CODE SWITCHING USED IN VLOGS BY INDONESIAN YOUTUBER "GEN HALILINTAR"

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Abstract

This research discusses the code switching performed by Gen Halilintar. The aims of this study were (1) to identify the different types of code switching performed by Gen Halilintar based on their age variety, and (2) to examine the reasons for Gen Halilintar using those code switching based on their age variety. This research used a qualitative descriptive method by collecting data from the utterances of Gen Halilintar in their vlogs. Based on the data that has been collected and analyzed, it shows that the types of code switching used by teenagers and adults have similarities, namely: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, conversational code switching, single word code switching, and integrated loanwords. While the motivational reasons using those code switching are interjection, repetition used for clarification, to soften or strengthen request or command, and because of real lexical need.

Keywords: code switching, vlogs, age variety

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures, so they cannot live on their own. They need to have social interaction with others. Due to that, they need to use a language as their tool to talk with others. Our basic medium to communicate with others in our society is language. Language that we use in our everyday life is a reflection of who we are as an individual (Dixon, 2016). Humans live with culture, tradition, and also language in their society. As we know, there are so many languages in this world. One of them is English. Nowadays, the use of English becomes a common thing in our everyday life, due to English becoming an international language. Furthermore, in our country this language is the second language. Recently, Indonesian people have not just mastered their mother language but also foreign language, especially English language. Language is a part of linguistics study. Rahayu (2020, p.1) stated that the scientific study of language is known as linguistics. It entails the examination of language structure, meaning, and context. Linguistics has many branches, one of them that explores how language and society interact.

Sociolinguistics study about how we are talking in our society. It explains why we talk in different ways in different social contexts (Holmes & Zealand, 2017). It can be concluded that language and society have close connections and it cannot be separated. It also influences how people are talking about it. Sociolinguistics is interested in the uses of language and the variation of the language used in different places, social class, and language. Moreover, sociolinguistics shows about our identities from how we are talking. Due to the fact that we also learn about foreign languages besides our mother language, especially English language.

The English language is one of the international languages. This actively illustrates that this language is important to learn. Those who can communicate in different languages being able to communicate with a larger group of people, this broadens their social networks, offers more employment and trade options, fosters an understanding of various cultures, offers chances to travel, gives them access to services like healthcare, and open up prospects for them to pursue multilingual jobs, for example: interpreting (Antoniou, 2019). According to Nurhayati et al. (2016, p.207) due to growing public awareness of English's significance as the primary language of communication in the global period, the English language has received particular emphasis in Indonesia. It affects Indonesian people who sometimes mix their mother language with English or switch it. We can see this phenomenon in our society, especially at school. Our English teacher sometimes mixes their language or switches it to make their

explanation understandable. Moreover, in social media mostly people mix or switch their language. Being bilingual or multilingual means having the ability to speak more than one language.

In Indonesia we often find bilingual people in our environment due to the fact that our country has many kinds of ethnic, this actively illustrates that every ethnic has their own language. Their own language such as Buginese, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese etc. use to talk with people from the same ethnic, then from other ethnic they use Indonesian language. The term for this occurrence is "code switching" for their ability to change the language being spoken during a discourse.

A significant number of code switching occurs in bilingual societies. When bilingual people switch from two different languages or dialects, this is known as code switching (AlGhamdi et al., 2016). When a speaker transitions from one language to another in the middle of a sentence or even a discourse, this is known as code switching. Tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching are the three types of code switching identified by Poplack theory. Furthermore, code switching is undoubtedly motivated by characteristics in the personalities of those who do it while conversing. Speaking about a certain subject, citing someone else, emphasizing a point, interjecting, using repetition to clarify, intending to categorize the speech content for the interlocutor, and showing group identity are the seven motivations Hoffmann lists for language switching. Saville-Troike additionally offers some additions, such as to soften or strengthen a request or demand due to a genuine linguistic necessity and to exclude others when a comment is exclusively meant for a specific group of people.

This code switching phenomenon can also be seen not only in spoken but also non-verbal communication, such as on social media. Nowadays, most people use social media in their everyday life. They use social media to communicate with other people through their smartphone. There are so many kinds of social media that can be used such as Instagram, WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube. YouTube is a social networking platform to share the information or entertain the people with video content, they can upload their video content in YouTube channel such as music video, recipe, tutorial, vlog etc. We can see some code switching in social media by watching a vlog. Vlog is the abbreviation of video blogging or vlogging, it's a kind of blogging using video and the creator usually putting text into their vlog. In our country, Indonesia, we have many famous vloggers, they are Nessie Judge, Sara Wijayanto, Jurnal Risa, Filo Sebastian, Boy William, RANS Family, Gen Halilintar, and many others. The person who makes a vlog called vlogger usually makes their vlog contain their everyday life or interesting story of their life.

In this research, the researcher will choose Gen Halilintar channel as a subject. Gen Halilintar is a YouTuber who got more than seventeen million subscribers in their channel. This family have 13 members, their parents Lenggogeni Faruk and Halilintar Asmid with eleven children. Their vlog is contained about their everyday life and also making a challenge for the family members. The researcher selected this channel because this channel is about the everyday life of a warm family and this family often used Indonesia-English language. Additionally, the researcher doesn't really like to watch food vlogger or beauty vlogger, so this channel very suitable for the researcher to make research. Also, the age variety of the speakers in their vlog in this case their children become an important topic to be analyzed. The speakers in their vlog divided into three age group based on Indonesian department of health (Amin & Juniati, 2017), those are: children (5-11 years old), teenager (12-25 years old), and adult (26-45 years old).

This research formulates two problems:

1. What are the differences in the types of code switching used by the speakers in gen Halilintar vlogs based on their age variety?
2. What are the reasons for speakers for speakers to use code switching in gen Halilintar vlogs based on their age variety?

Sociolinguistics

When we know a language, then we can communicate and be understood by others who are also fluent in it. Without language, we can't interact with others in our society, even deaf people also have their own language to communicate. This kind of interaction is studied in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that investigates how language and society interact. The words "socio" (which means society) and "linguistics", which is language, are the roots of the term sociolinguistics. The most significant indicator of social behavior is throught to be language, and sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies how language and society interact. Its goal is to understand language's structure and how communication works. (Hazarika & Technology, 2021).

According to Meyerhoff (2011, p.31) since sociolinguistics is such a broad field, many different approaches to language research can be defined using it. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. They want to know how language communicates social meaning, how it serves social functions, and why people speak differently in different social circumstances (Holmes & Zealand, 2017). Quoted from Hudson (1996, p.1) he defines the study of language in connection to society is known as sociolinguistics.

According to the experts above, sociolinguistics is concerned with the aim of enhanced understanding due to the function of language. Similarly, it focuses on how people use language, how people use language differs from one social group to another. It's due to the influence of some things like culture, social status, and personal choice.

Bilingualism

Bhatia & Ritchie (2006, p.7) stated that we are all bilingual. To put it another way, nobody in the world (at least not an adults) is illiterate in at least a few words of a language other than their mother tongue. We know that our country has a lot of languages, especially tribal languages. It affects how people are talking with others in their day-to-day life. They must master more than one language, for example their mother language which is tribal language and Indonesian language as well or they can also speak foreign language. The term "bilingual" or "multilingual" refers to this capacity for speaking multiple languages. According to Fishman (1965) cited in Cantone (2009) that categorizes whether we're talking about a person's capability to communicate in more than one language.

Multilingualism is a term that is used in addition to bilingualism. The term bilingualism and multilingualism refer to the same thing. Multilingualism, on the other hand, can be summed up as the capacity to converse in more than two languages.

To summarize everything that has been stated, because members of a bilingual community differ in their ability to master the languages spoken in the community, they must be able to create an environment in which they can communicate effectively. They switch or mix codes as a result of this situation.

Code

Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) said that we can refer to the procedure used by two or more individuals to communicate as a code. Stated by Stockwell (2002:8-9) in Cakrawarti (2011) a nationalist sign that individuals use to talk or interact at different reasons in a certain dialect, style, register, or language. In their everyday encounters, people chose for different codes in a variety of circumstances. They can decide whether to use a particular code or not since it makes it simpler for them to talk about a particular subject wherever they are. For instance, they might

speak in terms linked with work or school instead of the daily language used at home while discussing these topics.

The researcher can conclude that a code can be described as a language based on the following perspectives of several linguists. A society's code is a type of language variant that it uses to communicate with other people.

Code Switching

The discipline of sociolinguistics examines how language and society interact. Code switching is a term used in sociolinguistics to describe this phenomena. When speaking in two or more languages, code switching happens. This is a phenomenon that can happen within or between languages. Within a language, speakers can choose from a variety of styles, accents, jargon, and slang, and they can do so based on their perception of the situation. Our words, phrases, and intonations will change depending on who is there, whether we want to generate or negate particular impressions, how formal we want to be, and so on (Edwards, 2013).

Kamarudin (1998) cited in Haryanto & Mahendra (2021) said that when people speak, they may move between two or more languages. In multilingual social settings, replacement codes are most common. Some people are bilingual, which is defined as a linguistic community where two languages interact with one other so that both can be used in a single conversation. Code switching can be used to explain this phenomenon.

Code switching not only occurs through face-to-face communication, but also indirect communication such as in social media. We often found the use of code switching in our social media like Instagram, YouTube, Tiktok, and so on. According to Hymes (1974:103) cited in Sofiatun (2019) the word "code switching" refers to the alternate use of two languages, dialects of a language, or even speech styles. Claimed by Offiong and Okon (2013) in Maghfiroh (2018) code switching is a behavior in which partners in a conversation use a different grammar system, subsystem, or code to communicate changes in context.

Another linguist, Bloom and Gumperz (1960) cited in Primayanda (2018) situational code switching and metaphorical code switching are the two types of code switching. Situational code switching is based on a particular situation. In this type of code switching, the speakers only use one language to change the speech on one occurrence. While both speakers are allowed to use switched-code simultaneously, metaphorical code switching depends on the context. Typically, it is a shorter statement.

Types of code switching

Poplack (1980) in Maghfiroh (2018) categorizes three types of code switching which are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

Tag switching

Tag switching is the process by which a bilingual speaker finishes a speech in one language while adding a brief comment (tag) in the other. The simplest type of code switching is tag switching, where the speaker's tags and a limited number of words or expressions from one language are placed into another language or not. Claimed by Holmes (1992, p.42) in Maghfiroh (2018) emblematic switching, also known as tag switching, is a changeover in the other language's interjection, tag, or sentence filter that serves as a sign of ethnic identity. For instance:

"Kalau enggak niat cerita, ya nggak usah, kalau setengah-setengah mending kamu diam. *Right?"* (If you don't intend to tell a story, then you don't have to, if you're halfway it's better if you keep quiet, right?).

Supported by Poplack (1980) cited in Primayanda (2018) inserting a tag into a sentence has almost no effect on the rest of the sentence. We can put and insert it anywhere in a conversation without breaking any grammar rules.

Inter-sentential switching

According to Primayanda (2018) inter-sentential switching takes a little amount of integration and occurs between sentences. It takes place after the speaker completes a sentence in one language before moving on to a different language in the following phrase. It also happened at the same turn of the conversation. For instance:

"So, some of my friend on Instagram ask me why don't you make a TikTok video, why don't you make a TikTok account and content, and I was like well I'm not doing that for now because I criticized TikTok over like three or four years ago because of its content, you know TikTok like that, a lot of negativities. Tapi ternyata sekarang TikTok sudah banyak konten positifnya, edukasi, dan dakwah." (So, some of my friend on Instagram ask me why don't you make a TikTok video, why don't you make a TikTok account and content, and I was like well I'm not doing that for now because I criticized TikTok over like three or four years ago because of its content, you know TikTok like that, a lot of negativities. But the current condition of TikTok has many positivity, educational, and also da'wah).

Furthermore, Hoffmann (1991, p.112) said that the transition from one language to another that takes place inside a single sentence of speech is known as inter-sentential switching.

Intra-sentential switching

According to Ansar (2017) in Maghfiroh (2018) stated that Intra-sentential switching is a sort of code switching that takes place in the form of a clause or sentence. In addition to other things, it might appear as congruent lexicalization, intersection, code switching, and code mixing. Further, Hoffmann (1991) claimed that intra-sentential switching occurs inside sentences. When someone is speaking in one language and suddenly shifts to another, it happens constantly. For instance:

"So, after receiving a lot of question and advices, I started to consider TikTok and I did a little research, and I search my name and it has like fourteen million views, so I started to think it may be a good place for me to share things, share positivity and Islam. So, I had a discussion with my husband dan saya juga bertanya kepada ustadz saya, dan semuanya meng-iyakan, so that's why I'm here and it's real." (So, after receiving a lot of question and advices, I started to consider TikTok and I did a little research, and I search my name and it has like fourteen million views, so I started to think it may be a good place for me to share things, share positivity and Islam. So, I had a discussion with my husband and I asked my ustadz, and all of them said yes, so that's why I'm here and it's real).

Then, McCormick (1994) cited in Riyanto (2010, p.12-15) there are six different kinds of code switching: diglossia; situational code switching; metaphorical code switching; conversational code switching; single-word code switching; and integrated loanwords.

Diglossia

Diglossia happens in all sorts of discourse (McCormick, 1994) cited in Riyanto (2010). According to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) the term "diglossia" is used to describe situations in which there are two distinct codes that are clearly functionally separate or when one code is used in one set of circumstances while the other is used in a completely different set.

Situational code switching

Situational code switching breaks down in one context and throughout the entire dialogue (McCormick, 1994) cited in Riyanto (2010). Languages are spoken differently depending on the situation they were in; for example, speakers may use one language in one scenario and a different one in another (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Metaphorical code switching

Throughout the entire discourse, metaphorical code switching takes place, each within a single role relationship (McCormick,1994) in Riyanto (2010). As a result, the significance of the speakers' relationships may shift throughout a conversation. Because it has an emotive

component, metaphorical code switching— People can recognize a variety of styles, such as formal to informal, official to personal, serious to amusing, and so on. (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Conversational code switching
Style shifting or code mixing are other names for conversational code switching. It is brought up in full turns of conversation or chunks within a turn; in complete sentences or clauses or its components (McCormick,1994) in Riyanto (2010). A speaker may transition to a different language during one turn of the conversation. This frequently happens to those learning a second language. They might mix their mother tongue and the target language they are studying to improve communication.

Single words code switching
Lexical borrowing is another term for this. It is motivated by lexical need and involves single words, mostly nouns. People frequently utilize borrowed terms in accordance with the rules of the first language, as if they were native speakers (Riyanto, 2010).

Integrated loanwords
This type of modification occurs at the morpheme level. A morpheme is a word's most basic functional part. When two languages' affixes are paired with a word from one of them, a morpheme is produced, for example: *skill*-nya.

There are many reasons motivating the use of code switching, according to Hoffmann (1991) there are many reasons for bilingual or multilingual people to switch languages during communication, including: discussing a specific subject, quoting another person, expressing empathy, interjecting (adding fillers or connectors between sentences), repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and the way of making the speech content clear for the listener.

Talking about a particular topic
Talking about a particular topic can make a difference, either due to a lack of ability in the relevant language or because some topics generate various meanings associated with previous linguistic experiences (Hoffmann, 1991). Supported by Holmes (1992, p.44) cited in Maghfiroh (2018) bilinguals frequently find that speaking about a particular subject in one language rather than the other is simpler. People will occasionally speak about a subject in a language different than their native tongue if it suits them. When discussing personal concerns, such as family, marriage, and business, a speaker could employ a distinct terminology. Talk about a specific topic that the speaker also uses when discussing another topic.

Quoting somebody else
When paraphrasing a well-known statement made by an individual, people occasionally change their language, this quote mostly from different languages such as the English language. We often found it in seminars or webinars that talk about motivation. For instance:

"Saya mengutip dari seorang penyair, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, ia mengatakan, *Light tomorrow with today!"* (I quote from a poet, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, she said, Light tomorrow with today)

Being emphatic about something
Hoffmann (1991) cited in Maghfiroh (2018, p.36) stated that he/she will abruptly move from his/her second language to their native tongue, either on purpose or accidentally. We often found on social media people showing their empathic by switching their language. Due to the fact that millennials are bilingual or multilingual, to express their empathy, people feel free to change between their first and second language. For instance:

"*I'm sorry to hear that*, semoga secepatnya diberi kesehatan ya!" (I'm sorry to hear that, I hope you're given good health soon)

Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

An interjection is a non-grammatical utterance that is more frequently used in informal writing or speech than in formal writing or speaking. Interjections are a common way to convey emotions like excitement, joy, surprise, and disgust. Interjection also known as short exclamation like "Hey!", "Look!", "Damn!", "Oh!", "Well", etc. for instance:

"Well, sepertinya kita sudah harus beranjak dari tempat ini sesegera mungkin." (Well, looks like we have to leave this place as soon as possible)

Repetition used for clarification
When a person uses two or more languages when speaking, the listener may not comprehend what they are saying, requiring the speakers to clarify their words. Repeating something serves two purposes: to make a point clearer and to emphasize what has already been said.

Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
Claimed by Hoffmann (1991) cited in Maghfiroh (2018) there was a lot of code switching and code mixing when a bilingual or multilingual person spoke to another bilingual or multilingual person. He had to make sure that the audience could follow the flow of his speech and comprehend its main points. In the other code, a massage from the first code was repeated in a slightly different format.

Expressing group identitiy
Code switching and code mixing are other methods for expressing group identity. The way academics communicate in their disciplinary groups, of course unlike the other groups. In addition, people who are part of the community, communicate differently than those who are not.

Saville-Troike (1986) cited in Cakrawarti (2011) there are some other reasons for bilingual and multilingual people to switch or mix their languages, including the following:

To soften or strengthen request or command
Indonesians may also request that English and Indonesian be mixed and switched because English is not their mother tongue and does not sound as direct as Indonesian. The speaker will feel more powerful than the listener since he can speak a language that not everyone will be able to comprehend, code switching and mixing may help strengthen a command.

Because of real lexical need
Lack of suitable lexicon in a language is the most frequent reason language switching or mixing occurs among bilingual or multilingual individuals. When an English-Indonesian multilingual needs to say a word that is not in English, he prefers to say it in Indonesian. Meanwhile, he/she will use English terms when he needs a word that is not available in Indonesian. If translated into Indonesia, the meaning will be unclear, and may not be used at all. In Indonesia, for example, technical concerns are directly tied to English, and the subject itself may result in a switch or confusion to English.

To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience
People occasionally only desire to communicate with specific groups of people to which they belong. In an effort to avoid confrontation with another group or barriers that prevent communication, they may try to exclude persons who speak a language they are not familiar with.

Video-blogging (vlog)
Vlog is a combination of the words "video" and "blogging". Linked video (or a video link) is frequently used with supporting text, photos, and other media data in vlog updates, further, vlogger is a person who creates vlog (Maghfiroh, 2018). Video blogging requires a different set of tools than text blogging. While text blogging merely needs to use video recording and uploading applications.

The large percentage of vlogs are published on video-sharing sites such as YouTube. YouTube is now the second most visited website on the internet, and many people around the

world watch it on a daily basis. According to statistical data from 2021, YouTube has over two billion users, accounting for about a second of all internet users. According to Luers (2007) cited in Maghfiroh (2018) vlog has three types, those are: personal vlogs, news shows, and entertainment orientated vlogs. Nowadays, vlog is a highly popular website. People utilized it to share personal information, entertain themselves or conduct business. Vlogs are utilized by celebrities all over the world, as well as everyday people. It used to make things easier for their followers.

In our country, Indonesia, there are many vloggers. The researcher chose Gen Halilintar YouTube channel for this research. Gen Halilintar is the nickname for an Indonesian family formed by the couple Halilintar Anofial Asmid and Lenggogeni Faruk with eleven children. This Minangkabau family became famous after his mother wrote a book entitled "Kesebelasan Gen Halilintar : My Family My Team" in early 2015. This book, which is in high demand by the public, tells the story of a couple of parents who work as entrepreneurs and go on business trips around the world to 120 countries by bringing their children without being accompanied by assistants or helpers.

METHOD

Because the data is studied descriptively in the form of utterances, the research's design is descriptive qualitative. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018) qualitative research is a method which discusses data, it is in the form of text or images rather than figures and data. Moreover, the process of observing and describing the behavior of a subject without affecting it in any way was known as descriptive design. Its focus was to characterize a population, circumstance, or phenomenon in a structured and appropriate way. It could provide answers to the following questions: what, when, where, when, and how. In order to figure out what causes that (Rahmiati, 2020).

To summarize everything that has been stated, data that is collected in the form of words, utterances, and conversations is described as qualitative. The best approach to use for this research is this procedure. This study examined and clarified code switching in Gen Halilintar vlogs using a qualitative methodology, as well as provide an explanation for the motivation, in order to determine why code switching occurs among family members.

The data source of this research is only primary data. According to Azwar (2005) quoted from Maghfiroh (2018) primary data refers to the data extracted from the original source using certain processes. The primary data are vlogs by Gen Halilintar YouTube channel which contain Indonesia-English code switching.

The research subject was absolutely necessary in order to carry out this research. The people who were chosen to be the subject of this research were Gen Halilintar. Gen Halilintar is a family with 11 children, consist of a mother (Gen) and a father (Halilintar). With the motto "My Family My Team", parents with six sons and five daughters work together as a team to organize their home and businesses. Quoted from their YouTube channel, their channel was created on 5th March 2015. This year, their YouTube channel already had 17,9 million subscribers.

After finishing the data collection, the next step is analyzing the data. The researcher will use discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a multidisciplinary approach that includes various disciplines such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and others (Mahmud, 2017). She added that "DA offers a wide ranging perspective of studies".

According to Mahmud (2017) there were several steps in analyzing data which are: selecting data, transcribing, interpreting, and the last reporting.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of code switching used by the speakers based on their age variety
According to Mahmud (2017) several procedures were taken when examining the data which are: selecting data, transcribing, interpreting, and the last reporting.
Teenager (12-25 years old)
Extract 1: Tag Switching
IP   : EH! Yaaa… sekarang kurangin satu bangkunya, ***okay go!*** … 1…2…3
FT   : Kamu kontestan di diskualifikasi yah, ***magic*** 1…2…3…hiyaa

        The conversation above shows that IP asks FT to move the chair back. After that, IP plays the music with the command "*okay go*" this is one of the code switching types, namely tag switching. Further, FT also used tag switching type. He started his utterance by telling MU that he already loses, then he switches his language into English by saying "*magic*".
Extract 2: Inter-sentential Switching
SA   : Kita perlu ini gak? Tiba-tiba kebakaran gimana?
TH   : ***For safekeeping***. Eh soffel soffel buat nyamuk.

        Extract 2 shows inter-sentential switching in the form of phrase used by TH. In this conversation, SA asks his brother if they need the fire extinguishers or not. TH replied with English language, then switched it into Indonesian by saying "*For safekeeping. Eh soffel soffel buat nyamuk*". This phrase indicates that they need the fire extinguishers for safekeeping.
Extract 3: Intra-sentential Switching
FT   : ***We're gonna buy so many chips, we're gonna watch, we're gonna make a movie station, we're gonna make chu-chu train,*** kita bisa bikin rumah pake... pake…QH lucu banget…Kita bisa bikin rumah pakai kasur QH. Oke jadi kita langsung aja Bang TH sudah mulai di situ *guys*. Kan dia udah pengen pergi nih, kita bantuin dikit aja dulu.

        In the extract above, FT tells his brothers what they do when their big brothers leave them alone in the house. FT used intra-sentential switching in the form of clause because he starts his sentence with English then he switches it to Indonesian in the middle of the sentence.
Extract 4: Conversational Code Switching
MU   : ***Okay guys comment out below*** kalau kalian (suara bising) auww… ***comment out below*** kalau kalian agak ngilu atau enak suaranya karena ada orang yang bilang enak suaranya. Kita mau bikin apa? ***Okay okay okay*** kita akan angkat ini keluar, ini ranjangnya akan kita taruh disini, ***so we're gonna make like house like a few meters tall, 3- or 4-meters tall blanket***

        In extract 4 we can see that MU is making a small talk to fill the void. He talks to the viewers by saying "*Okay guys comment out below* kalau kalian (suara bising) auww… *comment out below* kalau kalian agak ngilu atau enak suaranya karena ada orang yang bilang enak suaranya" then continue to ask "Kita mau bikin apa? *Okay okay okay* kita akan angkat ini keluar, ini ranjangnya akan kita taruh disini, *so we're gonna make like house like a few meters tall, 3- or 4-meters tall blanket*". This shows that MU uses conversational code switching because he keeps switching his language in his utterance.
Extract 5: Single Word Code Switching
MU   : Terbalik terbalik
FT   : *Oh yeah* **terbalik** *guys*
MU   : *It cause it so slow*
FT   : *I forgot I forgot I forgot,* terbalik

In conversation above, FT and MU continue playing slide on the stairs but it is so slow to go down, then MU realize that their buoy was backwards. So that FT said "*Oh yeah* terbalik *guys*" also "*I forgot I forgot I forgot,* terbalik" shows that he used single word code switching because he inserted a simple Indonesian word "terbalik".

Extract 6: Integrated Loanwords

FT   : Kita dapet, aku akan habisin. Jajan-jajan, mcdonald, wendy's, kita beli semua makanan, ***chips*-nya**. Kita pesan, kita pesan, kartunya kita habisin. Bang TH maaf ya

In the extract above, FT feels so happy because he managed to get the debit card. He wants to spend his brother's money to buy some food. His utterances started with Indonesian, then he added the suffix "-nya" in the word "*chips*" to show that he uses integrated loanwords type of code switching.

Adult (26-45 years old)

Extract 7: Tag Switching

LF   : 11 anak, sebentar lagi 1 cucu, *coming soon* insyaa Allah. Kita sekarang mau liat kamar kita, *presidential suit* di *Conrad hotel…*

HA   : Bosphorus…

LF   : Bosphorus Istanbul. ***Let's go!***

HA   : *Okay let's go*

In this extract, we can see that LF invites the viewers to see the presidential suite room. In her utterance she inserted a simple English word "*Let's go*" indicating that she applies tag switching.

Extract 8: Inter-sentential Switching

SH   : *Do you ready to get wet? Ready to get wet? SJ do you ready to get wet?*

SJ   : *NO!*

SH   : ***No? Okay***. Gila orang-orang yang di depan tuh bener-bener pengen basah

Based on the extract above, we can see that SH was asking SJ if she was ready to get wet or not. after she gets the answer from SJ, then she replies it again by using English words and switches it to Indonesian in the next sentence. It shows the use of inter-sentential switching in the form of word.

Extract 9: Intra-sentential Switching

LF   : Berhubung ***flight*-nya** sejam, jadi kita cuma dapat ***snack***. Jadi ***mommy*** pilihnya ***sandwich*-nya** isinya *falafel*

From this extract, it can be seen that LF applies intra-sentential switching in the form of word because she keeps switching her utterance from Indonesian to English and vice versa by saying "Berhubung *flight*-nya sejam, jadi kita cuma dapat *snack*. Jadi *mommy* pilihnya *sandwich*-nya isinya *falafel*".

Extract 10: Conversational Code Switching

LF   : Ooh bisa 5 anak, kalau 5 anak itu gimana itu bi? Empet-empetan gitu? Nah disini kita punya 2 ***sink***, 2 wastafel jadi bisa ***side by side***, jadi bisa sikat giginya bareng-bareng. Nah disini ada lagi ***one more surprise this one is even bigger. Private sauna*** dalam kamar. ***Mommy turn on, set time*** 5 menit ***okay*** udah. Nah ini juga lucu nih ee… ***standing shower*-nya** canggih ***guys*,** jadi semuanya otomatis ini semua bisa diatur mau keluar dari samping, atas, pancuran seperti apa, nah itu bisa diatur ya, bisa juga keluar dari situ airnya

The extract above shows that LF explaining to the viewers about the contents in their bathroom. In her utterance, she kept switching her language from Indonesian to English or vice versa by saying "Ooh bisa 5 anak, kalau 5 anak itu gimana itu bi? Empet-empetan gitu? Nah disini kita punya 2 *sink*, 2 wastafel jadi bisa *side by side*, jadi bisa sikat giginya bareng-bareng. Nah disini ada lagi *one more surprise this one is even bigger. Private sauna* dalam kamar. *Mommy turn on, set time* 5 menit *okay* udah. Nah ini juga lucu nih ee… *standing shower*-nya canggih *guys*, jadi semuanya otomatis ini semua bisa diatur mau keluar dari samping, atas, pancuran seperti apa, nah itu bisa diatur ya, bisa juga keluar dari situ airnya".

Extract 11: Single Word Code Switching

LF   : Terakhir ada di mana?

FA   : Terakhir ada di… FA setelah FA cas, FA taro di situ aja. Tempat biasa FA taro di atas meja

LF   : Kapan itu? ***When? When?***

FA   : Semalam… semalam masih ada kan

In the above extract, we can see that FA lost her things in the hotel room. Her mother asked when was the last time she saw it. LF started her utterance by using Indonesian, then she inserted a simple English word "*when*" belongs to single word code switching.

Extract 12: Integrated Loanwords

SH   : ***Caution*-nya bang**

IP   : Apaan?

SH   : *You may get wet*, the **caution-nya**

Extract 12 shows that SH was telling the cameraman about the caution of the show. She started her utterance by integrating an English word with Indonesian suffix "-nya" in the word "*caution*" to indicate that she applied integrated loanwords.

Reasons for speakers using code switching based on their age variety

Teenager (12-25 years old)

Extract 1: Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connector)

FT   : Jangan dong. Bang SA, bang SA bakalan pergi lama banget ya? ***Yes! Yes!*** Oke bang SA ***bye-bye*** kita langsung ke depan aja yuk

The extract above, shows that FT was forcing SA to go to the airport as soon as possible. He uses interjections to express his excitement by saying "*Yes! Yes!* Oke bang SA *bya-bye* kita langsung ke depan aja yuk".

Extract 2: Repetition Used for Clarification

FT   : Bang TH, Bang TH pasti aku bakalan kangen banget sama bang TH, ***we're gonna so kangen*** *right?* **Kita bakalan kangen banget kan MU?** Kita kangen banget sama bang TH nanti

FT was talking to the TH that he would miss him so much. Then, he asks his brother by saying "*we're gonna so* kangen *right? Kita bakalan kangen banget kan MU?*". This extract belongs to repetition used for clarification because it is clear that FT repeats his statement "*we're gonna so* kangen *right?*" with the Indonesian language becoming "Kita bakalan kangen banget kan MU?".

Extract 3: To Soften or Strengthen Request or Command

MU   : *Oh, midnight story… dark story okay guys.* **Matiin lampunya! Matiin lampunya!** *Okay guys we're gonna make dark night stories… one upon a time. Hay!* kok malah nyalain **turn off the light!** *Yeah, one upon a time…*

In the above extract, we can see that MU was asked to turn off the light. Once he used Indonesian but his brother pranks him and turns the light back on. Further, he asks again to turn off the light using English by saying "*Hay!* Kok malah nyalain, *turn off the light!*" shows that he strengthens his request.

Extract 4: Because of Real Lexical Need

FT   : Ini rumah kecil kita *oops sorry.* Hei bangun bangun kok malah tidur

IP   : Emang udah pagi?

FT   : Apasih gila ***jokes*-ny**a jelek banget

In this extract, it can be seen that FT telling the viewers that they have a small house, while spreading the blanket suddenly he dropped the camera in front of him and made a joke with IP. From the utterance "Apasih gila *jokes*nya jelek bannget" belongs to Because of real lexical need, since it will be strange if the terms used in Indonesian.

Adult (26-45 years old)

Extract 5: Repetition Used for Clarification

LF   : Nah kalau ditutup itu ada kacanya… **cermin… *mirror***, bagus ya *design*-nya ya

In the extract above, we can see that LF was telling the viewer that if she closes the door, there is a mirror on the door. The italic word "*mirror*" belongs to repetition used for clarification because she switches it from Indonesian to clarify what she said before.

Extract 6: Because of Real Lexical Need

LF   : Iya, kalau ditutup cermin lagi. Disini ada ***bath up*-nya… *jacuzzi*-nya**, udah dihidupin airnya… anget. Ini kita dikasih *bath soap*, nah itu kita tinggal pilih ***mood*-nya** mau aoa yah… mau yang ***massage*-nya** geter-geter semua, mau yang kayak begini-begitu itu bisa diatur. Cukup luas ya abi ya

In the extract above, it can be seen that LF was explaining to the viewers about the bathroom. She kept switching her language to certain terms like "*bath up*", "*jacuzzi*", "*mood*", and "*massage*". These terms will be strange if used in Indonesian, so this utterance belongs to because of real lexical need.

Based on the findings, we can conclude that there is no utterance of code switching made by children, especially the youngest child. The researcher thinks, because of in their family always used English from children so that in the children age they rarely use Indonesian. Further, GH is currently living in Malaysia, where English is their second language. The children's subject understands what their big brother and big sister said in Indonesian however he still answers in English.

Teenager subject tend to apply intra-sentential switching and single word code switching due to the fact that in their age, their parents have taught them to speak Indonesian because they have been exposed to used English since children, as a result they only speak English little by little in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Moreover, the reasons motivating them to use code switching based on the Hoffman and Saville Troike theory are interjection, repetition used for clarification, to soften or strengthen request or command, and because of real lexical need.

The last subject, adult, tend to used integrated loanwords and conversational code switching considering that if they use Indonesian, they used to say it in full Indonesian as well as if they use English, they used to say it in full English. This affects the reason motivating them to use code switching are repetition used for clarification and because of real lexical need.

CONCLUSION

There are thirty-five extracts presented and explained in findings which were transcribed from eight vlogs. The researcher found out the tendency of types used by the speakers based on their age variety and the reasons on why they switch their language by using Poplack and McCormick theory to analyze the types of code switching then Hoffman and Saville-Troike theory to analyze the reason motivating them to use code switching. Therefore, there were 101 extracts found on these 8 vlogs. 11 utterances of tag switching, 2 utterances of inter-sentential switching, 31 utterances of intra-sentential switching, 3 utterances of conversational code switching, 27 utterances of single word code switching, and 8 utterances of integrated loanwords were made by the teenager speakers. Further, 2 utterances of tag switching, 1 utterance of inter-sentential switching, 6 utterances of intra-sentential switching, 1 utterances of conversational code switching, 3 utterances of single word code switching, and 5 utterances of integrated loanwords were made by the adult speakers.

Moreover, there are also the reasons motivating them to use code switching. 12 utterances of interjection, 2 utterances of repetition used for clarification, 2 utterances of to soften or strengthen request or command, and 6 utterances of because of real lexical need were made by the teenager speakers. Then, 2 utterances of repetition used for clarification and 3 utterances of because of real lexical need were made by the adult speakers.

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