



**THE ROLE OF CODE SWITCHING
PHENOMENA IN A YOUTUBE VLOG
BY SACHA STEVENSON**

A FINAL PROJECT

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled entitled *The Role of Code Switching Phenomena in A YouTube Vlog by Sacha Stevenson* by myself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in the bibliography.

Semarang, September 2018

Atria Primayanda

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Don't think, feel. - (Bruce Lee)

*There is no such thing as a worthless experience. There is always something to learn
- (WINNER's Song Mino)*

*This final project is dedicated to my beloved father, mother, sister, and everybody
who always give me strength.*

THE ROLE OF CODE SWITCHING PHENOMENA IN A YOUTUBE

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I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. I therefore will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this final project better.

Finally, I hope this project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about The Role of Code Switching Phenomena in a YouTube Vlog by Sacha Stevenson.

Semarang, September 2018

Atria Primayanda

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ABSTRACT

YouTube allows the users to find everything they want to explore supported by audio and visualization. People are also possible to share or upload everything, anywhere, and every time. Those who love to share their videos through their channel are named YouTubers. Sacha Stevenson is a YouTuber who has five hundred thousand subscribers in her YouTube channel. Sacha Stevenson is Canadian but she is fluent in both Bahasa Indonesia and English. Most of her videos in YouTube contains switch language of English and Bahasa Indonesia. The purposes of this study are to find out the types of code switching and to determine the social function or the reason of code switching occur in the related video. In this research, the researcher uses the theory of Myers-Scotton: Types of Code Switching and Markedness Model. The researcher chose descriptive qualitative method to present the data. The data are taken from an observation and the researcher uses note taking technique to find the data. As the result of the study, the researcher finds 34 code switching in form of word, clause, and sentence. The data consist of 14 Inter-sentential Code Switching, 15 Intra-sentential Code Switching, and 5 Tag or Emblematic Code Switching. Based on data analysis, the researcher determine that code switching occur in the video are used to show an emotion or expression, to emphasize messages, and to replace some words that do not exist in English.

Keywords: code switching, types of code switching, markedness model

1. INTRODUCTION

YouTube exists since 2005. YouTube provides a lot of features along with its development. In YouTube, people, from kid to adult, can find everything they want to explore supported by audio and visualization. People are also possible to share or upload everything, anywhere, and every time. Those who love to share their videos through their channel are named YouTuber. The more viewers they get the more famous they are. By having a YouTube channel, YouTubers can upload everything

they want to convey to the viewers. While, the viewers can choose selectively what they want to watch and what information they want to get.

Sacha Stevenson is a YouTuber who gets more than five hundred thousand subscribers in her channel. Sacha Stevenson was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada on 21 January 1982. However, she has been living in Indonesia since 2009. One of the efforts she did to make the content's interesting, she usually speaks in two languages: English and Bahasa Indonesia. It can be said that she is very fluent both in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Most of her videos in YouTube contains switch language of English and Bahasa Indonesia. She usually adds Bahasa Indonesia in a video that is mostly English and vice versa.

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the role of the code switching that is used in Sacha Stevenson video. The video is taken from Sacha Stevenson's official YouTube channel. The title is *Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia Menurut Bule (It's Nice Being Indonesian)*. She tells about her considerations of how Indonesia on foreigner point of view is and then inspires Indonesian to explore more about their own country. The writer chose this video because in this video, Sacha Stevenson uses two languages: Bahasa Indonesia and English. She mixes them in the form of word, phrase, and sentence. In this video she mostly speaks in English but she adds some word, phrase, or clause in Bahasa Indonesia to say some things in purpose. In this research, the researcher will find out the types of code switching she used in the related video.

There are two previous studies discussing about code switching. The first one comes from Pascalyne Kimaiyo on his research entitled *The Markedness Model Approach to the Motivation and functions of Code-switching and code mixing: a case study of selected Kipsigis Songs*. He uses markedness theory by Myers-Scotton to find out socio-psychological motivation and function of code switching and code mixing in collected data from selected Kipsigis Songs. The result revealed three types of code switching: intra-word, intra-sentential and inter-sentential. The markedness model is also used to analyze the function of switched code in related songs: to fill the lexical gap, to bring out humor, for societal factors such as euphemism and for economy and rhythm.

The second previous research comes from Subekti on his research entitled *an Analysis of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used in Tempo Magazine*. He analyzed the forms of code mixing, the levels of writing and factors that can cause code mixing. The result of her analysis showed that there were 50 words, 12 phrases, and 3 idioms. The types of code mixing were outer code mixing in English. The reasons of using the code were need filling motive, prestige filling motive, and other reasons such as to complain, to give respect, etc.

In this study, there are two questions raised: 1) What type of code switching occurs in Sacha Stevenson video?; 2) Why does Sacha Stevenson use code switching in her video? In this research, the researcher wants to find out the types of code

switching and to determine the social function or the reason of code switching occur in the related video.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Code Switching

According to Wardhough (2006: 101), speakers usually need to choose a certain code when they are speaking and they may also choose to change from one language to another or mix them even occasionally in a short statements and then make a new word that can be called as code switching.

According to Bloom and Gumperz (1960), there are two kinds of code switching: Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching. Situational Code Switching depends on one situation. In this type of code switching, the speakers only use one language to switch the utterance in one situation. Meanwhile, Metaphorical Code Switching depends on the situation but the speakers are allowed to use switched-code in the same time. It is usually just a short utterance.

Code switching is different from code mixing. The difference is that code mixing is a mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause of dominant language. It occurs because of the speaker background or the limitation of the language background. While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others in consideration of the other person, speakers themselves, the presence of three speakers, to create a sense of humor, or to increase the prestige.

2.2 Types of Code Switching

According to Myers-Scotton (1993: 4), there are three types of Code Switching, those are:

2.2.1 Tag-like or Emblematic Code Switching

According to Romaine (1992: 122), tag switching involves inserting a tag in one language to an utterance which is in another language. This switch involves the use of single words, tags and idiomatic expressions from one language in another. It is also can be said that it is a combination of English exclamations and Indonesian words. It is usually interjection for another language inserted in the utterance.

The example is from Habibah (2015: 59):

***Awas!** There is a cat!*

According to Poplack (1980: 589), the insertion of a tag to an utterance has virtually no effect for the rest of the sentence. They can be moved freely, and they can be inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating any grammatical rules.

2.2.2 Inter-sentential Code Switching

This type of code switching requires the least integration as code switching happens between sentence. It takes place after s/he completed a sentence in one language, then switches to another language in the next sentence. It also occurs in the same conversational turn.

Example:

*Terimakasih sudah meluangkan waktu untuk saya. **I have so much fun today.** Lain kali lagi ya.*

2.2.3 Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential codeswitching requires a lot of integration and is usually associated with the most fluent bilingual. Intra-sentential switching is also called as code mixing. It occurs within a sentence. Intra-sentential involves using a single morpheme, phrase or clause along with words, phrases, and clauses from another language within the same sentence.

The classic example is from Poplack's article title,

*"Sometimes I will start a sentence in English **y terminó in español.**"*

(Sometimes I will start a sentence in English and finish in Spanish).

2.3 Markedness Model

In the theory of markedness model by Myers-Scotton (1993), there are some motivations for using code switching in all language and situation. It allows speakers to access all code choice as more or less unmarked or marked for the exchange type in which they occur (Myers-Scotton, 1993:80). The markedness model uses the marked and unmarked distinction as a theoretical construct to explain the social motivation for making one code choice over another

There are three types of motivation in using code switching according to Myers-Scotton :

2.3.1 Code Switching as an Unmarked Choice

According to Myers-Scotton (1993: 114), this switching is the unmarked choice for participants based on situational factors. Unmarked code switching occurs when there is an expected or unmarked language choice for each speaker that relates to social context.

Unmarked code switching occurs in a conversation of at least bilinguals (or multilinguals) in which the switching is often intra-sentential.

In many multilingual communities, or certain types of interaction, speaking in two languages within a conversation is also a way of using the unmarked choice for speaker. In this types of code switching, speaker tends to do it in a continuous pattern of using two or more languages. The switching usually takes place within a single sentence or even within a single word.

Example:

A: I have to go. I have a promise with someone *Kantor Polisi*.

B: *Kantor Polisi*? What's the matter?

A: He's a Police. so he can't meet in other place. So, we decided to meet in *Kantor nya*.

2.3.2 Code Switching as Marked Choice

Myers-Scotton (1993) claims that marked code switching indicates a range of emotions such as anger even affection to show assertion of ethnic identity. All these motives expected social distance between participants. According to Myers-Scotton (1993:

135), marked code switching is used as an ethnically-based exclusion strategy (exclude others from different ethnic group). Marked code switching also can be used to simply add as stylistic effect.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the researcher will find out the types and social function of code switching done by Sacha Stevenson in her video entitled *Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia Menurut Bule (It's Nice Being Indonesian)* taken from Official Youtube Channel of Sacha Stevenson. The data are taken from an observation and the researcher uses note taking technique to find the data containing code switching in related video.

The population of the data is the whole switched-code done by Sacha Stevenson in her video entitled *Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia menurut Bule (It's Nice Being Indonesian)*. The researcher takes the sample of the data by using purposive sampling technique. The researcher considers that the object of this research is fluently speaking both English and Bahasa Indonesia as she has been living in Indonesia since 2009. However, the researcher only uses the switched code in Bahasa Indonesia that she puts while she speaks English as the sample. The sample can be word, clause, or sentence.

In taking the sample, the researcher chose utterances that contain Bahasa Indonesian in the same topic and in one turn. The researcher also chose the explanation part of the video (0:17 – 13:07) and excluded the opening and the closure of the video related.

The theory of Myers-Scotton is used for analyzing the data. The theory of Myers-Scotton is used to analyze types and social function of using code switching occurs in the related video of Sacha Stevenson.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Findings

The researcher found 29 code switching. The data have been classified based on the types. The data consist of 10 Inter-sentential Code Switching, 15 Intra-sentential Code Switching, and 4 Tag or Emblematic Code Switching.

The data can be seen in Table 1, 2, and 3.

4.2 Analysis

In this sub-chapter, the researcher is going to analyze those data above based on the research questions. The researcher will find out the types of the code switching and the reason of using code switching the Sacha Stevenson video entitled *Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia Menurut Bule (It's nice being Indonesian)*. The researcher writes her name with SS that stands for Sacha Stevenson in each datum.

4.2.1 Inter-sentential Code Switching and Its Social Function

Inter-sentential Code Switching occurs when a speaker changes the language in sentence level to another language (Kebeya, 2013: 228). The findings show that there are 10 Inter-sentential Code Switching occur in the video.

The researcher found that Sacha Stevenson applied Inter-sentential Code Switching by changing language in different sentence as can be seen, as example, in Datum 1 and Datum 6:

Datum 1:

SS : After that maybe go the Sting concert. *Buka internet, cari tiket murah*. Ooh you got a promo ticket, three hundred thousand. Awesome! (01:10 – 01:17)

Datum 6:

SS : Honestly, I have no idea. *Kenapa orang Indonesia saking banyak buang waktu dengan basa-basi, dan kondangan sini sana*. (04:28 – 04:37)

In Datum 1 and Datum 6, there are language switch from English to Bahasa Indonesia. The data above show that the code switching occur in sentence level. SS tends to change language from English to Bahasa Indonesia after finishing English sentence ending by dot mark.

Social Function: From data above we can conclude that the codes are mostly talking about Indonesia's condition. As we can see in Datum 1:

“After that maybe go the Sting concert. *Buka internet, cari tiket murah*. Ooh you got a promo ticket, three hundred thousand. Awesome! (01:10 – 01:17)”. SS talked about Indonesian condition by mentioning them in Bahasa Indonesia. The switched language is used to show emotion of how grateful to live in Indonesia in foreigner point of view. In Datum 1, we can see that SS said ‘*Buka internet. Cari tiket murah*’ as she might have an experience that in Indonesia, we can get a ticket with a low price by surfing

the internet. In addition, SS said the word 'awesome' to shows her excitement and strengthen her previous utterance.

So, based on Myers-Scotton's markedness model, the data use Code Switching as Marked Choice.

4.2.2 Intra-sentential Code Switching and Its Social Function

Intra-sentential Code Switching or code mixing could happen in word, phrase, and clause level. Speaker could insert another language within a sentence. From this video, the researcher found 15 Intra-sentential Code Switching.

Based on the finding, the researcher found switched code in Bahasa Indonesia in terms of word, phrase, and clause. The data contain word switch, as example, can be found in Datum 2 and Datum 5:

Datum 2:

SS: And then get very disgusted because you really like *tupai*. (02:19 – 02:22)

Datum 5:

SS: While you're doing *kondangan* and *basa-basi*, I was sitting listening this woman tell me the story of how she was thirteen years old, her mother put make up on her, dressed her up, brought her to the club and sold her to a man to the Jakarta as a sex slave. Dan she escaped, worked hard as to put herself to university and once want to be a film director. (04:42 – 05:05)

In the data above, it shows three words in Bahasa Indonesia that SS put while she speaks in English. The word *tupai*, in the dictionary, means squirrel. *Kondangan*, in the dictionary, means invitation or be invited. While *basa-basi*, in dictionary, means chit chat. Those words above are code switching. According to Myers-Scotton (1993: 5), the material of code switching is any size: from a single morpheme or lexeme to several constituents and it occurs in lexeme and single lexical borrowing. In this case, SS uses those words in Bahasa Indonesia even though in English has words that the same meaning as Bahasa Indonesia as she wants to show cultural terms.

The data found contain word in Bahasa Indonesia: *tupai*, *kondangan*, *basa-basi*, *dan*, *pengemis*, *berjuang*, and *pura-pura*. Those words are considered as the part of code switching as it is being changed into Bahasa Indonesia because she wants to emphasize the words in Bahasa Indonesia. She might have known the meaning of those words so that she puts them in the right way in terms of grammar.

There are also phrase in Bahasa Indonesia inserted to the utterance as can be shown as example in:

Datum 8:

SS: Take the beach boys for example. Beach boys mostly went to local school. Yeah they can speak *Bahasa Jerman*, *Bahasa Prancis*, *Bahasa Jepang*, *Bahasa Inggris* without one day attended language class. (06:45 – 06:47)

Datum 12:

SS: Do you know how much money I have to pay just for the permit, to be allowed to sell *bumbu gado-gado*? (08:38 – 08:46)

In the video, SS utters phrases in Bahasa Indonesia within a sentence: *Jalan Jaksa, Bahasa Jerman, Bahasa Perancis, Bahasa Jepang, Bahasa Inggris, rumah gedung, bumbu gado-gado, Pulau sebrang, and lain banget*. In datum 8, SS clearly said phrase in Bahasa Indonesia within three sentences that are in one turn and in the same topic. It is categorized as code switching as it is used to emphasize the name (*Bahasa Jerman, Bahasa Perancis, Bahasa Jepang, Bahasa Inggris*) so that it will be more common to Indonesian viewers. She might want to say a name in Bahasa Indonesia that she considered she cannot use another language to convey her message as can be seen in datum 12 in phrase: *bumbu gado-gado*.

Moreover, we can also found clauses in Bahasa Indonesia inserted in a clause, as can be seen, as example, in datum 1 and datum 10:

Datum 1:

SS: Then, meet somebody who brings you to a *lapangan besar sekali ganja semua*. (01:32 – 01:36)

Datum 14:

SS: Learning from watching things even if they are shitty. Indonesia is an amazing country with *banyak bahan pikiran*. (11:13 – 11:23)

From the video, the researcher found sentences added as code switching: *lapangan besar sekali ganja semua, pasti meluas nih, lu pasti disuruh ambil, and banyak bahan pikiran*. Those clauses are considered Bahasa Indonesia, that SS puts when she speaks in English, to explain the situation or the information about the topic.

Social Function: Based on data above, we can find out the reason of using code switching. In (4:40), Sacha told her consideration about Indonesian who really love to do some things that she considered wasting time, such as *kondangan* (invitation) and *basa-basi* (talked unimportant things with people or chit chat). She told that in English but inserted some words in Bahasa Indonesia: *kondangan* and *basa-basi*. It is possible to say those words in English, as in English, there are also words that has the same meaning. However, SS wants to shows thing the is considered as Indonesian culture. While word *tupai dan, pengemis & berjuang, and pura-pura*, those words are said repeatedly in the video. It can be seen, as an example. In Datum 11:

SS: And basically as you are a *pengemis*. Indonesians are not *pengemis*. They are fighters. *Berjuang* with no money, no handles from the government, they make their own ways. They start cooking something, or making some *jamu*. (08:05 – 08:16)

Sacha Stevenson also repeats some words in Bahasa Indonesia to replace some English words. So, it can be concluded that all of these Intra-sentential Code Switching is Unmarked Choice since all codes in Bahasa Indonesia occurs within the sentence or Intra-sentential Code Switching.

4.2.3 Tag or Emblematic Code Switching and Its Social Function

Tag or Emblematic Code Switching occurs when speaker inserts a tag or interjection in other language as marker of ethnic identity (Holmes, 2001: 35).

From the video, the researcher found 4 tag or emblematic code switching. Those can be seen, as example, in:

Datum 1:

SS: *Oooh enak* (00:45)

Datum 3:

SS: *Atau gini aja deh*, get job at Trans Tv as cameraman (03:41 – 03:45)

Datum 5:

SS: *Kalau untuk saya lakukan semua hal itu, wah.. banyak red tape, man.* (03:57 – 04:00)

From data above, we can find words such as *oooh, oh, deh, wah*. Those words are interjections that commonly said to add some expression while respond to correspondent for instance for showing a compliment, shock, disappointment, pleasure, and relief in Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, the word *deh* is a suffix that is considered as non-standardized language used in Jakarta. It is usually called as *Bahasa Prokem* or it is basically a Betawi dialect used by the young generation to strengthen their utterances.

Social Function: We also can find out the social function from the data. The data are mostly expressive marker or emotion marker. The word *Oooh, oh, and wah* are

commonly used to express shock even admiration in Bahasa Indonesia. While *deh* is used to strengthen the utterance or the intention of the speaker. *Deh* also refers to a suggestion, as can be seen in Datum 3. In the video, SS has already had a consideration of the meaning and function of those words as she is fluent in Bahasa Indonesia. So that she switches her language from English to Bahasa Indonesia using those words to express her consideration. Those words are also placed within the sentence. So, it can be concluded that Sacha Stevenson used Tag or Emblematic Code Switching as Marked Choice to convey her emotion and expression of something she talks about.

5. CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher finds out code switching occurring in a YouTube video entitled *Enaknya Jadi Orang Indonesia Menurut Bule (It's Nice Being Indonesian)* by Sacha Stevenson. Sacha Stevenson is a Canadian who has been living in Indonesia since 2009. She is fluent in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. In this video, the researcher finds 29 data of code switching. The data has been classified based on the types. The data consist of 10 Inter-sentential Code Switching, 15 Intra-sentential Code Switching, and 4 Tag or Emblematic Code Switching.

Moreover, in this research shows the social function of code switching occurring in the video. The researcher uses the theory of Markedness Model by Myers-Scotton: Marked Choice and Unmarked Choice. Based on data analysis, the researcher determine that code switching used in the video are used to show an emotion or

expression, to emphasize messages, and to replace some words that do not exist in English.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Inter-sentential Code Switching

Utterance	Time
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 1</p> <p>After that maybe go the Sting concert. <i>Buka internet, cari tiket murah.</i> Ooh you got a promo ticket, three hundred thousand. Awesome!</p>	<p>01:10 – 01:17</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 2</p> <p>Go to the jungle. <i>Udah sampai ke hutan, peluk orang utan.</i> See some dangerous specieses that last week you saw on National Geographic. <i>Dan ternyata, masih banyak di Indonesia.</i></p>	<p>01:17 – 01:26</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 3</p> <p><i>Habis itu ke Bali aja</i> and then blow your mind. Because you begin to think that all of Indonesians are moslem, and then <i>tiba-tiba ada babi besar lagi diguling dan mereka makan</i></p>	<p>01:40 – 01:49</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 4</p> <p><i>Lalu pergi lagi ketempat yang orang tidak pakai baju pun.</i> And everybody has malaria and it's okay.</p>	<p>02:00 – 02:09</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 5</p> <p>I saved all my money. And then <i>aku keliling-keliling untuk lihat Indonesia seperti apa sih.</i></p>	<p>03:16 – 03:21</p>

<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 6</p> <p>Honestly, I have no idea. <i>Kenapa orang Indonesia saking banyak buang waktu dengan basa-basi, dan kondangan sini sana</i></p>	<p>04:28 – 04:37</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 7</p> <p>Um.. <i>Bob Sadino, yang sudah meninggal tapi kalau kamu baca bukunya oh my god amazing.</i> Um.. Susi Pudjiastuti , her story, wow.</p>	<p>05:14 – 05:23</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 8</p> <p>and the <i>mereka keluar keliling-keliling coba jual itu.</i> Gak usah pakai <i>permit</i>, silahkan aja. Bekerjalah dan berusaha demi kehidupan lo.</p>	<p>08:24 – 08:27</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 9</p> <p><i>Mereka bukan penurut loh.</i> Maybe they <i>pura-pura</i> nurut. But they're rebels.</p>	<p>09:17 – 09:22</p>
<p>Datum Inter-sentential CS 10</p> <p>Yeah, think about it, I mean, you can get the same experience in Indonesia without a passport. Then, I could get in ten other countries with my Canadian passport. <i>Saking luasnya dan bervariasi Indonesia ini.</i></p>	<p>12:32 – 12:45</p>

Table 2. Intra-sentential Code Switching

Utterance	Time
Datum Intra-sentential CS 1 Then, meet somebody who brings you to a <i>lapangan besar sekali ganja semua</i> .	01:32 – 01:36
Datum Intra-sentential CS 2 And then get very disgusted because you really like <i>tupai</i> .	02:19 – 02:22
Datum Intra-sentential CS 3 No beer in <i>Jalan Jaksa</i> . No!.	03:14 – 03:16
Datum Intra-sentential CS 4 <i>Atau gini aja deh</i> , get job at Trans Tv as cameraman.	03:41 – 03:45
Datum Intra-sentential CS 5 While you're doing <i>kondangan</i> and <i>basa-basi</i> sama tetangga, I was sitting listening this woman tell me the story of how she was thirteen years old, her mother put make up on her, dressed her up, brought her to the club and sold her to a man to the Jakarta as a sex slave. Dan she escaped, worked hard as to put herself to university and once want to be a film director.	04:42 – 05:05
Datum Intra-sentential CS 6 <i>Dan</i> she escaped, worked hard as to put herself to university and once want to be a film director.	04:58 – 05:05
Datum Intra-sentential CS 7 Every time you see something new, every time you experience something new, <i>pasti meluas nih</i> .	06:13 – 06:19
Datum Intra-sentential CS 8 Take the beach boys for example. Beach boys mostly went to local school. Yeah they can speak <i>Bahasa Jerman, Bahasa Prancis, Bahasa Jepang, Bahasa Inggris</i> without one day attended language class.	06:45 – 06:47

Datum Intra-sentential CS 9	
And because you have such a nice warm country, you don't need to have <i>rumah gedung</i> .	07:40 – 07:45
Datum Intra-sentential CS 10	
<i>Lu pasti disuruh</i> ambil welfare, and live some ... or apartment or something that's not even yours.	07:58 – 08:04
Datum Intra-sentential CS 11	
And basically as you are a <i>pengemis</i> . Indonesians are not <i>pengemis</i> . They are fighters. <i>Berjuang</i> with no money, no handles from the government, they make their own ways. They start cooking something, or making some <i>jamu</i> ,	08:05 – 08:16
Datum Intra-sentential CS 12	
Do you know how much money I have to pay just for the permit, to be allowed to sell <i>bumbu gado-gado</i> ?	08:38 – 08:46
Datum Intra-sentential CS 13	
<i>Mereka bukan penurut loh</i> . Maybe they <i>pura-pura</i> nurut. But they're rebels.	09:17 – 09:22
Datum Intra-sentential CS 14	
Learning from watching things even if they are shitty. Indonesia is an amazing country with <i>banyak bahan pikiran</i> .	11:13 – 11:23
Datum Intra-sentential CS 15	
they feel like they know Indonesia when they don't, because they haven't left their area. They know about their part of Indonesia but they don't know that like <i>pulau sebrang, lain banget</i> .	11:48 – 11:59

Table 3. Tag or Emblematic Code Switching

Utterance	Time
Datum Tag or Emblematic CS 1 <i>Oooh enak</i>	00:45
Datum Tag or Emblematic CS 2 <i>Oh</i> , kamu bilang, “Tapi gaji saya kan lebih kecil”.	03:25 – 03:28
Datum Tag or Emblematic CS 3 Atau gini aja <i>deh</i> , get job at Trans Tv as cameraman	03:41 – 03:45
Datum Tag or Emblematic CS 4 Kalau untuk saya lakukan semua hal itu, <i>wah..</i> banyak red tape, <i>man</i> .	03:57 – 04:00

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Abbreviation	Explanation
SS	Sacha Stevenson
CS	Code Switching