

CODE SWITCHING IN LIVY RENATA OFFICIAL YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract: *The title of this study was Code Switching in Livy Renata Official YouTube Channel. This study focuses to analyse the types and the functions of code switching in several videos on Livy Renata official YouTube channel. The data were taken from Livy's utterances in selected videos. The collecting data process was done by applying the observation, documentation methods and note taking technique. The collected data then were analysed with Hoffman's theory (1991) in order to answer the problems of the study, such as the types of code switching and the function behind the using of code switching in selected videos. This study was conducted through qualitative method. The analysis found that the types of code switching in selected videos were Intra sentential 8 data, Inter-sentential 6 and emblematic 4 data. Besides the types, the function of using code switching in selected videos in Livy Renata Youtube channel were 3 data showed that the switching was done for talking about the particular topic. Furthermore, the results showed quoting somebody else 1 data, 1 being emphatic, 3 interjection, and 3 of repetition.*

Keywords: *Code switching, Types, Functions, Youtube.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays many people in the world use two or more languages in their daily life. A concrete example that we can take is that Indonesian people in general can speak at least two languages or even more. They can speak their own local language, Indonesian, and English as a global language. Because Indonesia has many ethnic groups and their own language and this phenomenon as known bilingual or multilingual. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people tend to switch their language during their conversations. The state of switching languages is called code switching. In the field of sociolinguistics, besides code switching, there is also the term code mixing. It contrasts with code switching, code mixing is a combination of two languages that have different language elements in communication. As stated by Gunawan & Suparti (2018) that code mixing occurs when a speaker uses two different languages in one utterance. It does not seem much different from the code switching phenomenon that occurs due to speakers in a society being bilingual or multilingual. However, the fundamental difference between code switching and code mixing is at the level of the number of words or lingual units of language use. Code mixing occurs when speakers mix or insert foreign words in the dominant language used, while code switching, speakers change the language they use to another code due to considerations of interlocutors, speakers themselves, the presence of third speakers, creating a sense of humor, or as a language style. Linguistic diversity stands as a fundamental variable influencing code-switching patterns on Livy Renata's YouTube channel. Livy Renata's content attracts viewers from diverse linguistic backgrounds, including English and Indonesian speakers. This linguistic heterogeneity necessitates strategic language choices to ensure effective communication and audience engagement (Wei, 2018). Code-switching allows Livy Renata to cater to this linguistic diversity by seamlessly transitioning between

languages, thereby accommodating the needs and preferences of her audience.

Audience adaptation represents another critical variable shaping code-switching behaviors on the channel. Livy Renata's understanding of her audience demographics, preferences, and language proficiencies informs her language choices in each video. By adapting her linguistic repertoire to align with audience expectations, Livy Renata enhances viewer comprehension and fosters a sense of connection and inclusivity (Gao, 2020). This audience-centric approach underscores the importance of audience analysis in determining code-switching strategies on YouTube.

Cultural identity serves as a significant variable influencing code-switching practices on Livy Renata's channel. As a multicultural individual with Indonesian and possibly other cultural backgrounds, Livy Renata's language use reflects her complex cultural identity. Code-switching allows her to express this hybrid identity authentically while also resonating with viewers who share similar multicultural experiences (Androutsopoulos, 2019). By embracing her cultural identity through language, Livy Renata strengthens her online persona and fosters a sense of belonging within her diverse audience community. Moreover, the dynamics of digital media represent a variable that shapes code-switching behaviors on Livy Renata's YouTube channel. In the digital age, online platforms like YouTube facilitate linguistic innovation and creativity, providing creators with opportunities to experiment with language mixing and adaptation (Tagg, 2012). Livy Renata leverages these digital media dynamics to engage with her audience in unique and compelling ways, incorporating code-switching as a strategic tool for communication and expression. In summary, several key variables influence code-switching practices on Livy Renata's official YouTube channel. Linguistic diversity, audience adaptation, cultural identity, and digital media dynamics all play crucial roles in shaping the language choices and communication strategies employed by Livy Renata. By considering these variables, Livy Renata navigates the complex terrain of online communication, creating content that resonates with her diverse audience while also authentically expressing her multicultural identity.

Code-switching in Livy Renata's official YouTube channel reflects the dynamic nature of contemporary linguistic practices, offering insight into the intersection of language, identity, and digital media. Livy Renata, as a prominent figure in the YouTube sphere, embodies a multicultural identity, which is evident in her language use on her channel. This phenomenon of code-switching, the alternation between two or more languages within a conversation or discourse, serves various functions, ranging from expressing identity and solidarity to accommodating diverse audiences. Firstly, Livy Renata's code-switching mirrors the linguistic diversity prevalent in today's interconnected world. In her videos, she seamlessly transitions between languages such as English, Indonesian, and possibly others depending on her audience and the content of the video. This reflects the reality of multilingualism in many societies, where individuals navigate between languages based on social context, audience composition, and personal preference. As Li (2020) argues, code-switching is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but a sociocultural practice deeply embedded in speakers' identities and communicative goals. Furthermore, Livy Renata's code-switching contributes to the construction and negotiation of her online persona. By strategically incorporating different languages, she creates a sense of authenticity and relatability among her diverse audience base. This aligns with the

findings of Androutsopoulos (2019), who suggests that code-switching in digital communication platforms is often employed as a means of performing identity and fostering a sense of belonging within online communities. Livy Renata's ability to fluidly switch between languages enhances her appeal and strengthens her connection with viewers from various linguistic backgrounds. Moreover, code-switching in Livy Renata's YouTube channel reflects broader sociolinguistic phenomena such as language contact and globalization. As Crystal (2018) notes, the increased interconnectedness brought about by digital media has facilitated linguistic borrowing and hybridization, leading to the emergence of new communicative styles and norms. Livy Renata's channel exemplifies this by showcasing how individuals creatively blend languages to express complex ideas and emotions in an increasingly globalized world.

Additionally, Livy Renata's code-switching practices shed light on power dynamics and language hierarchy. In many multilingual societies, certain languages may hold more prestige or social capital than others, influencing individuals' language choices in various contexts (Wei, 2018). Livy Renata's ability to navigate between languages with ease challenges monolingual norms and celebrates linguistic diversity, thereby empowering speakers of all languages. In conclusion, Livy Renata's official YouTube channel serves as a fascinating case study of code-switching in digital media, highlighting its role in shaping contemporary linguistic practices and identities. Through her strategic use of multiple languages, Livy Renata creates a dynamic and inclusive online environment that resonates with audiences worldwide. As digital communication continues to evolve, the phenomenon of code-switching will undoubtedly remain a central aspect of online discourse, reflecting the complex interplay between language, culture, and technology.

The phenomenon of code switching has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among the teenagers. Not only for speaking style, code switching is usually used by someone who wants to build or creat a good communication based on the social factors of communication, such as, the social contaxt of interaction, the topic, and the function of communication. Code switching also used by someone who is able to speak two languages, for example he is an Indonesian but is accustomed to speak English in his life, and when he communicates with fellow Indonesians, the language he uses is Indonesian language, but so that the interlocutor understands the essence of what will be conveyed, it is undeniable that he will also continue to use Indonesian at the same time. The phenomenon of code switching can be found in many digital media. Websites, social media, digital photos and videos, digital audio, and other formats can all be considered forms of this digital media. The YouTube channel program is one of the most visited digital media. Apart from being a medium for seeking entertainment, the YouTube channel can also be a place to share the information we need. Wattenhofer (2012:354) state "YouTube is the largest user-driven video content provider in the world; it has become a major platform for disseminating multimedia information".

From this statement, it can be concluded that in addition to being a medium for disseminating information, YouTube also plays an important role as a place for mutual interaction, entertainment, or as a forum for learning. As a video-based media provider with the largest users in the world, many of YouTube's creators come from various countries with different languages. This does not rule out the possibility that creators use more than one language or tend to change their language into another

language or what is often called code switching. The phenomenon of code switching can be found in one of the Influencers and Indonesian YouTubers who known as Livy Renata. Livy Renata channel is one of the content created by Livy Renata on YouTube channel. The content she creates is an audio visual, with more than one million subscribers and one hundreds and ninety videos that have been broadcasted. In her channel, Livy Renata shows her daily activities, holiday, or even doing some activities and reviewing something with other public figure.

In addition to being a YouTuber, this girl who is originally from Indonesia and has Taiwanese ancestry is also a Celebgram, Gamers, and TikTokker. As an artist with a multicultural background, Livy has the ability to master four different languages, such as Indonesian, Mandarin, English and Japanese. Her Mandarin comes from her grandmother, while her Japanese skills comes from her cousin who studied the language. The last one, she masters English because she studies at an international school. With her multicultural background, Livy prefers to use English as the language she uses daily and the background that requires her to often live abroad is the reason why Livy is more familiar with English than Indonesian as a mother tongue. Since staying longer in Indonesia and her work as a public figure in Indonesia, Livy has adapted to the Indonesian language and this makes her often communicate by changing or switches her language from English to Indonesian in certain situation. Thus, the research will find out the types and functions of code switching used by Livy Renata in her YouTube Channel.

METHOD

The methodology is an important aspect of conducting the study. The method used in this study is qualitative research to explain in detail the phenomena of code switching spoken by Livy Renata in her YouTube channel. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In this case, was someone's utterances which involved analyzing and interpreting the utterances. Therefor, this research uses a qualitative method. This section involved several steps such as, data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, technique and method presenting data. A research study is not systematic unless a research methodology is developed. Several parts on research methods are described in more detail below.

1. Data Source

The data for this study is from four videos on Livy Renata Youtube channel. The first video entitled "Livy Berantem Sama Tomo?! Catch up Session sebelum Pisah?!" (Livy Berantem Sama Tomo?, 2023), the duration of the video was 22 minutes and 37 seconds and the video was posted on October 23, 2023. The second video entitled "First time makan pecel lele Mami takut? – MALAH MESEN PETE" (First time makan pecel lele Mami takut?, 2023). The duration of this video was 16 minutes and 6 seconds that was posted on March 01, 2023. Another video use in this study entitled "Mum-daughter timr more relationship advice?" The duration of this video was 20 minutes and 35 second. The last video entitled "Ngomongin artis w/ Jessica Jane on painting date?" (Ngomongin artis w/ Jessica Jane on a painting date?, 2023) The duration of this video was 17 minutes and 54 seconds. The data of this study are the utterances spoken by Livy Renata that contain of code switching.

2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Method of data collection is an important part to support this study. According to Moleong (2006), there are there methods of collecting the data, such as, observation, interview, and documentation method. In this study use the documentation method in collecting the data because this study used video from youtube channel as a data source. Documentation method implies that the collected data are from the video, transcription, and a few books. The data were taken from selected videos on Livy Renata's YouTube channel and the data are obtained from the utterances spoken by Livy Renata. There were several steps to collect the data, such as, downloading the selected videos on Livy's YouTube Channel. In this research study used several videos in Livy Renata youtube channel. After downloading the next steps is transcribing the selected videos. Transcribing is the process of converting spoken language or audio recordings into written text. This can involve typing out the words verbatim, capturing speech nuances such as accents and inflections, and ensuring accuracy in punctuation and grammar. However, in this context the transcribing process aims to convert audio-visual recordings into written text and entered into the database. Another steps is collecting the utterances and underlying the words / sentence that contain code switching.

3. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

In process to analyze the data, this study use the content analysis method. The content analysis method is apply to understand and classify the contents of the utterances in selected videos on Livy Renata's youtube channel. There are several steps to analyzing the data with the following steps. Firstly, classify the collected data into three types of code switching, such as intra sentential, inter sentential, and emblematic switching. Then explain the factors of code switching used by speaker, and the last is summarize the analysis of the types and the reasons of code switching spoken by Livy Renata based on Hoffman's theory (1991).

4. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data was presented in the form of utterances containing code switching regarding the analysis of the types and their functions in the Livy Renata's utterances. For example:

Original utterance:

"Dikit-dikit doang. Very-very minimal you know"

Based on the data above, it showed that the speakers use Inter-Sentential Switching. Livy Renata in this sentences tried to explain about her ability to speak Japan is not fluent but she can talk in general. In this case, an entire clause of sentence is one language but the speaker switches to another language for the subsequent clause or sentence. In this type, the switching should take place between at least two clauses, which also can be mean two sentence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part presents the analysis the types and the function code switching used by Livy Renata. In every single video, Livy Renata always switches her language. She switches the English with Indonesian language. Her code switching influenced by her daily life. She can speaks English well because in her daily communication she uses English, and with multicultural background from her family Livy can master four different language, however English is a language she uses for her daily communication. Not only English, she also can speaks Indonesian because

Indonesian is her first language (mother language). Therefore, in her daily life or even in her channel, Livy always switches her language. In her channel, Livy Renata shows her daily activities, holiday, or even doing some activities and reviewing something with other public figure.

1. Types of code switching based on Hoffman's Theory

In this study, the types of code switching were analysed by applying the theory of Hoffman (1991). The types were included to three types: Intra-Sentential, inter-sentential, and emblematic switching or tag switching.

a. Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code switching is the language switching that takes place in a word, phrase, or clause. This type of code switching can appear at the beginning, middle, or the end of sentence without interruption, hesitation, or pause indicating a shift.

(3-1) "I went to Bali with my friend Anas, *terus kayak* i didn't really have much time hangout with you" (0:36 - 0:41)

In this data the speaker inserted the words '*terus kayak*' which meant in English 'It's like' in her base language. After saying that Livy continued her utterance into English to explain more the context she talk about. Therefore, this utterance classified as Intra-sentential switching because the switch occurred inside of the sentence.

(3-2) "So *makanya* I have a lot of questions" (1:06 - 1:07)

Based on the second data, showed that the speaker used Intra-sentential switching. It can be seen because she replace the word '*makanya*' into another language in one sentence. In this utterance Livy Renata explained that she was confused and she had a lot of questions .

(3-3) "If I could repeat my life, I *gak mau nikah*" (5:34-5:37)

In these utterances, the speaker inserted an Indonesian phrase '*gak mau nikah*', and it was categorized as the intra-sentential switching because the phrase were put within a sentence. The speaker switch the English with Indonesian language to tell that in this context she told her friend's story that if she could repeat her life, she would not want to get married.

(3-4) "I feel like bear team so you can actually borrow uniform *dibawah*"

The data above can categorized as intra sentential switching because the word "*dibawah*" as the Indonesian word are switched with English sentence. In this context Livy tried explain to her interlocutors that he can borrow the bear uniform in down stairs.

(3-5) "You have like this thing in Nihogo Mantappu, like you react to new girl all the time and then your reaction *paling kayak heboh banget*"

From the data (3-5) showed that those utterance was classified as intra sentential switching because the speaker inserted Indonesian words in the end of the sentence *paling kayak heboh banget*. In this case Livy explained to the interlocutor about the interlocutor's reaction when meeting a new woman when they are in Japan, more precisely in the Nihogo Mantappu area, there is a very excited response.

(3-6) "Hi guys welcome back to my channel, so I'm with my Mom *hari ini*"

The data (3-6) shows the types of intra sentential switching. it happened when the speaker used Indonesian clause *hari ini* within English utterance in the end of the sentence.

(3-7) "So are you quit excited to eat it *atau engga juga sih?* It's okay to be

honest”

The utterance above also classified as intra sentential switching because the speaker was inserted Indonesian words *atau engga juga sih?* in the middle of the sentence. In this data Livy asked her mother was excited to eat at the place she recommended or not.

(3-8) “What do you think the biggest redflag for you ***kalau pacaran?***”

This utterance can categorized as intra sentential switching because the question words “*kalua pacaran*” as the Indonesian words are switched with English sentence. In this utterance Livy asked her mother opinion about the biggest redflag or something bad during dating.

b. Inter-sentential Code Switching

Another types of code switching is inter-sentential switching is a type of code-switching in which a change of language that occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. According to Hoffman (1991: 112) inter-sentential switching is occurs between sentences. It is simply defined as code switching that occurs from one language to another in different sentences. Here is an example of inter-sentential switching.

(3-9) “But then ya that was the last experience i had about love. ***Tapi sekarang belum dekat sama siapa-siapa***”.

From the data above shows that the types of code switching, which is inter-sentential switching. In this context Livy told that she had experience about love, and but she doesn’t have partner for now. This utterances show that one of her sentence used English , but the she changed the next sentence into Indonesian language.

(3-10) “But then the relationship it comes and go for me. ***Gak tau ya masih umur segini temen-temen semua kayak gitu***”.

The data above shows that the speker use inter-sentential code switching. For the first sentence Livy used English, then she changed the next sentence into Indonesian language. In this type, the switching should take place between at least two clauses, which also be mean two sentences.

(3-11) “I’ve been looking and like google maps pecel lele restaurant. ***Terus ternyata ada yang namanya apasih namanya Mi? oh Brianjaya***”

In these utterances Livy Renata was looking for the nearest pecel lele restaurant. This data shows that she used English for the first sentence and then she switch the next sentence into Indonesian language to explain the name of the restaurant she was looking for. This type can be categorized into intra-sentential because it is occurred between more than one sentence.

(3-12) “She picks like the small piece. ***Tapi pasti dia ketagihan dan dia bakal makan lagi***.”

From the data, the speaker switches from English to Indonesian at sentence boundary. Thus, the utterance can be classified as inter-sentential switching.

(3-13) “Are you okay? Is your stomach okay? Even Jerome Pollin and so many other people like are you okay? Including my mom, but I’m fine. ***Ternyata yang gabisa aku makan itu kerang ijo***.”

From the data above it can be seen that Livy wanted explain about her friend who asked her how she was after eating food that made she not feeling good. In data Livy said “Are you okay? Is your stomach okay? Even Jerome Pollin and so many other people like are you okay? Including my mom, but I’m fine. *Ternyata yang gabisa aku makan itu kerang ijo*.” It can be categorized as inter-sentential switching because

this data shows a switch between two languages in which happened between sentences.

(3-14) "How did you feel about meet and great? ***Karena kemarin kita cuma ngobrol dikit banget***".

The code switching was categorized as the inter sentential type since the switching of Indonesian sentence *karna kemarin kita cuma ngobrol dikit* occur between sentence. In this utterance Livy asked her interlocutor to confirm how he felt during the meet and great yesterday, because they had only small talked when they met before.

c. Emblematic Switching

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in another language. Emblematic switching or tag switching can be exclamation points. An exclamation point can be defined as a short sound, word, or phrase that express sudden surprise, pain, etc. Some example of exclamation in English are, oh!, you know', 'I mean', 'Thanks!', 'So', 'Well', and 'right?'

(3-15) "I was more mad at you ***sih***" (9:39 – 9:43)

Based on the types of code switching, the code switching occurred in this sentence is tag switching. Tag switching occurs when a speaker inserts a phrase or word from another language into a sentence that is predominantly in that language. In this particular data, in the end of the sentence Livy renata inserted the word '*sih*' to show and to emphasize her statement that is true. Livy said that she felt more mad at her interlocutor.

(3-16) "No, she doesn't like fast food *atau yang kayak banyak minyaknya karna she really yang jaga her body gitu loh*".

Emblematic or tag switching involves the insertion of tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. In this data, tag or emblematic switching is occurred in the word "*gitu loh*".

(3-17) "Is it pineapple? ***Bukan ya?***"

The types of emblematic switching is found in this data. It can be seen in the end of the speaker's utterance inserted the Indonesian words *bukan ya?*. The interjection in the form of interrogative *bukan ya?* showed the expression of the speaker who hesitates and confirms her words by inserting those words to the interlocutor.

(3-18) "Like your already with me, ***gitu kan?***"

Based on the data above showed that the speaker inserted the word *gitu kan* in Indonesian language, which means that the word *gitu kan?* Or in English 'Right?' in the sentence *like you already with me, right?*, explained that the speaker showed a strong emotions to emphasizes her sentence.

2. Function of code switching based on Hoffman's Theory

This study use the theory from Hoffman (1991, pp. 115–116) about seven reasons of code-switching, there are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

a. Talking About Particular Topic

Sometimes people prefer to talk about certain topics in one language over another because they feel more free and comfortable to express their emotions,

thoughts feelings in a language that is not their native language. Hoffman (1991, p. 13) stated that talking about particular topic could make people switch from one language into another to represent personal opinion, information, action, or express what they feel.

(3-19) Livy : “We don’t talk much waktu i **balik** didn’t talk much with you, **tapi** everyone is tagging in our videos, **kayak yang di** Ikea where you called me stupid.

Tomo : “i did it?”

In this conversation above caught the particular topic that they talked about Tomo (Livy's interlocutor) saying that Livy was stupid in the previous video. The bolded words in the conversation above were the code switching that Livy used during her utterances.

(3-20) “Guys look how messy my room is.. **jadi I baru rapiin rambut** I’ve like my hairdresser **dateng, terus** my **boneka** is everywhere”.

The reason for using code switching in this sentence is to talk about a particular topic. In this case, the utterance referred to explain that her room was very messy because she had been styling her hair and her dolls were everywhere, so her room looked very messy.

(3-21) “But anyways, I think my mom is done. But before I go I have to use parfum, like I don’t know you guys know this, **kayaknya banyak yang tau deh**, I’m obsessed with parfum”.

The reason of using code switching in this data is to talk about a particular topic. In this context Livy told that her mom seems to have finished getting ready to go eat at one of the eateries, but before leaving Livy told that she has to use perfume and thinks that many of her followers know that she is obsessed with perfume.

b. Quoting Somebody Else

Hoffman (1991) suggested that people sometimes like a quote a famous expression of saying of some well-known figures. A person who is able to master more than one language or who is often called a bilingual sometimes changes their code or language to quote famous sayings, proverbs or sayings from several famous figures, characters or people in the world. The quotations can be form in words, phrases, or sentence.

(3-22) “So waktu I sama dia ada problem, **dia ngomong kaya gini ‘what’s the problem Livy? Let me know so I won’t repeat it again’**. And I think it’s such a green flag answer from you”. (Q&A w/Tomo- what’s our love language?!)

From the data (3-22) it can be categorized function of quoting somebody else because when Livy was told the story she quoted the words that her interlocutor said by saying ‘*dia ngomong kaya gini*’ or in English it would be ‘he said like this’. The words above are a language switch where the language used is Indonesian. In this case Livy explained to the audience that when she had a problem with Tomo (her interlocutor), Tomo conveyed his feelings that he was worried about whether there were actions that made Livy angry.

c. Being Empathic About Something

If someone wants to be empathic about something when communicate using a language which are not their native, they will switch their second language to the first language or vice-versa, either intentionally or not.

(3-23) “Do you remember your first crush?..Ohyaa? dihh? Enam tahun **sedih banget yaa..**

The reason of using code switching in this sentence is to being empathic about

something since the speaker showed her feelings toward the interlocutor's story that she liked someone from the age of six and lasted until she was an adult with the insertion of *sedih banget yaa..*

d. Interjection

An interjection is a word or expression that is inserted into a sentence used as a filler or connector used frequently by people. Interjection or can be called an Exclamation word is a word that is spoken spontaneously to express feelings or thought that arise spontaneously like shocked, joy, hurt, confused.

(3-24) Jessica : "ini ga sih yang pause pause gitu, misalnya kamu nengok terus orang yang dibelakang nengok, terus kamu harus berhenti"

Livy: "**Ohh..ohh itu!** tu tu, kayak squid game!"

The reason for using code switching in this conversation was the interjections with the insertion of *ohh..ohh itu!* to express feelings of enthusiasm because the speaker remembers the game that her friend is referring to.

(3-25) "Ci kalo misalnya you have on Indonesian artist yang you had to marry, who would that be and why? I ada dua, satunya ini.. **tau kan?!** Karna hidup istrinya enak banget!"

The reason of using code switching in this utterance was the interjection. It can be seen because the speaker inserted Indonesian word *tau kan?!* that expresses feelings of excitement and ensures that her friend knows who she is referring to.

(3-26) "*Kita gabisa itu ya?* Compromise, *jadi kayak* I respect your religion I respect yours. *Jadi tipenya siapa nih?..* **ihh siapa itu??**

In this data showed the reason of using code switching is to interjection since the speaker inserted the words 'ihh siapa itu??' which indicates that she was surprised and did not know who her friend was.

e. Repetition used for Clarification

When the bilinguals want to clarify their utterance, sentence, or their speech to be understood better by the listener, sometimes they use both of the languages or codes that they master to say the same meaning. Literally, a message or meaning in one language or code is often repeated in another language or code. Repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize the meaning.

(3-27) "I eat so little kayak **makan dikit-dikit** porsi kecil"

In this data, the repetition was found in Indonesian phrase *makan dikit-dikit* porsi kecil with the English words Eat so little. The words eat so little were repeated in meaning and expressed In other language to clarify her words

(3-28) "By the way ini kita ngedatenya ga for real kan.. **ga kenyataan** yaa..."

Form the utterance above the function of using code switching is to repetition used for clarification. Firstly the speaker said for real and the she switches her word into another language which is Indonesian language *ga kenyataan* for crarify her utterance.

(3-29) "I like *full of anger* when I see you, kenapa I **emosi banget** gitu ya,"

The data (3-29) above the function of using code switching is to repetition used for clarification. In this case, Livy said full of anger and then she switches her language to clarify that what she said was true by switch it into Indonesian '*emosi banget*'.

CONCLUSION

This part consisting of the summary of the analysis of this study entitled Code

Switching in Livy Renata Official Youtube Channel. This study was focused on two points as the research problems, such as to discover the types of code switching used and to understand the function underlying the using of code switching done by Livy on her videos in selected videos by applying Hoffman's theory (1991).

In this study, the type of code switching done by Livy Renata in her selected videos were Inter sentential 8 data, intra sentential 6 data, and emblematic 4 data. Besides the types, the function of using code switching in selected videos were 3 data showed that the switching was done for talking about the particular topic. Furthermore, the results showed quoting somebody else 1 data, 1 being emphatic, 3 interjection, and 3 of repetition.

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