Code-Switching Found in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube Channel

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Abstract

People nowadays often communicate using multiple languages. When the speaker uses two or more languages, regularly switching and blending them when communicating is known as code-switching. This research aims to find out and show readers the types of code-switching and why code-switching is used in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs. In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative research design. The theories proposed by (Poplack, 1980) were used to classify the types of code-switching and theories by (Hoffmann, 1991) were used to find out the reasons of using code-switching. In the 1st video, there were 66 data of code-switching found with 50 (75.76%) inter-sentential, 9 (13.64%) intra-sentential, and 7 (10.6%) tag-switching. In the 2nd video, there were 84 data of code-switching found with 57 (67.86%) inter-sentential, 25 (29.76%) intra-sentential, and 2 (2.38%) tag-switching. In the 3rd video, there were 29 data of code-switching found with 17 (58.62%) inter-sentential, 11 (37.93%) intra-sentential, and 1 (3.45%) tag-switching. In the 4th video, there were 23 data of code-switching found with 12 (52.17%) inter-sentential, 11 (47.83%) intra-sentential, and 0 tag-switching. In the 5th video, there were 7 data of code-switching with 4 (57.14%) inter-sentential, 3 (42.86%) intra-sentential, and 0 tag-switching. Besides that, the writer also found several reasons for using code-switching in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs, including, talking about particular topic, be emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Keywords: Types of Code-Switching, YouTube Channel, Tomohiro Yamashita, Language Shift.

1. Introduction

Language is an indispensable tool for human interaction. As social beings, we use it every day to communicate, exchange ideas, get information, and express ourselves. However, People nowadays often communicate using multiple languages. When the speaker uses two or more languages, regularly switching and blending them when communicating is known as code-switching.

(Wardhaugh, 1986), claims that speakers who use a language in a certain situation and a different language in other situation are taking part in situational code-switching, which does not

involve. Thus, code-switching is a language technique in which a speaker changes between two or more languages, switching from one to the other and vice versa. This phenomenon takes place when two speakers communicate in the same language and one of them answers in a different language.

According to (Morrison, 2023), the process of changing one's language or dialect to another according to the social situation or conversational setting is known as code-switching. People who are bilingual or multilingual frequently utilize it, and it might require combining phonological components, grammar, and vocabulary from many languages or dialects. Code-switching is the act of changing between two or more languages or language varieties in the same conversation or communication. It can happen at different levels, such as individual words, phrases, or entire sentences.

According to (Poplack, 1980), there are three types of code-switching, including: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching. According to (Esen, 2022), inter-sentential code-switching happens when language is switched at sentence boundaries, which are the words or phrases that start or end a sentence. In other words, inter-sentential code-switching happens when a speaker finishes a sentence or a clause in one language and then switches to another language in the following sentence or clause. (Nurfitriani, 2020), provides a definition of intra-sentential code-switching, where the linguistic phenomenon known as intra-sentential code-switching occurs when a speaker switches between two or more languages or language varieties inside a single phrase or clause. This implies that a speaker may change the language used in a phrase or clause within the same sentence. According to (Ilmiana, 2022), tag switching is a linguistic phenomenon where a speaker inserts a short phrase, known as a tag, from one language into an utterance that is predominantly in a different language. To emphasize a point or to indicate that the addressee's opinion is being sought, the speaker begins the phrase and ends it with a tag-like switch. Tag switching will occur if the speakers use interjections, tags, or sentence fillers of different languages to signal the speakers.

According to (Hoffmann, 1991), there are 7 (seven) reasons for bilingual and multilingual to use code-switching, including: talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, be emphatic about something, interjections, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

The writer chose Tomohiro Yamashita due to his impressive commitment to learning Indonesian as a Japanese speaker. His decision to create and start a YouTube channel based on Bahasa Indonesia demonstrates his dedication to language learning and cultural exchange. Besides that, a lot of youngsters today utilize two or more than one languages to communicate, including myself as a writer. Therefore, the author is interested in researching how Tomohiro Yamashita as an Indonesian language learner uses code-switching when communicating.

The writer identified 3 (three) types of code-switching in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. Furthermore, the writer, the writer also found 5 (five) reasons for using code-switching in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel, including, talking about particular topic, be emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Through this research, readers are expected to gain a deeper understanding of code-switching. It is also expected that this research will improve the ability of the reader to use code-

switching in everyday conversation practically. Additionally, the findings of this research could be used as a guide for similar studies in the future.

2. Research Method

In this research, the writer will conduct descriptive qualitative research. According to (Regoniel, 2023), descriptive qualitative research is a method of research that is focused on understanding a phenomenon by examining its characteristics and qualities. The data of this research are from the utterances delivered by Tomohiro Yamashita on his YouTube which contains some types of code-switching. As stated in the introduction, this research is being conducted to show the readers the types and the reasons of code-switching used by Tomohiro Yamashita in five (5) videos taken from his YouTube channel. The theories proposed by (Poplack, 1980) were used to classify the types of code-switching and theories by (Hoffmann, 1991) were used to find out the reasons of using code-switching.

Since a lot of YouTubers use code-switching in their videos, the writer collected the data from the YouTube platform. Videos on Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel are the data source. The writer took five (5) videos for this research, they are:

- The first video is entitled "Mukbang Nasi Padang! Cerita Tentang Youtube Rewind 2023 Dan Update Kehidupan!" with the link of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Xexx_LoMMk.
- The second video entitled "Ketemu Livy Lagi! Ternyata Kita ..." with the link of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GkWjcFryV2Y&t=551s
- The third video entitled "Ramen di Indonesia Beneran Enak atau .. ? Orang Jepang Review Jujur Ramen di Indonesia" with the link of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JG7Nt9IjnQI&t=60s
- The fourth video entitled "Challenge Drive Thru Tanpa Mobil?! Bisa Pesan Gak.." with the link of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KrQ_olpDuao&t=22s
- The fifth video entitled "Gak Mau Pulang Ke Jepang Karena Seafood Makassar Enak Banget!!" with the link of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PBuAY0v-8NY

In collecting the data, the writer will do the steps below:

1. First, the writer will watch and listen to the selected videos repeatedly and carefully.
2. Transcript the utterance of Tomohiro Yamashita.
3. Then the writer will search, download, and read the data.
4. Analyzing and writing down the words that contained code-switching and classifying the utterances according to their type.
5. Define the functions of code-switching found in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube videos.

The writer will use the descriptive approach in analyzing. There are some steps to analyze the data, including:

1. The writer will be highlighting every case of code-switching from the transcript.

2. Identifying words from Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs that are considered code-switching by relying on existing theories about each type of code-switching.
3. Analyzing the reasons of delivering the code-switching found in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs by looking at the concept of the speakers' conversations and confirming it with the theory of the use of code-switching.
4. Make sure or re-confirm the words that have been identified by using statements and data from the theories by experts to prevent identification and analysis errors.
5. Drawing conclusions.

3.   Result and Discussion

After transcribing the video of Tomohiro Yamashita's vlog, the data was then classified by looking through the related theory of the types of code-switching. The writer found all three types of code-switching on Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs including, inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. Besides of the types of code-switching, the writer also found several reasons for using code-switching in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs, including: talking about particular topic, be emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The data below are the data that match the theory of each type of code-switching.

3.1 Analysis of Video 1

In the 1ˢᵗ video entitled "Mukbang Nasi Padang! Cerita Tentang Youtube Rewind 2023 Dan Update Kehidupan!", there were 66 data of code-switching found with 50 (75.76%) inter-sentential, 9 (13.64%) intra-sentential, and 7 (10.6%) tag-switching. The findings which show the use of code-switching in the 1ˢᵗ video are presented in the following part.

3.1.1   Inter-Sentential

Data 01

Fiki: Oh, *nggak pakai Bahasa jepang*?
Tomo: *Nggak. Jadi guys nama saya Tomo Hiro dan hari ini aku lagi sama Fiki Naki.*
Fiki: Thank you. Back with me.
Tomo: And then, nasi padang is my favourite Indonesian food.
Fiki: Wait, are you being serious?

Data analysis: In the utterance above, the speaker, Fiki and Tomo switched their language to English, whereas Fiki base language is Indonesian and Tomo decided to choose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language for his YouTube channel. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. In this case, the switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

Data 02

Tomo: *Jadi kamu dari daerah nasi padang?*
Fiki: *Iya*
Tomo: Thank you for inventing. Thank you for inventing this amazing food.

Data analysis: In this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. In this case, the switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

3.1.2 Intra-Sentential
Data 03

Tomo: The rendang is very good *menurut aku*.

Data analysis: The utterance above is called intra-sentential code-switching because by expressing the idea "The rendang is very good *menurut aku*", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English in this utterance and then back to Indonesian without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

Data 04

Tomo: And terus like, they don't know us as YouTuber, but *cewe-cewe Turki suka banget orang Jepang*.

Data analysis: The utterance above is called intra-sentential code-switching because by expressing the idea "And terus like, they don't know us as YouTuber, but *cewe-cewe Turki suka banget orang Jepang*.", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English in this utterance and then back to Indonesian without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

3.1.3 Tag Switching
Data 05

Fiki: *Damn*! Enak banget bro.

Data analysis: Tag switching is a linguistic phenomenon in which a speaker inserts a short phrase called a tag. Tag switching is often used to convey a specific meaning or emotion that may not be easily expressed in the original language. The utterance above contains a tag switching from the phrase "Damn" which serves the purpose of expressing a strong emotional reaction. This utterance shows Fiki's expression of joy and admiration for the delicious Padang cuisine he is eating. It might be more natural for him to express his admiration in English.

Data 06

Fiki: Kikil? *Damn*! Bro, you're basically Indonesian now.

Data analysis: The utterance above contains a tag switching from the phrase "Damn" which serves the purpose of expressing a strong emotional reaction. In this context, Fiki shows his stunned expression because he did not expect that Tomo as a Japanese could know and like the Indonesian food called Kikil. It might be more natural for him to express his admiration in English.

3.2 Analysis of Video 2

In the 2nd video entitled "Ketemu Livy Lagi! Ternyata Kita ..." there were 84 data of code-switching found with 57 (67.86%) inter-sentential, 25 (29.76%) intra-sentential, and 2 (2.38%)

tag-switching. The findings that show the use of code-switching in the 2nd video are presented in the following section.

3.2.1   Inter-Sentential
Data 07

Livy: *Biasanya langsung mulai*.
Tomo: *Jadi ini pertama kali bikin konten di Indonesia. Indonesia ya*.
Livy: Oh you seriously? No way, you went out with Turah and Yusuke.

Data analysis: In the utterance "Oh you seriously? No way, you went out with Turah and Yusuke.", the speaker, Livy switched her language to English, whereas the base language of Livy in this video is Indonesian. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. In this case, the switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Livy switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

Data 08

Livy: *Gausah gitu lho…gausah gitu*. I was complimenting you.

Data analysis: In the utterance "*Gausah gitu lho…gausah gitu*. I was complimenting you", the speaker, Livy switched her language from Indonesian to English. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. In this case, the switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Livy switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

3.2.2   Intra-Sentential
Data 09

Tomo: *Aku juga pernah* one class, I failed one class.

Data analysis: The utterance above is called intra-sentential code-switching because by expresses the idea "*Aku juga pernah* one class, I failed one class.", in this video, Tomo switched his language from Indonesian to English and then back to Indonesian without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

Data 10

Livy: *Iyah…Itu alasannya. Tapi kayaknya* they don't buy it deh.

Data analysis: The utterance above is called intra-sentential code-switching because by expresses the idea "*Iyah…Itu alasannya. Tapi kayaknya* they don't buy it deh.", in this video, Livy switched her language from Indonesian to English without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

3.2.3   Tag Switching
Data 11

Tomo: Of course, I mean like, I'm not super smart.

Livy: No, I mean like intellectually *kan you pintar gitu kan*?

Tomo: Nggak.

Data analysis: Tag switching is a linguistic phenomenon in which a speaker inserts a short phrase called a tag. Besides conveying a specific meaning or emotion, tag-switching is also used to emphasize a point or to indicate that the addressee's opinion is being sought. In this utterance, the phrase "I mean like", Tomo wanted to emphasize that he wasn't a very smart person to answer Livy's question "You have dumb in you?" when Tomo said that he once failed one class.

Data 12

Livy: I mean, *kalau yang lain* I *tau* you *agak bego gitu*, I know you're dumb. I mean not intellectually.

Data analysis: Besides conveying a specific meaning or emotion, tag-switching is also used to emphasize a point or to indicate that the addressee's opinion is being sought. In this utterance, the phrase "I mean", Livy wants to emphasize that by stating that Tomo Dumb is not about lack of intelligence or cognitive ability.

3.3 Analysis of Video 3

In the 3rd video entitled "Ramen di Indonesia Beneran Enak atau .. ? Orang Jepang Review Jujur Ramen di Indonesia" there were 29 data of code-switching found with 17 (58.62%) inter-sentential, 11 (37.93%) intra-sentential, and 1 (3.45%) tag-switching. The findings which show the use of code-switching in the 3th video are presented in the following part.

3.3.1 Inter-Sentential
Data 13

Tomo: Japanese kids especially little boys. *Aku juga selalu nonton ini. Tapi agak beda ya mukanya, mukanya ini agak beda sih*.

Data analysis: In the utterance "Japanese kids especially little boys. *Aku juga selalu nonton ini. Tapi agak beda ya mukanya, mukanya ini agak beda sih*.", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. The switch happens in between sentences in this case. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

Data 14

Tomo: ありがとうございます(Arigatōgozaimasu)
Waiter: Berapa orang?
Tomo: Lima orang hari ini..

Data analysis: In the utterance "ありがとうございます(Arigatōgozaimasu).", the speaker, Tomo switched his language from Indonesian to Japanese, then back to Indonesian. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. The switch happens in between sentences in this case. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

3.3.2   Intra-Sentential
Data 15
Tomo: *Nah guys jadi sebelum makan, aku mau cerita* something, one thing I thought it was *menarik disini*, so, waiter, so eh…*orang*…the people work here, when they finish serving us, *harusnya mereka bilang* ありがとうございます*(Arigatōgozaimasu) aja*.

Data analysis: In the utterance above, "*Nah guys jadi sebelum makan, aku mau cerita* something, one thing I thought it was *menarik disini*, so, waiter, so eh…*orang*…the people work here, when they finish serving us, *harusnya mereka bilang* ありがとうございます *(Arigatōgozaimasu) aja*.", in this video, Tomo switched the language from Indonesian to English and Japanese in this utterance without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

Data 16
Tomo: *Tapi mereka diajarin* you have to say it.

Data analysis: In the utterance above, "*Tapi mereka diajarin* you have to say it.", in this video, Tomo switched the language from Indonesian to English and in this utterance without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

3.3.3   Tag Switching
Data 17
Tomo: What the heck? *Menu pertama bukan ramen*.

Data analysis: The utterance above contains a tag switching from the phrase "What the heck?" which serves the purpose of expressing a strong emotional reaction. In this context, Tomo showed a shocked expression because he was at a restaurant where ramen is the special menu, but the menu that showed ramen was not on the main page but on page five.

3.4 Analysis of Video 4
In the 4th video entitled "Challenge Drive Thru Tanpa Mobil?! Bisa Pesan Gak..", there were 23 data of code-switching found with 12 (52.17%) inter-sentential, 11 (47.83%) intra-sentential, and 0 tag-switching. The findings which show the use of code-switching in the 4th video are presented in the following part.

3.4.1   Inter-Sentential
Data 18
Tomo: Let's see if I can order. *Ya biasanya harus pakai mobil ya*.

Data analysis: In the utterance "Let's see if I can order. *Ya biasanya harus pakai mobil ya*.", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. The switch happens in between sentences in this case. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

Data 19
Tomo: I will not be embarrassed. *Waduh kenapa, kenapa tiba-tiba berhenti*.

Data analysis: In the utterance "I will not be embarrassed. *Waduh kenapa, kenapa tiba-tiba berhenti*.", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English. The term "Inter-Sentential" code-switching describes language switches occurring at sentence boundaries. The switch happens in between sentences in this case. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

3.4.2 Intra-Sentential
Data 20

Tomo: *Kalau di Jepang pasti orang kasir, orang yang kerja di McDonald's pasti* look at me in a really weird way.

Data analysis: Intra-sentential code-switching, occurs when a speaker switches between two or more languages or language varieties used in a phrase or clause within the same sentence. In the utterance above, "*Kalau di Jepang pasti orang kasir, orang yang kerja di McDonald's pasti* look at me in a really weird way.", in this video, Tomo switched the language from Indonesian to English in this utterance without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

Data 21

Tomo: *But aku agak khawatir karena* Starbucks is a little bit more fancy than McDonalds *aku kira*.

Data analysis: Intra-sentential code-switching, occurs when a speaker switches between two or more languages or language varieties used in a phrase or clause within the same sentence. In the utterance above, "*But aku agak khawatir karena* Starbucks is a little bit more fancy than McDonalds *aku kira*.", in this video, Tomo switches the language from Indonesian to English in this utterance without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

3.5 Analysis of Video 5

In the 5th video entitled "Gak Mau Pulang Ke Jepang Karena Seafood Makassar Enak Banget!!", there were 7 data of code-switching with 4 (57.14%) inter-sentential, 3 (42.86%) intra-sentential, and 0 tag-switching. The findings which show the use of code-switching in the 5th video are presented in the following part.

3.5.1 Inter-Sentential
Data 22

Turah: *Oh yang itu, yang bisa kembang itu ya*?
Tomo's friend: *bukan*.
Tomo: *ini bukan ya*?
Tomo's friend: This one is a fish taste like chicken.

Data analysis: In the utterance "This one is a fish taste like chicken.", in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English. In this case, the language switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo's friend switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

Data 23

Tomo's friend: So, you see this in aquarium. But today we're gonna eat this. This is very nice.

Tomo: *Ini namanya?*

Tomo's friend: Makassar language we call it kaneke kuning..

Data analysis: In the utterance "So, you see this in aquarium. But today we're gonna eat this. This is very nice.", the speaker, Tomo's friend switched his language to English, whereas his base language in this video is Indonesian. In this case, the switch happens between sentences. Therefore, the statement above demonstrates inter-sentential code-switching, as Tomo's friend switches languages after finishing a sentence or utterance in one language and then continues in another language in the following sentence.

3.5.2 Intra-Sentential
Data 24

Tomo: To hide the *bau mereka pakai banyak saus*.

Data analysis: In the utterance, "To hide the bau mereka pakai banyak saus." in this video, Tomo chose Bahasa Indonesia as his base language, but he switched the language to English in this utterance, and then back to Indonesian without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance is intra-sentential code-switching.

Data 25

Yusuke: *Biasanya kalau apa vidio* review *makanan, ya yang penting itu* if my second bite is fast.

Data analysis: In the utterance, "*biasanya kalau apa vidio* review *makanan, ya yang penting itu* if my second bite is fast." in this video, Yusuke switched the language from Indonesian to English in this utterance, and then back to Indonesian without any hesitation or pause, smoothly integrating both languages into a single sentence. Thus, this utterance or sentence is intra-sentential code-switching.

3.6 Reasons of Using Code-Switching
3.6.1 Talking About Particular Topic

In many situations, choosing a specific language for certain topics can enhance communication. By expressing thoughts and emotions in a language other than their native one, individuals may find it easier to convey their ideas and connect more effectively. Such as in the utterance:

Data 26

Tomo: *Nah guys jadi sebelum makan, aku mau cerita* something, one thing I thought it was *menarik disini*, so, waiter, so eh…*orang*…the people work here, when they finish serving us, *harusnya mereka bilang* ありがとうございます (Arigatōgozaimasu) *aja*.

Data analysis: From the utterance above, we can see that Tomo changed his language to Japanese because Tomo wanted to explain the service of the restaurant he was visiting. He changed it to Japanese because he felt easier and more confident expressing his thoughts and emotions in Japanese in this context rather than in Indonesian.

3.6.2 Be Emphatic About Something

As is often the case, when someone speaks in a language that is not their native tongue and wants to express emphasis, they may unintentionally or intentionally switch from their second language to their first. Alternatively, they might find it more convenient to be emphatic in their first language rather than their second. Such as in the utterance:

Data 27
Tomo: *Jadi kamu dari daerah nasi padang*?
Fiki: *Iya*.
Tomo: Thank you for inventing. Thank you for inventing this amazing food.

Data analysis: From the utterance above we can see that Tomo changed his language from Indonesian to English because in this utterance he wants to convey his happy expression to Fiki who is one of the Minang people because of his love for Nasi Padang which is found in Minang.

3.6.3 Interjections

An interjection is a word or phrase added to a sentence to express strong emotion, surprise, or to capture the listener's attention. Examples of interjections include "Darn!", "Hey!", "Well!", and "Look!". Although interjections do not have grammatical value, they are frequently used in spoken language. Such as in the utterances:

Data 28
Fiki: *Damn*! enak banget bro.
Data 29
Fiki: Kikil? *Damn*! Bro, you're basically Indonesian now
Data 30
Fiki: I'm like "*Damn*! What broo!"

As we can see from the utterances above, Fiki uses the word "damn" which is a slang word to give an expression of awe, amazement, or disbelief.

3.6.4 Repetition Used for Clarification

When a person who speaks multiple languages wants to ensure that their listener understands them clearly, they may use both languages to convey the same message. This often involves repeating the message in the other language, word-for-word. This repetition not only clarifies the message but also emphasizes its importance. Such as in the utterance:

Data 31
Livy: You *ada begonya dikit*? You have dumb in you?

As we can see from the utterance above, the concept is that Livy was shocked by Tomo's statement as her interlocutor said that he had ever failed one class, therefore she repeated her question to clarify Tomo's statement through her question.

3.6.5 Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a multilingual person speaks to another person who knows multiple languages, they often switch between the languages they know to enhance communication and make it more fluent. In this process, a message conveyed in one language is typically repeated in another language, often with some modifications. Such as in the utterance:

Data 32

Livy: *I mean*, *kalau yang lain I tau you agak bego gitu*, I know you're dumb. I mean not intellectually.

The expression above shows that Livy repeats what she said with the same meaning but with different words and language or modified. Livy's expression above wants to clarify her utterance that saying Tomo is dumb is not about lack of intelligence or cognitive ability.

4.   Conclusions

This study discusses the types of code-switching that are found in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs. The writer found all three types of code-switching on Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs, including inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching. The type of code-switching most frequently used by Tomohiro Yamashita in his five (5) YouTube channel videos is inter-sentential. Apart from that, the writer also found that not only code-switching in English and Indonesian can be found in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube Channel, but there is also code-switching in Japanese, as found in data 26.

Besides of the types of code-switching, the writer also found several reasons for using code-switching in Tomohiro Yamashita's YouTube channel vlogs, including: talking about particular topic, be emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

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