris wanted to prank Jini by bringing him together with his favorite YouTuber named Jerome. Jini was shocked and nervous when she met Jerome on Zoom.

Jerome : Halo  
Jini : Ha? 잠깐만(*Jjankanman*) (wait a minute)  
Sunny : **Jini 일루와** (*illowa*), **그거 아니지**(*keugo aniji*) (come here, it's not like that)  
Chris : **Come here Jini, sit down**

Sunny : *일루와 뭐해? (illowa mwohae?)* hei mukanya merah dong, mukanya merah dong dibelakang (what are you doing Jini, hei Jini face is turning all red LOL)  
 Chris : Jini you have to sit down  
 Jerome : *Kenapa dah?* (why?)  
 Sunny : *Dia pikir nonton reaction tau* (she thought we will watch some reaction)

The datum is categorized as **inter-sentential code-switching** because this situation Sunny switched from Korea to English. Sunny said to Jini in Korean, “**Jini 일루와 (illowa), 그거 아니지(keugo aniji)** (come here, it’s not like that).”

Meanwhile, Chris translated what Sunny said in English, “**Come here, Jini, sit down.**”

#### Datum 6

Context:

The conversation below discusses how Jini started to become a Jerome’s fan. Because Jini was too shy to talk about it, so her face turned red, Jini asked Sunny in Korean (is my face really red?). Jini confessed to Jerome in English (I am your fan, Jerome). Jerome replied in Japanese.

Sunny : *어떻게 이렇게 좋아하게 되는지?(otteohke ireoke joahage de neunji?)* *Aku nanya sekarang gimana awalnya subscribe chanel kamu gitu?* (how do you fall in love with jerome?, I'm asking now how did Jini start subscribing to your channel)  
 Jini : *엄청 빨강지?(eomchong ppalge ji?)* (is my face turning red right?)  
 Sunny : *엄청 빨개 (eomchong ppalge)* *parah banget sumpah aku gapernah liat separah ini dong, dia reaction yang lain ga pernah merah, kenapa merah kali ini guys?* (your face totally red, I swear I never seen Jini’s face this red, she’s never turned red in other reaction videos, why is she so red this time guys?)  
 Jini : I am your fan (to Jerome)  
 Jerome : *ヤバイ(yabai)* (unbelievable)  
 Chris : *ヤバイ(yabai)* (unbelievable)

Sunny : I told you, she's your fan *ga bohong* (I told you she is your fan, I didn't lie)

The datum above is **inter-sentential code-switching** because Sunny switched Korea to Jini, and she conveyed to Jerome using Indonesian and English so that Chris could understand a little of their conversation. Sunny said, “*어떻게 이렇게 좋아하게 되는지?(otteohke ireoke joahage de neunji?) Aku nanya sekarang gimana awalnya subscribe chanel kamu gitu? (How do you fall in love with Jerome?, I'm asking now how did Jini start subscribing to your channel)*” to Jerome, Sunny translated from Korea to Indonesia.

#### Datum 7

Context:

The conversation below happened when Jini who was a Jerome fan wanted to make a video and told Jerome to say, "Hi, Jini" but Jini spoke to Sunny, so it could be translated to Jerome.

- Jini : *잠깐만 이거 사진 어때요? chankanman na igeo sajin otteyo?* (wait a minute, can I take a picture)  
Sunny : *Foto foto ya silahkan, aku menyingkirkn diri dulu nih* (you want take a picture, oke I will get rid of myself first)  
Jini : *잠깐만 비디오 할래(cchankanman bidio hallae)* (wait a minute, I will take a video)  
Sunny : Oh video video oke oke  
Jini : Hi Jerome, Jini hi *한번해 주면 안돼요? (hanbeonhae jumyeon andweyo?)* (Hi Jerome can you say hi Jini?)  
Sunny : *Bisa bilang hi Jini* (can you say hi Jini?)  
Jerome : Hi, Jini  
Jini : Wah, thank you, oh my God.

The above datum shows **inter-sentential code-switching** conversation carried out by different people with different languages. Here Jini used Korean,

“**찬깐만 이거 사진 어때요? chankanman na igeo sajin otteyo?** (wait a minute, can I take a picture.)” and Sunny used Indonesian to explain to Jerome “**Foto foto ya silahkan, aku menyingkirkan diri dulu nih**” (you want take a picture, oke I will get rid of myself first).

## Datum 8

Context:

The conversation below happened just before video call ended, Chris offered Jini a final question to Jerome. Sunny and Chris suggested Jini to speak in English because he was too nervous if Jini forgot English, so Jini said in Korean to Sunny so that it could be translated to Jerome.

Chris : Wait do you wanna ask something?

Sunny : *Yang terakhir 물어보고 싶은 거 있어? (murobogo shippeun go isseo?)*  
(for the last, do you want ask something to Jerome?)

Chris : Maybe you try in english

Sunny : In English

Jini : **English** *잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseo)* (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)

Sunny : *Lupa semua bahasa inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni)* (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)

The above datum shows the **inter-sentential code-switching**. Sunny was as a translator between Jini and Jerome, Jini could not speak English because she was nervous. Sunny was willing to help Jini spoke to Jerome in Indonesian. Jini said “**English** *잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseo)* (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot).” Meanwhile, Sunny replied it in Indonesian “*Lupa semua bahasa Inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni)* (she forgot English because

she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)" Sunny's statement includes **intra-sentential code-switching**.

### Datum 9

Context:

Before going to the next question, Jini asked Sunny about some Math terms in English to Sunny. In the conversation below, Chris who helped mention mathematical terms in English to the Jini.

Jini : *아 잠깐만, 나 이거 먼저 first 아 잠깐만 영어 먼저 알려주세요. a chankanman na igeo meonjeo first a chankanman yongeo monjeo alyojuseo. 곱하기 가 영어 뭐야? (Gubhagi ga yongeo mwoya?)* (wait a minute, can you explain to me first, what is times in English?)

Sunny : **Times**

Jini : *타임스 , 그리고 나누기는? (timeseu gerigo nanugineun?)* (Times, then what about divide)

Sunny : **Divide**

Jini : **Device**

Sunny : **Divide**

Chris : **Device? Not device divide**, it is not electronic device. So your times, divide, minus, plus, equals

The above datum is an **inter-sentential code-switching** that was done by Sunny and Chris to Jini, they explained mathematical terms "**Times**" and "**Device**" in English so that Jini could answer Jerome's question.

### Datum 10

Context:

The conversation below is about Jerome's different views on Jini, Jerome said that Jini's image was very different from what he saw on social media, based on Jerome's perspective Jini was a cool girl, than Sunny explained to Jini about Jerome's utterance.

Jerome : **When I saw your post this always she's like a cool girl you know like model**  
 Sunny : Siapa? ha? (who? Ha?)  
 Chris : He talks about Jini  
 Jini : Tea time  
 Jerome : She is different from the video  
 Jini : *뭐라고? (mworago?)* (what is the meaning?)  
 Sunny : **아 인스타에선 되게 coolgirl 인데 여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (a... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana)** (you look like a model on instagram, but here you are very excited)

The above datum is an **inter-sentential code-switching** that was done by

Sunny “**아 인스타에선 되게 cool girl 인데 여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (a... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana)** (you look like a model on instagram, but here you are very excited)” because she translated the English spoken by Jerome, Chris responded with a laugh, Chris knew the meaning of Jerome's utterance but he could not translate to Jini because he could not speak Korean.

### c. Tag switching

Extra sentential or tag switching may also occur among bilinguals with limited abilities in one language, as it is defined by the insertion of a formulaic expression from language B into an utterance in language A.

#### Datum 11

Context:

The conversation below happened when Sunny, Chris, and Jini sat in the cafe, they reviewed some drinks and snacks from the cafe. Chris was curious about what Jini drunk and Sunny said it was black sesame latte.



Jini : 흑임자 라떼(*heugimja latte*) (black sesame latte)  
 Sunny : (Chris saw Jini's drink ) black sesame latte  
 Chris : You got that?  
 Jini : Hm  
 Sunny : Basic Korean, *아 왜?* (*a wae?*) Oh you should've got that?  
 Chris : Wanna share?  
 Jini : No share

The datum is categorized as **tag switching**. Sunny switched English to Korean language when she said *아 왜?* (*a wae?*). This word has similar meaning and pronunciation with English word “why?” Sunny asked *아 왜?* (*a wae?*) to Jini because at that context Chris wanted to try Jini's drink because it looked good.

## Datum 12

Context:

Jerome asked the next question and it seemed that Jini was confused with foreign Math terms, so Jini told Jerome to wait a while because Jini was confused.

Jerome : One hundred types one hundred minus ninety nine types ninety nine  
 Jini : **What what? A jerome jerome stop 잠깐만(*chankanman*), wait wait. One hundred 아 마이 잇글리시 (*ah my englishi*) so bad**  
 Chris : Oh my gosh! My brain hurts.

The above datum is a **tag switching** done by Jini “**What what? A jerome jerome stop 잠깐만(*chankanman*), wait wait. One hundred 아 마이 잇글리시 (*ah my Englishi*) so bad**”, she mixed two languages but there are limitations in her speech. She wanted to say that Jerome should repeat her question but she could not say it properly because of the language barrier.

## 2. Sociolinguistics form function of code-switching analysis method

The function of code-switching has been explained by Bloom and Glumpers (1971) which states that there are seven functions code-switching such as 1) to serve a quotation 2) an interjection 3) to mark personality and objectification 4) to qualify or clarify a message 5) to specify an addressee 6) to reiterate 7) to carry out a referential. The functions are analyze as follows

**Table 2. The function of code-switching**

Function	Sunny	Chris	Jini	Jerome	Datum Total	Total Utterance
To serve a quotation	4	0	0	0	4	4
An Interjection	10	1	3	1	10	15
To mark personality and objectification	2	0	0	0	2	2
Qualify or clarify a message	3	1	3	1	4	8
To specify an addressee	1	2	0	0	2	3
To Reiterate	1	2	0	1	2	4
To carry out referential	0	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	21	6	7	3	25	37

Table 2 shows the total utterances of each function of code-switching in the Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. the total utterances are more than the data because there are several utterances contained in one data. The total data is 25 meanwhile the total utterance is 28. Sunny has 19 data, Chris has 2 data, Jini has 7 data and Jerome has 1 data.

### 1) To serve a quotation

The first function of code-switching is to serve a quotation. In conversation or speech, the speaker want's to repeat another person speech and report it in his conversatio. The speaker quote original speech from the speaker's statement in the structure, usually use an indirect statement.

### Datum 13

Context:

Jini wanted to say something to Jerome but she was nervous, so she wanted Jerome to wait for her for a while, then she could talk.

Jini : *아 찐깐만 너무 떨었어 (a chamkanman neomu ttolyeoso) (wait a minute, I am nervous)*

Sunny: *Jini bilang tunggu tunggu (Jini said wait a minute)*

The datum above shows the code-switching function is used **to quote someone's utterance**. It also means that reciting another person's speech and reporting it in conversation. This category is defined in terms of its framing of reported speech. The conversation above is an instance of code-switching which functions as a direct quotation of another person's speech. Sunny quotes the original speech from Jini's statement "*아 찐깐만 너무 떨었어 (a chamkanman neomu ttolyeoso) (wait a minute, I am nervous)*" Sunny translated Jini's utterance "*Jini bilang tunggu tunggu (Jini said, wait a minute)*".

### Datum 14

Context:

The conversation happened when Jini praised Jerome, at first Sunny would not translate Jini's utterance because Sunny was embarrassed.

Jini : *이렇게 잘생겨따 (ireohke chalsaenggyotta) (You look handsome)*

Sunny : *Oh ini kayaknya aku nggak mau translate (I don't want translate it)*

Jini : *Oke 귀엽게 막 잘생겨따 (kwiyeobke mak chalsaenggyeotta) (you look cute and handsome)*

Sunny : *em dia bilang katanya kayak kalau video call an kayak gini yak katanya you know, kok aku ngomongnya kayak gini, kayanya dia video call an kayak gini charming katanya Jerome. Kok aku disini ya (she said when we video call together, you look charming)*

The datum shows the code-switching function is **to serve a quotation**.

It can be seen from Jini's conversation using Korean “Oke 귀엽게 막 잘생겨따 (*kwiyeobke mak chalsaenggyeotta*)” that Sunny interpreted it. Here Sunny conveys what Jini wanted to convey that Jerome was handsome and charming, then Sunny says “**Em dia bilang katanya kayak kalau video call an kayak gini yak katanya you know, kok aku ngomongnya kayak gini, kayanya dia video callan kayak gini charming katanya Jerome. Kok aku disini ya (She said when we video call together, you look Charming)**” The utterance means that Sunny translated from Jini’s utterance to Jerome that he looked charming when seen from the video call.

#### **Datum 15**

Context:

Jini explained to Jerome that many people tagged Jini on Jerome's Instagram account.

Jini : You know what **그게 막 (*keuge mak*)** sometimes people tag in Jerome photo.

Sunny : *A kayak katanya sering nge-tag Jini di IG nya kamu gitu katanya ada yang komen atau tiktok nge tag dia kayak “ohiya ada Instragramnya Jerome ini blablabla* (fans often tag Jini on your social media).

The conversation above is a code-switching function **to serve quotation** because Sunny conveyed Jini's words “**You know what 그게 막 (*keuge mak*) sometimes people tag in Jerome photo**” by repeating them in Indonesian “**A kayak katanya sering nge-tag Jini di IG nya kamu gitu katanya ada yang**

*komen atau tiktok nge tag dia kayak “ohiya ada Instragramnya Jerome ini blablabla (fans often tag Jini on your social media)”*. The word “*katanya (she said)*” it represented quotation that Jini said.

## **Datum 16**

Context:

The conversation below shows that Jini was asked to deliver a message to Jerome using English by Chris.

Jini : *English 잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseo)* (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)  
Sunny : *lupa semua bahasa Inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni)* (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it).

The conversation above shows the implied code-switching function to **serve quotation** that was carried out by Sunny “*lupa semua bahasa Inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya* (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini)” because she conveyed Jini's intentions to Jerome, so Sunny used a lot of quotation marks with words “*katanya (she said)*”.

## **2) An interjection**

An interjection means that the speaker inserts a sentence or a connecting sentence, for example in Indonesian there are "nah", "lah", "loh", "dong", “dah”. In English, there are "anyway", "by the way", "so", "well". In Korean, there are

"*아* (*aa*)", "*오* (*o*)", "*예*" (*ye*"). In Japanese there is "eeee". Interjections also include exclamations such as "damn", "heh", "hey", "yes", "yeah".

### Datum 17

Context :

Jerome who was confused by Jini's behavior who did not want to sit down out of shame. Sunny and Chris persuaded Jini to sit down.

Chris : Jini you have to sit down

Jerome : **Kenapa dah? (why?)**

Sunny : *Dia pikir nonton reaction tau* (she thought we will watch some reaction).

The above datum is a function of code-switching **an interjection** carried out by Jerome by saying "**kenapa dah? (why?)**" The utterance "**dah**" here shows an interjection in Indonesian.

### Datum 18

Context:

Jini could not believe what she saw because Sunny gave a surprise by bringing Jerome and Jini together via video call.

Jini : Is this real?

Sunny : **Yeah** *진짜 (jinjja)* (really), *일로와 (illowa)* (come here)

Jini : **아** *잠깐만 너무 떨었어 (a chamkanman neomu ttolyeoso)* (wait a minute, I am nervous).

In the conversation above there are two **interjections** made by Sunny and Jini, Sunny said "**yeah**" in English and Jini said "**아**" in Korean.

## Datum 19

Context:

Jini confirmed Sunny's statement about Jini's mom that she liked Japanese culture so much.

Sunny: *Mamanya dia bisa bahasa Jepang* fluent Japanese, *makannya mamanya dia sama Chris bisa ngomong gitu*, that's why she really likes it. *Terus pertama kali kan aku liat dia nonton videonya Jerome gitu, terus apa itu yang apa namanya yang dia nonton video yang especially yang baru baru ini yang makan, 뭐 먹고지?* (*mwo mokgoji?*) *Kayak makan noodle or something yang ada supnya dan dia kaya beberapa hari yang lalu kayak "ouh I am so hungry" katanya, pingin ke jepang katanya, 그거 먹는지 맞잖아* (*keugo mokneunji matjana*) (her mom can speak Japanese fluent, that's why her mom and Chris connected, that's why she really likes it. Then the first time I saw her watching Jerome's video, so what was it called she watched the video especially recently when you eat noodle or something the one with the soup and a few days ago she likes "ouh I am so hungry" she wants go to Japan, the one that Jerome eats right)

Jini : *어 그거* (*oh keu go*) (oh that one)

Jerome : *Sini sini ke Jepang* (come here to Japan)

Sunny : **Yeah** next time we go.

The conversation above is **an interjection** made by Jini and Sunny, Jini said "*어(oh)*" and Sunny said "**yeah**" in English.

## Datum 20

Cotext:

At that time Jini wanted to take a photo of herself and Jerome via zoom, and asked Sunny.

Jini : *찬칸만 이거 사진 어때요?* (*chankanman na igeo sajin otteyo?*)

Sunny : *Foto foto ya silahkan, aku menyingkirkn diri dulu nih.*

The datum above is **an interjection** made by Sunny, she said Indonesian utterance "**nih**" in her speech.

## Datum 21

Context :

Jerome could not believe the situation because Jini was a Korean fan, here

Sunny explained that it was true that Jini was a Jerome's fan.

Jerome: *Kebalik guys harusnya orang Indonesia yang suka orang Korea ini malah kebalik* (On the other hand guys, it supposed to be Indonesians who like Koreans)

Sunny : **Loh** *dia suka soalnya contentnya serius serius dia suka, makannya dia bilang oh my God aku pengen ketemu* (Jini likes your content and she wants meet you)

Jerome : *Aneh aku merasanya kayak dari Korea gitu* (I feel weird)

Sunny : **Oh** really?

The datum above shows two **interjections** made by Sunny, namely the words "**Loh**" the word *loh* here is to confirmed that Jerome's utterance was wrong and "**Oh**" here is to ask Jerome's utterance.

## Datum 22

Context:

Jini admired Jerome by telling him that Jerome was a handsome and cute person.

Jini : *이렇게 잘생겨따* (*ireohke chalsaenggyotta*) (you look handsome)

Sunny : **Oh** *ini kayaknya aku nggak mau translate* ( I don't want translate it)

Jini : Oke *귀엽게 막 잘생겨따* (*kwiyeobke mak chalsaenggyeotta*) (You look cute and handsome)

Sunny : **Em** *dia bilang katanya kayak kalau video call an kayak gini ya katanya you know, kok aku ngomongnya kayak gini, kayanya dia video callan kayak gini charming katanya Jerome. Kok aku disini ya* (She said when we video call you look charming)

Jini : I am your fan *한국 팬* *hanguk fan* (Korean fan)

The conversation above includes two **interjections** made by Sunny by saying "**Oh**" the word *oh* here shows that Sunny is a little surprised by Jini's



statement and the word "**Em**" here shows that Sunny thought something before proceeding her statement.

### Datum 23

Context:

This conversation shows that Jini wanted to know Jerome's age and Sunny asked Jerome's age.

- Jini : 제로메 나이를 잘몰랐어 *jerome naireul jal mollaseo* (I don't know Jerome's age)  
Sunny : *Umurnya Jerome berapa katanya dia pengen tau, oh nggak boleh, biasanya nggak ngomongin umur kah? Atau gimana?* (can I ask your age?)  
Jerome : *Nggak, nggak papa dua puluh dua* (its okay, I am 22)  
Sunny : *Two two. dia bilang aduh* (she said *aduh*)  
Chris : **Oh** his age?  
Sunny : **Yeah yeah**

Here there are three interjections made by Chris and Sunny. Sunny said "**Oh, nggak boleh**" the word "**oh**" is to ask Jerome's permission. Chris said "**oh** his age?" he said "**oh**" to show his surprise knowing Jerome's young age. Sunny replied Chris utterance by an interjection "**Yeah yeah**".

### Datum 24

Context:

Jerome told to Sunny, Jini and Chris that he had visited Korea when he was at senior high school.

- Jerome : I have ever been go to Korea  
Sunny : **Oh** you've been? **Oh**  
Jini : Where?  
Jerome : Busan

There is **an interjection** made by Sunny, namely "**Oh** you've been? Oh" the word "**oh**" here it shows that Sunny was surprised with Jerome's utterance that he had ever gone to Korea.

### **Datum 25**

Context:

The conversation below shows the hope of Sunny who would do the Mathematics test and it was approved by Jini.

Sunny : *Aku berdoa semoga dikaruniai setengah brain yang* I need for today (I wish God give me smart brain)  
Jini : **Yeah, me too.**  
Sunny : For the challenge  
Jini : I am scared, I am nervous.

The conversation above shows **an interjection** that used by Jini. It can be seen from the conversation above, Jini's utterance shows an interjection by saying "**Yeah, me too**" Jini says "**yeah**" to show his agreement with Sunny's words.

### **Datum 26**

Context:

Jerome asked Sunny about a Math question. Jerome was curious about Sunny's answer.

Jerome : I also curious what will kak Sunny's answer  
Sunny : Its oke pass  
Chris : My answer is zero  
Jerome : No, its not a number  
Sunny : **So**, what about five x two mines *delapan* (eight) x plus *lima* (five) d x?  
Jerome : No no

The statement above shows **an interjection** made by Sunny by saying "So, what about five x two mines eight x plus five d x?" The word "**so**" above shows an interjection in English.

## Datum 27

Context:

The conversation below discusses Sunny's Math answer about Jerome's question.

Sunny : *eh dua akar dua tujuh?* (eh two root twenty seven?)

Jerome : *nggak, kok ada akar dua tujuh nya?* (no, why there is root twenty seven?)

Sunny : **A**, I forgot, I used to know how to do this, why I forgot?

The datum above shows two **interjections** made by Sunny, namely in the conversation "**eh** two roots two seven?" the word "**eh**" shows that Sunny was confused with her answer and "A, I forgot, I used to know how to do this, why I forgot?" The word "**a**" shows that Sunny forgot Mathematics formula.

### 3) To Mark Personality and Objectification

Code-switching as a function of making personality and objection, in this case it involves the level of the speaker's feelings in the message and the use of language, for example, the use of language A is more personal, while the use of language B reflects the distance between one speaker and another.

## Datum 28

Context:

At this time Jini felt embarrassed as a fan met Jerome through a video call. Jini felt shy so her face turned red.

Jini : *엄충 빨강지?* (*eomchong ppalge ji?*) (is my face turning red right?)

Sunny : *엄청 빨게* (*eomchong ppalge*) *parah banget sumpah aku gapernah liat separah ini dong, dia reaction yang lain ga pernah merah, kenapa merah kali ini guys?* (your face totally red, I swear I never seen Jini's

**face this red, she's never turned red in other reaction videos, why is she so red this time guys?)**

Jini : I am your fan (to Jerome)

The conversation above is included in the code-switching function, namely **to mark personality and objectification** carried out Sunny by saying “**엄청 빨게 (eomchong ppalge) parah banget sumpah aku gapernah liat separah ini dong, dia reaction yang lain ga pernah merah, kenapa merah kali ini guys?** (your face totally red, I swear I never seen Jini's face this red, she's never turned red in other reaction videos, why is she so red this time guys?)” Sunny's conversation here shows the distance between Sunny and Jini who was close because Sunny never seen Jini shy, with her red face.

## **Datum 29**

Context:

Here Jini asked Jerome's age but he was too shy, so he asked Sunny, and Sunny asked Jerome.

Jini : *제로메 나이를 잘몰랐어 jerome naireul jal mollaseo* (I don't know jerome's age)

Sunny : **Umurnya Jerome berapa katanya dia pengen tau, oh nggakboleh, biasanya nggak ngomongin umur kah? Atau gimana? (how old are you Jerome? Can we know your age?)**

Jerome : Nggak, nggapapa dua puluh dua (it's okay, twenty two)

Sunny : Two two. dia bilang aduh (she says aduh)

The conversation above showed the distance between Jini and Jerome, Jini did not know Jerome's age. The conversation that shows **to mark personality and objectification** is in Sunny's conversation, she asked for permission first to Jerome by asking "**How old is Jerome, he said he wanted to know, oh no,**

usually don't talk about age? Or how? (how old are you Jerome? Can we know your age?)” by asking permission first this will make the conversation more comfortable and show politeness to Jerome.

### c) Qualify or Clarify a Message

Qualify or Clarify a Message usually depends on the speaker's understanding of the topic they are talking about. Sometimes a topic is introduced in language A and explained in language B to clarify the message to be conveyed.

#### Datum 30

Context:

Jerome asked about the Korean language of mathematics. Jini and Sunny compactly answered Jerome's question “*수학 su hak*”

Sunny : *Soalnya kan nggak mungkin dia ngerti semuanya kan, soalnya dia sering lihat tiktok kamu juga terus katanya banyak ada matematikanya terus aku kayak bingung mau major matematika atau emang suka matematika, katanya gitu* (Jini didn't understand everything about your content. Jini saw your content about math, your major is math or you just like math)

Jerome : **Matematika bahasa koreanya apa?** (what is the meaning of math in Korea?)

Sunny & Jini : *수학 su hak*

The conversation above includes **to qualify or clarify a message** conducted by Sunny and Jini because Jerome confused with the meaning of math in Korean language. So, Sunny and Jini clarify the Korean language of Mathematics, namely “*수학 (su hak)*” *suhak* it means mathematics in Korea.

### Datum 31

Context:

At the time of the math question Jini did not know the answer of math test so she asked Sunny.

- Jini : 무슨 말이야? 이게 뭐야? (*musun mariya ige mwoya?*) (what that's mean? what is it?)
- Sunny : One plus one **times**
- Jini : **아 이게 “times” 이야?** (*a ige times iya?*) a sorry I don't understand (a this is times?)

The conversation above is included in the **qualify or clarify a message** that Jini did in the conversation “**아 이게 “times” 이야?** (*a ige times iya?*) a **sorry I don't understand (a this is times?)**” to confirm about mathematics formula to Sunny.

### Datum 32

Context:

Before going to the next question, Jini asked Sunny about some Math terms in English to Sunny. In the conversation below, there were also Chris who helped mention math formula in English to the Jini.

- Jini : 아 짬깐만, 나 이거 먼저 first 아 짬깐만 영어 먼저 알려주세요. *a chankanman na igeo meonjeo first a chankanman yongeo monjeo alyojuseo. 급하기 가 영어 뭐야?* (*Gubhagi ga yongeo mwoya?*) (Wait a minute can you tell me first, what is times in English?)
- Sunny : **Times**
- Jini : **타임스, 그리고 나누기는?** (*timeseu gerigo nanugineun?*) (*how about divide?*)
- Sunny : **Divide**
- Jini : **Device**
- Sunny : **Divide**
- Chris : **Device? Not device devide**, it is not electronic device. So your times, divide, minus, plus, equals

The conversation shows **Qualify or Clarify a Message** when Jini asked about “**곱하기 가 영어 뭐야? (Gubhagi ga yongeo mwoya?)**”(What is times in English?). Jini asked again to Sunny about another formula **나누기 (nanugi)** it means divide in English, Sunny answered "**divide**" but Jini mispronounced what she heard, so she said "**device**" then Chris justified by showing Jini the English of every math formula in English.

### **Datum 33**

Context:

The conversation below is about Jerome's different views on Jini, Jerome said that Jini's image was very different from what he saw on social media, Sunny explained the meaning of Jerome to Jini.

Jerome : **When I saw your post this always she's like a cool girl you know like model**

Sunny : Siapa? ha? (who? Ha?)

Chris : He talks about Jini

Jini : Tea time

Jerome : She is different from the video

Jini : **뭐라고? (mworago?) (what is the meaning?)**

Sunny : **아 인스타에선 되게 coolgirl 인데 여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (a... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana)** (you look like a model on instagram, but here you are very excited)

The conversation above shows the **to qualify or clarify a message** that Jini asked “**뭐라고? (mworago?) (what is the meaning?)**” to Sunny regarding Jerome's statement "**when i saw your post this always she's like a cool girl you know like model**" then Sunny answered Jini's question using Korean which means the same as Jerome's statement “**아 인스타에선 되게 coolgirl 인데**

*여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (a... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana)* (in Instagram you like cool girl, but here you are very excited).”

#### d) To Specify an Addressee

The function of the next code-switching is Specify an Addressee, this is to accommodate other speakers by switching to a language they know. The goal is to tell the interlocutor that he invites the other person to participate in a conversation.

#### Datum 34

Context:

Before closing the video call, Chris offered to Jini if he had any questions and maybe tried to speak in English.

Chris : **Wait do you wanna ask something?**

Sunny : **Yang terakhir 물어보고 싶은 거 있어? (murobogo shippeun go isseo?) (for the last, do you want ask something to Jerome?)**

Chris : Maybe you try in English

Sunny : In English

Jinny : *English 잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosse)* (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)

Sunny : *Lupa semua bahasa inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni)* (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)

The datum above shows the code-switching function as **to specify an addressee** which can be seen from Chris' question "**Wait, do you want to ask something?**" Chris asked to Jini in English. Chris utterance aim to invited Jini to join the conversation. Then Sunny asked Jini in Korean so he could understand



Chris' question “**yang terakhir 물어보고 싶은 거 있어? (murobogo shippeun go isseo?) (for the last, do you want ask something to Jerome?)**”.

### **Datum 35**

Context:

The conversation happened when Sunny and Jini asked about Jerome's age. Sunny asked Jerome's permission first.

- Jini : 제로메 나이를 잘몰랐어 *jerome naireul jal mollaseo* (I don't know Jerome's age)  
Sunny : *Umurnya Jerome berapa katanya dia pengen tau, oh nggakboleh, biasanya nggak ngomongin umur kah? Atau gimana?* (can I ask your age?)  
Jerome : *Nggak, nggapapa dua puluh dua* (its okay, I am 22)  
Sunny : *Two two. dia bilang aduh* (she said *aduh*)  
Chris : **Oh his age?**  
Sunny : Yeah yeah

The conversation above shows the function of code-switching is to specify **an addressee** marked with Jini asking Jerome about his age then Jini asked to Sunny. Sunny said that Jerome's age was twenty two. Sunny choose to translate it in English by saying two two, so Jini could understand what Sunny said, it was wrong because the spelling of 22 should have been twenty two. The conversation above showed an addressee is Chris who included himself into the conversation by saying “**oh his age?**”

### **e) To Reiterate**

The function of reiteration is to clarify or emphasize a message. Code-switching is sometimes used to reiterate what has just been said by the speaker. Reiterate functions are used to define repetitions. Reiteration serves to emphasize

or clarify a point. When a speaker repeats their message, it's crucial to pay attention to how they feel in order to determine the true motivation.

### Datum 36

Context:

The conversation below shows that Jini told Jerome that she was Jerome's fan from Korea.

Jini : I am your fan (to jerome)  
Jerome : **야바이(yabai) (unbelievable)**  
Chris : **야바이(yabai) (unbelievable)**  
Sunny : I told you, she's your fan ga bohong (I told you she is your fan, I didn't lie)

The statement above shows **to reiterate** what Chris said “**야바이(yabai) (unbelievable)**”. The function of code-switching **to reiterate** here, because Chris repeated what Jerome said that Jini was a Jerome fan. Jerome here was unbelievable that Jini was his fan by said “**야바이(yabai) (unbelievable)**”.

### Datum 37

Context:

Chris suggested to Jini that she might want to talk to Jerome in English. However, Jini refused because she forgot her English.

Chris : Maybe you try **in English**  
Sunny : **In English**  
Jini : *English 잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseoo)* (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)

The context shows **to reiteration** of the conversation above. When Chris offered Jini to speak English “**Maybe you try in English**”, Sunny repeated Chris' words "**in English**".

#### f) To Carry out a Referential

The last function is the code-switching function to carry out a referential. In this case Multilingual soccer players play an important role in conversation, because maybe the interlocutor does not have sufficient knowledge of one language or does not have the ability to express themselves satisfactorily in that language on a particular subject.

#### Datum 38

Context:

This conversation below happened when Jini first met Jerome and Jini greeted Jerome in several languages.

- Jini : **コンニチハ (konnichiwa), 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my God**  
Jerome : How are you? how are you?  
Jini : Very good, **베스트 베스트 다 오늘 (besteu besteu da oneul), 감사합니다 Sunny 님 (kamsahamnida) Sunny, thank you (very good, it is a best day for me, thank you Sunny)**

The conversation above shows the function of code-switching to carry out a referential which shows the language switching performed by Jini, namely “**コンニチハ (konnichiwa), 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my God**” which basically has the same goal, to greet Jerome.

## B. Discussion

The results of the research found that there are three types of code-switching used by Sunny, Chris, Jini and Jerome in the two vlogs of Sunnydahyein YouTube channel, with the title “*Pranking Jini with her favorite Indonesian YouTube crush | Jini finally meets Jerome*” and “*Jerome (nihongo mantappu) ngetest kita Matematika! Aduh panik!*”. The types of the code-switching found are intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching. There were 38 datum with 20 utterance of code-switching types and 37 utterance of code-switching function found in the two vlogs. There were 4 data of intra-sentential code-switching (data 1-4), 6 data of inter-sentential code-switching (data 5-10), and 2 data of tag code-switching (data 11-12).

The most data found was inter-sentential code-switching, which is 6 data with 13 utterance. The reasercher found 6 data from Sunny, 2 data from Chris, 4 data from Jini and 1 data from Jerome. The least data was tag switching which is 2 data with 2 utterance that Sunny and Jini did.

The interesting things that the researcher found from types of code-switching was inter-sentetial code-switching because from the theory it could switch from one word or sentence from language A to other language that used by Sunny, Chris, Jini and Jerome. We can use different code-switching techniques as language learners, particularly inter-sentential code-switching, which can improve our language abilities. In Indonesia young people commonly switch between Indonesia and English words such as "bestie," "cringe," "IDK," “make sense” etc. The use of inter-sentential code-switching in sentences found in social media, for

example, "*kamu bestieku yang paling setia* (you are my most loyal bestie)" the word "bestie" it means best friend and it could use in the middle sentence.

There were 7 functions of code-switching found in the two vlogs of Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. They are (1) 4 data to serve a quotation in total (data 13-16); (2) 10 data for an interjection (data 17-27); (3) 2 data to mark personality and objectification (data 28-29); (4) 4 data to qualify or clarify a message (data 30-33); (5) 2 data to specify an addressee (data 34-35); (6) 2 data to reiterate (data 36-37); and (7) 1 data to carry out a referential (data 38).

The most data contained in the code-switching an injection function in which there are 10 data, namely 1 data spoken by Jerome using the word "dah" 10 data spoken by Sunny, 3 data spoken by Jini and 1 data spoken by Chris. The findings obtained by the researcher, she concluded that the function of code-switching an interjection is not only an addition in a sentence, but it can also be a word to show agreement as in the 18, 19 and 22 data there are an utterance said by Sunny she said "yeah" and "oh".

The least data from the function of code-switching was found in the function to carryout referential conducted by Jini, she used four languages that are Japanese, Korea, Indonesia and English at once sentence when greeting Jerome by said "*コンニチハ (konnichiwa), 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my God*"

The interesting thing that the researcher found was that the words of speech that the researcher may often heard such as "oh", "ee", "yeah" etc. Although there may not be any meaning attached to it, it can indicate agreement, expression when

surprised, expression when confused etc. It depend on the tone spoken by the speaker of the language.

Based on the researcher's analysis of the two Sunnydahyein videos, it shows that Sunny's multilingual communication was represented by the code-switching function. From three types of code-switching, there are 11 data that Sunny used. In the function, Sunny spoke 19 data. It is proven that a person's multilingual ability made is important in communicating between people with different mother tongues, but here Sunny becomes a mediator or translator between other language speakers such as Chris, Jini and Jerome with different language, namely English, Indonesia, Korea and Japanese.

The researcher has similar findings with the previous studies in Chapter I, they are Putri (2020) and Sari (2022) who also studied about code-switching from Sunnydahyein YouTube channel. Putri (2020) and Sari (2022) also found three types of code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag switching, but they used Poplack (2015)'s theory, while this research used Hoffman (1991)'s theory.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher presents conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn based on the research problems while the suggestion is intended to give the suggestion for the next researcher who are interested in doing further study in the same area.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The researcher found that there were three types of code-switching on Sunnyahyein YouTube channel namely intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and tag switching. There were 5 data of intra-sentential code-switching, 13 data of inter-sentential code-switching, and 2 data of tag switching. From 20 data found on 12 datum, the most type used is the inter-sentential code-switching produced by Sunny and Jini and the least type used is tag switching by Sunny and Jini.

The researcher found 7 functions of code-switching. They are; (1) to serve a quotation; (2) an interjection; (3) to mark personality and objectification; (4) to qualify or clarify a message; (5) to specify an addressee; (6) to reiterate; and (7) to carry out a referential. The most data found was an interjection function with a total of 10 data produced by Sunny. Meanwhile, the least function was to carry out a referential by Jini.

## **B. Suggestion**

This research is useful for future researchers who will examine multilingual code-switching using various languages in a conversation. The next researcher can study other research besides code-switching, such as code-mixing, which makes the research more interesting. Based on the data found by the researchers, most of them were carried out by Sunny, next researchers can study various languages and speakers' backgrounds.



## REFERENCES

- Adi, W. T. (2018). Code-switching in Critical Eleven Novel. *Metathesis*, 2(1), 39. Doi:10.31002/Metathesis.V2i1.514
- Afryanti, R., Daud, B., & Muthalib, K. A. (2021). A Study of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used on Youtube Channel: A Comparison of Indonesian Youtubers. *Education Journal*, 3(12), Doi:Https://Doi.Org/10.24815/Eej.V12i3.19166
- Barbara E. Bullock, A. J. (2009). *The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Code-Switching (Cambridge Handbooks in Language and Linguistics)*. England: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved From [Https://Id.B-Ok.Asia/Book/855069/Fb064c](https://Id.B-Ok.Asia/Book/855069/Fb064c)
- Canagarajah, S. (2013, July). Skilled Migration and Development: Portable Communicative Resources for Transnational Work. *Multilingual Education*, 3(1). 2-9. Doi:Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/2191-5059-3-8
- Herndon, C. (2021, 03 10). *Bilingualism - Overview and Examples*. New York: Penguin Random House. Retrieved From Study.Com: [Https://Study.Com/Academy/Lesson/Bilingualism-Characteristics-Development.Html#:~:Text=Bilingualism%20means%20to%20have%20the,Second%20language%20later%20in%20life](https://Study.Com/Academy/Lesson/Bilingualism-Characteristics-Development.Html#:~:Text=Bilingualism%20means%20to%20have%20the,Second%20language%20later%20in%20life).
- Hoffmann, C. (1991). *Introduction to Bilingualism*. London: Routledge. Doi:10.4324/9781315842035
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Fourth Ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Irfani, A. A. (2018). Code-switching Used by Sacha Stevenson on YouTube Channel. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Retrieved From [Http://Etheses.Uin-Malang.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/16618](http://Etheses.Uin-Malang.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/16618)
- Jessner, U., Oberhofer, K., & Megens, M. (2020). *The Attrition of School-Learned Foreign*. London: Cambridge University Press, 19-50. Doi:10.1017/S0142716420000557
- Lubis, I. S., Surya, S., & Muka, A. U. (2017). The Use of Code-Switching among the Late Adolescents in Social Media Facebook. *Calls Journal of Culture, Arts, Literature and Linguistics*. 3(2), 83-96. Doi:10.30872/Calls.V3i2.817
- Mayers-Scotton, C. (2000). Code-Switching As Indexical of Social. in L. Wei, *The Bilingualism Reader* (Pp. 127-153). London: Routledge.
- Myers-Scotton, C. (2007). Code-Switching With English: Types of Switching, Types of Communities. *World Englishes*, 8, 333. Doi:10.1111/J.1467-971x.1989.Tb00673.X

- Nafisa, A. U. (2017). The Use of Code-switching by The English Teachers in Ma Almaarif Singosari. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Retrieved from [Http://Etheses.Uin-Malang.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/16618](http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/id/eprint/16618)
- Nahak, Y., & Bram, B. (2022). Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show *Journey: Journal of English Language and Pedagogy*, 5(1), 120-134. Doi:10.33503/Journey.V5i1.1831
- Nancy, B. (1997). *Language, Culture and Communication* (2nd Ed.). (N. Roberts, Ed.) New Jersey: A Viacom Company. Retrieved From [Https://Archive.Org/Details/Languageculturec00bonv\\_2/Page/N3/Mode/2up?Ref=Ol&View=Theater&Q=Linguistics](https://archive.org/details/languageculturec00bonv_2/page/n3/mode/2up?ref=ol&view=theater&q=linguistics)
- Naval, U. C. (1989). The Seed Concept Constraint in Code-switching. *World Englishes*, 8(3) pp.147-363.
- Nilep, C. (2006). "Code-switching" in Sociocultural Linguistics. *Colorado Research in Linguistics*, 19(1), 1-22. Doi:10.25810/Hnq4-Jv62
- Nurhayati. (2021). A Study of Code-switching and Code Mixing on YouTube Talk Show "Curhat Bang Denny Sumargo with Cinta Laura". *International Journal of English And Applied Linguistics (Ijeal)*, 1(3.) 268-282. Doi:10.7709/Ijeal.V1i3.1299
- Pradina, F. A., Soeriasoemantri, Y., & Heriyanto. (2013). Code-Switching as the Positive Politeness Strategies in Indonesian 4th Grade Students' Conversation. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(22), 19-24.
- Putri, M. D. (2020). The Reasons of Indonesian – English Code-Switching Used in Sunny Dahye's Beauty Vlog Grwm in Jakarta Ft. Molita Lin. Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Rahmaniah, N. A. (2016). Code-Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in "Ilook" Program on Net Tv. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Retrieved From [Http://Etheses.Uin-Malang.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/4022](http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/id/eprint/4022)
- Ronald, W., & Janet, M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Seventh Ed.). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved From [Https://Www.Academia.Edu/34826539/An\\_Introduction\\_To\\_Sociolinguistics?Email\\_Work\\_Card=View-Paper](https://www.academia.edu/34826539/An_Introduction_To_Sociolinguistics?email_work_card=view-paper)
- Sari, N. (2022). *An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by YouTuber Sunny Dahye*. Unpublishe Thesis. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Shin, S.-Y. (2010). The Functions of Code-Switching in a Korean Sunday School. *Heritage Language Journal*, 7(1), 91-116. Doi:10.46538/Hlj.7.1.5
- Sinaga, C. R., & Hutahaean, D. T. (2020). An Analysis Of Code-switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. *Jetafl (Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language)*, 6(3,) 31-47.

- Sukarto, K. A., & Parlianti, S. (2022). Code-switching And Code Mixing In The Video Channel YouTube “Korea Reomit”. *International Journal of Arts and Social Science*, 5(1). 116-130.
- Tussa'diah, H., Anggaini, E., & Hasibuan, S. H. (2021, May). Code-switching Utterances of Public Figures' Vlog in YouTube Channel. *Project (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 4(3). 513-520. Doi:10.22460/Project.V4i3.P513-520
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. West Sussex: Blackwell Publishers
- Wei, L. (2000). Introduction to Part One. in L. Wei, & L. Wei (Ed.), *The Bilingualism Reader* (1st Ed.). London: Routledge. Doi:10.4324/9780203461341
- Wibiani, P. F., Budiasa, I. G., & Dewi, A. A. (2021). Code-Switching Analysis on Youtube Channel #Nebengboy by Boy William. *Humanis Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 25(3), 299-305. Doi:10.24843/Jh.2021.V25.I03.P06

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Azza Sabihatuz Zahiroh** was born in Malang on April 25, 2000. She graduated from MAN 1 Kota Malang in 2018. She started her higher education in 2018 at the English Literature Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During her study at the university, she actively became an education volunteer. She also used to be a part of INDREA Organization, an Indonesia Korea Community since 2019. She actively participated in virtual and real life activities such as participating in teaching Korean language for beginner. Now she teaches English at MTs and MA Hidayatul Mubtadiin Tasikmadu Malang.

## APPENDIX

**Table of Classification of Types and Functions of Code-Switching  
on Sunnydahyein YouTube Channel**

Note:

- Intra : Intra-sentential code-switching
- Inter : Inter-sentential code-switching
- Tag : Tag switching
- TSQ : To serve a quotation
- AI : An interjection
- MPO : To Mark Personality and Objectification
- QCM : Qualify or Clarify a Message
- SA : To Specify an Addressee
- TR : To Reiterate
- CR : To Carry out a Referential

Data	Types of code-switching			Function of code-switching						
	Intra	Inter	Tag	TSQ	AI	MPO	QCM	SA	TR	CR
Datum 1 Jini : コ ン ニ チ ハ ( <i>konnichiwa</i> ), 안녕하세요( <i>annyeonghaseyo</i> ), hi, hello, oh my god	V									
Datum 2 Sunny : <i>mamanya dia bisa bahasa Jepang fluent Japanese, makannya mamanya dia sama Chris bisa ngomong gitu, that's why she really likes it. Terus pertama kali kan akuliat dia nonton videonya Jerome gitu, terus apa itu yang apa namanya yang dia nonton video yang especially yang baru baru ini yang makan, 뭐 먹고지? (mwo mokgoji?) Kayak makan noodle or something yang ada supnya dan dia kaya beberapa hari yang lalu kayak "ouh I am so hungry" katanya, pingin ke jepang katanya, 그거 먹는지 맞잖아 (keugo mokneunji</i>	V									

<p><i>matjana</i>) (her mom can speak Japanese fluent, that's why her mom and Chris connected, that's why she really likes it. Then the first time I saw her watching Jerome's video, so what was it called she watched the video especially recently when you eat noodle or something the one with the soup and a few days ago she likes "ouh I am so hungry" she wants go to Japan, the one that Jerome eats right)</p>										
<p>Datum 3 Sunny : oke guys <i>hari ini kita ada</i> challenge, <i>jadi aku beberapa hari yang lalu ngobrol sama Jerome dan aku minta tolong sama Jerome kan, hai Jer Jer aku udah lama nih ga cobain</i> problems matematika, <i>jadi aku pingin kayak si Jerome kasih kita ten questions dari easy medium to hard apakah kita semua yang udah lama ga di sekolah lagi apakah kita bisa jawab pertanyaan matematika Jerome?</i> so yea hope you guys enjoy. <i>Siapa yang menurut kalian bakalan menang</i> guys is it going to be Chris, aku <i>atau Jini?</i> Let's invite Jerome. Oke guys <i>sekarang kita udah ada Jerome.</i> How are you Jerome? (okay guys, today we have a challenge so I chatted with Jerome a few days ago and I asked for help from Jerome right, hi Jer Jer I haven't tried math problems for a long time, so I want to be like Jerome, give us ten questions from easy, medium to hard, all of us who haven't been in school for a long time can we answer Jerome's math questions? so yeah hope you guys enjoy. Who do you think will win guys? is it going to be Chris, me or Jini? Let's invite Jerome. Okay guys, now we have Jerome. How are you Jerome?)</p>	V									

Jerome : nice <i>げんき</i> ( <i>genki</i> ) <i>げんき</i> ( <i>genki</i> ). How about you guys? (I am fine)										
Datum 4 Jini : <i>아 이게</i> “times” <i>이/야?</i> ( <i>a ige times iya?</i> ) a sorry I don’t understand (a this is times?)	V									
Datum 5 Sunny : <i>일루와 뭐해?</i> ( <i>illowa mwohae?</i> ) <i>hei</i> <i>mukanya merah dong,</i> <i>mukanya merah dong,</i> <i>dibelakang</i> (what are you doing Jini, <i>hei</i> Jini face is turning all red LOL)		V								
Datum 6 Sunny : <i>어떻게</i> <i>이렇게 좋아하게</i> <i>되는지?</i> ( <i>otteohke ireoke</i> <i>joahage de neunji?</i> ) <i>Aku nanya</i> <i>sekarang gimana awalnya</i> <i>subscribe chanel kamu gitu?</i> (how do you fall in love with jerome?, I’m asking now how did Jini start subscribing to your channel)		V								
Datum 7 Jini : hi Jerome, Jini hi <i>한번해 주면 안돼요?</i> ( <i>hanbeonhae jumyeon</i> <i>andweyo?</i> ) (Hi Jerome can you say hi Jini?)		V								
Datum 8 Jinny : <i>English 잘</i> <i>못하잖아</i> ( <i>jal mothana</i> ), <i>나는</i> <i>떨려서 까먹었어</i> ( <i>naneun</i> <i>ttolyeoso kamogosseo</i> ) (I can’t speak English, I feel nervous and forgot) Sunny : <i>lupa semua bahasa</i> <i>inggrisnya soalnya nervous</i> <i>aku gabisa nanya katanya</i> <i>bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa</i> <i>semua katanya 한국 말로해,</i>		V								

<p>언니 (<i>hangug malleo unni</i>) (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)</p>									
<p>Datum 9 Jini : 아 짬짬만, 나 이거 먼저 first 아 짬짬만 영어 먼저 알려주세요. <i>a chankanman na igeo meonjeo first a chankanman yongeo monjeo alyojuseo. 굽하기 가 영어 뭐야? (Gubhagi ga yongeo mwoya?)</i> Sunny : Times Jini : 타임스, 그리고 나누기는? (<i>timeseu gerigo nanugineun?</i>) Sunny : devide Jini : device Sunny : devide Chris : device? Not device devide, it is not electronic device. So your times, devide, minus, plus, equals</p>		V							
<p>Datum 10 Jerome : when i saw your post this always she's like a cool girl you know like model Sunny : siapa? ha? (who? Ha?) Chris : he talks about Jini Jini : tea time Jerome : she is different from the video Jini : 뭐라고? (<i>mworago?</i>) (what is the meaning?) Sunny : 아 인스타에선 되게 coolgirl 인데 여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (<i>a.... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana</i>) (you look like a model on instagram, but here you are very excited)</p>		V							
<p>Datum 11 Sunny : basic korea,</p>		V							



<p>아 왜? (a wae?) Oh you should've got that?</p>										
<p>Datum 12  Jini : what what? A jerome jerome stop 잠깐만(chankanman), wait wait. One hundred 아 마이 잇글리시 (ah my englishi) so bad</p>			V							
<p>Datum 13  Jini : 아 잠깐만 너무 떨렸어(a chamkanman neomu ttolyeoso) (wait a minute, I am nervous)  Sunny : Jini bilang tunggu tunggu</p>				V						
<p>Datum 14  Sunny : oh ini kayaknya aku nggak mau translate  Jini : oke 귀엽게 막 잘생겨따 (kwiyeobke mak chalsaenggyeotta)  Sunny : em dia bilang katanya kayak kalau video call an kayak gini yak katanya you know, kok aku ngomongnya kayak gini, kayanya dia video callan kayak gini charming katanya Jerome. Kok aku disini ya (she said when we video call together, you look Charming)</p>				V						
<p>Datum 15  Sunny : a kayak katanya sering nge-tag Jini di IG nya kamu gitu katanya ada yang komen atau tiktok nge tag dia kayak "ohiya ada Instragramnya Jerome ini blablabla (fans often tag Jini on your social media)</p>				V						
<p>Datum 16  Sunny : lupa semua bahasa inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni) (she forgot English because</p>				V						

she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)										
Datum 17 Chris : Jini you have to sit down Jerome : kenapa dah? (why?) Sunny : dia pikir nonton reaction tau (she thought we will watch some reaction)					V					
Datum 18 Jini : is this real? Sunny : yeah 진짜 (jinjja) (really), 일로와 (illowa) (come here) Jini : 아 찻칸만 너무 떨렸어 (a chamkanman neomu ttolyeoso) (wait a minute, I am nervous)					V					
Datum 19 Jini : 어 그거 (oh keu go) (oh that one) Jerome : sini sini ke Jepang (come here to Japan) Sunny : yeah next time we go					V					
Datum 20 Jini : 찬칸만 이거 사진 어때요? (chankanman na igeo sajin otteyo?) Sunny : foto foto ya silahkan, aku menyingkirkan diri dulu nih					V					
Datum 21 Jerome : kebalik guys harusnya orang Indonesia yang suka orang Korea ini malah kebalik Sunny : loh dia suka soalnya contentnya serius serius dia suka, makannya dia bilang oh my god aku pengen ketemu Jerome : aneh aku merasanya kayak dari Korea gitu Sunny : oh really?					V					
Datum 22					V					

<p>Jini : 이렇게 잘생겨따 (ireohke chalsaenggyotta)</p> <p>Sunny : oh ini kayaknya aku nggak mau translate</p> <p>Jini : oke 귀엽게 막 잘생겨따 (kwiyeobke mak chalsaenggyeotta)</p> <p>Sunny : em dia bilang katanya kayak kalau video call an kayak gini yak katanya you know, kok aku ngomongnya kayak gini, kayanya dia video callan kayak gini charming katanya Jerome. Kok aku disini ya</p> <p>Jini : I am your fan 한국팬 hangug fan</p>									
<p>Datum 23</p> <p>Jerome : nggak, nggapapa dua puluh dua (its okay, I am 22)</p> <p>Sunny : two two. dia bilang aduh</p> <p>Chris : oh his age?</p> <p>Sunny : yea yeah</p>					V				
<p>Datum 24</p> <p>Jerome : I have ever been go to Korea</p> <p>Sunny : oh you've been? Oh</p> <p>Jini : where?</p> <p>Jerome : Busan</p>					V				
<p>Datum 25</p> <p>Sunny : aku berdoa semoga dikaruniaai setengah brain yang I need for today (I wish God give me smart brain)</p> <p>Jini : yeah me too</p> <p>Sunny : for the challange</p> <p>Jini : I am scared, I am nervous</p>					V				
<p>Datum 26</p> <p>Jerome : I also curious what will kak Sunny's answer</p> <p>Sunny : its oke pass</p> <p>Chris : my answer is zero</p> <p>Jerome : no, its not a</p>					V				

<p>number  Sunny : so, what about five x two mines delapan x plus lima d x  Jerome : no no</p>									
<p>Datum 27  Sunny : eh dua akar dua tujuh?  Jerome : nggak, kok ada akar dua tujuh nya  Sunny : a I forgot, I used to know how to do this, why I forgot?</p>					V				
<p>Datum 28  Jini : <i>엄총 빨강지?</i>(<i>eomchong ppalge ji?</i>)  (is my face turning red right?)  Sunny : <i>엄청 빨게</i> (<i>eomchong ppalge</i>) parah banget sumpah aku gapernah liat separah ini dong, dia reaction yang lain ga pernah merah, kenapa merah kali ini guys? (your face totally red, I swear I never seen Jini's face this red, she's never turned red in other reaction videos, why is she so red this time guys?)</p>						V			
<p>Datum 29  Jini : <i>제로메 나이를 잘몰랐어</i> <i>jerome naireul jal mollaseo</i> (I don't know jerome's age)  Sunny : umurnya Jerome berapa katanya dia pengen tau, oh nggakboleh, biasanya nggak ngomongin umur kah? Atau gimana? (how old are you Jerome? Can we know your age?)  Jerome : nggak, nggapapa dua puluh dua (it's okay, twenty two)  Sunny : two two. dia bilang aduh (she says aduh)</p>						V			
<p>Datum 30  Sunny : soalnya kan nggak mungkin dia ngerti semuanya kan, soalnya dia sering lihat tiktok kamu juga terus katanya banyak ada matematikanya terus aku kayak bingung mau major matematika atau emang</p>							V		

<p>suka matematika, katanya gitu (Jini didn't understand everything about your content. Jini saw your content about math, your major is mathor you just like math)</p> <p>Jerome : matematika bahasa koreanya apa? (what is the meaning of math in Korea?)</p> <p>Sunny &amp; Jini : 수학 su hak</p>									
<p>Datum 31</p> <p>Jini : 무슨 말이야? 이게 뭐야? (musun mariya ige mwoya?) (what that's mean? what is it?)</p> <p>Sunny : one plus one times</p> <p>Jini : 아 이게 “times” 이야? (a ige times iya?) a sorry I don't understand (a this is times?)</p>							V		
<p>Datum 32</p> <p>Jini : 아 짬깐만, 나 이거 먼저 first 아 짬깐만 영어 먼저 알려주세요. a chankanman na igeo meonjeo first a chankanman yongeo monjeo alyojuseo. 곱하기 가 영어 뭐야? (Gubhagi ga yongeo mwoya?)</p> <p>Sunny : Times</p> <p>Jini : 타임스, 그리고 나누기는? (timeseu gerigo nanugineun?)</p> <p>Sunny : devide</p> <p>Jini : device</p> <p>Sunny : devide</p> <p>Chris : device? Not device devide, it is not electronic device. So your times, devide, minus, plus, equals</p>							V		
<p>Datum 33</p> <p>Jerome : when i saw your post this always she's like a cool girl you know like model</p> <p>Sunny : siapa? ha? (who? Ha?)</p> <p>Chris : he talks about Jini</p>							V		

<p>Jini : tea time  Jerome : she is different from the video  Jini : 뭐라고?  (mworago?) (what?)  Sunny : 아 인스타에선 되게 coolgirl 인데 여기에선 텐션이 많잖아 (a... instaeseo ege coolgirl yogieso tension e manchana) (in Instagram you like coolgirl, but here you are very excited)</p>										
<p>Datum 34  Chris : wait do you wanna ask something?  Sunny : yang terakhir 물어보고 싶은 거 있어?  (murobogo shippeun go isseo?) (for the last, do you want ask something to Jerome?)  Chris : maybe you try in english  Sunny : in English  Jinny : English 잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseo) (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)  Sunny : lupa semua bahasa inggrisnya soalnya nervous aku gabisa nanya katanya bahasa inggrisnya aku lupa semua katanya 한국 말로해, 언니 (hangug malleo unni) (she forgot English because she nervous and she can't ask to Jerome in English, you can speak in Korea Jini, I will translate it)</p>							V			
<p>Datum 35  Jini : 제로메 나이를 잘몰랐어 jerome naireul jal mollaseo (I didn't know Jerome's age yet)  Sunny : umurnya Jerome berapa katanya dia pengen tau, oh nggakboleh, biasanya</p>							V			

nggak ngomongin umur kah? Atau gimana? Jerome : nggak, nggapapa dua puluh dua Sunny : two two. dia bilang aduh Chris : oh his age? Sunny : yea yeah										
Datum 36 Jini : I am your fan (to jerome) Jerome : 야 바이 (yabai) (unbelievable) Chris : 야 바이 (yabai) (unbelievable) Sunny : I told you, she's your fan ga bohong (I told you she is your fan, I didn't lie)									V	
Datum 37 Chris : maybe you try in english Sunny : in English Jinny : English 잘 못하잖아 (jal mothana), 나는 떨려서 까먹었어 (naneun ttolyeoso kamogosseo) (I can't speak English, I feel nervous and forgot)									V	
Datum 38 Jini : 콘 니 치 하 (konnichiwa), 안녕하세요(annyeonghaseyo), hi, hello, oh my god Jerome : how are you? how are you? Jini : very good, 베스트 베스트 다 오늘(besteu besteu da oneul), 감사합니다 Sunny 님 (kamsahamnida) Sunny, thank you (very good, it is a best day for me, thank you Sunny)										V