TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING IN MELANEY RICARDO'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the various types of code-switching used by Melaney Ricardo and Zacklee on the YouTube channel Melaney Ricardo. The data in this study were represented using a descriptive qualitative method based on Romaine's code-switching theory. In collecting the data, there are several steps were performed. First, opening YouTube website and searching for the Melaney Ricardo YouTube channel. Second, downloading some videos of Melaney Ricardo YouTube channel which contain code-switching. Third, watching and listening the video repeatedly. Fourth, take note of the sentences in the video that involves code-switching. Fifth, determining the data based on the types of code-switching. The results of this study show that in Melaney Ricardo's video YouTube channel entitled *Zacklee! "Gue Jatoh Ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi"* there existed 51 occurrences of data which contain tag switching with 5 data or 9,8%, followed by Intra-sentential switching with 20 data or 39,2% data and Inter-sentential switching with 26 data or 51%. It was clear that the predominant type of code-switching used in this study was Inter-sentential switching. Meanwhile, tag switching was the lowest frequent type.

Keywords: Code-Switching; Melaney Ricardo; YouTube

INTRODUCTION

In social life, language is the human way of communicating between people. In other words, it is considered the main communication tool to express ideas and thoughts to others. In Indonesia, there are many types of languages used to communicate, such as vernacular (Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, or Madurese), national language (Indonesian), and International Language (English). In order to be able to communicate widely, people tend to increase their ability to learn other languages. According to Holmes (2013), The branch of study that concerns the relationship between language and society is known as sociolinguistics. It is the study of how language functions in human daily conversation, whether in the media, social regulations, or laws (Wardhaugh and M Fuller, 2015), sociolinguistics is the scope of linguistics that studies how language works in human daily conversation, whether in media, social regulations, or laws. Therefore, sociolinguistics deals with the use of language in human social life. There are many fields studied in sociolinguistics. Code switching is one of them.

In general, the term "code switching" refers to the use of two or more languages by bilinguals during a conversation (Milroy and Muysken, 1995). People who usually switch between languages are classified as bilingual or multilingual. According to Titone (as cited in Hamers and Blanc, 2004) defined bilingualism as the ability to speak two languages while following the existing language structures and concepts, not paraphrasing the native language. Nowadays, along with the development of technology, the use of code switching is easy to find because this phenomenon is not only found in verbal communication but also sometimes it is found in non-verbal communication through social media. There are many types of social

media used by people, and one of them is YouTube.

Nowadays, YouTube is a site of social media that is often used and phenomenal among the public. It can be used as a means to learn about many new things because it contains some content in it, ranging from funny content to entertaining and spooky content also available. In addition, YouTube is also beneficial for people who want to learn about language because many content creators on YouTube utilize more than one language in their utterances, one of them is Melaney Ricardo. She is an Indonesian content creator who usually does code switching in her speech. The way she conveys things in her video is very passionate and talkative. In order to create other interesting content that can attract the attention of the audience, she usually invites other bilingual people to her YouTube channel. In those situations, both she and her guests often interact by switching their language between Indonesian and English.

Therefore, this study used code switching as the topic because most people, especially in Indonesia, can speak more than one language. Even nowadays, it has become a style and trend of speaking in several countries. This study concentrated on finding out the English-Indonesian code-switching usage in the YouTube channel of Melaney Ricardo because by studying this research, the writers found a lot of code-switching phenomena carried out by Melaney Ricardo and her guest. In each video, Melaney Ricardo often makes a language switch between Indonesian and English, especially when she talks with bilingual people the same as her.

To develop a scientific study, five previous studies that are related to this study are chosen to be reviewed which consist of two theses and three articles. The first research is based on Lestari's (2022) thesis, "An Analysis of Code Switching Made by Parents on Parentalk.id Instagram Account." Her research has two purposes: to look at the different types of code switching and the speech function of code switching used by parents on the Parentalk.ID Instagram account. The study's data was gathered from the Instagram comment section of @Parentalk.ID. Lestari integrated two theories in her analysis by using Romaine (1995) and Appel and Muysken's (1987)

theories. Parents on Parentalk.ID Instagram accounts, according to the study's findings, commonly employ six distinct speech functions when switching between phrases, including three types, Intra-sentential switching is extensively employed, which contributed to 42 data; inter-sentential switching earned 12 data; and tag switching got just 6 data. According to the results of the speech function acquired in the comment section of @Parentalk.ID's Instagram account, the dominant function is Metalinguistic which is 18 data or 30% of the total. It is because the commentator tends to switches language in writing the comment to show off their language skill.

The similarity between Lestari's thesis and this study discusses the types of code-switching in the first problem and between the two studies used the same theory in answering the first problem. The difference between Lestari's thesis with this study is from the second problem. Lestari's thesis discusses the speech function of code-switching, while this study only discusses types of code switching. The data source used in Lestari's thesis and this study is also different, the research done by Lestari analyzed code-switching on Instagram and this study will analyze the data from YouTube Channel.

The second thesis is "Code-switching Found in Judges' Utterances in MasterChef Indonesia Season 7" by Pratiwi (2022). The thesis aims to classify the types and functions of code-switching found in judges' utterances in MasterChef Indonesia season 7. The judges' utterances in MasterChef Indonesia season 7 were used as the data source in Pratiwi's study. The theory that used in her study were the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) and theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987) which is supported by Halliday and Hasan (1989). According to the results of her study, there were three types of code-switching found in judges' utterances in MasterChef Indonesia Season 7, with the most prominent type of code-switching is intra-sentential switching (223 or 47,45%%). It is because the judges' frequently alternate from the Indonesian language to the English language within their utterances. They often switch within the utterances when they utter culinary terms, the name of the dish, cooking ingredients, and even a joke. Then, the least type is tag switching (39, 8,29%). Additionally,

six functions of code-switching were identified. The dominant function of code-switching is metalinguistic function (240, 55,93%) because the judges switch from Indonesian to English to show off the linguistic skill to others while explaining something and commenting on the contestants' dishes.

The similarities between Pratiwi's study and this study are that both studies discuss the same topic, namely code-switching and the first problem of the study also similar, which is about types of code-switching. On the other hand, there are also the differences between Pratiwi's study and this study. They are the data source. The data source that used in Pratiwi's study from MasterChef Indonesia Season 7. Meanwhile, this study used YouTube as the data source.

The third is a journal article titled "Code switching Analysis in The Travel Blog, The Naked Traveler" by Ariyaningsih (2020). The purpose of Ariyaningsih's article was to identify the different forms and functions of code switching, as well as the causes that caused the blogger to code-switch. The data source for the study was the trip blog posted in The Naked Traveler Blog. The perspective employed in Ariyaningsih's article was based on Poplack's (1989) theory and Apple and Muysken's (1987) theory. The article's findings showed that The Naked Traveler's two articles had two different types of code-switching. They were intra-sentential switching and tag switching. In this research, just one data on tag switching and fifteen data on intra-sentential switching were identified, and not all six functions were available. Due to the fact that the writer's native language is Indonesian, inter-sentential switching was not found in this study. The factor that led the author to code-switch since she noticed that English terms are better and easier to remember and understand than Indonesian terms.

The similarity between Ariyaningsih's article and this study discusses the same topic, namely code-switching. There are also differences between this article and this study is from the data source, the second problem, and the theory used to answer the first problem. Ariyaningsih used The Naked Traveler Blog as data source, while this study used the YouTube Channel. Besides that, the differences are also found in the problem of the study. The previous

study analyzed the function of code-switching and this study only discusses one problem which is types of code-switching. Then, the theory used by Ariyaningsih to answer the types of code-switching is the theory proposed by Poplack (1989), while this study will use Romaine's theory.

The fourth is an article titled "Code switching Analysis in the Notes Made by the Sales Assistants in Ripcurl" by Utami et al. (2019). The objective of Utami's article is to define the many forms of code switching, investigate its purpose, and identify the causes that drove sales assistants to code-switch. The data came from the Ripcurl (surf store) log book, which was kept by the sales associates. In Utami's article, two different theories are used: the Poplack (1989) theory and the Apple and Muysken (1987) theories. According to the findings, three distinct forms of code switching were found in Ripcurl Nusa Dua staff members' notes. However, not all six features are available in the notes made by staffs at Ripcurl Nusa Dua. The English phrase is simpler to remember or comprehend than the Indonesian term, which prompted the staff code change.

The similarity between Utami's article and this study discusses the same topic, namely code-switching. The data source, the problem, and the theory applied in this article and this study are different. The prior study's data was taken from the Ripcurl (surf shop) logbook, whereas the data for this study was taken from the YouTube Channel. Besides that, the differences are also found in the problem of the study. The last study investigated the different types and functions of code-switching. However, this study has limited focus only discuss the types of code switching. Then, the theory used by Utami to answer the first problem is also different from this study. Poplack's (1989) theory was applied in this article, and Romaine's theory will be used in this study.

The fifth is an article titled "The Study of Code Switching in the "Algoritme Rasa" Novel" authored by Alus et al. (2021). Alus's article's primary objective was to investigate the many sorts of code switching observed in the "Algoritme Rasa" Novel. The novel "Algoritme Rasa" was employed as the research's data source. The idea used in Alus' study is based on Poplack's theory of

Bilingualism, which he published in Romaine (1995). According to the conclusions of this article, Algoritme Rasa Novel demonstrated three code switching's types. The character addressed code switching the most (59 times), while tag switching was the least (23 times).

The similarity between Alus's article and this study discusses the same problems and both studies used the same theory to answer the first problem. The difference between this article and this study is from the data source. Unlike this study, which used a YouTube Channel as its data source, this article's data was taken from Novel. Besides that, this study focused on identifying the types of code-switching utilized on YouTube. In contrast, the previous study was limited to analyzing the types of code-switching in the Novel.

METHOD

The data for this study was obtained from the Melaney Ricardo YouTube channel. There are several videos on her YouTube channel that provide code switching in it. One of them is the video entitled Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi,"* with duration 23.32 minutes. This episode was selected for this study because it has an interesting topic and speakers often do code switching in their utterances. In order to determine the type of code switching used by Melaney Ricardo and Zacklee in their utterances, the writers used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data using the theory from Romaine (1995). According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975), the qualitative method deals with descriptive data in the text. The descriptive qualitative method will use to give more explanation. In order to collect data and comprehend in-depth code switching, the writers used the observation method. Mack, et al (2005) define observation as a method that entails systematically choosing, watching, listening, reading, touching, and recording the behaviors and characteristics of dwelling individuals, objects, or phenomena. The data collection process consists of the following four steps:

1. Opening the YouTube website and searching for Melaney Ricardo YouTube channel.

2. Downloading some videos of Melaney Ricardo YouTube channel which contain code switching.
3. Watching and listening to the video repeatedly.
4. Classifying and taking note of the sentences that contain code switching which found in the video.

The findings of the analysis were presented both formally and informally. According to Sudaryanto (1993), a formal method is a method to present the finding of the data analysis using formulas, charts, diagrams, tables, or figures. In this study, The data were presented in table form to illustrate the frequency and percentage of the different types of code switching. In addition, the informal method gives a detailed paragraph-length presentation of the data obtained from each type of code switching.

DISCUSSION

This section provides an explanation of the study and the discussion's findings. According to the theory of code switching from Romaine (1995), there are three different types of code switching: tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The tabulation table below shows an evident classification of the data.

Table 1. Types of Code Switching Found in Melaney Ricardo's YouTube Chanel

Type of Code Switching	Amount	Percentage
Tag Switching	4	8,5%
Intra-sentential switching	18	38,3%
Inter-sentential Switching	25	53,2%
Total	47	100%

As shown in the table above, the speakers in Melaney Ricardo's video YouTube channel entitled Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi* used three different types of code switching. Tag switching was clearly the least used, while inter-sentential switching was the most frequently used by the speakers in the conversation. As the result, the writers found 51 pieces of data, but the writers only describe 6 data in the discussion as sample data.

Tag Switching
Data 1
Hi guys, *jumpa di vlog aku*
(Hi guys, welcome to my vlog)
  (Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi,* February 4th 2022, 1.38-1.40)

The sentence "Hi guys, *jumpa di vlog aku"* above was classified as tag switching since it begins with the word "Hi guys" in English and ends with the words "*jumpa di vlog aku*" in Indonesian. According to Romaine (1995), tag-switching is the insertion of a tag (short expression) in one language in the utterance. In this case, Melaney Ricardo feels excited to greet her audience. The sentence above can be categorized into interjection because the speaker inserted the words "Hi Guys" to convey greeted. In this situation, the speaker expressed that she feels excited to greet her audience, especially the subscriber of Melaney Ricardo's YouTube channel.

Data 2
Mendingan kita cerai daripada kita berantem depan anak, **whatsoever**
(Better we divorce than quarreling in front of our children, whatsoever)
  (Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi",* February 4th 2022, 21.42-21.42)

Based on data 2, the utterance "*Mendingan kita cerai daripada kita berantem depan anak*, whatsoever" can be classified as tag-switching, which is adding a tag or filler within one language into the utterance where the tag is entirely in other languages. The tag "whatsoever" is uttered by Zack Lee using the English language. Meanwhile, the other utterance is uttered in the Indonesian language in which English words are inserted in the middle of Indonesian utterance "Mendingan kita cerai daripada kita berantem depan anak". In this situation, Zacklee wants to give strong emotion that he really prioritized his child's psychology so he chose to get divorced. The speaker's utterance above can be classified as Interjection. It presents when the word "whatsoever" at the last position of the utterance emphasized a negative statement.

Intra-sentential Switching
Data 3
Aku udah **shooting** *sebelumnya, cuma gapernah terkenal*
(I have been shooting before, but never famous)
  (Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi",* February 4th 2022, 7:50-7:53)

Data 3 can be classified as Intra-sentential switching because Zacklee's utterance "shooting" occurs in the same sentence. According to Romaine (1995), Intra-sentential switching occurs within the same clause or sentence that contains components of both languages. The data above can be identified as talking about a particular topic since the term "shooting" indicates that the speaker is more comfortable expressing their emotional feelings through language. He switched from Indonesian to English and then returned to Indonesian. In that situation, the speaker feels sad enough because in fact, he has been shooting before, but he is never famous yet. The term in English is preferable to use since the word "shooting" is the most used by people in Indonesia.

Data 4
Ni orang gila lo, dia ditanya A bener-bener jawabannya bener-bener **exactly** *apa yang di dalam hatinya*
(This guy is crazy, when he was asked an A the answer was really exactly what was in his heart)
  (Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi",* February 4th 2022, 2.21-2.24)

In the utterance above, Melaney feels amazed at Zacklee when he tells his past story honestly then she replied it by "*Ni orang gila lo, dia ditanya A bener-bener jawabannya bener-bener exactly apa yang di dalam hatinya*". Based on the data above, data 4 is classified as Intra-sentential switching because Melaney's utterance "exactly" occur in the same sentence. Based on the explanation from Romaine (1995) Intra-sentential switching occurs within the same clause or sentence that contains parts from both languages. Since the speaker feels free and more familiar with expressing their emotional feelings in the words "exactly," the data above

can be classed as Talking about a particular topic. She switched the Indonesian language to English and continue again with Indonesian.

Inter-sentential Switching
Data 5
Oh ngga, **I am very real**
(Oh no, I am very real)
　　(Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi"*, February 4th 2022, 2:15-2:16)

　　The utterance "Oh ngga," I am very real," switches between clauses in the boundary of a sentence, each of which is in a different language, hence the data presented above can be classified as inter-sentential switching. Based on the data presented, the speaker said that he is a real person. It means when someone asks A, he will answer with an A and straight to the point. The reason why the speaker switched the language was that he was talking about a particular topic. It is because the speaker feels better at ease expressing their emotional feelings in language.

Data 6
"**I was Buddhist**, *tapi masih mencari-cari ya*"
(I was Buddhist, but still looking for yeah")
　　(Episode: Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi"*, February 4th 2022, 6:24-6:27)

　　The data presented above is classified as inter-sentential switching. The data considered inter-sentential switching because the statement "I was Buddhist, *tapi masih mencari-cari ya*" occurs in a sentence boundary and switches from one language to another. Based on the utterance above, Zacklee switched his word because he wants to expressing group identity by using the word "Buddhist" on his statement. Moreover, religion is a quite sensitive matter in Indonesia, then he switched the language.

CONCLUSION
　　Based on the study's analysis, there are three different types of code switching were found in Melaney Ricardo's video YouTube channel entitled Zacklee! *"Gue Jatoh ke Dalam Dosa & Sempat Tidak Bisa Rasakan Tuhan Lagi"*. Those are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. Tag

switching is the least used code switching by the speakers in the conversation on Melaney Ricardo's video YouTube channel with a total number of 4 data or 8,5%. Intra-sentential switching appeared in the second position, with a total number of 18 data or 38,3%. Inter-sentential switching is the most commonly utilized code switching by speakers with a total number of 25 data or 53,2%. In the discussion, the author found 47 pieces of data, but only 6 data were described in the discussion as representative data.

　　This study was created as a reference to understanding the application of code switching on social media, especially YouTube, and also for understanding the different types of code switching they utilized in a conversation. Because they feel more at ease and free to express their emotional thoughts in a language, speakers will occasionally switch some words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. By doing so, they can convey their ideas freely and avoid monotonous speaking.

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