

## CODE SWITCHING IN THE YOUTUBE CONTENT ABOUT LIFE IN JAPAN

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### Abstract

This research discusses about the code switching about life in Japan in YouTube content. This research aims to describe the types of code switching and the factors behind the speech. The occurrence of code switching in YouTube content can be seen from the speakers or users, especially if the speech is spoken by mixed-blood speakers, Japanese learners, and native Japanese speakers that learning Indonesian. Researcher uses the theories of code-switching types to describe the variety of code-switching sentences and factors that cause code switching to describe the cause of utterance. The results of this research indicate that the most widely used type of code switching is intrasentential type which speakers insert two codes from another language to the target language with more than one sentence of speech. In terms of the factors causing the occurrence of speech, each speaker shifts the code more when the topic of conversation changes into another discussion.

**Keywords:** Code switching, Sociolinguistic, Japan, YouTube

### Introduction

Japan is one of the most visited countries in the world. This can be seen from the charm and beauty of Japan's natural, historical, and cultural arts that attract tourists every season. This moment is certainly widely used by tourists and foreigners who have lived in Japan for a long time to create YouTube content about life in Japan. Especially foreigners who have lived in Japan for a long time. They also own "YouTube" content, especially about life in Japan. Like content that owned by mixed-blood speakers, such as *Erikacang* content, the owner of the content is a mixed Indonesian and Japanese speaker. In everyday life, content creators combine Japanese and Indonesian into one sentence. The usage of code switching used by the speaker can be found in the form of syntax, morphology, and phonology, (Nilep, 2006). When talking to other speakers, the formations of code switching always appears when talking to fellow mixed-bloods, native Japanese speakers, and Indonesian speakers. This situation occurs when the repertoire contains more than



one language. The speaker uses the choice of language when communicating verbally with other speakers, Sumarsono (2007:199). Azuma (2009:19) mentions that this occurs in a multilingual society where there is much variance in the use of two or three languages. Like mixed-blood speakers with Indonesian-Japanese parents who speak two languages Indonesian and Japanese. The code switching spoken by speakers has several causal factors, including the speakers themselves, the interlocutor, the presence of a third person, changes in formal situations to informal ones, and changes in the topic of conversation, (Chaer and Agustina, 2010).

Code Switching according to Chaer (2010:107) defines that Code switching is a symptom of switching language usage due to changing situations. Meanwhile Suwandi (2008) mentions that code switching the usage of the language or code that still supports its own function according to the content. Hymes (1975) explains that code switching is a general term to mention the change or transition in the use of two or more languages, several variations of one or more languages even some styles of a variety. Related to the topic of the research, code switching occurs in every utterance in the YouTube content about life in Japan. All those involved in the speech of YouTube content use code switching seen from the speech situation. YouTube content owners, especially if they are owned by mixed-blood speakers, must adjust their use of language to whom and at what time of speech. Therefore, the code-switching utterances that appear can vary.

Example,

A: Can I do it? Can I do it?

B: *un, Soudesune*, are you sure? (Tazaki, 2009).

The two conversations above are code-switching which is caused by the relationship between the two speakers, which are Japanese speakers for B and speakers from outside Japan for A. Regarding with this research, they are very closely related and often appear in every dialogue in *Erikacang's* YouTube content. In this content, what the content owner's interlocutor will answer, the same thing with dialogue example above will appear. Thus, the interlocutor may variative as well as another mixed-blood, Japanese student who learn Indonesian, and Japanese learner from Indonesia. However, most of interlocutors are similar age student with the content owner.

There are several related studies regarding code switching. Researches that related to code switching, was carried out by field studies by researchers. As well as research on code switching in the community. The people in question include immigrants, students from Japan who are studying in England, foreign students who are studying in Japan, and the use of code switching in the Ondo area, Africa. Yoshida (2005) discusses the pattern of code switching in a bilingual community which is closely related to the context of language contact. The results of the analysis show that the discourse of the early immigrant group shows alternative code switching and the later immigrant group discourse shows Korean-based insertion code switching. The author considers the actual situation of code switching in the discourse of Japanese speakers. The results show that Japanese-born speakers, such as immigrant speakers from South Korea, are more likely to change code switching. Fujimura and Wilson (2013) explain how Japanese living in the UK use code switching and code mixing in voice dialogue. The results show



that bilingual speakers have mastered the meaning of using two languages. Therefore, using the meaning and characteristics of each language appropriately can make the discourse more meaningful or ironic. In this article, the author analyzes code-switching and code-mixing used in the conversations of Japanese living in England, and considers the purpose behind their use and the meaning of the discourse. Tazaki (2009) in his article discusses the need for Japanese language education for postgraduate students studying English. The result is that when the code is switched to Japanese in English-based group discussions, the relationship between Japanese and Japanese for international students changes between native English speakers and non-English speakers. This flexibility has the advantage that Japanese students with English language problems can communicate in discussions as native Japanese speakers, which helps them participate in communication. Ayeomoni (2006) presents a survey of the types of languages studied at different times in the educational life of the Ondo language-speaking group, the Icare residents of Ondo, Nigeria, and the municipality of Okitipupa. The results showed that 45 (90%) respondents used Yoruba as their first language. One (2%) spoke Pidgin English. Before becoming elementary school students, three (6%) spoke Ijo and one (2%) spoke Urhobo. This indicates that many of them are monolingual and Yoruba is the only language of communication for most (90%) of them before language community children reach school age.

From all previous studies, all expressions in each research data are code insertions from foreign languages in one main language sentence both in Japanese or Nigerian, and vice versa. The insertion of the code is found by Yoshida's research (2005). Fujimura and Wilson (2013), and Tazaki (2009). Meanwhile, in Ayeooni's (2006) research mentions about the insertion of the local language in Ondo into English and the national language of Nigeria. These researches show that every time all speakers perform code switching from a foreign language to the target language. In this study, the researcher raised the theme of code switching about life in Japan with the data source being YouTube content belonging to speakers of mixed Japanese-Indonesian blood. The speaker of course always inserts words from Japanese into full sentences in Indonesian. Therefore, research on code-switching about life in Japan is important.

Researchers in the previous studies had done the field research. Especially in the usage of code switching in immigrants, students and the people as the source. Code switching in YouTube content spoken by speakers of mixed Indonesian-Japanese blood is very diverse. It depends on what factors are behind an utterance. In other words, the occurrence of code switching and code mixing is seen based on several factors behind an utterance. With the ability of mixed-blood speakers to use two languages, mixed-blood speakers always adjust the choice of words when speaking depending on the interlocutor and tend to mix Indonesian and Japanese in one sentence or one conversation, especially in YouTube content owned by mixed-blood speakers. The types of code switching adopted in this study are only in the form of physical sentences such as Tag Switching, intersentential, and intra sentential types. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the types of code switching in YouTube content and the factors that cause code switching.



## Methods

The type of research in this paper is descriptive-qualitative. Sutedi (2020) explains that descriptive-qualitative research is research that describe an existing phenomenon and the data is not in the form of numbers with the results of statistical processing. The object is an actual phenomenon in a given population. Data from qualitative research in the form of sentences, recordings, and others, Sutedi (2010). In this paper, the data are in the form of code switching and code-mixing utterances.

## Data Collection

The data source of this research is code switching from the content of *Erikacang* YouTube content. The content owner comes from Indonesian Father and Japanese Mother. She spent her school life in two countries. The content owner attended Indonesian school in Japan when she was a kindergarten. Then, she moved to Indonesia. In 2019, she returned to Japan to pursue her bachelor degree. While she takes her study, she creates her own content about life in Japan. In the content owner's daily life, she often mixes Japanese and Indonesian in their speech to their interlocutors, both Japanese-Indonesian, Japanese, and Indonesian speakers. Those are the reasons why code-switching utterances occur in her contents. Here is a list of selected episodes of *Erikacang content*

**Table 1: List of Episodes and Code-Switching Quantities**

No	Episodes	Date	Duration	Code Switching Quantities
1	<i>Gimana sih Rasanya Jadi Campuran Indonesia-Jepang???</i> Ini Jawaban Kita Bertiga	22/05/21	14:31	4
2	<i>[TRIP] Naik Kereta 4 Jam, Kunjungi Tempat Tinggal Takuya di Matsumoto, Nagano!!!</i>	17/09/21	15:22	3
3	<i>Makan-Makan Bareng Papa, Mama, dan Kakak!!! Dalam RANGKA Ulang Tahun Ke-22!</i>	30/10/21	10:26	1
4	<i>"Pernah Gak??" Never Have I Ever ~ With Takuya &amp; Marisa!</i>	02/04/21	14:37	4
5	<i>Serius Astronot Makannya gini doang?! Cobain Makanan Luar Angkasa!!! Review Space Food with Jerome</i>	26/03/21	16:11	5
6	<i>Masuk Ke Dunia Alice in Wonderland Bareng Temen Lama Indo-Jepang</i>	08/10/21	13:08	1
<b>Total</b>				18

## Data Analysis

Researcher recorded every utterance containing code switching into the data card by note-taking techniques to collect all data. Furthermore, the researcher uses orthographic transcription, which is a transcription that utilizes spelling by marking each utterance of code switching and code mixing. The data that has been written in the research table is matched again with the types of code-switching utterances



that are in accordance with the theory. The factors that cause code switching are also matched with theories that cause code mixing according to the background of the speech. The data analysis used is the equivalent analysis method, namely the analysis by comparing elements that are lingual in nature, if the method is intralingual or comparing between extralingual elements, if what is found is extralingual. The researcher examines every utterance that appears as either code switching or code mixing accompanied by reasons or factors that arise as a result of code switching and code mixing by the theory according to Chaer (2010). Researcher match every utterance regarding to the factors of speaker, interlocutor, third person in the conversation, formal to informal changes, and topic changes. To describe the variety of code-switching researcher uses the theory of types of code-switching speech according to Poplack (2004) to explain the types of speech switching the types of code switching that have been selected are matched again with existing types such as tag switching, intersentential, dan intrasentential.

## Findings and Discussion

### Types of Code Switching

The code-switching types that are chosen by researcher are the code-switching types based on Poplack theory. Poplack (2004) divides code switching type into three parts which are ekstrasentential, intrasentential, and intersentential type. These utterances appear in each data utterance.

**Table 2: Percentage of Code-Switching Usage**

	Code Switching Types			Total
	Tag Switching	Intrasentential	Intersentential	
Σ	4	6	8	18
%	22,2%	33,3%	44,5%	100%

Based on the table, the most common types of code switching are intersentential type. The percentage of Intersentential type is 44,5%. This shows that in every code-switching speech in the selected content, speakers and interlocutors use a lot of intrasentential code switching types. All speakers use code switching one language to another, Poplack (2004). The second type of code switching which is intrasentential type lies only 33,3%. It refers that only 33,3% of speakers use phrases from foreign language in one utterance in Indonesian. Meanwhile, the type of code switching that appears the least is tag switching with a percentage of only 22,2%. Speakers only slightly insert one word element from outside the language in one sentence speech.

## Code Switching and Code-Mixing Types

### Tag Switching Type

#### Data 1

Takuya: *sore wa mau (1) to?*  
(Is this what you want?)



In one paragraph of the dialogue sentence in Japanese above, there are four words in one grammatical sentence. There is a place-designated word or *shiji daimeishi*, which is the word *sore*. The *wa* particle is positioned to describe an object or noun. Then there is one word outside of Japanese, namely the word *wants* which is positioned as an object. Then closed with the word *to* for the questioner. In the dialogue sentence above, there is only one word outside of Japanese, namely the word *mau* in Indonesian. Indonesian word *mau* inserted inside in one Japanese sentence. The code-switching speech sentence in dialogue number 1 is an Tag Switching type where there is only one word outside the target language. In the research of Yuliana, Luziana, and Sarwendah (2015) tag switching code can also inserted in the middle of sentence. As long as tag switching itself is also the insertion from another language to main language. The utterance of data above is an insertion from one element of Indonesian language into Japanese.

### Data 2

Erika : *Wah ini oishii (2)*  
(Wow, this is delicious)

Jerome : *uma*  
(delicious)

In one sentence of code switching in the dialogue above, there are Erika words. The word *wah* is positioned as an exclamation at the beginning of the sentence. *Ini* word is positioned as a pointer to objects that are near the speaker. Third, there is a group of adjectives in Japanese ending in -i or *ikeiyoushi*, the word *oishii* which means delicious. From the sentence “Wah ini *oishii*” one of the words is a word outside the Indonesian sentence element, namely the word *oishii*. The type of code switching in data number 2 is Tag Switching type. In the research written by Mabule (2015) refers that one tag element from another language to main language. Especially in the last part of the utterance also create the tag switching code. It refers to the one element of foreign language that inserted in the last part of utterance likewise in the data above.

### Data 3

Erika: *fuigi(3) itu bahasa Indonesianya apa?*  
(What is *fuigi* in Indonesian?)

Jerome: *Misterius*  
(Mysterious)

Erika: *Es krim misterius yang membawa kebahagiaan, omoshiroi(4)*  
(Mysterious ice cream that brings happiness, Interesting)

In data number 3, there are two code-switching utterances, namely the speech “*fuigi itu bahasa Indonesianya apa?*” and “*Es krim misterius yang membawa kebahagiaan, omoshiroi*”. The position of the word *fuigi* in the first speech is as an object in the sentence. The word *omoshiroi* is positioned as an *ikeiyoushi* or an -I ending adjective in Japanese. *Ikeiyoushi* in the speech sentence above has a function to explain the topic being discussed. From the two speeches above, the words *fuigi* and *omoshiroi* are words outside the Indonesian sentence elements in the speech above. So, data number 3 is a Tag Switching type of code-switching speech in





which one of the foreign language words is inserted in a full sentence of the original language.

### Intrasentential Type

#### Data 4

Erika: *onaji kao no minna deshou*, (5) *satu dua tiga*  
(Similar face with others, one two three)

In the data above, the cause of intersentential code switching is the presence of more than one word outside the main language in one sentence. In dialogue number 10 which shows the occurrence of intersentential code switching is the word “*onaji kao no minna deshou*“. In a full sentence in Indonesian, these words are inserted to transfer a code to the interlocutor. The first word is composed by a Japanese adverb or *fukushi* which is *onaji*. The object of the sentence which is *kao* word. The particle *no* has a function in the sentence as an object illuminator. The word *minna* is the subject in the sentence. While the word *jodoushi* or a special verb is to add meaning in a sentence.

#### Data 5

Marissa: *Matsumotojounya yang kakkoi*(6)  
(That Matsumoto Temple is cool)

Intersentential code switching is indicated in the parts of the words *matsumotojou* and *kakkoi*. In a full Indonesian utterance, the two Japanese words are inserted into one sentence. The word *matsumotojou* in the sentence above is positioned as an object and its suffix is added as a suffix. While the word *kakkoi* is an adjective of the -i group in Japanese or *ikeiyoushi*. In the research of Thesa (2017) mentions that intersentential is the flexibility of using two languages in one utterance. Utterance data above also shows about the flexibility of using object and adjective in Japanese in Indonesian utterance.

#### Data 6

Erika : *oishii ne* (7) 、 enak banget  
(So delicious, so delicious)

In the data above, intersentential code switching is indicated in the words of *oishii* and *ne*. The word *oishi ine* in the dialogue above is still classified as an insertion of two Japanese word elements that are inserted into the elements of one Indonesian sentence in a full speech dialogue using Indonesian. The word *oishii* is an -i or *ikeiyoushi* Japanese adjective. While the word *ne* in general is an additional work *shuujoushi* at the end of a sentence that has a function to express an exclamation.

#### Data 7

Erika: “*Kyou desu ne* (8) *kita pernah ngadain permainan* “Never have I ever...”  
(Today, we have ever played games called “Never have I ever”)  
Takuya: *Aa...*  
(*Aa...*)



Intersentential code switching is shown in the words *kyou*, *desu*, and *ne*. These three words are inserts from Japanese into Indonesian sentences. Referred to as intersentential code switching is because in a sentence, two or more interpolation words from another language are inserted into the main language. The word *kyou* is an adverb of time in Japanese. The word *desu* is a *jodoushi* or auxiliary verb in Japanese. While the word *ne* in general is an additional word or *shuuji* at the end of a sentence that has a function to express an exclamation.

### Data 8

Jerome: *isinya juga shikari shiteru(9)*  
(The inside is also depending)

In the data above there are two words that indicate intersentential code switching. Shown in the words *shikkari* and *shiteru*. The word *shikkari* is an adverb in Japanese or called *fukushi*. The word *shiteru* is a Japanese verb or *doushi*. The two words are inserted in one full sentence in Indonesian. Then, the speaker switches from two words in Indonesian to Japanese.

### Data 9

Erika: *berarti Daiki ga pernah sekolah Indonesia-Jepang ya?*  
(It means that you had never attended Indonesia-Japan school, right)

Daiki: *Pernah, Tk nyugaku shite (10)*  
(I had, I attended kindergarten)

Erika: *watashi to onajide, watashi mo youchien dake*  
(Same with me, I just attended kindergarten)

There are two words intersentential code switching. Those words are *nyuugaku* and *shite*. The word *nyuugaku* is a noun in Japanese or *meishi*. The word *shite* in the sentence above is a verb or *doushi* in Japanese. In making the intersentential code-switching speech above, the speaker combines the two words and inserts them into one full Indonesian sentence.

## Intersentential Type

### Data 10

Sora: *Lebih nyaman pakai Bahasa Jepang*  
(I would rather speak Japanese)

Erika: *Oh gitu?*  
(I, see?)

Marissa: *sounanda(11)*  
(Yes, sure)

Erika: *kyou wa nihongo de shabete wa ii yo(12)*  
(Today we better speak Japanese)

Sora: *ja, nihongo de shabemasu (13)*  
(Well, let's speak Japanese)

Intrasentential code-switching starts from the third, fourth, and fifth part of the dialogue. The code switching in question is in the speech section of *sounanda*, *kyou wa nihongo de shabetewa ii yo*, and *ja, nihongo de shabemasu*. Intrasentential code switching in the dialogue above is seen from the transition from one sentence





to another in Japanese. Especially when the speaker will replace the discussion with a language that is known and mastered by the speakers.

### Data 11

Marissa: *Lebih suka makanan Indonesia atau Jepang, watashi wa kurabenai kara (14)*  
(Which one is your favourite food Indonesian or Japanese, I cannot compare)

Sora: *dewa saisho kota erou*  
(Then, you may answer first)

Erika: *docchi de mo kotaerou*  
(Anybody can answer)

In the conversation above, intrasentential code switching is shown in the transition from one sentence to another in the speech at the beginning of the dialogue. In the sentence transition there is a section “*Lebih suka makanan Indonesia atau Jepang, watashi wa kurabenai kara*”. The code switching in the sentence is shown in the sentence section in Japanese in the sentence *watashi wa kurabenai kara*. The sentence reveals that speakers in that part of speech find it difficult to compare Japanese and Indonesian food with Japanese.

### Data 12

Erika: *Takuya, Coba muka kamu kayak gitu dong, kono kao o shite (15)*  
(Takuya, try that face pose like that one)

Intrasentential code switching in the data above can be seen from the transition of sentences from Indonesian at the beginning and ends with short sentences in Japanese. The transition of the sentence is from the sentence “*Takuya Coba muka kamu kayak gitu dong*” to the sentence “*kono kao o shite*”. Code switching is shown in the Japanese sentence *kono kao o shite*. The sentence states an order for the interlocutor to adjust what the speaker wants. According to the research of Muaidi (2015) intrasentential code switching also appear by switching from one sentence to the other sentence in foreign language. The purpose of the switching itself also to give the interlocutor understand what the speaker said.

### Data 13

Takuya: *josei nara amari ne, dansei nara chotto bikkuri shite, tsui ni (16) kamar mandi buat cewek, ada cowok salah masuk takut banget kan?*

(That would be not a problem if it's for girl, if it's a boy, that could be shocked, at last it's a restroom for girls, it might be scared if a boy enters the wrong restroom)

In the data above, intrasentential code switching is shown in two sentences from Japanese which are inserted in one Indonesian speech. The speech is *josei nara amari ne* and *dansei nara chotto bikkurishite*. The first sentence in the section *josei nara amari ne* shows that what the speaker means is that it doesn't matter if it's a "Woman" if someone enters the room there's no problem. In the *dansei nara chotto bikkurishite* section it shows that if the wrong man enters, he will be surprised.



**Data 14**

Takuya: *hontou ni tama ni chotto negatibu kimochi ne, (17) lagi ada pandemi jadi nanka di rumah jadi merasa kaya kapan selesai pandemi ini*  
(So occasionally much negative feeling, still pandemic somehow stay home feels like when will the pandemic is over?)

In the data above, intrasentential code switching is indicated in the first sentence. The first speaker spoke full sentences in Japanese and shifted to Indonesian. Especially in one Japanese sentence *hontou ni tama ni chotto negatibu de kimochi ne*. The sentence implies a negative feeling felt by the speaker.

**Data 15**

Erika: *Je, main ke museum, seru lho, meccha omoshiroi to omotte(18), menambah wawasan*  
(Je, try visit museum, it's fun, I think it's so interesting, gain more knowledge)

In the data above, intersentential code switching in the form of one sentence is inserted in the middle of speech. The sentence insert is located in the *meccha omoshiroi to omotte* section. The sentence expresses an opinion about the interestingness of a topic discussed by the speaker. The sentence insertion above is inserted in one full Indonesian speech.

**Factor of Code-Switching Utterances**

All of code-switching utterances in the dialogue that discussed in the previous section, there are several factors that cause code-switching utterances according to Chaer (2010).

**Table 3: The Percentage of Code-Switching Factors**

No	Factors	Code Switching			Factor Quantity	Percentage
		Tag	Intersentential	Intrasentential		
1	Speaker	2	1	2	5	28%
2	Interlocutor	2	4	1	7	39%
3	Third speaker	-	1	-	1	5%
4	Change from formal into informal utterance	0	0	0	-	-
5	Topic changing	-	-	5	5	28%
Total		4	6	8	18	100

The second factor is the interlocutor where the speaker can choose the appropriate language and vocabulary to facilitate communication. This factor is the most appear factor in the utterance in the percentage of 39%. The third factor is the presence of a third speaker, if a dialogue involves three speakers and one of the speakers does not have the same language as the two speakers, they must switch the code so that a third person can follow the conversation. This factor is the least of the factors above in the percentage of 5%. In the theory used by researchers such as Fishman (in Chaer, 2010) there are no factors causing the occurrence of code switching from the side of changes in formal to informal situations. The situation in the whole dialogue is a casual dialogue in which the speakers are comrades



## Speaker

### List of Speaker Factor Utterances

Number	Utterance
1	Takuya: <i>sore wa mau to?</i>
2	Erika : Wah ini <i>oishii</i>
5	Marissa: <i>Matsumotojou</i> nya yang <i>kakkoi</i>
13	Takuya: <i>josei nara amari ne, dansei nara chotto bikkuri shite, tsui ni kamar mandi buat cewek, ada cowok salah masuk takut banget kan?</i>
14	Takuya: <i>hontou ni tama ni chotto negatibu kimochi ne</i> , lagi ada pandemi jadi <i>nanka</i> di rumah jadi merasa kaya kapan selesai pandemi ini

The first factor is about the speaker himself/herself. In the case of mixed speakers, always mix Indonesian and Japanese. The speaker of mixed Indonesian-Japanese blood has experience living in two countries. When the speaker was a child, the speaker lived in Japan and attended an Indonesian-Japanese bilingual school where the school curriculum required students to be bilingual. The speaker in his life always interacts using Japanese and Indonesian with his parents. So, in their daily life, when speaking with their interlocutors, speakers always insert elements in Indonesian and Japanese during conversation. As is the case when inserting from Japanese in one Indonesian sentence, Indonesian in one Japanese sentence, and from English to Indonesian. Miyahara (2009) explains that the usage of a spoken language depends on the speaker. Speakers who have a certain language background and have limitations in using the target language, communicate with the interlocutor using code switching to facilitate communication. This is related to the research discussed regarding the speaker factor as a code-switching user.

## Interlocutor

### List of Interlocutor Factor Utterances

Number	Utterance
3	Erika: <i>fuigi</i> itu bahasa Indonesianya apa? Jerome: Misterius Erika: Es krim misterius yang membawa kebahagiaan, <i>omoshiroi</i>
4	Erika: <i>onaji kao no minna deshau</i> , satu dua tiga
6	Erika : <i>oishii ne</i> , enak banget
8	Jerome: isinya juga <i>shikari shiteru</i>
9	Erika: berarti DK ga pernah sekolah Indonesia-Jepang ya? Daiki: Pernah, TAKUYA <i>nyugaku shite</i> Erika: <i>watashi to onajide, watashi mo youchien dake</i>
12	Erika:Takuya, Coba muka kamu kayak gitu dong, <i>kono kao o shite</i>

The second factor is the speech opposite of the speaker or interlocutor. The interlocutor in the dialogue above has limitations in communicating in Indonesian. In other words, the interlocutor in the conversation is a learner of Indonesian for



foreigners who still need word insertions to help communicate. This is done when the two speakers invite the interlocutor, a foreigner, and Indonesian language for foreigner learner.

### *Third Person of The Speech*

#### **List of Third Person of The Speech Factor Utterance**

Number	Utterance
7	Erika: “ <i>Kyou desu ne</i> kita pernah ngadain permainan “Never have I ever...” Takuya: Aa...

The third factor is the presence of a third speaker. In speech events that involve a third person who is not a native Indonesian speaker, always use code switching. The interlocutor is certainly not only one person but can be more if he is not a user of Indonesian. So, speakers use code switching so that the third person in the speech can interact. In order for the third speaker in the speech to participate in the conversation, one or two speakers must transfer the code to a third person so that communication can occur smoothly.

### *Topic Change*

#### **List of Topic Change Factor Utterances**

Number	Utterance
13	Sora: Lebih nyaman pakai Bahasa Jepang Erika: Oh gitu? Marissa: <i>sounanda</i> Erika: <i>kyou wa nihongo de shabete wa ii yo</i> Sora: <i>ja, nihongo de shabemasu</i>
14	Marissa: Lebih suka makanan Indonesia atau Jepang, <i>watashi wa kurabenai kara</i> Sora: <i>dewa saisho kota erou</i> Erika: <i>docchi de mo kotaerou</i> Marissa: gak bisa
15	Erika: Je, main ke museum, seru lho, <i>meccha omoshiroi to omotte</i> , menambah wawasan

The fourth factor is topic change. In discussing a certain matter, speakers will choose vocabulary related to the topic to be discussed. Discussions on certain topics certainly do not have to use the same language. Every speaker, whether it's a mixed-blood speaker, a Japanese student from Indonesia, and a foreign-speaking Indonesian learner in discussing a particular topic, always switches the code from Indonesian to Japanese. Azuma (2009) states that topic change of the utterance depends on the context and the participants during the conversation. Moreover, when participants intend to discuss about particular topic, they will choose the switching words related to the topic what they need to discuss, Chaer (2010). On the dialog lists above, speakers are choosing the particular switching words when they are talking about Japanese things.



## Pedagogical Implementation in Multilingual Speakers Community

From research data from selected YouTube content, there are various code switching in each utterance. Speakers in YouTube content, still use code switching until today. Especially in every speech, it involves a multilingual community. Like a mixed-blood speaker who is able to use two languages, both Indonesian and Japanese. The speaker can understand every condition of the interlocutor. In each condition, the speaker is able to switch the code to facilitate communication. Malabar Therefore, the implications of research on code switching in YouTube content about life in Japan are:

1. Can observe the ability to use bilingualism in mixed-blood speakers. A person's bilingualism is used based on the two languages he has, Malabar (2015).
2. The use of code switching is used all the time. This means that in the future code switching can appear in every utterance.

## Conclusion

In making YouTube content about life in Japan, mixed blood speakers are very flexible in using code switching in all situations. The most common type of code switching that appears in speech is the intersentential type. From the content selected in this article, many speakers insert two elements of Japanese into full Indonesian speech sentences. Even so, these speakers from time to time will use various types of code switching such as Tag Switching and intrasentential. The speaker switches the code based on what he wants to say, who the interlocutor is, who is involved in the speech, and when he changes the topic. This is done by speakers every time with the number of languages that speakers learn in content creation. As a mixed-blood speaker who has Indonesian and Japanese parents, it is obligatory from an early age to be able to master the two languages so that he can make speeches.

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