CODE SWITCHING AMONG INDONESIAN YOUTUBERS

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyse the types and function of code-switching. The data were gathered through the qualitative method by transcribing and analysing the videos to find out the types and function of code-switching. The data were the utterances uttered by three YouTubers namely B, S, and A in three separated videos. This study was conducted in three stages such as transcribing the videos into written form, analysing it, then categorizing it into the types and functions of code-switching. The result of the study shows that out of 86 utterances of B, 39 utterances are Intra-Sentential Code-Switching, 3 utterances are Inter-Sentential Code-Switching, 27 utterances are extra-sentential code-Switching, and also 3 utterances with expressive function, 10 utterances with phatic function, 32 utterances with metalinguistic and 2 utterances with poetic function. For S, the result shows that out of 68 total utterances, 12 utterances are intra-sentential code-switching, 9 utterances are inter-sentential code-switching, and 14 utterances are extra-sentential code-switching, also 3 utterances with expressive function, 3 utterances with metalinguistic function, and 3 utterances with phatic function. The study also shows that out of 30 utterances uttered by A, 4 utterances are Inter-sentential, 10 utterances are Intra-sentential and 5 utterances are extra-sentential code-switching, also 3 utterances with expressive function, 3 utterances with metalinguistic function and 1 utterance with poetic function.

Keywords: Code-switching, types and functions, Indonesian YouTubers

INTRODUCTION

Communication helps people to develop their knowledge by receiving a lot of information around their environment. Every form of communication is an activity that is loaded with values carried out by an organization to exercise symbolic control over their environment (Cornelissen, 2004). Communication could also be defined as a process of transferring and acquiring information between two or more people. In the process of communication, both direct and indirect communication requires language. One of the most critical aspects of communication is language. It is purely human ways to communicate their ideas, opinions, feelings or emotion through kinds of symbols that produce naturally (Sapir, 1921). Language is a manner of communication between groups of

the community. In the cultural context, language delivered values and traditions among the group of society (Sirbu, 2015). It causes people to speak more than one language where it is generally called bilingual.

People with bilingual ability are very sensitive in the use of the languages they master and are also aware that in some context or situation their needs will be served better by one variety than the others. This leads to a term known as code-switching. Nowadays one of the most attractive sociolinguistic phenomena is code-switching since more than half of the world population is bilingual. Wijaya (2016) analyses the types of code-switching used by an ELT lecturer and found that intra-sentential and inter-sentential are the most dominant types of code-switching used. Seven functions of code-

switching are also found in the lecturer's utterances; they are, clarification function, emphasis function, attention function, instruction function, lexicalization function, regulatory function, and sociolinguistic play function. The reasons of the lecturer to use code-switching are as follows, to discuss a certain topic, show empathy to something, clarify using repetition, clarify speech content of interlocutor, develop motivation in English Learning, help students to comprehend information delivered by the lecturer, make the learning process more enjoyable, and giving command and instruction.

In line with Wijaya's findings, Sariputri (2017) concluded in her research that code-switching is a common phenomenon happening in the English Language Education Students at Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha and it appeared in the level of word, phrase, and clause or sentence depending on their need in speaking. She also found that as the internal psycholinguistics factor and the external social factor are the ones influencing them to switch code. These switching, either from Bahasa Indonesia to English or vice versa, are found to be influencing the students' language skills, particularly, vocabulary class.

Another related research from Martiana (2013) examines the types and the functions of code-switching between two of Hilman Hariwijaya entitled *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi* by applying Poplack's theory. The author focused on identifying the code-switching used among characters in their conversations. She also classified each type and function of code-switching used. This study discovers three types and thirteen functions of code-switching between two novels.

Wibowo, Yuniasih, and Nelfianti (2017) conducted an analysis of code-switching used by president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech of the sixty-fifth commemoration Independence Day. They ended up concluding that the intra-sentential type appeared to be the dominant one, it was used eighteen times while the other two types, inter-sentential and tag, were not used. They also mention that the president's reason for using it was to emphasize his words.

The related studies above prove that no matter what area or subject analysed in a code-switching analysis, the three types of code-switching are always found. However, the functions of code-switching appeared on the previous studies may vary depending on the theory the researcher used. The common reason why someone used code-switching in their daily conversation is to express themselves to show that they are from a certain group of people. They will also use code-switching to keep secrets in communication. People sometimes are using code-switching unintentionally.

There have been several studies in Indonesia, including those mentioned before, investigating the phenomena of code-switching. However, most of them set their focus on the existence of the phenomena around educational setting (Sariputri, 2017; Wijaya, 2016), novels (Martina, 2013), speeches (Wibowo, Yuniasih, and Nelfianti, 2017), or on mainstream media. There are, however, few studies which set their focus on social media, especially, YouTube. Therefore, the present study focuses more on analysing the videos on Youtube platform since the phenomena of code-switching also happen to the YouTubers in the process of creating their video blog or better known as vlogs, in which they tend to code-switch subconsciously. This might be caused by their bilingual background. It is interesting to analyse the types and functions of code-switching used within the contents created by YouTubers. The contents that they usually published are about daily vlog, reaction videos, or even tv-like programs such as interviews, music programs, etc. The objective of this study was to identify the types and functions of code-switching in the utterances of three YouTubers in three distinct videos.

METHOD

In this study, the data were collected through descriptive qualitative analysis which is aimed to describe, analyse, and identify the data. The use of qualitative data in this research could be a strategy to answer the aims of this study which is to find out the types and functions of code-switching used of YouTubers' videos.

The subjects of this study were three famous YouTubers whose subscribers reach thousands of people. They are nicknamed B, A,

and S for the sake of maintaining their privacy. B is an Indonesian 28-year-old actor, VJ, and rapper who was born WH on October 17, 1991. He is a bilingual who fluently speaks Bahasa Indonesia and English. A is a 20-year-old YouTubers from Indonesia who has about five million subscribers on his channel. He was born MAAH on May 1999 in Kalimantan, but he followed his father to Australia which is why he speaks English as the first language and Bahasa Indonesia as the second language. S is a 23-year-old Indonesian singer and born SST on December 14, 1996. She is also bilingual and known to host the music program Breakout NET alongside B.

There were three videos from each YouTubers taken from their official YouTube account that served as the data source. The data contained monologues uttered by the three YouTubers. This study was conducted in three stages. Firstly, transcribing the videos into written form. Secondly, analysing the utterances in the written form. Thirdly, categorizing the utterances into the types and functions of code-switching.

To analyse the types and function of code-switching, the theory of Poplack (1980), as well as Appel and Muysken (1987), were applied. Poplack mentioned three types of code-switching such as Intra-sentential code-switching, Inter-sentential code-switching, and Extra-sentential code-switching, while Appel and Muysken mentioned six functions of code-switching such as the referential function, the directive function, the expressive function, the phatic function, the metalinguistic function, and the poetic function.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the types and functions of code-switching found in the videos of B, A, and S are elaborated and provided with the analysis of each attached utterance.

TYPES OF CODE-SWITCHING

This current study aimed to find out the types and functions of code-switching contained within the videos of three YouTubers. It was found that out of 86 utterances uttered by B, 69 utterances contained code-switching with the detail of 39 utterances are indicated as Intra-

Sentential Code-Switching, 3 utterances are indicated as Inter-Sentential Code-Switching, and 27 utterances are indicated as Extra-sentential code-switching. For A, a total of 30 utterances of code-switching, but there are only 19 utterances which are indicated as the types of code-switching. It consists of 4 utterances of Inter-sentential, 10 utterances of Intra-sentential and 5 utterances of extra-sentential code-switching. From the total of 68 total utterances produced by S, 12 utterances are intra-sentential code-switching, 9 utterances are inter-sentential code-switching, and 14 utterances are extra-sentential code-switching. Table 1 is the elaboration of each type found in the utterances of these three alongside the analysis.

Table 1. Types of code-switching found in the utterances of the three YouTubers

Name	Total	Types of code-switching		
		Intra	Inter	Extra
B	69	39 (56.52%)	3 (4.34%)	27 (39.13%)
A	30	10 (33.33%)	4 (13.33%)	5 (16.67%)
S	68	12 (17.64%)	9 (13.23%)	14 (20.58%)

Intra-Sentential Code-Switching

Intra-sentential Code-Switching emerges when elements of two languages are discovered in the same sentence. It generally occurred to the bilingual people. The speakers are commonly unaware of switching their language within a sentence in the middle of communication (Curzan and Adam, 2012). Auer (2013) stated that people alternately speak two closely variants of the language. In uttering a sentence, they combine subconsciously the two components of both languages into a single utterance. This type of code-switching appeared in all the three respective videos from the three YouTubers. It appeared 61 times in total within all the three videos.

[Tapi kalau Greenday itu emang benar-benar, *is that like a high school anthem, that's why high school* ngedengerinnya Greenday.]

[But Greenday is indeed like a high school anthem that is why high school students listen to Greenday]

B was talking about the popularity of the band Greenday back in the time when he was still a high school student. He began talking in Bahasa Indonesia and then in the middle of the sentence he switched into English and finished the sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. This codes-switch was done subconsciously and the reason for that was mostly because he is a bilingual and that is oftentimes how a bilingual speaks. This switching happened within a sentence boundary therefore it is categorised as intra-sentential type. The same case can also be seen in the following data.

[Dulu waktu aku sekolah kalau kita gak tau lagu "In the End" itu artinya kita gak gaul, *and for real, "In the End" is quite an awesome song*.]

[Back then when I was in high school, if we don't know the song "In the End" it means that we are not funky, and for real "In the End" is quite an awesome song.]

He was still talking about the band Greenday and how knowing their song was like the social standard of being up to date in that time. Again, he switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English within the same sentence which he began talking with Bahasa Indonesia and then finished the sentence using English. This caused the switch to be classified as the intra-sentential type.

In line with B, A also switched code while he was talking in his room tour video, as can be seen in the following data.

[Aku barusan pindah apartemen *so I thought why do not do a room tour*, selama apartemennya masih agak bersihlah.]

[I just moved to a new apartment so I thought why do not do a room tour as long as the apartment clean]

He was talking about how he had just moved to the new apartment and decided to create a content giving a little room tour of his new apartment. Similar to B, Agung started his utterance in Bahasa Indonesia and then in the middle of the sentence switched to English. Meanwhile, in his other utterance, he spoke English and then switched to Bahasa Indonesia, as can be seen in the following data.

[***This is where I spend most of my day,*** apapun yang ingin ku lakukan biasanya ***it starts here***, dengerin musik, edit video, mau rekam ***voice-over, everything is ready***]

[This is where I spend most of my day, whatever I usually want to do it starts here, listening to the music, editing video, want to record voice over, everything is here]

Despite what language is first uttered, the switches still happen within the same sentence which makes them intra-sentential.

[Dan dia ***builds confidence***.]

[And she builds confidence]

[Tapi lucu nya juga dia ***talking about like digitalize***.]

[But the funny thing is she was talking about digitizing.]

The data above are the utterances of S which are also the intra-sentential type, she was talking about Andien, one of the famous female singers in Indonesia. As can be seen in the data above, she was first talking about how she admired the way Andien builds her confidence. She switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English within one sentence as can also be seen in the next utterance of hers.

Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

Inter-sentential Code-switching occurred when two languages are switched between the sentences. People are said to use inter-sentential code-switching if they utter a sentence in one language and directly change to

the second language in the next sentence. The high level of bilingual ability is required by the speakers to be able to produce a full clause of each language (Bullock and Toribio, 2009). It means that the first and the second languages have to be well mastered by the speakers. Therefore, the alteration of the languages between the two sentences is easily done by bilingual people. This second type of code-switching is also present in the utterances of the three YouTubers. It appeared 16 times in total in the three videos respectively.

> [Tapi emang lagu itu tuh bener-bener heboh pas keluar. *I remember everybody was singing it*.]

> [But indeed, that song was so popular when it came out. I remember everybody was singing it.]

The characteristic of this type is that the switch happens between the sentence boundary, and that would make the utterance of B above an Inter-sentential type because he spoke Bahasa Indonesia in one complete sentence and then switched to English right in the next sentence.

The similar switch was also done by A which can be seen in the data below. He spoke English when welcoming the audience to see his living room and then switched to Bahasa Indonesia in the next sentence explaining further about the living room and all the stuff he got in there.

> [***Welcome to the living room.*** Ini tempat dimana aku paling sering syuting, makanya ada banyak alat kamera...”]

> [welcome to the living room. This is a place where I frequently shoot, so there is a lot of camera equipment]

The inter-sentential type was also found in the video of S, as can be seen in one of her utterances below. When she was talking about how young Andien is and how she also happened to be a songwriter, Sheryl switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English between two separated sentences. In the next utterance

when she was talking about Rihanna, the same switch happened again, she spoke English first when talking about how fierce Rihanna is and then switched to Bahasa Indonesia to mention the awards Rihanna managed to get. These switches match the characteristic of Inter-sentential type which put them right under its category.

> [Dia masih muda banget. ***She is also a songwriter***.]

> [She is very young. She is also a songwriter.]

> [***And she is so fierce***. Dapat award nya juga banyak banget ya]

> [And she is so fierce. She also got many awards.]

Extra-Sentential Code-Switching

Extra-Sentential Code-Switching is the last type of code-switching where the speakers placed a single word (tag) of the first language into a sentence that is uttered in the second language (Koban, 2013). It could happen either to monolingual or bilingual people since the speakers only need to insert a random word from another language. In communication, people use extra-sentential code-switching based on many reasons, it could be that they might forget certain words during communication or they only want to show that they can speak more than one language. The extra-sentential type was found 46 times in total in the three analysed videos, 27 times in the video of B, 5 times in the video of A, and 14 times in the video of Sheryl Shainafia. As can be seen in the data below where B inserted English words in his Bahasa Indonesia utterances, such as anyway, and catchy.

> [***Anyway***, basket case itu emang lagu yang salah satu lagu fenomenal dari Greenday, salah satu yang paling populer juga.]

> [Anyway, Basket Case is indeed one of the phenomenal songs of Greenday, one of the very popular ones as well.]

[Itu bener-bener lagu yang bener-bener *catchy* banget, seperti "smells like teen spirit".]

[That is one of the catchiest songs ever, just like "Smells like teen spirit".]

This type of code-switching was also done by A in his video. He, similar to Boy, inserted English words to his Bahasa Indonesia utterances. The words such as light, brand, edit, and write were found in two of his utterances below.

[Lampu, *light*. Kalau aku pake lampu Godox jangan sampai salah bukan "goblok", memang termasuk *brand* murahan tapi kalau murah dan berfungsi dengan baik, kenapa tidak!]

[Light. I use Godox for the light, do not make a mistake. It's not *"Goblok",* it is indeed a cheap brand, but if it's cheap and works well, why not!]

Ini tempat dimana aku *edit*, ini tempat dimana aku *write,*

[This is a place where I edit, this is a place where I write]

The insertion of these words meets the characteristic of the extra-sentential type which makes these utterances categorised as the extra-sentential type. S in her video was also found to perform this type of code-switching. She inserted the English words such as style, confidence, and search as can be seen in the following data.

[aku paling suka itu *style* dan *confidence* nya dia.]

[I like her style and confidence the most.]

[Mereka itu selalu *search* tentang masalah wajah mereka Boy.]

[They always search about their facial problem Boy.]

FUNCTIONS OF CODE-SWITCHING

Based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (1987), out of 6 functions only 4 of them are found in the utterances of B in the video entitled "Breakout NET – Fenomenal-8 September 2015", they are expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. Out of 86 total utterances, 47 utterances are indicated to have the function of code-switching proposed by Appel and Muysken with the detail of 3 utterances containing expressive function, 10 utterances containing phatic function, 32 utterances containing metalinguistic and 2 utterances containing poetic function. For A, out of 30 utterances of code-switching in total, there are only 7 utterances which are indicated to have the function of code-switching. It consists of 3 utterances containing expressive function, 3 utterances containing metalinguistic function and 1 utterance containing poetic function. Meanwhile, there are also only 3 functions found in the utterances of S. Out of 68 total utterances, only 9 utterances contain the function of code-switching, with the detail of 3 utterances containing expressive function, 3 utterances containing metalinguistic function, and the last 3 containing phatic function. The following is the elaboration of each function found in the utterances of these three alongside the analysis.

Table 2. The functions of code-switching found in the utterances of the three YouTubers

Name	Function of code-switching			
	Expressive	Metalinguistic	Phatic	Poetic
B	3 (4.34%)	32 (46.37%)	10 (14.49%)	2 (2.89%)
A	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	-	1 (3.33%)
S	3 (4.41%)	3 (4.41%)	3 (4.41%)	-

Expressive Function

The expressive function emerges where the speakers utilize one or more language to emphasize their self-identity or feelings to

others within a conversation (Choy, 2011). In addition, this function enables the listener to catch the intended meaning as well as avoid unnecessary misunderstanding (Othman, 2015). This function of code-switching can occur in many situations, for instance, for Javanese speakers, the utterances will be more interesting when expressing their feeling by combining it with English (Choy, 2011). This function of code-switching appeared 9 times in total, 3 times in each of the three videos.

[***Yes, my favourite episode today***, kita mau ngomongin special band pokoknya.]

[Yes, my favorite episode today, we are going to talk about special bands.]

[Yap, dan kita sempat ***interview*** mereka, ***so please, I would like to introduce to you***, ini dia Gogojill]

[Yes, and we had an interview with them, so please I would like to introduce to you, this is Gogojill]

The utterances above demonstrate what should the expressive function of code-switching look like. These utterances belong to B, he switched back and forth in English and Bahasa Indonesia when he was excited to tell the audience about how that current episode was his favourite one as they were going to discuss a special band, and also when he was introducing the newcomer girl band named Gogojill. The switches happened out of his excitement and therefore it possessed the expressive function. This function can also be seen in the utterances of A and S. For Agung, he switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English as soon as he invited the audience to take a room tour on his new apartment, as can be seen below.

[Selama apartemennya masih agak bersihlah ***are you ready? Let's go***]

[while the apartment is still clean, are you ready? Let's go]

While S also performed code-switching containing the expressive function where she

was expressing her admiration towards the singer Andien Aisyah who manages to be a songwriter at a young age. She switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English in the exact phrase which contains the expression of admiration. As can be seen in the following data.

[Dia masih muda banget, dan ***she is also a songwriter.]***

[She is very young. She is also a songwriter.]

[***I really think she is gorgeous***, dia lagi naik daun banget apalagi lagu lagu nya, dan juga prestasinya.]

[I really think she is gorgeous; she is also phenomenal through her songs and her achievement]

Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic Function emerges when the speaker wants to show the linguistics skill through commenting or replying to the conversation directly or indirectly using specific features of a whole different language. This function tends to appear when the speakers intend to impress others through a context in communication (Hutami, 2017; Othman, 2015). This function appeared 38 times in total in the three analysed videos.

[***That's right***, pokoknya masuk jajaran 10 besar lagu terpopuler, ***it's very infectious***. Kalau kalian dengar lagunya itu, ***it's very authentic***. Benar-benar ***hard core rock*** di pada tahun 1991 itu. Tapi sampai sekarang telinga-telinga masyarakat zaman sekarang juga masih bisa nerima, ***that's what so good about it***.]

[That's right, it was in the top ten of the most popular songs, and it's very infectious. If you listen to it, it's very authentic. Really hardcore rock back in 1991. But until now it's still enjoyable and acceptable by the people, that's what's so good about it.]

[Tapi, karena sekarang ada ***screen*** kedua di bawah, ***you can actually use screen*** kedua

ini khusus untuk *timeline. And this is what it looks like, Boom*!]

[but there is a second screen below, you can actually use the second screen for the timeline and this is what it looks like, Boom!]

[Tapi lucu nya juga dia *talking about like digitalize*.]

[But the funny thing is she was talking about digitizing]

[Dan dia ini juga apa ya, *promote and kind of girl power model*.]

[And she is that person who promotes, and is a kind of girl power model.]

The metalinguistic function of code-switching emerges when the switch happens out of the intention of the speaker to show off their linguistic skills, in this case, their ability to master more than one language. Therefore, the speaker will frequently switch back and forth between languages, and this can also happen subconsciously as can be seen in the data above where B, A, and S constantly did code-switch whenever they talked. While this kind of switch is categorised as intra-sentential type, if it is seen from the perspective of the function then it possesses the metalinguistic function.

Phatic Function

The phatic function can also be referred to as a metaphorical function It emerges when a speaker is intentionally changing the tone and playing the context of the utterances to transfer the meaning of it (Hutami, 2017). The phatic function emerges when a speaker code-switches and plays with the tone and the intonation of the utterances. This happens out of the intention of the speaker to stress on something important or something he or she wants to be noticed by the interlocutor and the audience. This function appeared 13 times in total in only two analysed videos.

[*OK, this is Mr Kurt Cobain, Nirvana which "Smells like teen spirit"* lagu ini ya kita udah gak bisa ragukan lagi sih sher.]

[OK, this is Mr Kurt Cobain, Nirvana, which "Smells like teen spirit"; Sher, this song's awesomeness is beyond any doubt there is.]

[Pastinya*, I just face it*, ya jadi aku dulu itu jerawatan banyak.]

[For sure, I just face it, so back then I got so many pimples.]

[Dia bisa *inspires a lot of young girls*.]

[she could inspire a lot of young girls]

The data above demonstrate the characteristic of the phatic function. Boy and Sheryl switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English when they wanted to stress something important or needed to be noticed by the audience. Boy was talking about the special band which they were going to discuss in that whole episode, on the other hand Sheryl was talking about how she faced her facial problem and also how Andien Aisyah could be the inspiration of the young girls. Both of them did code-switching with the change of intonation and raise of the tone to indicate that those words they were speaking of were needed to be noticed.

Poetic Function

The poetic function tends to be used for entertainment or amusement where a bilingual organizes the communication in a unique language context to tell stories, jokes, poetry, songs, etc. through an interesting concept. The event will be interesting through the concept that has a unique language feature (Choy, 2011; Hutami, 2017). It can be seen, for instance, when a comedian tells jokes, humour or climax through some words in a meaningful context (Othman, 2015). This function appeared 3 times in total in the video of B and A.

[Dulu waktu aku sekolah kalau kita gak tau lagu *"In the End"* itu artinya kita gak gaul, *and for real, "In the End" is quite an*

awesome song. Alright, "In the end, it doesn't really matter".]

[Back when I was in high school if we didn't know "In the End" that means we were not funky, and for real, "In the End" is quite an awesome song. Alright, "In the end, it doesn't really matter".]

["semua kata rindu mu semakin membuatku" *that is my favourite dewa song*]

["All of your longing words are making me…" that is my favourite Dewa song.]

Both utterances above show the switch done by B that contains the poetic function as he switched back and forth between English and Indonesian while he quoted both songs namely Kangen of Dewa which is an Indonesian song and In the End of Linkin Park which is an English song. This is categorised as a poetic function because he switched to another language just to quote the songs' lyrics. Meanwhile, A wanted to create a different atmosphere in his video by inserting a joke. He uttered the word "Goblok", an Indonesian word which has a similar sound to the brand of the lighting he used, as can be seen below. These utterances contain the poetic function of code-switching as the switch happened because the speaker wanted to quote songs and also tell jokes.

[Kalau aku pake lampu Godox jangan sampai salah bukan "goblok"]

[I used Godox for lighting, do not make a mistake it's not *Goblok* (stupid)]

CONCLUSION

From the previous discussion related to the types and the functions of code-switching among the three Indonesian YouTubers, it could be concluded that three types of code-switching and four functions of code-switching are found in the analysed videos. The three types are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and extra-sentential code-switching. The data shows that the first YouTuber, B in his video uttered 86 utterances where 69 of them contained code-switching. These utterances are divided into 39 utterances of intra-sentential code-switching, 3 utterances of inter-sentential code-switching and 27 of extra-sentential code-switching. The second Youtuber, A utters 30 utterances with 19 utterances indicated as code-switching. These utterances consist of 4 inter-sentential code-switching, 10 intra-sentential code-switching and 5 utterances of extra-sentential code-switching. The last YouTuber, S in her video utters 35 utterances of code-switching. There are 12 utterances categorized as intra-sentential code-switching, 9 utterances are inter-sentential code-switching and 14 utterances are extra-sentential code-switching.

Meanwhile, the functions are expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. In the video of B, 47 utterances contain four functions of code-switching. There are 3 utterances with expressive function, 10 utterances with phatic function, 32 utterances with metalinguistic function and 2 utterances with poetic function. In the video of A, 7 out of 30 utterances contain the function of code-switching. The 7 utterances divided into 3 utterances with expressive function, 3 utterances with metalinguistic function and then only 1 utterance with poetic function. The last video from S only contains 9 utterances with the function of code-switching out of 68 totals, with the detail of 3 utterances in each function. The functions are expressive function, metalinguistic function and phatic function.

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