



**CODE SWITCHING USED BY GRACE NATALIE'S SPEECH  
ON PARTAI SOLIDARITAS INDONESIA YOUTUBE  
CHANNEL: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS**

**Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate  
Program**

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Final Project Title : **Code Switching Used By Grace Natalie's  
Speech On *Partai Solidaritas Indonesia*  
YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistic Analysis**

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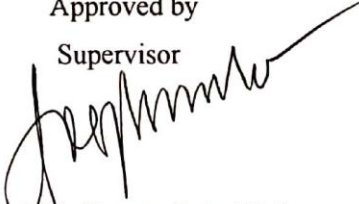
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The Final Project has been approved.

Tangerang, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true and correct that i did not take any scholarly ideas or work from other dishonestly. That all cited works were quoted in accordance with the ethical code academic writing.

Tangerang, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021



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Tangerang, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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## ABSTRACT

Code-switching is a very important aspect of bilingualism. Whenever there is more than one language spoken in a community, its population will code-switch. The research is aimed at finding the information on the types of code switching and reasons of code switching which is found in one of Grace Natalie's speech on *Partai Solidaritas Indonesia* YouTube channel. She talked about politics in the video blog. The research applies qualitative approach. The data are collected from the video blog containing the utterances made by Grace Natalie. The research used Hoffman theory of code switching (1991). The research findings show that the types of code switching found in video blog are intra-sentential code switching (35 utterances) and involving a change of pronunciation (10 utterances). In addition, the research findings also reveal that the reasons why the speaker used code switching in the video blog are the speaker talking about particular topic (5 times) and expressing identify of group (3 times). It is concluded that not all the types of code-switching are found in the utterances of the speaker, and that not all the reasons why they used code-switching are found in the utterances.

**Keywords:** *Code Switching, Sociolinguistic, Hoffman theory, Grace Natalie*



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important for us and everyone has ability to speak one or more languages. In society, many people use more than one language. The relationship between language and society is explained in the branch of language theory called Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics also explains why individuals speak differently in several social contexts. Holmes (2013:1) states that “Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning”. Sociolinguistics has become increasingly popular and interesting to study because it relates to the basis of communication in today's global era. This can be demonstrated by the way that numerous individuals utilize more than one language for their day by day correspondence and even in instructive society, this wonder is called bilingualism or multilingualism.

Wardagh (1986:101) states, “The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism”. Therefore, bilingualism and multilingualism refers to the use of at least two languages by a particular gathering of individuals to speak or communicate with other individuals. The effects of a bilingual or multilingual society are the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. Hoffman (1991:110) states that “Code-

switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation”.

Code-switching or language alternation happens once a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of one conversation. Multilinguals, speakers of quite one language, generally use components of multiple languages once conversing with each other. Myers & Scotton (1993: 1-2) state that “Code switching is the term used to identify alternations of linguistic varieties within the same conversation. Code-switching can possibly be the most imaginative part of bilingual speech. This is a change by the speaker from one language or assortment of dialects to another. Hoffman (1991:112) shows many types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where the language takes place; intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, establishing continuity switches, tag switching, intra-lexical code-switching, and involving a change of pronunciation. On other hand, Hoffman (1991) adds the number of reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their language. There are talking about particular topic, interjection, quoting somebody else’s, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing identity of group.

Research on the use of code switching has been conducted and interesting to investigate. The writer has reviewed research on the issue as a reference. One of them is the research on The Analysis of the Conversational Code-switching in a Video Blog of Boy William YouTube Channel in The Episode “Deddy Corbuzier Uncensored Bersama Boy William – Nebeng Boy Season 2” by Channy Wijaya

from Buddhi Dharma University in 2019. Channy choose YouTube as the object. Thirty-nine utterances or sentences which are categorized into intra-sentential code-switching, forty-eight utterances or sentences belong to inter-sentential code-switching, nine utterances or sentences belong to an establishing continuity switches, sixteen utterances or sentences are categorized into an emblematic switching and two utterances or sentences are categorized into involving a change of pronunciation. Hence, the inter-sentential code-switching is the most frequently used in the conversation.

In this research, the researcher chooses YouTube as the object and she will focus on the types of code switching and reasons of code-switching used by a chairman of the *Partai Solidaritas Indonesia*, Grace Natalie. Hereinafter *Partai Solidaritas Indonesia* is called PSI. The video contain about how *PSI* working as a political party. These videos were uploaded on November, 12<sup>th</sup> 2018.

## 1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the description above, the researcher interested to do research about code switching which is very popular, especially in social media such as video on YouTube. As code switching very popular in Indonesia, the researcher chooses to analyze the code switching used by Grace Natalie (chairman of *PSI*) speech on *PSI* YouTube Channel. The reason why she chooses Grace Natalie is because no one has researched a politician in Buddhi Dharma University. Grace Natalie is an Indonesian and she uses Indonesian as her first language and English as her foreign language. She uses Indonesian and some English in the video. Researcher



wants to know what are the type of code-switching and reason of code-switching she uses in the video.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

According to the statement of the problem above, the research question is formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code-switching used by Grace Natalie?
2. What are the reasons of code-switching used by Grace Natalie?

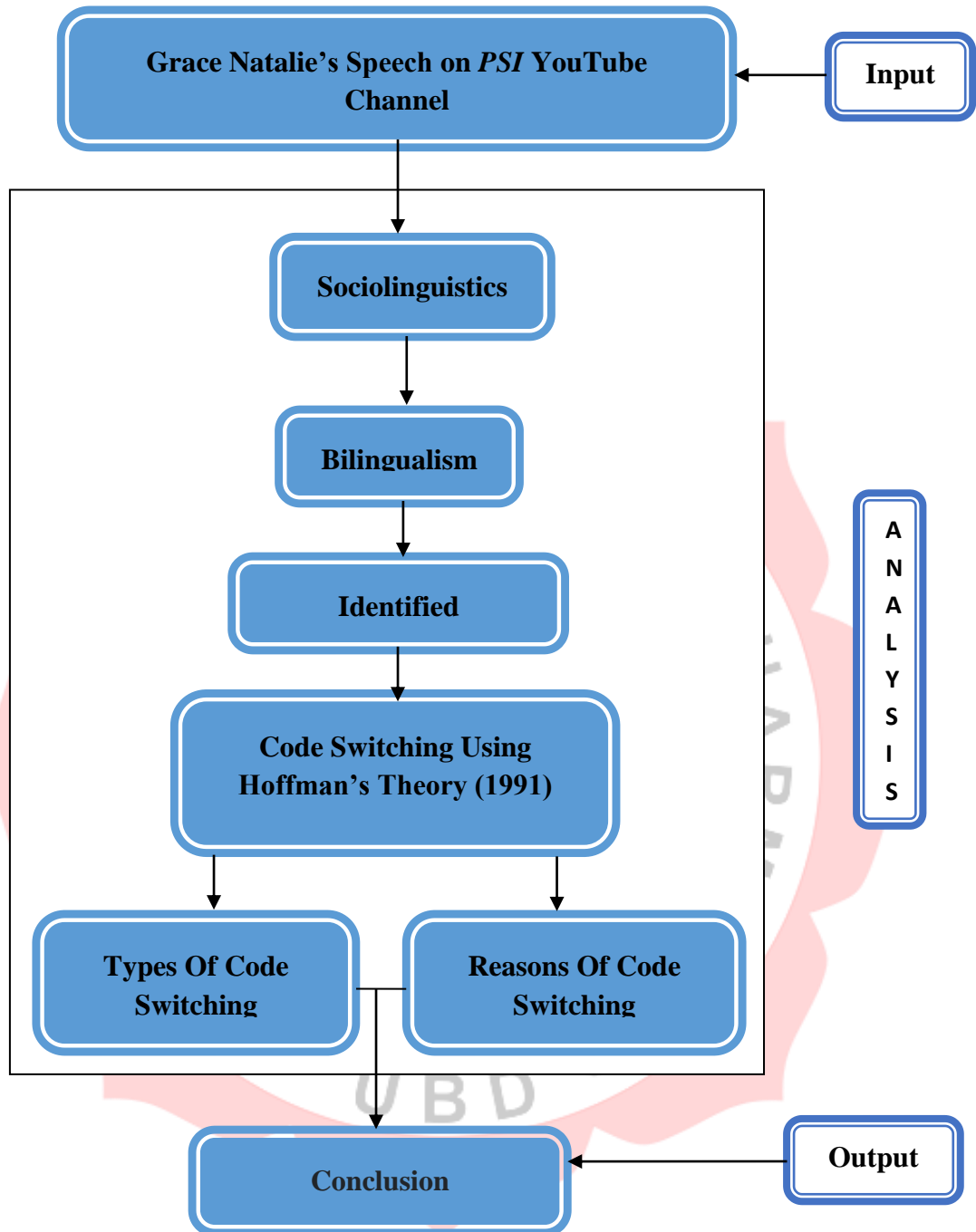
### **1.4 Goals and Function**

Through this study, the researcher hopes this research can enrich the knowledge of Sociolinguistics especially about Code Switching. The goals of this research are (1) to analyze the types of code-switching and (2) analyze the reasons of code-switching used by Grace Natalie on *PSI* YouTube channel. Besides that, a function of this research is to profoundly comprehend about code-switching and straightforwardly ready to apply into daily life.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

In order to focus on the research problem that had been formulated, the researcher contrives the scope and limitation. The scope of this study is linguistics study on Sociolinguistics by utilizing speech data. In this study the researcher focused on the analysis of types of code switching and reasons of code-switching used by Grace Natalie.

## 1.6 Conceptual Framework



The conceptual framework of this research is the researcher watching a video of Grace Natalie's speech on *PSI* YouTube channel. She chooses a speech

of Grace Natalie on YouTube as an object of researchers using Hoffman's theory to find types of Code Switching and reasons of Code Switching.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Review of Previous Study

Related to the study, before conducting the study, the researcher reviews some connected previous studies. These previous studies provide a read regarding the problems mentioned within the study. There were 3 previous studies regarding this topic. There were elaborate in the following.

The first research is the analysis of code-switching in 2019 by Channy Wijaya student of English Department Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Buddhi Dharma University in Tangerang. The research is the analysis of code-switching on conversation between Boy William and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube “Nebeng Boy Season 2”. The object used in this research is a conversation in the form of video on YouTube. She used the theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the type and the reason of code-switching in her research. In her research, she found six types of code-switching and seven reasons of why the character switched the languages. The types are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, establishing continuity switches, tag switching, intra-lexical code-switching, and involving a change of pronunciation. The reasons are talking about particular topic, interjection, quoting somebody else’s, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing identity of group.

The second research is the analysis of code-switching in 2016 by Nuri Afina Rahmaniah student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. The research is about code-switching used by Kimmy Jayanti in “iLook” Program on Net TV. The object used in this research is an interview in the form of video on YouTube. The research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to further explain the types of code-switching that appear in the data and explain the reason of code-switching. She used the theory by Romaine in Susanto (2008) and Hoffman (1991) to analyze the type and the reason of code-switching in her research. In her research, she found three types of code-switching and seven reasons of why the character switched the languages. The types are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. The reason are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else’s, interjection, showing emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing identity of group.

The third research is the analysis of code-switching in 2018 by Dhia Salsabila student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The research is about code-switching used by Beauty Vlogger “Sarah Ayu” in video “Testing Full Face Of New Make Up”. The object used in this research is the dialogue in the form of video on YouTube. The research is conducted by using qualitative design method. She used the theory by Poplack (1980), cited in Abdely (2016) to analyze the type of code-switching. In her research, she found three types of code-switching. The types are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching.

The writer has found that her research has similarities and differences compared with the three previous studies above. The similarities are the analysis of types of code-switching, the reasons of code-switching and some theories. In this regard, the writer and the first researcher analyzed code-switching by watching and transcript the utterances in the video as the researcher and the first researcher are using the same theory. The differences between the second and the third of the previous study above with the writer are the subject of the research, the number of the participants and some theories.

## **2.2 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that concerned the study of the effects of societal aspects including norm, culture, expectations, context, on the way language is used and the effects of language use in society. Sociolinguistics is related to language differences in relation to social diversity. Based on Holmes in his well-known book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (1992:2) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. The main concern is explaining how individuals speak differently in social context and identifying the social function of language.

Sociolinguists are interested in how we speak differently in different social contexts, and how we can use certain language functions to convey social meaning or aspects of our identity. Wardhaugh (1986) stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how

language function in communication. It means that society and language are interrelated and study at the same time. Sociolinguistics is also the study of speaker identity that is relevant to society.

The purpose of studying sociolinguistics is to make people better understand the relationship of language and society. The benefit of studying sociolinguistics is to improve knowledge of how to use language in society.

### **2.3 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is the ability of an individual to speak one or more different languages. Bilingualism is a normal requirement for everyday communication and does not signify any particular achievement. Wardhaugh in a book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (2006) said that bilingualism refers to the phenomenon of people who have more than one code or language. Many countries in this world are called bilingual because they have more than one language. It also has the ability to speak more than one language.

The speaker who has the ability to use two or more languages is called bilingual. According to Grosjean in his book *Bilingual* (2010), bilinguals are those who use two or more languages (or dialects) in their everyday live. In other words, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon, this is because people feel the need to learn and master more than one language. The purpose of bilingualism is to express a particular feeling and attitudes, access to a larger world, better concentration, intellectual gymnastics, linguistic and more job opportunities. People know that they are human beings who need to interact with other people. This is why people become bilingual and multilingual.

## 2.4 Code Switching

Code switching is a situation in which people use more than one language to communicate in a community and change from one language to another in the same situation and subject of conversation. According to Hoffmann in his well-known book *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (1991:110) is the most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Code-switching or language alternation happens once a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of one conversation. Romaine in *Bilingualism* (1995) says that code-switching as a phenomenon that occurs in a continuum where both inter-sentential and intra-sentential code alternation takes place. Code-switching is also defined as the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation (Grosjean, 1982; Milroy & Muysken, 1995).

The above explanation shows that during the same conversation, code switching occurs when the speaker changes from one language to another. Code switching occurs when someone speaks more than one language and can change the language, dialect, or style within the same utterance. The phenomenon of code switching is normal because it is easier for bilingual people to communicate.

Code switching is a complete change from one code to another. Conversational or spoken language indicates that there is at least a sound or pronunciation adjustment. Code-switching is a useful way to communicate emotions using multiple codes. The purposes of code switching are to hide memory problems, give parent and child control.



## **2.5 Types of Code Switching**

According to Hoffmann in his well-known book *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (1991) categorizes code-switching into some types as follows:

### **2.5.1 Intra-sentential switching**

It contains the switch that happens inside a proviso or sentence limit, where every statement or sentence is in one or other language.

### **2.5.2 Inter-sentential switching**

It contains the switch that occurs between a clause or sentence boundary where each clause or sentence is in one or other language

### **2.5.3 Establishing continuity switches**

This sort of code-switching happens to proceed with the expression of the past speaker, as when one Spanish speaker talks in Spanish and afterward Catalan speaker attempts to react in Spanish whenever this was done, the Catalan speaker proceeded in Catalan.

### **2.5.4 Emblematic switching**

In this sort of code-switching, tags, interjection and certain arrangement of expressions in a single language are embedded into an expression in any case in another.

### **2.5.5 Involving a Change of Pronunciation**

This sort of code-switching happens at the phonological level, as when Indonesian individuals say an English word, however alter it to Indonesian phonological construction. For example, the word 'strawberry' is supposed to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian individuals.

## **2.6 Reasons of Code Switching**

Hoffman (1991) states that there are seven reasons of bilingualism used code-switching as follows:

### **2.6.1 Talking about particular topic**

Individuals once in a while really like to discuss a specific subject in one language as opposed to in another. At times, a speaker feels free and more agreeable to communicate his/her enthusiastic sentiments in a language that isn't his/her ordinary language.

The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is utilized to examine exchange or a business matter, Mandarin for global "Chinese" language, Malay as the language of the area, and Tamil as the language of one of the significant ethnic gatherings in the republic.

### **2.6.2 Quoting somebody else**

A speaker changes code to cite a renowned articulation, precept, or saying of some notable figures. The switch includes only the words that the speaker is asserting the cited individual said. The switch like a bunch of quotes. In Indonesian, those wellknown figures are for the most part from some English-talking nations. Then, at that point, in light of the fact that a significant number of the Indonesian public these days are acceptable in English, those popular articulations or truisms can be cited flawless in their unique language.

### **2.6.3 Interjection**

Interjection is words or articulations, which are embedded into a sentence to pass on shock, compelling feeling, or to acquire consideration.

Contribution is a short interjection like: Darn!, Hello!, Well!, Look!, and so forth. They have no linguistic worth, however, the speaker utilizes them frequently, generally more in talking than recorded as a hard copy. Language exchanging and language blending among bilingual or multilingual individuals can here and there check an interposition or sentence connector. It might happen inadvertently.

#### **2.6.4 Being emphatic about something**

Not surprisingly, when somebody who is talking utilizing a language that isn't his local language unexpectedly needs to be determined with regards to something, he either deliberately or accidentally, will change from his second language to his first language. Then again, he changes from his second language to his first language since he feels more helpful to be decided in his second language somewhat than in his first language.

#### **2.6.5 Repetition used for clarification**

At the point when a bilingual or multilingual individual needs to explain his discourse so it will be seen better by audience, he can now and again utilize both of the dialects (codes) that he expects to say a similar message. Much of the time, a message in one code is rehashed in the other code in a real sense. A reiteration isn't simply served to explain what is said, yet in addition to enhance or accentuate a message.

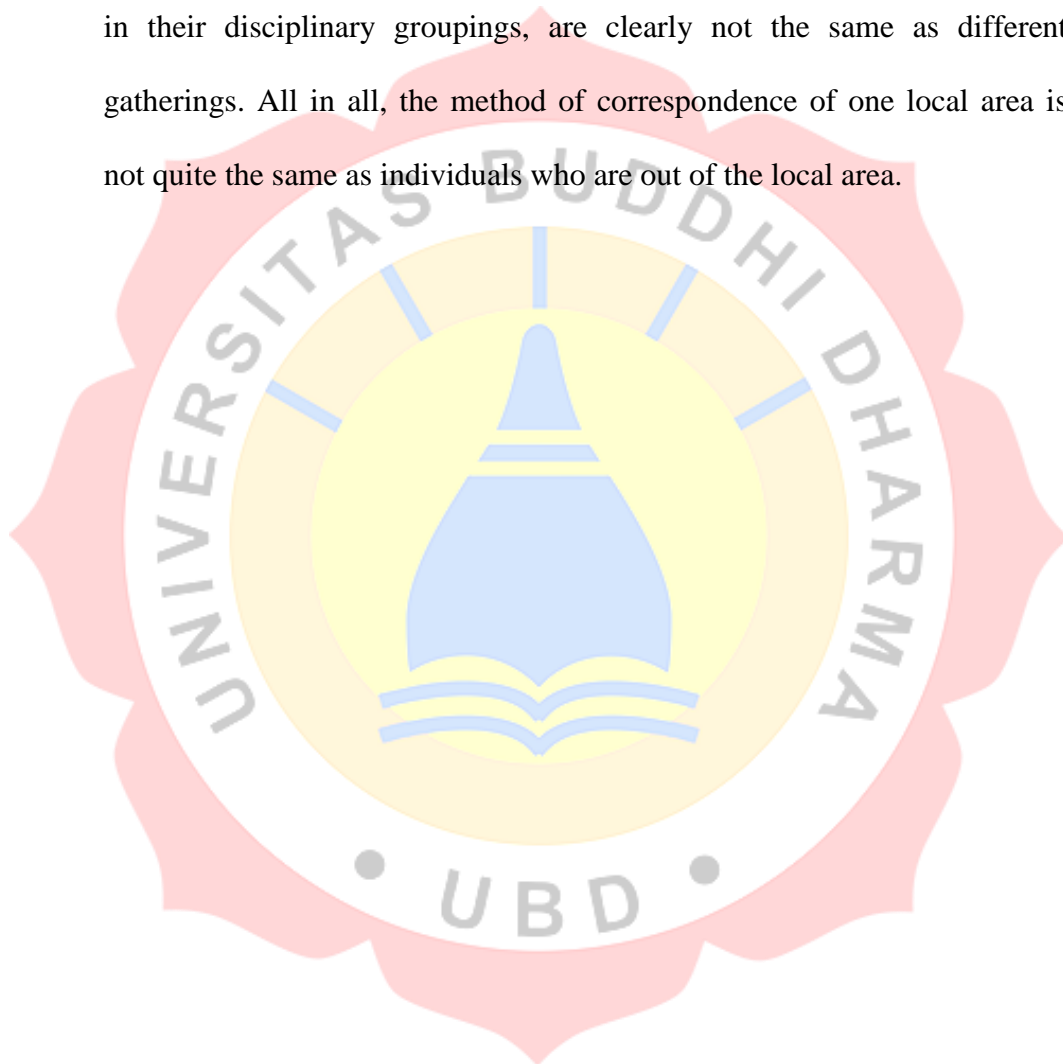
#### **2.6.6 Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor**

At the point when bilingual or multilingual individual discussions to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be heaps of code switching and code mixing happens. It intends to make the substance of his discourse

chugs along as expected and can be perceived by the audience. A message in one code is rehashed in the other code in fairly adjusted structure.

### **2.6.7 Expressing identity of group**

Code switching and code mixing can likewise be utilized to communicate bunch character. The method of correspondence of scholastic individuals in their disciplinary groupings, are clearly not the same as different gatherings. All in all, the method of correspondence of one local area is not quite the same as individuals who are out of the local area.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Approach

There are two types of research methods that can be used to do research. They are quantitative research and qualitative research. In quantitative research, data is analyzed using numerical values. According to Creswell (2014) quantitative research is an approach for objectively testing theories by examining the relationship among variables. Variables can be measured, and is usually numeric and those who use this method make inference assumptions about experimental theories and have alternative explanations.

In qualitative research, data is analyzed using sentences. Bogdan & Biklen (1992) state that qualitative is descriptive. It means that the data are collected in the form of words rather than number. Descriptive qualitative design tries to analyze the data with all of their richness as closely as possible to the form in which they are recorded and transcribed, and the written result of the research contains quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer used qualitative approach. Since the writer analyzed the transcript of the Grace Natalie's speech in *PSI* YouTube Channel. The research question of this research is "what" that is why the writer employed qualitative approach.

### **3.2 Data Types**

Primary and secondary data are the types of data used in analysis. Primary data allows researchers to get closer to original concepts, incidents and observational study. Data obtained for the particular research issue at hand. Primary data usually comes from the first hand source, such as interview, conversation or research which no one has ever made it before (Hox & Boeije, 2006).

Meanwhile secondary data is collected by using information produced by others. Secondary data are taken from the data which already exist or comes from an existing source and is available to reuse by general researchers (Hox & Boeije, 2006). The data can be taken from the internet, books, magazines, and social media, and the writer used secondary data because the source of the data is the content of the speech in the video uploaded to YouTube. She took the data deriving from a video of Grace Natalie's speech which upload in *PSI* YouTube channel. As such, she transcribed the utterances of the speech into a written text as a document.

### **3.3 Data Source**

The data source of this research is one of Grace Natalie's speech video on *PSI* YouTube channel, then the researcher transcribed her utterances into a document.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

The purpose of this research is to examine the circumstances in which code-switching occurs on a video blog or vlog. The writer used many methods to collect data.

1. First, she watched a video blog of Grace Natalie on *PSI* YouTube channel and used observation methods because she had to collect the code-switching phrases in the video blog or vlog.
2. The writer then transcribed the data obtained from speech in the form of documents.
3. After that, the author analyzed the data using Charlotte Hoffmann's Code switching theory (1991).

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

The writer used a qualitative research method to analyze the data. There are ways of analyzing data in qualitative research, but the goal is largely the same - understanding the data collected, organizing it into groups or categories, in preparation for interpretive data. The following are the steps of analyzing the data:

1. First, the writer watched a video blog or vlog of Grace Natalie on YouTube.
2. The writer listed all words that contained code-switching.
3. The writer analyzed the types and the reasons of code-switching of the transcribed utterances spoken by Grace Natalie based on Hoffman's theory of code-switching.
4. Finally, the writer drew the conclusion and suggestion from the research.