

**CODE-SWITCHING IN LOVE STORY PLAYLIST BY IT'S ME BCL  
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)  
English Education Program*

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MEDAN  
2022**



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## ABSTRACT

**Rifa Silvia Purnama. 1702050098. Code-Switching In Love Story Playlist By It's Me BCL YouTube Channel: Skripsi. English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022.**

The research investigates the use of code-switching in love story playlist on BCL YouTube Channel. The research is aimed finding the information on the types of code-switching and the reasons of the use of code-switching found in the utterances. The video was hosted by Daniel Mananta and the guest star was Bunga Citra Lestari. The research applies descriptive qualitative approach. The data collected from the video containing the utterances made by the two speakers. The transcribed utterances as the data were analyzed by employing Hoffmann's theory of code-switching (1991) for the research objectives. The result of research show the type of code-switching in the video, namely; intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, establishing continuity switches, emblematic switching and the last type, involving a change of pronunciation. And show also the reason of the two speakers of code-switching namely; a particular topic, interjection, the speakers being emphatic about something, repetition use for clarification, and expressing the identity of their group. It is the types of code-switching are found in the utterances of the two above speakers' conversation, and the reasons why they used code-switching are found in the utterances.

***Keywords: Type of Code-Switching, Reason of Code-Switching***

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Medan, April 2022  
The Researcher,

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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

Language were used to established and maintain social relationships. It can be learned in sociolinguistics, a branch of linguistics. Holmes (2013) stated that sociolinguistics were a research relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics studies why people speak differently in different social contexts and are affected in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics to convey the social function of language and its social implications. It deals with identifying the method used. Sociolinguistics presents different perspectives in identifying, naming, and classifying people involved in phenomena and language contact. Language contact refers to a sociolinguistic situation in which two or more languages, elements of different languages, or variants of a language are used simultaneously or mixedly.

In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which related to societies in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understood two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it were referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual were someone who can speak two languages and multilingual were someone who can speak more than two languages. The phenomenon of people having more than one language were called bilingualism. (Wardaugh, 2006) prefix “bi-” means “two” meanwhile “lingual” mean language so bilingual were two language.

With regard to bilingualism, there can be problems with written and

verbal communication such as novels, the internet, books and social media. Social media were a social forum that allowed people to create, share, and exchange information, ideas, images, and videos in virtual communities and networks. Bilingualism related to codeswitching. Hoffmann explained in his book "Introduction to Bilingualism" (1991), the most common explanation for code-switching is to use two languages or language variants within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Language types such as dialects and styles. His book Sociolinguistics (1998) Spolsky argued that bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related language selection rules. In other words, bilinguals can choose the language to use. That's why people used code-switching in their speeches.

People speak several languages and consciously or unknowingly switch from one to the other. It still has a specific purpose. People change languages because every word spoken has a specific meaning. The purpose was to convey messages and information from the speaker directly to the listener and to establish good communication between them. These phenomena were called code-switching. Code-switching occurs when people switch their language to another and then switch back to the original language.

Code-switching was a term used to identify changes in a language variant within the same conversation. Code-switching can be the most creative aspect of bilingual languages. These were a speaker switch from one language or different languages to another. Therefore, code-switching was considered a goal-oriented activity. In short, this behavior has functionality and purpose.

Speaking of code-switching The number of languages spoken was usually

two, but it cannot be separated from the ability to speak multiple languages. One were your native language and the other were another language he or she speaks (domestic or foreign). However, in the aged of globalization, there were an increased needed to learn a foreign language in many countries. In Indonesia, for example, English as an international language has long been studied by Indonesians and were also included in the national curriculum from junior high school to university. English is important, so English were often used in everyday transactions code-switching For a specific purposed. Them spoken Indonesian and English alternately. Moreover, in the digital aged, people were used code-switching via social media. Social media were a website that provided a place for people's networks to connected. And because we're talked about YouTube as a social media site. YouTube were a video sharing service that allows users to viewd, liked, shared, comment and uploaded them videos. Video services can be accessed from PCs, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones. YouTube is free and is a great place to find what teens are having fun with. For many young people, were used to watched music videos, comedy showed, how-tos, recipes, hacks and more. Teens used video-sharing services to followed their favorite Vloggers and subscribed to other interested YouTubers and Celebrities.

There were research on the used of code-switching on social media and it were interested to investigated. In these regard, the author wants to do research on the topic of code-switching on social media. In doing so, the author reviewed the study on the subject for reference.

Concerned her research on code-switching used in social media, the

researcher were conduct these research differently in terms of the type of social media and the reasons of code-switching in love story playlist. The researcher were analyzed the types of code-switching and the reasons of code-switching found in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel. Her often switches her language in expressions between Indonesian and English. In her video, she also conveyed several motivations that could be useful for the video viewers. Hence, the show is entertaining yet educational.

Based on the description above, the researcher feels interested to make a research entitled "Code-Switching in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel".

## **B. The Identifications of Problem**

Identification of the problems was identified:

1. The viewers did not understand about code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel
2. The types of code-switching that were used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel
3. The reasons of code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel

## **C. Scope and Limitation**

In order to focus on the scope of the types and the reason of code-switching in love story playlist by it's me BCL youtube channel.

#### **D. The Formulations of Study**

According to the statement of the problems above, the research questions were formulated as follows:

1. What were the types of code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel
2. What were the reasons of code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel

#### **E. The Objectives of Study**

The objectives of the study were:

1. To described the types of code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel
2. To find out the reason of code-switching used in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel

#### **F. The Significances of Study**

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

##### **1. Theoretically**

Theoretically, the result findings of this study can increase knowledge about code-switching theory because there were still many people who don't know about code-switching, adding to the knowledge that in a playlist on youtube channel also that we can use to learn the types and reasons of code-switching. The result of this study were expect to provide new information, understanding and insights for viewers about code-switching as well.

### 3. Practically

#### a. For the researchers

This research were expected to give researchers an inspiration and knowledge to conducted a further study about code-switching of the sociolinguistics studies.

#### b. For the students

This research were formulated to given the students in gaining more information about code-switching. The students motivated to applied their knowledge about english language and tried to speak in english even though theme were beginners.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts applied in the research concerned. The terms have to be made clearly to avoid confusing the viewers. The researcher were presented some theories related to the study in order to get the points clearly.

#### **1. Sociolinguistics**

People need a language to communicate with others. Communication used for interaction with society and the environment. Sociolinguistics are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to the science of society, and linguistics refers to the science of language. Sociolinguistics related to language changes related to social variables. Following Holmes' book "Introduction to Sociolinguistics" (1992), he stated that sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society. The main purpose is to explain how people speak differently in a social context and to identify the social function of language.

According to Chambers' book *Theoretical Linguistics: Linguistic Changes and Their Social Significance* (2003), sociolinguistics covers a wide range of possible studies of the use of social language. Language is so deeply rooted in our daily lives that we usually take it for granted how to use it in social interactions. It means that sociolinguistics is a study of how people interact with other users of

the language. Sociolinguistics studies look at everyday observations that not everyone speaks the same language.

The purpose of studying sociolinguistics is to bring people closer to the relationship between language and society. The advantage of learning sociolinguistics is to improve your knowledge of how language is used in society.

## **2. Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is an ordinary requirement for every day verbal exchange and now no longer a signal of any specific achievement. Multi-faceted phenomenon is the maximum salient characteristic of bilingualism. One is thinking about it at a societal or an man or woman stage and whether or not one has to just accept that there may be no clean cut-off points. It is open to quite a few descriptions, interpretations, and definitions. According to the Weinreich in his famous e-e book *Languages in Contact* (1986) the exercise of alternately the use of languages could be known as bilingualism, and the character involved, known as bilingual. Wardhaugh in a e-e book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (2006) stated that bilingualism refers back to the phenomenon of humans who've a couple of code or language. Mackey in his article "The Description of Bilingualism" (1970) stated it appears apparent that if we're to take a look at the phenomenon of bilingualism we're pressured to don't forget it as some thing completely relative. We ought to furthermore encompass the use now no longer handiest of languages, however of any range of languages. We shall consequently don't forget bilingualism because the exchange use of or extra languages with the aid of using the equal man or

woman. From the ones definitions above, it could be concluded that bilingualism is an man or woman`s cappotential to apply a couple of sort of language.

Speakers with the ability to use two or more languages are called bilinguals. According to the Bilingual (2010) Grosjean, a bilingual people who use two or more languages (or dialect) in everyday life. Richard Teaching and Applied Linguistics (2002) Longman Dictionary (2002) explains that bilingual refers to people using at least two languages to some degree of knowledge. In other words, bilingalinism is a normal phenomenon that happened because people learn and mitigate multiple languages. The purpose of bilingalinism must express specific emotions, attitudes, access to large world access, intellectual gymnastics, language facilities, and more employment opportunities. People know they need to interact with others. Therefore, people are bilingual and multilingual people.

From explanation above, bilingualism and multilingual as individuals who are fluent in one language but who can produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language. In other words, since of the member of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community; they have able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively.

### **3. Code-switching**

Hoffman's definition of code-switching in his famous book An Introduction to Bilingualism (1991) is the most general description of code-switching, including the alternating use of two languages or linguistic variants within the same utterance or conversation. Increase in his book "Understanding Language Structure, Interactions, and Variations: An Introduction to Applied

Linguistics and Sociolinguistics for Non-Professionals" (2000), Brown and Attardo describe code-switching between different languages, dialects, or styles. It states that it can occur within.

Hymes, along with Hoffman, Borwn, and Attardo. In his book Foundations in Sociolinguistics (1974), code-switching is common for alternating use of two or more languages, language variants, or event language styles. It is said that it were a term. Romaine in Bilingualism (1995) states that code-switching is a phenomenon that occurs in a continuum in which code-switching occurs both between and within sentences. (Grosjean, 1982; Milroy & Muysken, 1995) states that code-switching is also defined as alternating use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation.

The above explanation showed that code-switching occurs when the speaker switches from one language to another during the same conversation. Code-switching occurs when someone speaks multiple languages and can change the language, dialect, or style within the same utterance. The phenomenon of code switching is normal because bilingual communication is easy. The purpose of code-switching is to hide memory problems and control parents and children.

In addition to code-switching, code mixing occurs frequently in bilingual societies. Code-mixing found when the speaker speaks in two languages, but occurs in one sentence. This means that the speaker produces utterances in two languages, but these two languages are displayed in one sentence. There are parts and words in different languages in the sentence.

The main difference is that code-switching is intentional because the speaker wants to express himself in a personal style and taste, while code-mixing is done just because he doesn't know the correct word or phrase. It's something the speaker can do unintentionally.

#### **4. Types of Code-switching**

Some pupils have categorised code-switching in variety of ways. According to Hoffmann in his famous ee-e book *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (1991) categorizes code-switching into a few kinds as follows:

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

It incorporates transfer takes place inside a clause or sentence boundary, wherein every clause or sentence is in a single language or other. Intra-sentential switching covers the makes use of of languages in extraordinary clause, word or sentence which takes place at sentence limitations in a single conversation. This type of switches is proven via way of means of the instance below:

(1) A Spanish – English bilingual:

`I began out going like this. Y luegodecia (after which he said), have a take a observe the smoke popping out of my fingers`.

##### **b. Inter-sentential code-switching**

The type of code-switching that occurs between the boundaries of a phrase or sentence, where each phrase or sentence is one language or another, as shown in example (2) below.

(2) Adult Spanish and English bilingual:

"Teniazapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white" (Siiva Corvalan 1989).

### **c. Establishing continuity switches**

This type of code-switching occurs to continue the speech of the previous speaker. This is because if the Spanish speaker speaks Spanish, if the Catalan speaker tries to respond in Spanish after this happens, the Catalan speaker will continue in Catalan. For example:

(3) YS SE VAN A MOELESTAR ♥ Catalonian bilingual NO TIENEN POR QUE` (`You will be annoying.))` O sigui, oi Enginenam. -Amb nosaltres o ... Z ("Calsamiglia" and Tuson 1984).

### **d. Emblematic switching**

This type of code-switching contains tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. The English examples are "you know", "I mean", "right", etc.

Example:

(4) An adult Spanish – American English speaker:

'...Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!'

### **e. Intra-lexical code-switching**

This kind of code-switching which occurs within a word boundary

Example:

(5) English German Spanish Trilingual:

Mother: "How was soccer?" ("How was soccer?") Pascal (9: 3): "We won. Our The site was great. I was the goalkeeper ("Win. Our team was great. I ..."). I

stopped 8 goals. They were really hard. (And he goes on to look at the stove pot)

"What do you eat?" ("What do you eat today?")

The example shows if the conversation switches within a word boundary 'goalie'

#### **f. Involving a change of pronunciation**

This kind of code-switching occurs at the phonological level. Below the example:

(6) Christina (4: 0): (Introduces her brother to her new friend)

"This is Paskwal" [paskwal]

Friend: "What is his name?" (That is, she I didn't understand)

Christina: `Pascual! `[pəskwæl]

Friends: ` Ah ... `

The changes here are the vowel [a] to `schwa` or [ə], the first consonant aspirated to aspirated [pʰ], and the non-aspirated to aspirated. It consisted of changes to the aspirated consonant [lʰ] and more followed the English pattern. Other researchers such as Gumperz (1982) and Holmes (2008) have their own type of code-switching. According to Gumperz (1982) there are two types of code-switching namely (1) situational code-switching and (2) metaphorical code-switching. Situational code-switching takes place whilst the languages used extrade in step with the scenario at the same time as metaphorical switching occurs whilst a adjustments of subject matter calls for a extrade the language used. Gumperz (1982) additionally It states that there are six classes of discourse in figurative code-switching features When moving from one language to another,

there are citations, destinations, descriptions, interjections, repetitions, qualifications, and personalization as opposed to objectification.

Like Gumperz, Holmes (2008) classifies code-switching into two important types.

1. Figurative switching represented by changes in the language the speaker chooses in the same situation
2. Situation switching. Changes in the situation. Speakers change language choices to respond to changing context factors and maintain their suitability

In addition, Poplack (1980) identifies three types of code-switching in terms of what part of speech act is switched into another language:

2. Tag-switching which includes the insertion of a tag
3. Inter-sentential code-switching which includes a transfer at clause or sentence boundary.
4. Intra-sentential code-switching which includes switches of various kinds happening inside the clause boundary, inclusive of inside the phrase boundary.

This study uses Hoffmann's (1991) code-switching classification to analyze the data.

## **5. Reasons of Code-switching**

Some research has considered code-switching from a different angle to investigate the reasons for code-switching. In his famous book, *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (1991), Hoffmann states that there are many reasons for code switching, many of which are context-sensitive, context-sensitive, and personal.

increase. In addition, Hoffman (1991) states that there are seven reasons to use code-switching in bilingualism.

**a. Talking about particular topic**

It can lead to switching because the associated registers aren't that simple, or because certain elements trigger different meanings associated with the experience in a particular language. Some people prefer to speak in one language on a particular topic rather than another. They are free to express their everyday words more comfortably. This example is an excerpt from Riffany (2015).

Buddy Dharma Conversation between two students in the Faculty of English

Fanny : “Loe ntar malam mau kemana?”

Nita : “I will go out with my boyfriend.”

Fanny : “Oh gua inget, he already promised you to have a candlelight dinner on your anniversary, right?”

Nita : Yup, exactly right.”

In the above example, two students switch the code from Indonesian to English and talk about the secret that Nita's friends are preparing a candlelight dinner for Nita on their anniversary. They switch the language to English, so no one knows what they are talking about. Basically, when people talk about something secret, they like to change the language into a language that isn't really known to the people around them.

**b. Quoting somebody else**

During conversations, people sometimes use code-switching to quote other people's proverbs, famous expressions, or just because those expressions

are known in the original language. The shift includes only the words that the speaker is said to have said about the person quoted. A switch is like a series of quotes. In Indonesia, these celebrities usually come from several English-speaking countries, as many Indonesians who can speak English well today can quote famous expressions and phrases in their native language. The example is from Ella Yanti (2015).

When the boss enters the room, Jessica and Versa are talking at work.

Jessica: I don't like it, Kemarin Gu Nonton Sama Deer. [I watched a movie with him yesterday. ]

Bertha: Nonton Apa? Dimana? [Which movie? where? ]

Boss: Hey, waktunyakerja. The time is money.

[Hey, that's working time. Time is money. ]

In this example, the boss interrupts the conversation between Jessica and Versa. Code-switching from Indonesian to English. He uses time is money, which is quoting somebody else. It is a common sentence that is famous and commonly used.

### **c. Interjection**

Bilinguals may insert sentence fillers or phrase connectors during conversations. Inserting a sentence filler or phrase connector is a word or phrase that is inserted into a sentence to express surprise, strong emotions, or attract attention. Interjections are short exclamations of no grammatical value, but speakers use them very often. Usually used more when speaking than when

writing. It can be intentional or unintentional. The example of interjection such as Hi!, Bye!, Well!, Cheers!, Okay!, Sorry!, Wow!, Shit!, etc.

Example:

1.Spanish\_English (Gumperz, 1982:77)

Chicano professionals saying goodbye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talking briefly:

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you.

B: Andale pues (O.K.Swell). And you come again. mm

2.Tasku ketinggalan di taksi! Shit!

3.Wow! Kamu cantik sekali.

The interjection in example no.2 is to express the speakers' feeling, angry. The speaker's bag is left in taxi and it makes her annoyed. The feeling can be known from the word "shit". Meanwhile in example no.3 the speaker expresses his admiration to his girlfriend. The word "wow" expresses it.

#### **d. Being emphatic about something**

Some people want to empathize in their native language, while others find it more convenient to empathize in a second language. The example is from Rifany (2015):

A conversation between two Indonesians.

Debby : "Duh, gue males banget deh ketemu si Deo jelek itu."

Fanny : "Why? What happened to both of you?"

Debby : "Deo tuh lupa kalo hari ini tuh hari anni kita yang ke 4 tahun"

Fanny : “Oh gitu.. yaudahlah yang sabar aja Deb. Mungkin dia lagi banyak pikiran jadi dia lupa.

The above example shows that Fanny is switching the code from English to Indonesian. This is because she is working hard on her sad friend Debbie. In her first reply to Debbie in English and in her second reply, she switches her language to Indonesian to show how much she is emphasized.

#### **e. Repetition used for clarification**

To ensure that the interlocutor understands, bilingual or multilingual people tend to repeatedly clarify what they say. You may be able to use both languages (codes) you know to say the same message. The repetitive function not only explains what was said, but also helps to enhance or emphasize the message.

Example:

English\_Hindi (Gumperz, 1982)

Father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment, “Keep straight. Sidhajao” (keep straight). In the example above, “keep straight” is repeated in another code “Sidhajao” to promote understanding. The first code is in English, “keep straight” then the repetition is said in Hindi “Sidhajao”. Besides to clarify or emphasize, sometimes the repetition is used to avoid mishearing of the listener.

#### **f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor**

When one bilingual talks to another, there is a lot of code-switching. Bilinguals tend to clarify their utterances so that the content of the speech flows

smoothly and is understandable to the listener. The message in one code repeats in a slightly modified format in the other code. An example is from Iganatun Nafi`ah (2013: 61):

data 31: Ya gue pikir ada tiket buat nonton jazz night di Hardrock, gue pikir dari pada pergi sama orang lain lebih baik pergisamaelo Rental on this date. (Chapter 9, page 92)

In this example, the character (Ervin) invites his friend (Adri) to listen to jazz music at the Hard Rock Cafe this weekend. Irvine bought two tickets and invited Irvin's best friend Adri. He doesn't want to harm Adri, but Adri only accepts this date as a rent. He inserts "date for rent" to switch from Indonesian to clarify the previous sentence "dari pada mengajak orang lain".

#### **g. Expressing identity of group**

The way scholars communicate in an expert group is very different from other groups. In other words, the way one community communicates can be different from another. Code-switching can occur to represent the same group ID.

The example is from Ella Yanti (2015:15) :

[The Maori is in italics. THE TRANSLATION IS IN SMALL CAPITALS]

Sarah: I think everyone's here except Mere.

John: She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that's her arriving now.

Sarah: You're right. **Kia ora Mere. Haere mui. Kei te pehea koe?**

[HI MERE. COME IN. HOW ARE YOU?]

Mere: **Kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai.** Have you started yet?

[HELLO MY FRIEND. I'M FINE]

According to the example above, Mere is Maori and although the rest of the meeting will be conducted in English, Sarah switches to Maori to greet her. There is an obvious change, such as the arrival of a new person, it leads the switch. Like in the example above, Sarah switches to Maori to greet Mere, to show the expression of solidarity. So a codeswitching may be related to a particular participant or addressee.

According to Grosjean (2010), code-switching is also used as a communicative strategy. Grosjean (1982) mentions the reasons for bilinguals to code switch, they are : Enter the linguistic necessity of the lexic element, set a set, talk marker or sentence filler, set the language that is last used, specify a recipient, specify a recipient, specify a destination, and speaker You will qualify from or personalize the message, also populate the speaker revolution, personalize the message, and highlight groups. Identity, confidential retention mediation, anger, trouble, close from conversation, close the speaker role. Increase the status and add privileges and display expertise.

## **6. YouTube**

According to Sianipar (2013) The YouTube channel is a database containing video content that is popular on social media as well as a provider of various helpful information. YouTube has a function to search for video information or view videos directly. And the YouTube channel is a tool on the YouTube account, which can be used to upload videos on YouTube, publish videos that have been uploaded, and do other activities on YouTube such as deleting our own videos, commenting on other people's videos, etc. That said,

creating and owning a YouTube channel is an obligation, if you want to be able to upload / insert videos on YouTube and become a YouTuber.

The service was started as an independent website in 2005 and was acquired by Google in 2006. YouTube videos are posted by people from all over the world, from all types of backgrounds. Therefore, there is a wide range of videos available on YouTube. Some examples include the amateurs' films, homemade music videos, sports bloopers, and other funny events caught on video. As we can see today, not a few artists have YouTube accounts to maintain their existence in the entertainment world. With the YouTube channel, it can also provide a fairly fantastic income followed by the number of subscribers and likes from the audience. While YouTube can serve a business platform, most people simply visit YouTube for fun. Since so many people carry digital cameras or cell phones with videos recording capability, more events are now captured on video than ever before. While this has created an abundant collection of entertaining videos, it also means that people should be aware that whatever they do in public might be caught on video. And if something is recorded on video, it just might end up on YouTube for the whole world to see.

## **B. Previous Studies**

There were many previous studies focused on code-switching:

- a. One of them is the research on An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel by Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaeon from HKBP Nommension in 2020. They chose as the object. This research used theory by Wardhaugh (2006) in order to analyze types of

code-switching. Wardhaugh explained about two types of code-switching that is: situational and metaphorical. From the data finding, the researchers got a result: situational and metaphorical, with situational have 15 (60%) and metaphorical have 10 (40%).

- b. The first study was an analyzed of the 2015 code-switching by Riffany students from the English Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Human Sciences at the University of Buddha Dharma in Tangerang. The study revolves around the code-switching used in an interview with Canadian foreigner Sacha Stevenson on the Binus television show "SOSOK." The object used in this survey is a video-formatted interview on YouTube. She used Hoffman's (1991) theory to analyze the nature and causes of code-switching in her studies. During her research, she discovered three types of code-switching and four reasons why the character switched languages in the movie's language. The types are intra-sentence switching, inter-sentence switching, and tag switching. The reason is to talk about a particular topic, a heckler, or someone else's quote.
- c. Analysis of code-switching in the utterances of two moderators in 2016 by Sari Kusuma Dewi, a student at the University of Indonesia. This study describes the code-switching that appears on a NET TV show titled "Ini Talk Show," and focuses on two of the show's hosts, Andre and Sule. The investigation will be conducted using a descriptive qualitative method, observing Andre and Sule's utterances, including code-switching, throughout the show. The purpose of this study is to further elucidate the types of code-switching that occur in the data

and explain the causes of code-switching. The results obtained from this study show that there are four types of code-switching. Between sentences, outside sentences, inside sentences and a single word. Code-switching can range from Indonesian patterns to English and vice versa, Indonesian patterns to local languages (Sundanese and Javanese) or vice versa, and Sundanese patterns to English and vice versa. Occurs in. In addition, this study finds and explains why moderators used code-switching.

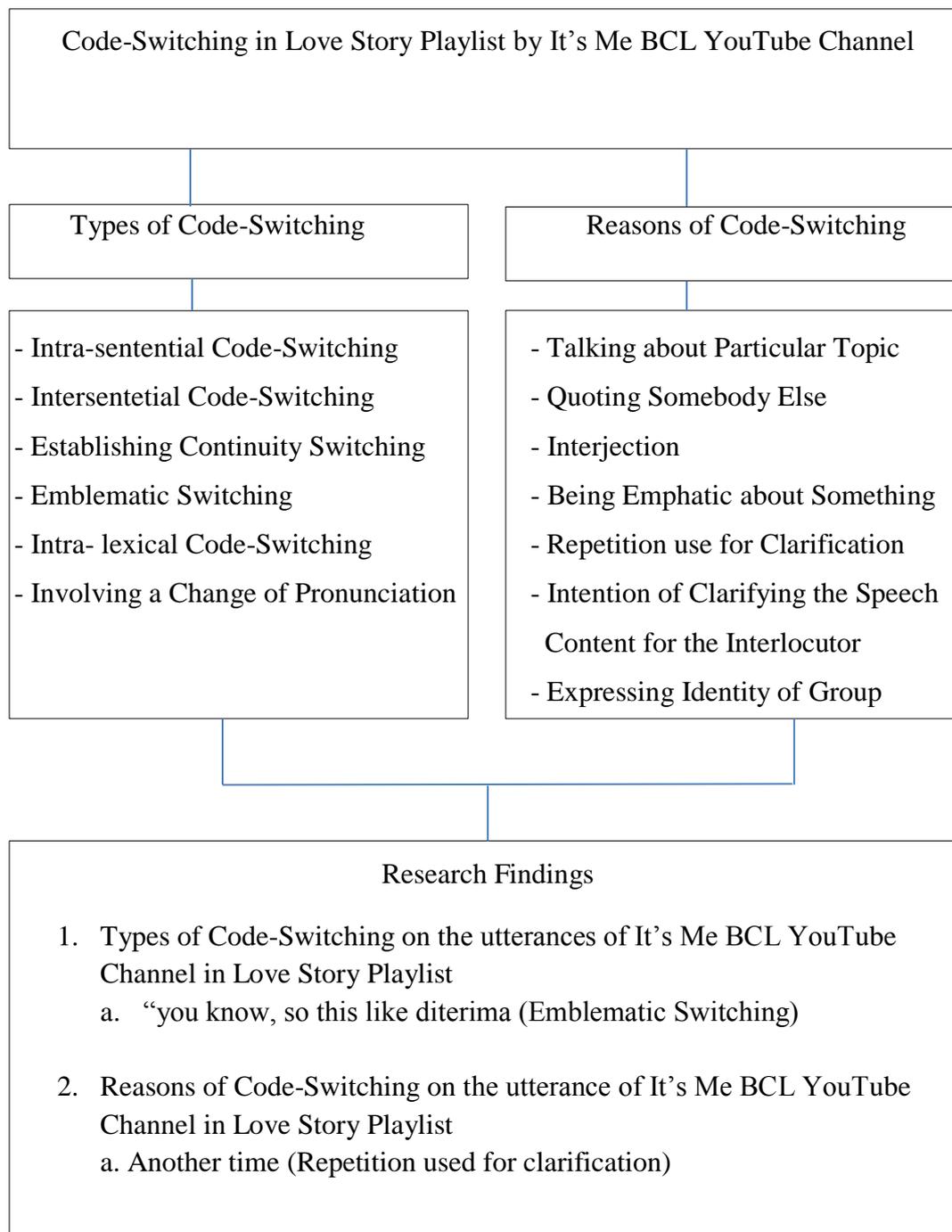
- d. Mona O. Turjoman (2016). Published in Department of English Language and Literature, College of Arts, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In title "A New Phenomenon in Saudi Females" Code-switching: A Morphemic Analysis". This sociolinguistics study investigates a new phenomenon that has recently surfaced in the field of code-switching among Saudi females residing in the Western region of Saudi Arabia. This phenomenon basically combines bound Arabic pronouns, tense markers or definite article to English free 17 morphemes or the combination of bound English affixes to Arabic morphemes. Moreover, the study examines the factors that affect this type of code-switching. The results of the study indicate that this phenomenon provides data that invalidates Poplack's (1980) universality of the "Free Morpheme Constraint". It is also concluded that the main factors that influence this type of code-switching is solidarity and group identity among other factors.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Code-switching is a part of the normal process of growing up bilingually and acquiring competence in more than one language. Code-switching is

potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual speech. It is a change by speaker from one language or language variety to another one. Code-switching is, thus, seen as a purposeful activity, that is, there are functions and intentions assigned to this behavior. Based on this assumption, this paper investigates how code-switching is used as a device to achieve the communicative intents and serve certain functions in a conversation.

This study are to identify the types and the reason of code-switching from utterances in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel. The researcher used the theory from Hoffmann's (1991) six types of code switching, namely; intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, establishing continuity switches, emblematic switching, intra-lexical code-switching and involving a change of pronunciation. The second problem analyzed the reasons of code-switching in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel, the researcher also used theory of Hoffmann's (1991) seven logical reasons why people do code-switching in their communication, namely talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing identity of group.



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**

## CHAPTER III

### THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative research method with a content analysis descriptive qualitative design simply describes what were going on and what the data showed it means that these research does not purpose to found a new theory, but to found new evidences to provided the fact of theory. Described based on the data fact of observation according to Nazir (1988) descriptive qualitative were one, which seems to make description of situation, even or accumulate the basic data. Denzin (2009) explains qualitative research were a comprehension processed methodology which focused on meaning, because it were effective to described the current and natural issues of language in the society and it attempted to generate rich, detailed and valid data that contribute to deeper understanding of the context.

According to Bodgan and Biklen (1982 in Sugiyono, 2012) qualitative approach were a descriptive research and the data collected were in the form of words rather than a number. Because descriptive qualitative design used word as the form of data and it relied on human instrument, library research, and a small quantity of source of data.

#### B. Source of Data

The source of data research in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel, the researcher investigated types of code-switching and reasons of code-switching that occurred in BCL's conversation with Daniel

Mananta used code-switching in her YouTube Channel. There were six videos in Love Story Playlist on BCL's YouTube Channel.

### **C. Technique for Collecting the Data**

The researcher used documentary technique to collect the data. The documents were from YouTube videos by BCL's Channel. To collect the data, the researcher employed several techniques. For the first technique, the researcher used observation techniques by using note taking because the researcher has to collect the utterances containing code-switching in It's Me BCL YouTube Channel. Then, the researcher transcribed the data deriving from the conversations in the form of utterances. After that, the researcher analyzed the data using the theory of code-switching by Hoffmann (1991) on types of code-switching and the reasons of code-switching.

### **D. Technique for Analysis the Data**

The researcher employed a qualitative research method to analyze the data. There are many ways to analyze data in qualitative research, but the goal of understanding the data collected and organizing it into groups and categories for interpretation of the data is the same. When analyzing the data, the theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (Huberman, 1994) is used. Qualitative data analysis consists of three procedures, such as:

#### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to sorted, focused, identified, sampled, abstracted, and transformed data considered important. When conducting research, the researcher

choosed to provide valuable data information in research; selected data by identifying and categorizing types the combination.

## 2. Data Display

Data presentation refers to the process of simplifying data in the form of sentences, narratives, or tables. When displayed the data, the researcher described the data by tabulating the types of code-switching.

## 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The final step after data presented were to draw conclusions and verify. It were used to described all the data so that it can be clearly drawn. The conclusion can answered the formulation of the question posed from the beginning.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter presents the analysis of the research based on the data collected that were related to the research problems. The research data focus on the types and the reasons of code-switching found in the it's me BCL youtube channel which converse with Indonesia and English language. They were then analyzed based on the theory of Hoffmann (1991) on code-switching. In this part, the researcher presents the findings of the research. The following are the analysis of the research data.

#### **A. Types of Code-switching**

In references with the terms of code-switching, Hoffman (1991) classified the types of code-switching into six types. They are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, tag switching or emblematic switching, establishing continuity switching, intra-lexical code-switching and the last is involving a change of pronunciation. In this research, the researcher tried to explain the data based on the types of code-switching that are used on the in love story playlist.

##### **1. Intra-sentential Code-switching**

In these type of code-switching, many bilinguals was witch their based language with foreign language within a clause or sentence boundary and commonly found in a conversation. Based on the data, the researcher found 71 utterances with intra-

sentential code-switching type during conversation. The speakers mostly often switched their language from Indonesia to English in a single sentence. So, in one sentence consist of two languages, those are Indonesia and English. Here some examples and the discussions of intra-sentential code-switching type:

- 1) Love story 1 (00:39) : **First think first** gue mau bilang **thankyou so much ya ini it's an honour it's privillage**, karena elu mempercayai gue untuk ngobrolin tentang hiduplo (DM)

The above example shows that there is a switching within a sentence. It occurs at the beginning of sentence. The speaker used English to express his feeling *First think first* and switch to Indonesia to explain his feeling. This sentence can be categorized into intra-sentential code-switching type because the switch happened within one sentence or a boundary. And the speaker above explain about say *thank you* because believed to talk about BCL histories life.

- 2) Love story 2 (00:36) : **So, experience** gue sama **experience** lo itu beda banget **because you at there** lu ada di situ saat itu (DM)

This switching type is intra-sentential. It occurred in the middle of sentence in the same topic “**So, experience** gue sama **experience** lo itu beda banget **because you at there** lu ada di situ saat itu”. It mean that the sentence did not finish yet, but the speaker directly switched the language in the middle of the sentence. Generally intra-sentential switches had something in common. Intra-sentential

- 3) Love story 3 (05:37) : Gue selalu ngomong **lets take care of eachother** (BCL)

The above utterances or sentences reveal that the speaker switched his language in the end of a sentence boundary but still in one sentence. The switch is from Indonesia to English language and can be categorized into intra-sentential code-switching. In this case the speaker talked about care.

- 4) Love story 4 (00:16) : Gue berusaha untuk **I feel connected more connected with God** dan gua menikmati proses gue (BCL)

The sentence above occurs within a sentence so it belongs to intrasentential code-switching. The speaker inserted word of English in the middle of the sentence “**I feel connected more connected with God**”. The speaker here may have switched the language because the word is common she feel in her life.

- 5) Love story 5 (01:39) : Gue menyadari gue sekarang ngga ada yang jagain gitu. Dan apaya kaya jadi harus **extract carreful in everything** gitu (BCL)

The bold words above include into intra-sentential code-switching types. The switch happened in the beginning, in the middle of the sentence. The speaker used English “**extract carreful in everything**” and switch to Indonesia.

- 6) Love story 6 (01:17) : Gua gak tau ya kayak ketika nanti Noah udah mungkin umur 17 gitu atau **whenever she is probably look back in this video.** (DM)

The sentence above occurs within a sentence so it belongs to intrasentential code-switching. The speaker inserted two words of English in the last of the sentence in order to say “Gua gak tau ya kayak ketika nanti Noah udah mungkin umur 17 gitu atau” in Indonesia language to “**whenever she is probably look back in this video**” in English language. The speaker here may have switched the language because of the lack of Indonesian’s vocabulary.

## 2. Inter-sentential Code-switching

The researcher found that the speakers used inter-sentential code-switching. In this type of code-switching, the switching occurs between sentences. This type of code-switching has appeared for 33 times. The speakers often switched his language from Indonesia to English or English to Indonesia between a clause or sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other language. It means that there were two clauses or two sentences where one sentence or one clause in English and the other clause or other sentences in Indonesia. The following are the examples and the discussions of inter-sentential code-switching type:

- 1) LS 1 (02:00) : **But you know what, let’s focus on today conversation.** Gua hari ini akan fokus sama Bunga Citra Lestari (DM)

The utterances show that the speaker talk in English at the first sentence and continue in Indonesia in the next sentence. The utterances were categorized into inter-sentential code-switching type.

- 2) LS 2 (06:05) : **I don't wanna keep him like you deserve.** Gue  
urus anaklo, tenang yaudah gitu. **The best if it's best to go. Just  
leave.** (BCL)

The sentences above contained inter-sentential code-switching. The speaker switched his language from English to Indonesian not in one sentence. She used stopover of the sentence “**I don't wanna keep him like you deserve.**”. It means that the speaker said accept the situation at that time and sentence “**The best if it's best to go. Just leave.**”. It means that the topic is the same about she feel how to be accepted.

- 3) LS 3 (02:44) : **This is funny!**. tapi gue juga bingung itu setahun  
Ashraf udah gaada ada yang nanya, nanti kalo ke makamnya Ashraf  
kostumnya apa? (BCL)

The utterances show that the speaker talk in English at the first sentence (**This is funny!**). She talk about there is one day and that is funny moment and continue in Indonesia in the next sentence. The utterances were categorized into inter-sentential code-switching type.

- 4) LS 4 (02:39) : Mungkin kalo gue gak selama itu dikamar mandi  
mungkin gue bisa lebih lama nemenin dia disaat hari terakhirnya.  
**That's one think** (BCL)

The utterances show that the speaker talk in Indonesia language at the first sentence and continue in English in the next sentence. The speaker used

English the think. The utterances were categorized into inter-sentential code-switching type.

### 3. Establishing Continuity Switching

This kind of code-switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speakers. The researcher found that the speakers used establishing continuity switches. This type of code-switching has appeared for 6 times. The speakers on the video were not the native speakers of English. This type of code-switching happened when the Speaker 1 spoke and asked the Speaker 2 in English, and the speaker 2 tried to respond to it in English also vice versa. The following are some utterances or sentences which belong to the establishing continuity switches:

- 1) LS 3(14:05) : **Self healing** jadi **actually I have heal my self**  
(BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, Bunga Citra Lestari tried to respond a word **Self healing** by Danniell Mananta said to it in English too. It was categorized as the establishing continuity switches.

- 2) LS 4 (13:35) : Iyakan ternyata **without you realizing** (BCL)

In the example above, they discussed Bunga Citra Lestari no realized that was gone. And Danniell Mananta respond to in the same way (in English). Establishing continuity switches happened in the utterances above.

- 3) LS 6 (12:12) : Ya, **we made it**. Like I hope people bisa kasih pelukan buat diri mereka sendiri kalau, **hei you did it!**. (BCL)

The utterances or sentences above show that code-switching has occurred. Those utterances can be considered as establishing continuity switches. Bunga Citra Lestari used Indonesian at the beginning and switched to English. Danniell Mananta tried to respond to it in English.

- 4) LS 6 (16:58) : The **first show** ya setelah Ashraf pergi dan dia bilang sama gue dan dia disitu dengerin lo nyanyi dia ikutan nangis juga padahal mungkin dia belum pernah ketemu Ashraf juga. (DM)

This utterance was categorized into establishing continuity switches since BCL tried to ask Danniell in English, and he respond to it in the same way. They talked about the first show. This topic is more comfortable to talk in Indonesian rather than in English.

#### 4. Emblematic Switching

The researcher found that the speaker also used emblematic switching. Tag switching or know as emblematic switching is one of the type of code-switching. This codeswitching is uttered by people using short expressions. They used tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. This type of code-switching has appeared for 34 times. Some utterances or sentences which belong to emblematic switching are as follows.

- 1) LS 1 (09:45) : Gue nyari **partner Niel!** (BCL)

There is a switching in form insertion as a short expression. The insertion is “**partner Niel!**” as the last word that occurred in form of exclamation marks “!”. Hence, it belongs to emblematic switching.

2) LS 2 (04:50) : Banyak yang gue **skip** karna **shock!** (BCL)

The above utterance includes tag switching which means the codeswitching occurs when tag appears in conversation and then after tag occurs the switching of language. The speaker used an exclamation mark in English “**shock!**” then switched before the language to Indonesian “banyak yang gue skip karna”. This utterance belongs to a tag switching or emblematic switching.

3) LS 6 (08:46) : You loose someone, but this is like **I loose him men!** kek, mungkin artinya buat gue itu besar banget memang gitu. (BCL)

Tag switching or emblematic switching is shown in the utterances. The speaker used short expression “**I loose him men!**”. The short expression was used by the speaker to show that he felt what the other speaker said.

4) LS 6 (11:04) : **Relate so much!** Ketika gue baca liriknyapun kayak it relate so much. (DM)

From the data above, the speaker switched his language in a short expression “**Relate so much!**”. The speaker tried to explain more about what he said in English and continue in Indonesian. Tag switching happens in the utterance above.

- 5) LS 6 (11:23) : Jadi kayak that's ya itu, rasanya ya itu **It's like a dream!** (BCL)

From the data above, the speaker switched his language in a short expression “**It's like a dream!**”. The speaker tried to explain more about what he said in English and continue in Indonesian. Tag switching happens in the utterance above.

### 5. Intra-lexical Code-switching

The researcher found that the speaker also used intra-lexical code-switching. Intra-lexical is one of the type of code-switching. This code switching is uttered reconnect the word with a conjunction. This kind of code-switching which occurs within a word boundary. This type of code-switching has appeared for 23 times. Some utterances or sentences which belong to intra-lexical code-switching are as follows.

- 1) LS 2 (04:25) : Gue ampe gak tau gue ini kenapa dada gue sakit gue gabisa nafas udah gitukan **covid ya** jadi gue gatauni **what happen?** (BCL)
- 2) LS 2 (16:47) : **Handhonepun** juga gaada disebelah lo juga saat itu (BCL)
- 3) LS 3 (01:38) : Jadi maksudnya kayak lu adalah apa **someone** yang dan ketika ada **birthdaypun virtual** juga tu (DM)
- 4) LS 3 (03:10) : Dia nggak **ngejudge** orang, tapi dia care (BCL)

- 5) LS 4 (13:16) : Gue **ngemMCin press compress** buat konser tunggal lo (DM)

From the data above the speaker used intra-lexical code-switching in a all utterances that were the one of types code-switching. And the word used conjunction mix to Indonesia in one sentences “**covid ya**” “**Handphonepun**” “**birthdaypun**” “**ngejudge**” “**ngemMCin**”, that way the data above intra-lexical.

## 6. Involving a change of pronunciation

Involving a change of pronunciation is a kind of code-switching which occurs at the phonological level. This type of code-switching has appeared for 4 times. Here are the examples of the type:

- 1) LS 2: (04:41) Apa yang gue lewat ini, ini **normal** ni ini **normal** ni, gue **first week on that happen** sampe sekarang gue gainget (BCL)
- 2) LS 2 (09:42) : **I know** kaya gue bisa main di **film** gitu mungkin kehilangan orang gitu ya (BCL)
- 3) LS 2 (10:16) : Maksudnya di **moment** itu bilang ama tuhan, bilang ama Allah gue ikhlas (BCL)

In this utterances, the speaker said an English word “**normal**” “**film**” “**moment**” but modify to Indonesian word “normal” “felem” “momen”. Such a code-switching type is categorized into a change of pronunciation.

## **B. Reasons of Code-switching**

After discussing the types of code-switching, the researcher exposed the research findings found in the field. These discussions are related to the reasons of code-switching used by Bunga Citra Lestari and Danniell Mananta in love story playlist from Indonesian into English or the other way around based on Hoffmann's theory on code-switching.

According to the Hoffmann there are seven reasons why the speaker uses code-switching on the video as follows.

1. Talking about particular topic
2. Quoting somebody else
3. Interjection
4. Being emphatic about something
5. Repetition used for clarification
6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
7. Expressing identity of group

The researcher explains all the reason one by one.

### **1. Talking about a Particular Topic**

The researcher found that the speakers used code-switching because they wished to talk about particular things through analyzing the context of dialogue. She found the utterance reveals that the speakers felt free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. Here are some examples of talking about a particular topic:

- 1) LS 1 (02:11) : **Your love story** itu menurut gua bukan cuma **love story you know** buat almarhum Ashraf aja tapi **love story with yourself, love story with God, love story with Noah, love story with your family, and your friends and your support system and your fans** gitu. (DM)

In the above utterance or sentence, the speaker talked about **the love story**. The speaker used in English love story life, he switched his utterance from Indonesian to English. It seems that he felt more comfortable in doing this code-switching.

- 2) LS 1 (03:19) : Kayak **I told I was ok**, sampai gue ketemu Ashraf (BCL)

From the utterances or sentences above, the speaker switched the language in order to talk about ok. The speaker used “**I told I was ok**” in English in order to say “sampai gue ketemu Ashraf” in Indonesian. It is politer and more comfortable.

- 3) LS 1 (05:56) : **It’s not only about** bukan cuman diomongin ya tapi **I can feel it** kalo dia bisa **he get’s me, he understand me** dan **its’n easy a job** gitu **to understand me but somehow we click** gitu (BCL)

The speaker in the above utterances talked about something interesting in “Ashraf” person in her life. She used English more clearly.

- 4) LS 2 (02:47) : Tapi **if I know** waktunya cuman segini pasti beda, pilihan akan beda tapi gue gak tau (BCL)

The speaker talked about time out and if there is more time the choice will different. She said “**if I know**”. The speaker explained it in English since he felt more comfortable.

- 5) LS 3 (05:28) : Banyak yang gue **skip** seperti yang gue bilang (BCL)

The above speaker talked about a moment. In this regard, he switched from Indonesian into English by putting the sentence “**skip**” within his statement. She did codeswitching because he was talking about a topic which was related to her life.

## 2. Quoting Somebody Else

People in Indonesia sometimes like to quote famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. Those well-known figures are mostly from some Englishspeaking countries. Then, because of many Indonesian people are good in English, those famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language. In love love story playlist video the speakers said one quotation from a figures. The researcher found the data which contain this kind of reason. Therefore, there are more explanations about this reason.

- 1) LS 2 (20:04) : “Ini buku ama pulpen gitu untuk buku ini nggap adalah **it’s your life**” (BCL)

The above utterance proves that the speaker has used code-switching for an quoting somebody else purpose. The speaker talked what were her late husband said “Ini buku ama pulpen gitu untuk buku ini nggap adalah **it’s your life**” with her before gone. It is proved that the speaker used code-switching because of quoting somebody else.

### 3. Interjection

The researcher found that the speakers used code-switching to make an interjection. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. The following are several examples of code-switching in accordance with the reason:

- 1) LS 1 (00:53) : Gue yang **thankyou!** (BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, the speaker said to say thank you to her partner talked in love story playlist because was to be a partner for making videos about her life stories in the love story playlist. It is proved that the speaker used code-switching because of interjection.

- 2) LS 2 (03:38) : **When** Ashraf pergi **and this pandemic happen** disitulah gue bener-bener **I stop!** (BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, BCL said that she had the same problem when her husband died and pandemic comes. She said at that time to “**I stop!**”. It is proved that the speaker used code-switching because of interjection.

- 3) LS 3 (02:23) : Jadi kita tu bukan seneng **party Niel!** Kita **seneng kostum!** (BCL)

The above utterance proves that the speaker has used code-switching for an interjection purpose. The speaker said if them happy with party costum and she used “**kostum!**” to express his feeling.

4) LS 3 (14:35) : Jadi **this is the time** untuk **kamu bisa!** (BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, BCL showed that he was amazed with her self and never give up. She talked about the BCL love story, and it made BCL make an interjection. The feeling can be known from the word “**kamu bisa!**”

#### **4. Being Emphatic about Something**

Some people feel more convenient to be emphatic about something in their second language rather than in their first language. The researcher found that the speakers used code-switching to be emphatic about something.

1) LS 2 (06:18) : Dan gue datang ke anak gue cuma gue gak nangis kaya nangis kaya Noah daddy udah gak ada, daddy udah gak ada ya. **I am so sorry** (BCL)

The above utterances or sentences reveal that the speaker was emphatic and felt the same about what the other speaker did. It can be seen in the utterances “**I am so sorry**”. It is proved that the speakers used code-switching to be emphatic about something.

- 2) LS 2 (06:36) : Hah? Terus nanti siapa yang nemenin mommy kalo mommy ada **business trip** lagi kalo daddy udah gaada mommy sama siapa (BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, Noah (BCL son) responded if his daddy died who will with mom if there is out of town job? Noah be emphatic with his mom. It can be shown with the sentence “**business trip**”

- 3) LS 4 (11:16) : Mudah-mudahan dia diberikan yang terbaik disana, **but don't worry about Noah and me were ok** (BCL)

The above utterances or sentences show that BCL gave a wish to her late husband about them son. She showed his empathy to them son by switching from Indonesian into English. It can be shown in the sentence “**but don't worry about Noah and me were ok**”. She did this switching because she knew that they were fluent enough in English. BCL was sure that Danniell understood what she said.

- 4) LS 6 (17:09) : Dia **ngefans** banget sama lu and **she felt your pain**. (DM)

The speakers talked about There is someone who proud of Bunga Citra Lestari and felt the pain of BCL. In the above utterance, the speaker said there were emphatic about what she felt. The emphatic utterance is easily found in the “**she felt your pain**”. Danniell thought that it journey's life. This utterance shows that they did code-switching to be emphatic about something.

## 5. Repetition Used for Clarification

When bilinguals wish to clarify their speech to be more understood by the listener, they can use both of the languages that they master to make a similar utterance or sentence (it is said repeatedly). In this regard, the researcher found that the speakers or the bilinguals (Bunga Citra Lestari and Danniell Mananta) used code-switching to make a repetition that was used for clarification. Given below are the repetitions used for clarification.

- 1) LS 1 (07:41) : **I am looking for partner, partner for life.** Yang penting nyarinya yang itu karna gue gak pernah berpikir kalo udah punya suami itu kita bakalan hidupnya jadi enak (BCL)

In the above utterances or sentences, the speaker talked about the partner for life. The speaker had switched the language several times to clarify his speech. He used “**partner**” twice several times. It is proved that the speaker has used code switching in which he repeated the same words several times for giving clarification.

- 2) LS 2 (05:58) : Dikepala gue cuma kayak **if you have to leave you leave I am fine** gitu doang sih gue **I am fine** (BCL)

The utterances or sentences above reveal that the speaker tried to say that the other speaker had a mouth in repetition. The speaker also said that “**if you have to leave you leave I am fine**” “**I am fine**”. He switched his language from Indonesia to Indonesian to make clarification about his utterance. He repeated his utterance in two languages. At first, he used the word “Dikepala gue cuma kayak”

while in the next sentence he used the words “**if you have to leave you leave I am fine**”. He used these two words to clarify his utterance.

- 3) LS 2 (12:27) : **When I say** gue takut banget sama **kematian** dan **this have** dan bukan kematian ya Niel, **kehilangan** orang ya lebih kesitunya (BCL)

The above utterances or sentences show that the speaker asked another speaker a question. At first, the speaker used Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) “**kematian**” and then explain the word to repeated in Indonesia too “**kehilangan**”. It is proved that the speaker used code-switching to make a repetition used for clarification.

## **6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for The Interlocutor**

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there were be a lot of code-switching occurs. Bilinguals tend to clarify their utterance, to ensure the contents of their speech run smoothly and can be understood by hearer. The researcher can not find that the speakers used code-switching because of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. Since the researcher cannot find the data which contains this kind of reason, there were no more explanations about this reason.

## **7. Expressing Identity of Group**

Code-switching also can be used to express a group identity. The way one community communicates could be different from that of another community. The

researcher found that the speaker used code-switching to express a group identity.

The following are the examples.

- 1) LS 4 (02:11) : kaya di **film** lu **my stupid boss**, **Habibie dan Ainun** (DM)
- 2) LS 6 (16:58) : The **first show** ya setelah Ashraf pergi dan dia bilang sama gue dan dia disitu dengerin lo nyanyi dia ikutan nangis juga padahal mungkin dia belum pernah ketemu Ashraf juga. (DM)

In the above utterances, the speaker has mentioned some words that public figures usually use. They used “**film**” “**show**”. The words are usually used in their communication because they are entertainers. The words are usually common to public figures. It is proved that the speaker has used code-switching to express a group identity. The group identity is seen when they say the words that are usually used by public figures.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### **A. Conclusion**

In this chapter, based on the results of the data analysis, the researcher wishes to draw a conclusion of her research of code-switching which was found in Love Story Playlist by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel. In analyzing the data containing the utterances or sentences made by the above two speakers. Hoffmann's theory of code-switching (1991) was employed. There are six types of code-switching. They are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, establishing continuity switches, emblematic switching, intra-lexical codeswitching and involving a change of pronunciation.

The research findings reveal that there are seventy utterances or sentences which are categorized into intra-sentential code-switching, ten utterances or sentences belong to inter-sentential code-switching, fourteen utterances or sentences belong to intra-lexical code-switching, seventeen utterances or sentences belong to an emblematic switching , six utterances or sentences belong to an establishing continuity switches, three utterances or sentences are categorized into involving a change of pronunciation. It is concluded that code-switching has been found in the utterances made by Bunga Citra Lestari and Danniell Mananta, the two speakers in the love story playlist. Further, the intra-sentential code-switching is the most frequently used in the conversation.

With regard to the reasons of using code-switching, the researcher has also found the reasons of why the two speakers in love story playlist has used codeswitching in their utterances. According to Hoffmann (1991) there are seven reasons why people used code-switching. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing identity of group. In this research the researcher has found six reasons which match to the data. They are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, expressing identity of group. It is concluded that not all the seven reasons of using code-switching are found in both speakers' utterances and that the reason why the speakers used code-switching mostly when talking about a particular topic. It happened in forty-eight times.

### **B. Suggestion**

From the result of the reasearch, there are still many possibilitiest for further research regarding to code-switching topic in the future. Since this research only analyze the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggest for those who interested in this topic to analyze the impact of using code-switching toward their attitude and perception about the switching the code.

There are many possibilities to take the sample of Indonesian – English code-switching resaerch not only from music show or talkshow but also from another media such as radio, magazine, advertisment, reality shows, social media,

even the classroom and many more. And there will be some variations in code-switching research in the future.

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## Appendix 1

### The transcript of utterances by Bcl's YouTube Channel in Love Story

#### Playlist

#### LOVE STORY 1: SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH ASHRAF

Time	Code Switching	Type	Reason
00:29	<b>What's up!</b> (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
00:32	<b>Wow!</b> (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
00:34	<b>Here we are!</b> (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
00:35	<b>Finally!</b> (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
00:39	<b>First think first</b> gue mau bilang <b>thankyou so much ya ini it's an honour it's privillage</b> , karena elu mempercayai gue untuk ngobrolin tentang hiduplo (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
00:53	Gue yang <b>thankyou!</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
02:00	<b>But you know what, let's focus on today conversation.</b> Gua hari ini akan fokus sama Bunga Citra Lestari (DM)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
02:11	<b>Your love story</b> itu menurut gua bukan cuma <b>love story you know</b> buat almarhum Ashraf aja tapi <b>love story with yourself, love story with God, love story with Noah, love story with your family, and your friends and your support system and your fans</b> gitu. (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:19	Kayak <b>I told I was ok</b> , sampai gue ketemu Ashraf (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:56	<b>There is no</b> mungkin nggk ada <b>certenty</b> kali ya kayak selalu <b>everything change</b> (DM)	Establishing continuity switching	Talking about particular topic

05:06	Kayak <b>for the first time in my life</b> , selain orang tua gue dan keluarga gua, gua merasa diterima menjadi diri gua (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
05:40	Dia gak ada maksudnya nggak ada ekspetasi lu harus seperti ini sebagai seorang pacar, lo harus seperti ini sebagai seorang istri atau seorang ibu <b>not of that expectation</b> (DM)	Establishing continuity switching	Talking about a particular topic
05:56	<b>It's not only about</b> bukan cuman diomongin ya tapi <b>I can feel it</b> kalo dia bisa <b>he get's me, he understand me</b> dan <b>its'n easy a job</b> gitu <b>to understand me but somehow we click</b> gitu	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
06:12	Mencoba mempunyai <b>connection</b> dengan seseorang tu <b>it's hard</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
06:21	Dan Ashraf tu kayak bisa ngeliat gue yang <b>tuff!</b> tapi dia bisa cinta sama gue yang lemah gitu (BCL)	Emblematic continuity switching	Interjection
07:41	<b>I am looking for partner, partner for life.</b> Yang penting nyarinya yang itu karna gue gak pernah berpikir kalo udah punya suami itu kita bakalan hidupnya jadi enak (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
09:45	Gue nyari <b>partner Niel!</b> (BCL)	Emblematic continuity switching	Interjection
12:29	Tapi yang gue liat satu untuk menikah dari keluarganya sih gue ngeliat ibu bapaknya tu <b>even</b> sampai sekarang itu masih gandengan Niel masih <b>they show there love</b> , mereka ngobrol mereka berduaan orangtuanya gitu ya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
15:01	Tapi kalo ditanya <b>faithy for</b> gak banyak sih (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
16:25	Kalian udah satu <b>unit</b> banget maksudnya abc <b>with your family</b> gitu Ashraf Bunga Citra (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic

**LOVE STORY 2: HARI-HARI TERAKHIR ASHRAF**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Code Switching</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Reason</b>
00:36	<b>So, experience</b> gue sama <b>experience</b> lo itu beda banget <b>because you at there</b> lu ada di situ saat itu (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
02:47	Tapi <b>if I know</b> waktunya cuman segini pasti beda, pilihan akan beda tapi gue gak tau (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:38	<b>When</b> Ashraf pergi <b>and this pandemic happen</b> disitulah gue bener-bener <b>I stop!</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
04: 25	Gue ampe gak tau gue ini kenapa dada gue sakit gue gabisa nafas udah gitukan <b>covid ya</b> jadi gue gatauni <b>what happen?</b> (BCL)	Intra-lexical codeswitching	Interjection
04:41	Apa yang gue lewatin ini, ini <b>normal</b> ni ini <b>normal</b> ni, gue <b>first week on that happen</b> sampe sekarang gue gainget (BCL)	Involving a change of pronunciation	Talking about a particular topic
04:50	Banyak yang gue <b>skip</b> karna <b>shock!</b> (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
05:58	Dikepala gue cuma kayak <b>if you have to leave you leave I am fine</b> gitu doang sih gue <b>I am fine</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
06:05	<b>I don't wanna keep him like you deserve the best if its best to go just leave.</b> Gue urus anaklo, tenang yaudah gitu (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
06:18	Dan gue datang ke anak gue cuma gue gak nangis kaya nangis kaya Noah daddy udah gak ada, daddy udah gak ada ya. <b>I am so sorry</b> (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
06:36	Hah? Terus nanti siapa yang nemenin mommy kalo mommy ada <b>business trip</b> lagi kalo daddy udah gaada mommy sama siapa (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
06:45	<b>These the first word</b> yang dia pikirin. (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic

09:42	<b>I know</b> kaya gue bisa main di <b>film</b> gitu mungkin kehilangan orang gitu ya (BCL)	Involving a change of pronunciation	Talking about a particular topic
10:16	Maksudnya di <b>moment</b> itu bilang ama tuhan, bilang ama Allah gue ikhlas (BCL)	Involving a change of pronunciation	Being emphatic about something
10:40	<b>When I am a wife</b> gitu gue tau masih ada apa udah ga ada gitu (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
12:27	<b>When I say</b> gue takut banget sama kematian dan <b>this have</b> dan bukan kematian ya Niel, kehilangan orang ya lebih kesitunya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
13:04	<b>But he went</b> udah gaada lagi, udah gaada di dunia ini orangnya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
13:19	Tadi lu bilang kalo lu udah ikhlas, tapi pernah marah ga sih <b>why me</b> kenapa harus gue (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
13:47	Gue ga nanya <b>why me sih</b> cuma gimana <b>how am I leaving like this</b> gitu (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
16:47	<b>Handphonepun</b> juga gaada disebelah lo juga saat itu (BCL)	Intra-lexical codeswitching	Talking about a particular topic
20:04	“Ini buku ama pulpen gitu untuk buku ini nggap adalah <b>its your life</b> ” (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Quoting somebody else

**LOVE STORY 3: GA BOLEH BERUSAHA KUAT DI DEPAN NOAH.**

**JUST BE YOU!**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Code Switching</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Reason</b>
01:38	Jadi maksudnya kayak lu adalah apa <b>someone</b> yang dan ketika ada <b>birthdaypun virtual</b> juga tu (DM)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
02:23	Jadi kita tu bukan seneng <b>party Niel!</b> Kita <b>seneng kostum!</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
02:44	<b>This is funny!</b> . tapi gue juga bingung itu setahun Ashraf udah gaada ada yang nanya, nanti kalo ke makamnya Ashraf kostumnya apa? (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:06	Ashraf <b>is someone</b> yang benar-benar memperhatikan penampilan nya dia (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:10	Dia nggak <b>ngejudge</b> orang, tapi dia care (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about a someone
03:15	<b>First impression</b> dari seseorang itu <b>necessary</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
04:52	Dan lu <b>spent your birthday</b> cuman ama Noah (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
05:28	Banyak yang gue <b>skip</b> seperti yang gue bilang (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
05:37	Gue selalu ngomong <b>lets take care of eachother</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
05:43	Walaupun tentunya itu yang gue butuhkan <b>support system</b> yang ada di depan gue, bisa megang gue <b>fisical</b> gituya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about particular
05:53	Gue sih beruntung <b>I have my brother and I have my sister inlaw</b> ada dirumah (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
08:15	Gue berusaha banget bisa <b>happy on that day</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
08:18	Kayak sehari sebelumnya <b>I was nervous</b> di jam 12 malem <b>everyone make course</b>	Intra-sentential code-	Talking about a

	<b>friend</b> , telpon barengan <b>by group</b> (BCL)	switching	particular topic
08:32	Tapi kita masih pakek telpon biasa <b>video call</b> segala macam (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
10:05	Jadi dari <b>first night</b> gue langsung tidur disitu (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
10:24	<b>Every happen hour</b> mungkin gue harus ngecek mereka masih nafas apa nggak (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
10:58	Sekilas info tapi ya <b>its very sweet</b> Ashraf tau kalo gue gabisa ditinggal tidur kalo pagi (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
14:05	<b>Self healing</b> jadi <b>actually I have heal my self</b> (BCL)	Establishing continuity switching	Repetition used clarification
14:35	Jadi <b>this is the time</b> untuk <b>kamu bisa!</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
15:25	Jadi nangisnya gue <b>before I start the day</b> itu <b>necessary so I can leave after that</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic

### LOVE STORY 4: MELANGKAH LAGI

Time	Code Switching	Type	Reason
00:16	Gue berusaha untuk <b>I feel connected more connected With God</b> dan gua menikmati proses gue (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
01:02	<b>How do you feel in now days</b> kayak untuk ngerasain Ashraf atau <b>to connect with him</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
02:39	Mungkin kalo gue gak selama itu dikamar mandi mungkin gue bisa lebih lama nemenin dia disaat hari terakhirnya. <b>That's one think</b> (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
03:51	<b>Just leave</b> ajasih keknya pada saat itu (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:58	<b>One day at the time!</b> kalo kata adik ipar gua (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
07:55	<b>Have the same routin</b> coba, dirumahkan ada kolam berenang, coba berenang	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
08:06	Mati-matian gue bikin <b>new memories</b> bukan mau gantikan <b>memories</b> yang lama (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
10:29	Lu gak lari ke depresi, tapi lu lari ke <b>new memories you accept</b> lu menerima <b>that new normal</b> gitu ya (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
10:40	<b>New normal</b> dihiduplo adalah, ok <b>I am single mom with my son and we need to get true this</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
10:53	gue selalu bilang kayak <b>let's do this do this together</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
11:00	Dan gue juga inget dan setiap kali gue ke makam omongan gue sama Ashraf cuman kayak <b>don't worry enjoy your new life</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something

11:16	Mudah-mudahan dia diberikan yang terbaik disana, <b>but don't worry about Noah and me were ok</b>	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
13:16	Gue <b>ngemMCin press compress</b> buat konser tunggal lo (DM)	Intra-lexicaal code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
13:21	Dan pas gue ada disitu juga ketika lo nyanyiin lagu <b>and I think</b> dia yang pertama muncul ngasihlo kembang (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
13:35	Iyakan ternyata <b>without you realizing</b> (BCL)	Establishing continuity switching	Talking about a particular topic
15:18	<b>I don't know!</b> tadinya gua pikir semua orang kaya gini tapi ternyata pikir-pikir gak juga sih keknya (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
15:38	<b>I want to see it like.</b> Tuhan sudah memberikan sesuatu yang lebih dari apa yang mungkin gue harapkan dalam hidup gue untuk 12 tahun (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
16:08	Gue tu susah banget <b>happy gue</b> tu suka ketawa tapi gue tu susah banget <b>happy</b> jadi tujuan Ashraftu dia pengen gue happy (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
16:33	Jadi gue mempelajarin bagaimana dia <b>mentreat</b> gue selama ini, bagaimana pikirannya dia seperti apa gue sekarang gue telusurin (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about something
16:55	<b>I think I will do the same</b> kalau misalnya sampai gue kehilangan istri gue (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic

### LOVE STORY 5: MENGHADAPI DUKA DAN STATUS BARU

Time	Code Switching	Type	Reason
01:39	Gue menyadari gue sekarang ngga ada yang jagain gitu. Dan apaya kaya jadi harus <b>extract carreful in everything</b> gitu (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
02:11	kaya di film lu <b>my stupid boss, Habibie dan Ainun</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Expressing identity group
02:12	Iya kan <b>stand up for me</b> dan mungkin bisa menjadi sesuatu yang mungkin cukup membuat orang yang tidak nyaman gitu kalo misalnya ya gatau ya gue (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
02:22	<b>It's it just my feeling</b> atau benar apa tidak tapi gua <b>ngerasa</b> kaya kejadian dalam hidup gue (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Repetition used clarification
02:47	Lu sebagai seorang <b>widow</b> , lu harus lebih tau diri misalnya gitu atau maksudnya ekpetasi yang menjaga diri (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular
03:02	Selama hidup gue, gue cuma berusaha mengenal jadi diri gue gitu, berusaha untuk ngga <b>kedisstrack</b> dengan apa yang orang mau dari pikiran-pikiran orang tentang gue (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
03:37	Gue gak bisa jelasin secara jelas sih <b>what happen</b> cuma kadang-kadang mungkin <b>certain people</b> bisa berpikir yang berbedalah gitu ya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
05:37	<b>Even</b> gue turut berduka itu aja kaya <b>it's more fake you know</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
05:44	<b>I feel like I lost someone</b> juga saat itu gitu dan gue cuman bisa meluk lo dan gue cuman bisa nangis (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
05:53	<b>I was speechless!</b> , gue gabisa bilang kalo you know kata-kata klise (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
06:34	<b>Just don't ask them to do something</b> gitu karena <b>just to free this really-really</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic

06:49	Bukan gimana ya, cuma <b>at that time</b> gitu. Kaya kok bisa ya kenapa ya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
09:03	Gue amat sangat merasa beruntung banget banyak banget orang yang <b>care</b> ngirimin makanan. Untuk tahlilan makanan tu ada aja (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
09:46	Penyebabnya itu ngga <b>make sensekan</b> , mau ditelusuri sampai hari yang mana gitu <b>he was ok</b> (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about something
10:04	Tapi yang ada gue jadi makin <b>freak out!</b> gitu, merasa apa seharusnya gue tau harusnya (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Interjection
10:55	Jadi jujur sejujur-jujurnya keluarganya Ashraf, dan gue, dan Noah tidak pernah membahas. <b>The why?</b>	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
11:09	Kita udah punya informasi begini yaudah, kita ga bedah lagi karna <b>for us is about what happen after that</b> , gitu	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
11:15	<b>What can we do for Ashraf, what can we do for us.</b> Udah bukan kenapa-kenapa belakangtu gunanya apa (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about a particular topic
11:41	<b>Literally</b> gue cuman nangis dan gak tau harus mau ngomong apa <b>and this is being there you know crying with you</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
14:30	<b>That's mean a lot!</b>	Emblematic switching	Interjection

### LOVE STORY 6: TENTANG KELUARGA SAHABAT DAN FANS

Time	Code Swithcing	Type	Reason
01:17	Gua gak tau ya kayak ketika nanti Noah udah mungkin umur 17 gitu atau <b>whenever she is probably look back in this video.</b> (DM)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about particular topic
01:41	I think I just want to say that I'm proud of you Noah, it been true life in your life and if you can watch this what ever feeling you have wathing this is normal that do or love, and I do my best for you and for me as well, for the family and if you know daddy love you so much. I think <b>gue gak tau gue mesti ngomong apa.</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Being emphatic about something
06:32	Udah 12 tahun, satu 12 tahun itu beda ceritanya, karna gue rekaman sendiri, gue jadi <b>engineernya</b> juga, gue nulis lirik sendiri. (BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about particular topic
08:35	Growing up have a parents tentunya ada moment-moment tersendiri, tapi <b>this men!</b> , itu emang imfactnya lebih besar banget ama gue gitu. (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
08:46	You loose someone, but this is like <b>I loose him men!</b> , kek, mungkin artinya buat gue itu besar banget memang gitu. (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Talking about particular topic
08:59	Selama masih ada ashraf gue tau betapa besar hatinya Ashraf, betapa yakinnya sama seorang Ashraf dengan segala kekurangan dan kesalahan yang udah dia buat gua masih ada disitu, dengan segala kesalahan dan kekurangan yang sudah gua buat dia masih ada disitu. <b>That's love!</b> . (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Being emphatic about something
10:06	<b>My soul!</b> Itu udah jadi satu, jadi gue kek emang bener-bener reborn.	Emblematic switching	Interjection

10:15	<b>And, I think</b> gue pengen bisa berbagi 12 tahun gue itu, sama orang. (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about particular topic
10:47	Dan having the song, mungkin cuman kayak <b>nge-share</b> aja, about the love story.(BCL)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about particular topic
11:04	<b>Relate so much!</b> Ketika gue baca liriknya kayak it relate so much. (DM)	Emblematic switching	Interjection
11:23	jadi kayak that's ya itu, rasanya ya itu <b>It's like a dream!</b> (BCL)	Emblematic switching	Talking about particular topic
12:12	Ya, <b>we made it.</b> Like I hope people bisa kasih pelukan buat diri mereka sendiri kalau, <b>hei you did it!.</b> (BCL)	Establishing continuity switching	Interjection
13:28	Tapi gue gaboleh berenti, gue mesti jalan aja terus. <b>Without knowing.</b> (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about particular topic
15:30	Kita yang tau kita, kita tau yang terbaik buat kita, dan kita berusaha aja <b>do the best that we can do at that time.</b> (BCL)	Inter-sentential code-switching	Talking about particular topic
15:39	Mungkin, rasanya selalu gak cukup tapi <b>it's actually enough for that time.</b> (BCL)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Talking about particular topic
16:18	Ketika lo lagi ngelewati masa berkabung itu, how're they kayak untuk lo sendiri mereka <b>meng-support</b> you to become your support system. (DM)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Talking about particular topic
16:58	The <b>first show</b> ya setelah Ashraf pergi dan dia bilang sama gue dan dia disitu dengerin lo nyanyi dia ikutan nangis juga padahal mungkin dia belum pernah ketemu Ashraf juga. (DM)	Establishing continuity switching	Expression identity group
17:09	Dia <b>ngefans</b> banget sama lu and she felt your pain. (DM)	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about something
17:40	Terus padahal lu mungkin belum pernah ketemu mereka juga tapi mereka <b>ngesupport</b> lu secara spiritual dan mungkin	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about something

	seacara mental juga gitu. (DM)		
20:04	Gue berterimakasih banget untuk itu, untuk nerima gue dengan <b>up and down</b> .	Intra-lexical code-switching	Being emphatic about something



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### PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Code Switching by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel in Love Story Playlist	✓ P. 15/6 - 2021.

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Medan, 15 Juni 2021

Disetujui oleh  
 Dosen Pembimbing

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd., M.Pd

Hormat Pemohon



Rifa Silvia Purnama

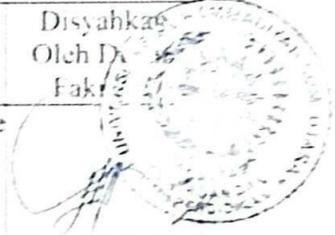
Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 IPK : 136 SKS

IPK = 3,46

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Code Switching By It'S ME BCL Youtube Channel in Love Story Playlist.	
	An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching in Exclusive Class at SMA Negeri 1 Kutacane.	
	An Analysis of Code Mixing and Swicthing in After Movie	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Juni 2021

Hormat Pemohon,



Rifa Silvia Purnama

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FORM K 2



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

**An Analysis of Code Switching By Its Me BCL Youtube Channel in Lovestory Playlist.**

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : **Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Pd** *RC PF*  
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Juni 2021  
 Hormat Pemohon,

*Rifa Silvia Purnama*  
 Rifa Silvia Purnama

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Jln. Muhktar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan  
20217**

Nomor : 1834/IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021  
Lamp : ----  
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal dan  
Dosen Pembimbing

Form : K3

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut dibawah ini :

Nama : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
N P M : 1702050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Code Switching By It'S ME BCL Youtube Channel in Love Story Playlist.

Dosen Pembimbing : Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan. Masa Kadaluarasa Tanggal 19 Agustus 2022

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd  
0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

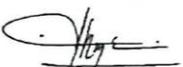
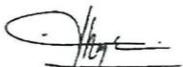
**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**



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**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Nama : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Code Switching by It's Me BCL YouTube Channel in Love Story Playlist

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
2 Agst 2021	The Background of Study, the identification of study, and the formulation of the problem	
16 Agst 2021	The review of literature	
23 Agst 2021	Methodology of research, Source of the data, Collecting the data, and Analysis of the data	
06 Sept 2021	Acc to submit Seminar Proposal	

Diketahui/Disetujui  
 Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 6 September 2021  
 Dosen Pembimbing



Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Pd



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### SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at  
 Tanggal : 10 September 2021  
 Dengan Judul Proposal : Code Switching in Love Story Playlistby IT'S ME  
 BCL YouTube Channel

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Dikeluarkan di : Medan  
 Pada Tanggal : 10 September 2021

Wassalam  
 Ketua Program Studi  
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

NamaLengkap : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
 NPM : 1702050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 JudulSkripsi : Code Switching in Love Story Playlist by IT'S ME BCL  
 YouTube Channel

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh  
 Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd.,M.Pd



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**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 10 September Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
N P M : 1702050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An analysis of Code Switching by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel in Love Story Playlist

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Code Switching in Love Story Playlist by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel
BAB I	Practical Significaces
BAB II	Relevant Study & Conceptual Framework
BAB III	Research Design, Source of Data & Technique of Data Collection
LAINNYA	References, the way of citation, margin, space, indentation of new paragraph, text alignment, and capitalization.
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (v) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 September 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Yenni Hasnah, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

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Nama Mahasiswa : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
N P M : 1702050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan Permohonan perubahan judul skripsi,  
sebagai tercantum dibawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis of Code Switching by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel in Love Story Playlist

Menjadi :

Code switching in Love Story Playlist by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel

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Ketua Program Studi  
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Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 10 September 2021  
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Rifa Silvia Purnama

Diketahui Oleh:

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Code switching in Love Story Playlist by IT'S ME BCL YouTube Channel

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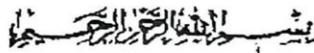
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**NIM** : 1702050098  
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adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*“Code Switching in Love Story Playlist by It’s Me Bcl Youtube Channel”*

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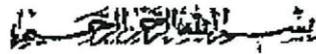
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**NPM** : 1702050098  
**Fakultas** : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Jurusan/Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Rifa Silvia Purnama  
NPM : 1702050098  
Judul Skripsi : Code Switching in Love Story Playlist By It's Me Bel  
YouTube Channel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10 March 2022	Abstract "How to write abstract in our writing"	
	Acknowledgement "How to write a it in scientific writing"	
	Change of chapter 1 in proposal to thesis	
	Adding theory to support scientific writing	
21 March 2022	Improve the writing of the proposal into the form of a thesis	
	Develop writing from proposal to report form	
	How to write conclusions and suggestions from research results	
29 March 2022	Review of Appendices	
	Review of References	
5 April 2022	ACC to submit for Green Table	

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

Medan, 5 April 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd., M.Pd)

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **IDENTITY**

1. Name : Rifa Silvia Purnama
2. Place/Date of Birth : Kuta Lang-Lang, 24 September 1999
3. Student's Number : 1702050098
4. Gender : Female
5. Religion : Moslem
6. Address : Kutacane, Aceh Tenggara
7. E-mail : rifasilviapurnama@gmail.com
8. Hobbies : Listening music and cooking

### **EDUCATION**

- Elementary School (SD) Negeri 1 Kutacane (2005-2011)
- Junior High School (SMP ) Swasta Darul Azhar (2011-2014)
- Senior High School (SMA) Negeri 1 Kutacane (2014-2017)
- Bachelor's Degree Strata 1 in English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU) (2017-2022)

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