An Analysis of Code Switching in Daniel Mananta's Video on YouTube
Channel: Daniel Tetangga Kamu

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT


Keywords: Code-switching, podcast, utterances.

Code-switching occurs when people who speak two or more languages, come up with a phenomenon where people use two or more languages while producing discourse. This phenomenon is commonly used by human in their daily life, including podcasts. This research examines the podcast of Daniel Mananta on his YouTube channel. This research aims to find the types and functions of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta in his utterances. The research was done by using qualitative descriptive methods in processing the data. The data of this research is one of Daniel Mananta’s video with Viola Mananta as the guest. This research focused on Daniel’s utterances. The theory of Hoffman was used as the foundation for the data analysis. The result showed that Daniel employed three types of code-switching off Hoffman’s. It also showed that Daniel has different reasons for switching language such as: talking about a particular topic; quoting somebody else; be emphatic about something; interjections; repetition used for clarification; expressing group identity; and clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, this research showed that Daniel employed all of the functions of code switching apart from one function which expressing group identity.
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

As a social creature, humans have the drive to interact with other humans and it is supported by the growth of technology. It gives people the efficiency to communicate with other people at different places at the same time. Along with this phenomenon, besides the negativity that the growth of technology gives, it also has some good impacts such as, the amount of people that acquire more than one language is increasing massively. The effect of efficiency of talking to people on the other side of the world allows us to learn and speak two or more languages easily. These phenomena happen to lead to bilingualism and multilingualism. The practice of people using two languages is called bilingualism, and the person involved in the conversation is called bilingual (Weinreich, 1968). Therefore, along with people who speak two or more languages, comes up with a phenomenon where people use two or more languages while producing discourse which is called code-switching (Poplack, 2001).

The phenomena of code-switching and someone’s patterns of code-switching are greatly influenced by their social backgrounds, which include their cultural upbringing, linguistic heritage, and community affiliations. People who navigate several social identities and modify their language use as a result frequently engage in code-switching. The linguistic repertoire of a person can be influenced by factors including their ethnicity, socioeconomic standing, and educational background, as well as the settings in which they use code-switching. For instance, members of bilingual or multilingual societies may switch their languages to express cultural identity, preserve social cohesiveness, or show support for a specific group. Vice versa, individuals from marginalized groups could use code-switching as a tactic to acquire acceptability or access to resources in dominant social contexts. In general, social background plays a key role in helping people understand the dynamics and reasons for code-switching in varied social circumstances.
Code-switching habitually happens in bilingual countries like Singapore, Filipina, and others. However, these phenomena also happen in Indonesia, especially among young people usually called millennials. One famous example of code-switching used by Indonesian young people happens in the community of 'Jaksel' accents they tend to tag switching their language. Gal (1998) states that 'code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations.' With what was already stated by Gal, the researcher is curious about what and why Indonesian uses code-switching between Indonesian-English. In Indonesia, we can easily find people who speak two or more languages by switching from one to another and code-switching happens because many people use English as a universal language.

The researcher is interested in taking this research as the topic is supported by the fact that the general public is mostly exposed to code-switching that happens in their daily life. Reyes (2004) in her study focused on the functions of code-switching in schoolchildren's conversations, the result of her research was that they switch languages due to lack of proficiency and as a strategy to communicate better. Yusuf, Fata & Chyntia (2018) in their research titled “Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel” focused on investigating the type of code-switching between Indonesian-English novels. The result of this research shows that the most code-switching used is inter-sentential switching. Abbas & Setiawan (2020) in their research "How talk show presenters use code-mixing and code-switching on TV programs in Indonesia" focused on the dominant type of code-switching and code-mixing in talk shows on TV programs. The result of this research is the dominant code mixing used is a form of word insertion and the dominant code-switching used is intra-sentential switching. However, the main focus of previous research on this topic is the dominant type of code-switching used in the subject.
These days people are interested in listening to Podcasts on online platforms. It can't be helped that podcasts become a big hit to the general public through online platforms such as YouTube, Spotify, Noice, Instagram, etc. Podcast is digital audio files delivered via RSS to an Internet-connected computer or portable media player (Bottomley, 2015). The researcher is interested in analyzing the podcast on YouTube because, commonly, a podcast includes code-switching to communicate with the interviewer and the source person. The researcher is interested in watching Daniel Mananta’s YouTube channel. While watching, it raises the researcher's curiosity towards what kind of code-switching he used the function it how code-switching could occur in our real conversations, and why it happens by analyzing a real conversation between two people. Inevitably, social background plays a part in shaping someone's cultural identity. This cultural identity affects the individual itself and the interlocutors. Therefore, it is also the compelling reason for the research in conducting this research with Daniel Mananta as the main subject to be analyzed. This research also discusses the relation of our interlocutors’ social background that can affect people to do code-switching. The object of this research is the video of Viola Mananta as the guest on Daniel Mananta’s YouTube channel. However, the reason for choosing the video of Viola Mananta is because she is known as the wife of Daniel Mananta. She is also a Native English speaker. In line with the objectives, this research aims to analyze the types and functions of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta in his podcast. Overall, this study aims to contribute to the existing knowledge on code-switching in Indonesian-English discourse and provide insights into the functions and nuances of this phenomenon in the context of podcast interviews.

1.2 Research Question
1. What are the types of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s Video?
2. What are the functions of the code-switching exposed in Daniel Mananta’s video?

1.3 Purpose of Study
The purposes of this research are to find out:
1. The types of code-switches used in Daniel Mananta’s Video.
2. The functions of code-switch exposed in Daniel Mananta’s video.

1.4 Scope and Limitation
This research is sociolinguistics research, more specifically code-switching related subject that focuses on discussing what code-switch was used in the video of Daniel Mananta’s YouTube channel. This research also has some limitations, they are:
1. The research cannot be generalized because this research only focuses on one video of Daniel Mananta’s YouTube channel.
2. This research only focuses on the code-switching analysis of Daniel Mananta's utterances in his video.

1.5 Significance of the Study
This research contains information about deep analysis of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel especially in the episode Viola Mananta as the guest. It is expected that this research can help readers to know more about code-switching in Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel. It also can be utilized as a reference or comparable study for future research regarding code-switching.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms
1. Code refers to the term used in conversation as a certain occasion among people to denote a language.
2. Code-switching is switching from one language to another language in a process of communication.
3. Podcast is digital audio files via RSS to an Internet-connected computer or portable media player.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a review of the research which includes an overview of code-switching to support the research.

2.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism cannot be separated from multilingualism. Bilingualism and multilingualism are widespread phenomena that happen because of necessity but rarely appropriately useful levels of competence. They imply both increased and decreased opportunities for interpersonal and intercultural exchange: multilingualism can, of course, expand possibilities on an individual level, but a world with many languages is also one where communication issues exist. Although the majority of people at least have a basic understanding of different languages, we typically need translation in such a world.

According to the book by Hoffman (1991), bilingualism has a variety of descriptions, interpretations, and definitions. Bilingualism also has two-sided effects, positive and negative connotations for us. Even some definitions of bilingualism come to contradict one another. Weinreich (1968) stated bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages, and bilingualism is the person involved. Li Wei (2013) discusses the complexity of bilingualism and multilingualism, emphasizing that these phenomena can occur at both societal and individual levels. Bilingualism, according to his discussion, involves the coexistence, contact, and interaction of different languages. This coexistence can happen within a society, where various languages are spoken, or within an individual, who may be bilingual or multilingual.

On the other hand, following Bloomfield's and Weinreich's theory Mackey agreed with the definition stated by Weinreich and preceded by Bloomfield concerning the degree of proficiency. Mackey (1970) also stated that he believes bilingualism should be viewed as the simultaneous use of two or more languages by the same person.
2.2 Code-Switching
2.2.1 What is Code-switching?

Wardhaugh (2006) defines code as a language or dialect people use in communication between two or more parties. This means code is how people choose their word selection to deliver their speech well. In the book of Wardhaugh (2006) Gal refers to codeswitching as a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their right and obligations, this means code-switches could happen to facilitate people to gain precious relationship though having language decay. Moreover, he also stated in his book that "People who are bilingual or multilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have the same abilities in the language (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional." This supports the idea that code-switches could happen in bilingual and multilingual people.

According to Hoffman (1991) in his book, he stated that code-switching is an aspect of bilingual speech that is the most creative and interesting. Code-switching may happen because of language decay. People are inclined to switch their language because they are not acquiring the language well. He also defined code-switching as a situation that involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Switching one language to another language is not only categorized as switching, it could be included as mixing. Thus, what is the difference between code-switching and code-mixing? In this book, McLaughlin (1984) also pointed out the difference between mixing and switching by defining code switches as language changes occurring in a phrase or sentence, otherwise, code-mixes refer to a shift that happens within sentences that only involve single lexical items.
The other definition of code-switching is code-switching as language mixing by people who speak two or more languages in a discourse, that is not changing the topic and the interlocutor of the discourse (Poplack, 2001). She also states that code-switching could happen to any person at each level of linguistic structure. (MacSwan, 2017) also stated that codeswitching is a speech style in which bilingual alternate languages between or within sentences.

From some definitions of code-switching according to these experts, it can be concluded that code-switching is a language switch between two or more people in a discourse or communication. Code-switches could happen to any person at any level of language ability without any exception. It is a common phenomenon that happens to bilingual and multilingual people and a thing that cannot be kept off.

### 2.2.2 Types of code-switching

Code-switching occurred in the conversation may differ, Hoffman (1991) in his book state there are three types of code-switching; the first type of code switching;

1. **Inter-sentential switching**

   Inter-sentential switching refers to switching between languages at the sentence or clause level. Simply, it happens when a speaker switches their language in different sentences or clauses.

   This is an example of inter-sentential switching;

   **a) An English–German–Spanish trilingual**

   Mother: ‘Na, wie war’s beim Fußball?’ (‘How was the football?’)

   Pascual (9:3): ‘Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der (‘We won. Our team was brilliant. I was . . .’)

   *goalie. I stopped eight golas. They were really hard ones.* (and
turning towards the pan on the cooker he continued) ‘Was gibt’s zu essen?’ (‘What are we eating today?’)

**b) An adult Spanish–English bilingual:**

‘Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, *they were off-white, you know.*’

The examples are inter-sentential switching because as you can see from the first sentence, the switching happens between the sentences or clauses. Example (a) and (b) use other languages in the first sentences and English in the next sentences. Inter-sentential switching is simply a language switch between complete sentences or a full clause.

2. **Intra-sentential switching**

   The second type of code-switching according Hoffman (1991) is Intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching refers to language switches within a single sentence. This switching occurs when the speaker switches their language within a sentence.

   This is the example of intra-sentential switching according to Hoffman’s book.

   **a) Spanish - English bilingual:**

   ‘I started going like this. *Y luego decia* (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers

   **b) French–English bilingual:**

   ‘Va chercher Marc (go and fetch marc) *and bribe him* avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) *with cream on top’

   From what you can see in examples (a) and (b) the examples are intra-sentential switching. It is proved by the switches in the sentences.

3. **Tag switching (Emblematic switching)**

   The third type of switching according to Hoffman (1991) is Emblematic switching. Emblematic switching is when a word or phrase from one language is used within another, but the body
of the sentence is still written in the first language. When a speaker utilizes a word or phrase from another language to convey a particular meaning or effect, they are engaging in code-switching.

This is the example of tag switching according to Hoffman in his book;

a) **Spanish – Catalan bilingual:**
   ‘Hay cuatro sillas rotas y’ (‘There are four broken chairs and’)
   *prou!* (‘That's enough!’)

b) **Adult Spanish – American English speaker:**
   ‘ . . oh! *Ay!* It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!’

In examples (a) and (b) you can see the emblematic switching or exclamation in another language from the sentences.

Besides of three types above, there are also types of code-switching according to Hoffman that focus on psychological aspects, there are; situational switching, metaphorical switching, and code mixing.

**a. Situational switching**

Situational switching happens when a speaker modifies their language according to the circumstances. Bilingual or multilingual people might be speaking a different language depending on where they are at work or school.

Example:

- A bilingual person might use Indonesian when speaking with their family, but switch to English when speaking with their coworkers or classmates.
- A person might use English when discussing a technical topic related to their work but switch to Indonesian when discussing a personal topic with a friend.
b. Metaphorical switching

Metaphorical switching happens when a speaker uses words or expressions from one language while speaking in another, it is known as metaphorical switching. This style of code-switching is usually used to convey feelings or to emphasize a point.

c. Code mixing

Code mixing is combining two or more languages in a single speech or communication. When a speaker feels at ease in expressing particular thoughts or emotions in one language over another, they frequently utilize this form of code-switching.

2.2.3 The reasons of code-switching

According to Hoffman, there are also some reasons of people who code-switching. Hoffman in his book state 7 reason of why people code-switching, the first reason;

1. Talking about a Particular Topic

When the addresser and addressee converse with one another and have a specific subject to talk about. On occasion, individuals prefer using one language over another while discussing a specific subject. Now and again, a speaker feels more at ease and likes expressing his or her sentiments in a language other than their native one.

Hoffman (1991) states that talking about a specific topic may affect a switch even though they lack facility, but they feel free to express their feeling, emotions, ideas, and thoughts even though it is not their native language.

Example:

A French-English bilingual:

‘Va chercher Marc (go and fetch Marc) and bribe him avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) with cream on top’

From the example above, we know that they are talking about a particular topic using English.
2. **Quoting somebody else**

The second reason of people who code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) is quoting somebody else. One of the reasons a speaker modifies their language when speaking is to cite a few well-known proverbs, sayings, or phrases from some renowned people. The speaker's words are the only ones that are used in the language changeover. According to Hoffman (1991), people change their language for a variety of reasons, including when they are quoting someone else.

Some people occasionally change their language to quote idioms, proverbs, or the words of some well-known personalities. The speaker's words are the only ones that are switched.

3. **Be emphatic about something**

The third reason of people to code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) is Be emphatic about something. People who express empathy used to code-switch, then they intentionally or unintentionally switch their language from the target language like other languages to the source language or their native language. When someone speaking in a language other than their original tongue suddenly wishes to emphasize something, they may do it on purpose or accidentally switch from the second language to the first language. Sometimes, when someone wants to express empathy for another person, they will use code-switching. By employing different languages in their utterances, people can convey their empathy.

4. **Interjections**

The fourth reason of people code-switching according to Hoffman is interjection. An interjection is a word or phrase interjected into a statement to show surprise, a strong feeling, or
to draw attention. One could consider the word "interjection" to be a word or expression. It can be used as a signal of surprise, or emotion, to attract attention, or to make a point.

5. **Repetition used for clarification**

   The fifth reason of people code-switching according to Hoffman is repetition used for clarification. When bilinguals or multilinguals want to make their speech clearer so that their intention can be understood by the listener easily, they will occasionally repeat the same message in both of their strong languages so that the interlocutor will be able to understand the speaker's intention. 

   Repetition also occurs when speakers want to stress a point or make a clarification of their meaning or message. In these cases, they will clarify their sentences to make their points clearer to the audience. When bilingual or multilingual people attempt to express or verbalize their ideas, thoughts, sentiments, experiences, and so forth, it may happen. Reiteration may not necessarily serve to clarify what has already been said, but it can also be used to enhance a message.

6. **Expressing group identity**

   The sixth reason of code-switching according to Hoffman is expressing group identity. Code-switching is another way for a group to express themselves. Academics communicate very differently in disciplinary groups than they do in general outstanding corporate entities. To put it another way, members of one community do not communicate in the same way as those from another. Additionally, it may be said that the various subjects and communication methods used to interact with various members of a particular group or society serve to express their identities.
7. **Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor**

The last reason of code-switching according to Hoffman is clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The appearance of codeswitching can be utilized to ensure that the listener can follow the speaker's discourse without difficulty. It indicates that for the speaker to be understood by the listener and for the discussion to flow smoothly, the speaker may need to adapt their language for the other person to understand what they are saying.

2.3 **Review of Previous Studies**

The researcher is doing some pre-analysis research before conducting this research. There is little research about code-switching that inspired the researcher to do this research.

The first research was written by Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf, Ika Apriani Fata, and Chyntia (2018) entitled “Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel”. The goal of this research is to investigate the types of code-switching used between Indonesian and English in an Indonesian novel. The subject of this research is a novel entitled *'Antologi Rasa'*; the novel is analyzed using the theory of Hoffman (1991). This research used a qualitative approach to collect and analyze the data. The results of this research are the most used code-switching type is inter-sentential switching (62.3%) next is intra-sentential switching (20.9%) the least used type of code-switching is tag switching (12.4%) and the other reason for code-switches is to establish continuity with the previous speaker (4.4%). The researcher also suggested that more study of code-switching in written work is needed for further research.

The second research is written by Iliana Reyes (2004) with the title "Functions of Code Switching in Schoolchildren's Conversations". This research aims to examine the code-switching patterns in the speech of immigrant Spanish-speaking children. The subject of this research is 7- and 10-year-old students from bilingual classrooms who are paired with a
reciprocal friend to be analyzed in two speech contexts to present data based on discourse characteristics and the function of code-switching. Based on this research, it can be concluded that older children were more likely to switch their language rather than younger students. It shows a negative result of children who are bilingual switching their language because of their lack of proficiency, they switch language to extend their communicative competence.

The third research is by Aswin Abbas and Hasrat Indar Setiawan (2020) in their research "HOW TALK SHOW PRESENTER USING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ON TV PROGRAM IN INDONESIA". The goal of this research is to investigate the types and dominant types of code-mixing and code-switching used by talk show presenters while doing on-air TV programs. Mix method with Qual-Quan model used in this research, however, the qualitative method is more dominant than the quantitative method. The data collected by using documentation and the theory used in this research is the theory of Suwito (1983) and Polack (1980). The results of this research find there are 5 types of code mixing, 148 code mixing and 59 code switching. The dominant type of code mixing used is word insertion (44,59%) and the most used code-switching is intra-sentential switching (44,06%). This research also finds that male presenters more frequently used code mixing, while female presenters tended to use code-switching.

The fourth research was written by Dida Nurul Fadillah and Aseptiana Parmawati (2020) and entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND FACTOR MOTIVATION IN NESSIE JUDGE VLOG". This research tries to investigate the code-switching used, the main types, and analyze the factor of motivation of using code-switching in Nessie's video. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method and uses the theory of Mahootian S (2006:46) to analyze the data. The results of this research are that most types of code-switching used in her video are intersentential switching.
The fifth research is by Riyad F Hussein, Hadeel A Saed, and Ahmad S Haider (2020) entitled “Teachers and Students Code-Switching: The Inevitable Evil in EFL Classrooms”. This research focused on finding out the main function and roles of code-switching used by EFL high school teachers and students in Jordan. This research used the theory of Eldridge (1996) to analyze the data. The data was collected by using classroom observation and questionnaires as instruments. The results of this research are that teachers switch their language to give and show affection, giving instruction and directions, also because of linguistic incompetence. However, students are inclined to switch their languages because of non-linguistic purposes, for example maintaining interpersonal relationships and maintaining the continuity of communication to avoid interruption and misunderstanding.

The last research is from Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaean (2020) “An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel”. This research is conducted to analyze the type of code-switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube channel. This research is qualitative research based on context analysis, the data collected by watching and listening to the audio. The data is categorized using the theory of Wardhaugh (2006). The results of this study are 25 data from the video, consisting of 15 (60%) situational switching and 10 (40%) metaphorical switching.

From the previous research above, there is already some research on code-switching. This research could be different from other research because the object of the research differs from the other research. The researcher finds it interesting to analyse the code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s video.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the method used in conducting this research. It shows the research design, the sources of the data, the data collection technique, and also data analysis technique of the research.

3.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative research and descriptive methods in analyzing the data to comply with the objectives of this research. According to Padgett (2017), Qualitative methods provide a much-needed alternative to counting and measuring, qualitative methods are unique and beguiling. The qualitative method is focused on naturalistic detail and context, qualitative reports require no decoding or statistical acumen. Based on the statement it can be concluded qualitative methods suit the data of this research. In conclusion, this research goal for using the descriptive method is to provide the data collected in the form of words with systematic descriptions vividly.

3.2 Sources of Data

The data of this research is a YouTube video of Daniel Mananta’s channel. The reason for choosing Daniel Mananta as the subject of this research is because Daniel Mananta is greatly known as someone bilingual. In numerous opportunities, he shows that he switched his language back and forth from Indonesian to English. He has a YouTube channel containing videos of him interviewing the guest ‘Daniel Tetangga Kamu’ as the segment’s title. Specifically, one video from his channel that starred Viola Mananta, this specific video chosen mainly because the video contained many switching languages throughout the video. The data collected from the official YouTube channel of Daniel Mananta

- “Cerita Viola Mananta Menjalani Kehidupan Di Indonesia – Daniel Tetangga Kamu”
Sources: https://youtu.be/xsGdps16wc8
This video was chosen because Viola is one of the people who is categorized as an English native speaker in his podcast. Viola is a foreigner and is also known as Daniel Mananta’s wife. With this social background in mind, the researcher chose her as one of the subjects of this research because she qualified as the subject of this research.

### 3.3 Data Collection

The data of this research was collected by using purposive sampling methods. Purposive sampling method is a technique of recruiting participants by purposely choosing them as the subject which is in line with the goals of the research (Creswell, 2012). The criteria used to choose the subject for this research are the subjects must include code-switching in the conversation. However, the data that has been collected was decided sufficient enough by the researcher.

Cresswell, (2018) stated that the data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study through sampling and recruitment; collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials; as well as establishing the protocol for recording information." This means there are some processes for collecting data, observations, interviews, documents, and visual materials. The data is collected from qualitative audio-visual and digital materials and is transcribed into a qualitative document.

The researcher collects the data by listening and watching the video repeatedly and transcribing the videos. The data that has been transcribed is encoded and analysed based on the types of data.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The analysis in this research uses Hoffman's (1991) theory in the process of identifying the data by using descriptive and theoretical frameworks to explain the data. The data identified rely on the researcher’s interpretation.
I followed the data analysis technique of Cresswell (2018), there are some steps in the data analysis process;

The first step is organized and prepare the data for analysis. The data was collected from one video by transcribing the sentences that included code-switching in their speech. Data that has been transcribed is organized in a file to help the researcher to prepare the data to be analysed in the next step of the data analysis technique.

After organizing and preparing the data. The researcher follows the next step to read or look at all the data. This step of the analysis technique is done by observing the data that has been collected. The researcher read and listened to the data repeatedly to get familiar with the data. To help the next step of the data analysis technique. The researcher takes notes to be precise about particular reasons or patterns of the data.

The data that has been read is starting to be coded. In the data coding process after organizing and observing the data that has been collected, the data is categorized and underlined as the process of defining the data based on types of code-switching and the function of why people are switching their language.

After coding the data, the researcher concludes by using the data that has been coded and categorized based on the research questions to answer the research questions of this research.

The last step of the analysis technique is to decide how to display the results of the research using various methods, such as diagrams, tables, graphs, or diagrams. The results should be included in the results of the research.
CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of the research to answer the research questions of this research. The researcher observed and analyzed the utterances from Daniel Mananta in his YouTube video by using Hoffman’s theory.

4.1 The type of code-switching

From the data that has been gathered, the researcher found all the types of switching by Hoffman used by Daniel Mananta in his video. The type of code-switching was classified into three types; inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

Table 1 Type of Code-switching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Code-Switching</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inter-sentential switching</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intra-sentential switching</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tag switching</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data about the type of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s video, the researcher found that Daniel Mananta applied all three types of code-switching within his video. The data on the type of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta is shown in Table 1. The utterances in Daniel Mananta’s video were classified as; inter-sentential switching were 19 data, intra-sentential switching were 10 data, and tag switching were 12 data. In total, the switching that can be classified in the video is 41 data. From the data, we can conclude that the most common type of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s video is inter-sentential switching, and the least type of code-switching used is Tag switching.
4.1.1 Inter-sentential switching

Utterance 1

‘Hai ini gue Daniel Tetangga Kamu, di sini gue akan ngobrol dengan tetangga gue tentang perjalanan hidup mereka dari kacamata spiritual di saat mereka mengalami situasi tidak pasti dan kekhawatiran sampai bisa kembali bangkit menjadi orang yang lebih kuat dari sebelumnya. It’s gonna be very exclusive and inspiring.’

The example above is the opening part of Daniel Mananta’s YouTube video. The data shown in utterance 1 is an example of inter-sentential switching which a code-switch happens in different sentences or clauses. It shows how Daniel greets his subscriber in Indonesian and then he switches language in a different sentence.

Utterance 2

‘Ya, that’s a funny story. Nggak, ini cerita yang lucu ya soalnya, jadi kalau misalnya lu cek gitu ya Daniel dan Viola, abis itu kadang-kadang suka muncul gitu cewek Rusia random.’

This example is talking about how Daniel is being misunderstood by a random Russian girl. He is talking in English first ‘Ya, that's a funny story.' And then he switches to Indonesian in another sentence.

Utterance 3

‘Mungkin banyak yang penasaran karena selama 8 tahun 9 tahun, I never expose you, saya gak pernah ngekpos istri Daniel Mananta itu siapa gitu kan.’

From the example above how, Daniel is explaining that he never exposes his wife. As can be seen, in the first sentence he used
Indonesian, and after that he switched to English in an entire sentence and then switched to Indonesian again to end his utterances.

4.1.2 Intra-sentential switching

**Utterance 1**

‘… kesannya kayak Viola itu oh iya everything is under control, tapi ini benar-benar susah banget sih untuk yang nge-juggle semua itu gitu kan.’

**Utterance 2**

‘Dan ternyata hati sedih atau what breaks people heart itu beda-beda.’

**Utterance 3**

‘karena, you know, we’ve seen you, kita melihat Viola sendiri di ‘Journey to Love’.’

From the examples that are shown above, we can see examples of Daniel Mananta using intra-sentential switching in his utterances. From the data that is shown in Table 1, it can be concluded that intra-sentential switching is the least used by Daniel Mananta in his utterances which is only 10 utterances.

The sentences above showed how intra-sentential switching should happen within a sentence, it can be seen that the sentence is in Indonesian at the beginning part, and in the middle of the sentence, Daniel switches his language into English and then switches back to Indonesian.

4.1.3 Tag switching (Emblematic switching)

From the one video of Daniel Mananta with Viola Mananta as his guest, the researcher can conclude that Daniel Mananta uses all the third types of code-switching from Hoffman. Daniel Mananta used tag switching to, attract the viewer to stay focused to hear the podcast. In line with the theory of Poplack that stated tags are subject
to minimal syntactic restrictions, they may insert several point or monolingual utterances without violating the syntactic rules.

Here are some examples of tag switching used by Daniel Mananta in his video with Viola as the guest;

**Utterance 1**

‘Alright so, *tanpa berlama-lama lagi langsung aja ini dia Viola Mananta.*’

**Utterance 2**

‘*Enggak, enggak ada gitu, dia baik banget* anyway’

**Utterance 3**

‘*Kenapa sih Daniel menyembunyikan istrinya, right?’*

### 4.2 The function of code-switching

This research shows the analysis and classification of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta’s YouTube Video with Viola Mananta as his guest using Hoffman's theory, there are 7 functions of code-switching based on Hoffman which are talking about a particular topic; quoting somebody else; being emphatic about something; interjections; repetition used for clarification; expressing group identity; clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Function of Code-switching</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Talking about a particular topic</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quoting somebody else</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Be empathic about something</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interjections</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repetition used for clarification</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Expressing group identity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Clarifying the speech content</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table, it can be concluded the function of code-switching was used by Daniel Mananta in his utterances. The data consists of 8 data on talking about a particular topic, 1 data on quoting somebody else, 6 data on being emphatic about something, 15 data on interjections, 5 data on repetition used for clarification, 8 data on clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and no data of expressing group identity. The total amount of the data is 41 data. From the table above, the researcher can conclude the most frequently used function of code-switching by Daniel Mananta is interjections this may happen more frequent in order to attract the viewers’ attention, while the least used is quoting somebody else, and there is no data found about Daniel Mananta expressing group identity.

4.2.1 Talking about a particular topic

Talking about a particular topic refers to a specific subject to talk about, or when the addressee and addressee prefer using one language over another language while talking about a specific subject. Simply, it happens when the conversation is talking about a specific subject. Here are some examples of Daniel's utterances from his video with Viola:

Utterance 1

Viola: … Tuhan apa, what breaks my heart ya, apa yang bikin hati saya sakit, sedih…


Daniel: Kita ngerasa sedih, ini kenapa gak ada yang urusin, mungkin Tuhan lagi menunggu kita untuk ngelakuin sesuatu buat
hal tersebut gitu. Nah, jadi untuk Viola, hati viola sedih di bagian apa? **What breaks your heart?**

Daniel: *Oke jadi pada akhirnya hatinya Viola itu broken atau your heart breaks for what or for who?*

From the example above, the researcher shows some of Daniel’s utteranceS while Daniel asks Viola about her concerns. Daniel specifically used English to ask about what her concern is. It was not even just once but he kept asking what her concern was by using English. The researcher concludes that this is one example of talking about a particular topic because Daniel prefers to ask Viola what is her concern using her preferred language.

**Utterance 2**

**Viola:** *And at the moment, I feel like God was telling me "Grow my girl into a woman, grow my girl into a woman". And I heard it over and over in my heart. It was like this mantra almost. Like, it kept repeating. And I felt like it was God put in my heart, "Viola, yes, it also breaks my heart." You know, it breaks God's heart. And that's why I want you to help me. To help me grow my girl into a woman. And why did you say grow my girl into a woman?*


Utterance 2 also show how Daniel specifically used English while talking and asking about 'grow my girl into a woman'. He follows how Viola keeps stating the 'grow my girl into a woman' in English. He highlights the ‘grow my girl into woman’ phrase by using the English language rather than using Indonesian.
4.2.2 Quoting somebody else

Quoting somebody else refers to while in a conversation we may quoting some quotes, rather than translating them into our languages usually we just use it as just it is.

Here is one example of Daniel used quoting somebody else, in his video:

**Utterance 1**

‘Jadi untuk menambahin Viola, gue selalu ngerasa, dulu kita pernah dengar nih this kalimat gitu ya. Parenting is the act of letting go.’

From the utterances above, it shows how Daniel is talking in Indonesian in his utterances however, in the sentences 'parenting is the act of letting go' he is talking in English he also stated that he never heard this sentence somewhere else. For sure, he is quoting somebody else.

4.2.3 Be empathic about something

This function of switching refers to when people are using their empathy for being emphatic, they usually intentionally or unintentionally switch their language to the target language.

There are some examples of Daniel being emphatic to Viola;

**Utterance 1**

‘Yes, I am very surprised. That was like 10 minutes of telling your life story in Indonesian. Well done. Oke, jadinya setelah akhirnya jatuh cinta sama Indonesia, and then jatuh cinta sama orang Indonesia.’

**Utterance 2**

‘It’s not easy. Maksudnya ini transisinya berlapis-lapis.’
From the following examples, in utterance 1 Viola is trying her best to tell and answer Daniel about how she loves Indonesia and decided to live in Indonesia. Daniel responds to her trying to speak in Indonesian with empathy, he is excited for her and praises her for speaking in Indonesian. In line with utterance 1, utterance 2 happens when Viola is talking about the beginning when she is married and leaves her hometown to live in Indonesia. She said that it is not easy and Daniel gave her affirmation that it's not easy to leave our hometown and live in a foreign country all alone by herself and get everything done.

4.2.4 Interjections

Interjections refer to words or phrases interjected into a statement to show surprise, a strong feeling, or to draw attention. This is the most function used by Daniel in his utterances. Here are some examples of the utterances:

**Utterance 1**

‘Hai ini gue Daniel Tetangga Kamu, di sini gue akan ngobrol dengan tetangga gue tentang perjalanan hidup mereka dari kacamata spiritual di saat mereka mengalami situasi tidak pasti dan kekhawatiran sampai bisa kembali bangkit menjadi orang yang lebih kuat dari sebelumnya. It’s gonna be very exclusive and inspiring.’

**Utterance 2**

‘You know, mudah-mudahan apa yang kita obrolin sekarang ini bisa merubah perspektif kalian juga.’

**Utterance 3**

‘So, again guys thank you so much for listening kita akan ketemu lagi minggu dengan yang pasti kalau misalnya kalian pengen ngecek siapa sih tetangga yang akan gue undang minggu depan langsung aja”
cek @danielmanantanetwork dan ya thank you. Tetangga saling menyangga bukan menyanggah.’

From these following examples, utterance 1 'It's gonna be exciting and inspiring' is classified as an interjection because that's like a signature phrase of Daniel while opening his podcast to build up the excitement from the viewer.

In utterance 2, 'you know' is also an interjection. It is used by Daniel to attract the attention of the viewer to keep focus and listen to the next sentences he says. Daniel said that he wants the viewer could help to change people's perspective about respecting their parents.

The same like in utterance 1, in utterance 3 'So, again thank you so much for listening.' is used by Daniel to attract people's attention. In contrast with Utterance 1 which is the opening part, utterance 3 is the closing part of his podcast. He used interjections so people kept listening to the end of his utterances.

4.2.5 Repetition used for clarification

This function is usually used when bilinguals or multilinguals want to make their speech understood by the listener.

Here are some examples of repetition used for clarification by Daniel in his video:

**Utterance 1**

‘Karena, you know, we’ve seen you, kita melihat Viola sendiri di ‘Journey to Love’.’

**Utterance 2**

‘Ya, that’s a funnt story. Nggak, ini cerita yang lucu ya soalnya, jadi kalau misalnya lu cek gitu ya Daniel dan Viola, abis itu kadang-kadang suka muncul gitu cewek Rusia random.’
Utterance 3

‘In one year, mungkin satu atau dua tahun.’

From utterance 1, Daniel repeats his sentence 'We've seen you, kita melihat…' Daniel first speaks in English and repeats the word in Indonesian. He is repeating and translating the sentence from English to Indonesian to help Viola understand what he means.

In utterance 2, he stated 'Ya, that’s a funny story. Nggak, ini cerita yang lucu…’ he also repeated and translated his words from English to Indonesian. The same case also happens in utterance 3 while they're talking about the times Viola took to think about moving to Indonesia.

4.2.6 Expressing group identity

A way for a group to express themselves. This function is not found in Daniel Mananta’s video with Viola Mananta as his guest. The researcher concludes that there is no sign of this function because of their different cultural background and there are only two of them in the video. There's no one with them to show their group identity.

4.2.7 Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

Code-switching happens when the speaker wants to ensure that the listener can follow the discourse without difficulty. We know that Viola is not an Indonesian native speaker, though in this video she is trying as best as she can to speak in Indonesian. There's Daniel who clarifies the speech for her in English, and the following are some examples of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor:

Utterance 1

‘Yang apa yang Viola lagi rasain gitu dan again ini mungkin saat yang paling tepat banget untuk nanya ke Viola bagaimana mengisi kekosongan tersebut. What did you do?’
Utterance 2

‘Viola tadi mentioned about purpose and calling. You said, oke purpose itu adalah tujuan hidup ya sama calling dan malahan sepertinya Tuhan itu, apa ya, menaruh Viola di Indonesia untuk sebuah tujuan...”

From the examples above, in utterance 1 we can see Daniel is asking Viola, while she is feeling empty in her life. He asked in Indonesian first 'Bagaimana mengisi kekosongan tersebut?' and to clarify the speech he asked her again 'What did you do?' in English to make sure Viola understood what his question was.

In utterance 2, previously they're talking about what Viola thinks about purpose and calling that God put in her heart. Daniel is clarifying what already he heard from Viola previously and clarifying the content to her to make sure it is true and there's no misunderstanding between them.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of conclusions regarding the research questions and suggestions on the implementation and findings of the research.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings and analysis from the previous chapter, the researcher sums up some conclusions. The first conclusion from the video of Daniel Mananta with Viola Mananta as his guest, the researcher found that Daniel Mananta used three types of code-switching. There are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. The switching occurred in the videos are 41 utterances, with 19 utterances classified as inter-sentential switching, 10 utterances classified as intra-sentential switching, and 12 utterances classified as tag switching. Therefore, the most common type of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s video with Viola as his guest is inter-sentential switching. However, the reason Daniel frequently used this type of switching in his utterances is that his wife is not a native Indonesian speaker. It happened when he wanted to clarify the meaning of his utterances to his wife who is not a native Indonesian speaker. While the least used type of switching is intra-sentential switching, he commonly used tag switching in his utterances to attract people's attention.

The second conclusion of this research is there are some reasons why the switching happened in Daniel Mananta’s video with Viola Mananta as his guest. There are seven functions of code-switching, however from this research, the researcher finds 6 reasons for code-switching except for 1 function of code-switching which is expressing group identity, the researcher couldn't find the utterances of Daniel Mananta that are shown to express their group identity. The researcher thinks that this may happen because the video is in a podcast format in which only 2 people are talking and there is nobody there that they want to flex about their group identity. Therefore, the most common function found in Daniel's switching is
interjections with 15 utterances. This function happens when the speaker uses interjections to attract the viewer's attention. The second most common function is talking about a particular topic with 8 utterances. The third is two functions of switching; be emphatic about something and clarify the speech for the interlocutor with the same 6 utterances each. The next is repetition used for clarification, the least used function is quoting somebody else with only 1 utterance.

5.2 Suggestions

This research could provide information about the type and functions of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s YouTube video. The research is only focusing on analyzing Daniel Mananta’s utterances and only uses one video of Daniel Mananta thus, it cannot be generalized. However, the researcher suggested the next researcher who is interested in doing research in sociolinguistics as specific as code-switching use more varied videos of one subject to find the pattern of how the subject code-switches. The researcher hopes this research may help other researchers to be interested in researching this topic.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Type of code-switching</th>
<th>Function of code-switching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inter-sentential Switching</td>
<td>Intra-sentential Switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hai ini gue Daniel Tetangga Kamu, di sini gue akan ngobrol dengan tetangga gue tentang perjalanan hidup mereka dari kacamata spiritual di saat mereka mengalami situasi tidak pasti dan kekhawatiran sampai bisa kembali bangkit menjadi orang yang lebih kuat dari sebelumnya. <em>It’s gonna be very exclusive and inspiring.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Alright so,</em> tanpa berlama-lama lagi langsung aja ini dia Viola Mananta.</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>But anyway,</em> ini karena masih apa ya tema Valentine, banyak banget</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Interjections</td>
<td>Repetition used for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sebenarnya yang kayak nanya-nanya…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karena, <em>you know, we’ve seen you</em>, kita melihat Viola sendiri di ‘<em>Journey to Love</em>’.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Repetition used for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ya, <em>that’s a funny story</em>. Nggak, ini cerita yang lucu ya soalnya, jadi kalau misalnya lu cek gitu ya Daniel dan Viola, abis itu kadang-kadang suka muncul gitu cewek Rusia random.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Repetition used for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mungkin banyak yang penasaran karena selama 8 tahun atau 9 tahun, <em>I never expose you</em>, saya gak pernah nge-expose istri Daniel Mananta itu siapa gitu kan.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Repetition used for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enggak, enggak ada gitu, dia baik banget <em>anyway</em>.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>So, makanan Indonesia</em> yang</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ya, <em>that’s so funny</em>, dan akhirnya pertama kali ke Indonesia itu kapan dan ke mana? Ke Jakarta kah, ke Bali atau ke Jogja?</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Be Emphatic about something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>And turns out</em> dia bener -bener gak ngerti sama sekali gitu, karena di Jakarta semuanya pada ngomong bahasa slang semua.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Interjections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>That is the funny thing about Indonesian language</em> ya. Boleh tepuk tangan dulu gak untuk usaha viola ngomong bahasa Indonesia, luar biasa loh.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Be Emphatic about something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Yes, I am very surprised.</em> <em>That was like 10 minutes of telling your life story in Indonesian.</em> <em>Well done.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Be Emphatic about something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oke, jadinya setelah akhirnya jatuh cinta sama Indonesia, and then jatuh cinta sama orang Indonesia.

<p>| 13 | Lalu menikah sama orang Indonesia. <em>Dan, here we are.</em> | √ | Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor |
| 14 | <em>You know, I think</em> ini pertanyaan banyak orang juga gitu kan. | √ | Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor |
| 15 | Kenapa sih Daniel menyembunyikan istrinya, <em>right?</em> Media -media sering banget bilang seperti itu juga. <em>So,</em> sebenarnya itu pilihan bukan dari saya tapi pilihan itu dari istri saya gitu. | √ | Interjections |
| 16 | Orang -orang sekitar. Aku lumayan ini ya, lumayan penasaran dengan <em>calling atau purpose</em> yang Viola sempat ngomongin. | √ | Talking about a particular topic |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>It's not easy.</strong> Maksudnya ini transisinya itu berlapis-lapis.</th>
<th>√</th>
<th>Be emphatic about something</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><strong>In one year, mungkin satu atau dua tahun, meninggalkan Jerman...</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Repetition used for clarification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kesannya kayak Viola itu oh iya everything is under control, tapi ini benar -benar susah banget sih untuk yang nge-juggle semua itu gitu kan...</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Clarifying the speech for interlocutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><strong>Tell me, like what was that like, kenapa ketika Viola memutuskan untuk meninggalkan Jerman dan untuk Indonesia how was that for you?</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Clarifying the speech for interlocutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>oh, weeeh gitu kan lahir abis itu dikasih ke viola, dia, hah ini ada bayi, bayi China kok, gue, I gave birth to a Chinese baby, she's so yellow.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Talking about a particular topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Emphasis</td>
<td>Interjections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sipit banget, gak ada bute -bute nya. <em>That was like</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>That was so funny.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><em>I think</em> kayak semua udah set gitu kan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Interjections</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><em>Let me hold you there.</em> Maksudnya sekarang ini gue pengen ngomong*</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sama semua tetangga yang lagi nonton gitu ya.</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Interjections</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apakah ini bukan kebetulan kalau misalnya lu lagi ngeliat ceritanya*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viola seperti ini karena mungkin saat ini lu lagi ngerasain ini juga gitu. Dimana impian lu dari kecil gue pengen banget nanti menikah, punya rumah, punya mobil, punya anak, kerjaan, punya bisnis, punya bla bla bla, tapi akhirnya lu ngerasa kosong gitu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Yang apa yang Viola lagi rasain gitu dan</td>
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</table>
again ini mungkin saat yang paling tepat banget untuk nanya ke Viola bagaimana mengisi kekosongan tersebut. *what did you do?*

| 26 | Viola tadi *mentioned about purpose and calling*. *You said*, oke *purpose* itu adalah tujuan hidup ya sama calling dan malahan sepertinya tuhan itu, apa ya, menaruh Viola di Indonesia untuk sebuah tujuan, kayak gitu makanya ditinggalkan lah Jerman gitu dan benar-benar keluarga, Viola sendiri juga mempunyai dua orang kakak ya Marco sama Angela dan abis itu juga orang tua di Jerman tapi Viola sendirian seorang diri itu hidup di Indonesia gitu karena sebuah tujuan |

|   |   | Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor |

Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
hidup dan sebuah *calling* yang mungkin di taruh sama tuhan.

<p>| | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Dan ternyata hati sedih atau <em>what breaks people heart</em> itu beda-beda</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nah jadi untuk Viola, hati Viola sedih di bagian apa? <em>What breaks your heart?</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Oke jadi pada akhirnya hatinya Viola itu <em>broken</em> atau <em>your heart breaks for what? Or for who?</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Karena kultural ya, <em>i think</em> emang bener maksudnya <em>it's the culture</em>...</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Iya. <em>And I think you're absolutely right.</em> Dimana mungkin, di generasi kita sebelumnya, mereka memang diperlakukan seperti itu, dan orang tua itu absolut.</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>So, sekarang kita ngomongin soal keluarga.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><em>By the way</em> ini pernikahan keduanya dia gitu kan.</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><em>You know what</em>, rasa bersalah yang kamu punya, itu bukan dari Tuhan.</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Nah ini agak tricky si karena Viola sendiri adalah orang tua dari dua anak Mila sama</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noam. How to parent them?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37</strong> How for yourself gitu ya, what parenting style do you have untuk for Mila and Noam for our kids?</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38</strong> Jadi untuk menambahin Viola, gue selalu ngerasa, dulu kita pernah dengar nih this kalimat ini gitu ya. Parenting is the act of letting go.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39</strong> You know, yuk balik yuk ke rumah bokap nyokap misalnya kayak gitu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40</strong> You know, mudah-mudahan apa yang kita obrolin sekarang ini bisa merubah perspektif kalian juga.</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41</strong> So, again guys thank you so much for listening kita akan ketemu lagi minggu depan yang pasti kalau misalnya</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
kalian pengen ngecek siapa sih tetangga yang akan gue undang minggu depan langsung aja cek di @Daniel Mananta Network dan ya thank you tetangga saling menyangga bukan menyanggah.