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 ngekspos istrri 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 kayk 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 2 Function of Code-switching*

<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 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.