



CODE-SWITCHING USED BY MULTILINGUAL PERSON (JEROME POLIN) IN NIHONGGO MANTAPPU YOUTUBE VIDEO

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Abstract

Language contact is the phenomenon of using two or more languages at the same time and place. The purpose of using two or more languages in communication is to build good communication based on social factors. Language contact caused various linguistic phenomena, such as bilingualism, multilingualism, diglossia, code-switching, code-mixing, and language shift. This research is about code-switching. This research aims to identify the types, reasons, and errors made by Jerome Polin when he did code-switching. The theories used in this research are by Bloom and Gumperz (1972) about types of code-switching, Hoffman (1991) about reasons why people did code-switching, and surface strategy taxonomy by Dulay et al (1982) about types of error. This research was descriptive research with a qualitative approach to solving research problems. The data was taken from the Nihonggo Mantappu youtube video, and in the form of utterances. The results of this research show there are five types of code-switching used by Jerome Polin caused by various reasons. In addition, it was also found that there were errors made even though he had mastered a language.

Key words: Multilingualism, Code-Switching, Nihonggo Mantappu Youtube Channel.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language contact is the phenomenon of using two or more languages at the same time and place. The purpose of using two or more languages in communication is to build good communication based on social factors, such as the social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function of communication. Language contact caused various linguistic phenomena, such as bilingualism, multilingualism, diglossia, code-switching, code-mixing, language shift, and so on.

Multilingualism is the use of more than two languages, while bilingualism use only two languages. Such a phenomenon occurs because they

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have several ethnic groups that participate in shaping society so that from an ethnic perspective it can be said to be a plural society. Crystal in King (2018) said that being multilingualism is a natural thing, and speaking two or more languages in this era of globalization is a natural way of life for the human race. In the theory of sociolinguistics, people living in a multilingual society, as well as people with the ability to use two or more languages are more likely to do code-switching.

Code-switching is an act of using two languages at once in a conversation. As stated by Rozillah (2021), “code-switching is a term that refers to the activities of a language speaker when exchanging the language he uses with another language in a conversation”. The phenomenon of code-switching is not something that is taboo nowadays, the number of people who can speak and master more than one language and the existence of language contact makes code-switching as a linguistic phenomenon that is often found.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing this topic since code-switching is an interesting topic and it becomes a language phenomenon that occurs today. This topic is very important to be studied because code-switching is commonly used in varied situations. The researcher is interested in examining the code-switching used by an Indonesian youtuber who speaks more than two languages, namely Jerome Polin, who is the owner of the Nihonggo Mantappu youtube channel.

Several studies on code-switching have been conducted by researchers, such as Types and Speech Functions of Code-switching Used by Keara in Antologi Rasa Novel by Reishna Nur Hutami (2017), Code-switching On The Utterances In Cinta Laura In “Brownis” Talk Show by Sahidul Irpandi (2019), and Types of Code-Switching used by Multilingual person on YouTube Channel by Rozillah (2021). These three studies found that there are three types of code-switching used by the speaker, they are tag switching, intra-sentential, and inter-sentential, and when doing code-switching, someone is influenced by the interlocutor.

In this study, the researcher is interested in examining the types of code-switching carried out by Jerome Polin and the reasons why he did code-switching using a sociolinguistic approach. Knowing the types and reasons for code-switching by a language speaker is very important, considering that people are not familiar with the linguistic phenomena that surround them. When doing code-switching, speakers who have mastered two or more languages are certainly do some errors. These errors can occur accidentally. The impact resulting from this error can also certainly affect the meaning of communication. The error referred to by the researcher in this study is a grammatical error that is not following the linguistic rules in the language used by the speaker at the time of code-switching. This research only focused on the grammatical errors made by Jerome Polin when he used English in his code-switching.

The researcher used the theory of Bloom and Gumperz (1972) to identify the types of code-switching. Furthermore, the theory of theory of Hoffman (1991) is used to find out the reason for the code-switching by Jerome Polin. This study also focused on the errors made by Jerome Polin when he did

code-switching in Nohonggp Mantappu youtube video. The theory used is surface strategy taxonomy, a theory by Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982). This point is needed to be study more because a multilingual person is influenced by the different structure of languages used.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was descriptive research with a qualitative approach to solving research problems. Qualitative methods are defined as types of research methods commonly used in social science research (Moleong, 1998). In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research method because this research explores the phenomenon of the existence of code-switching that is often encountered in today's globalized world, more precisely the code-switching used by a youtuber, Jerome Polin in one of his videos. The research method used in this analysis was a qualitative descriptive method because the data and information are not numerical, but rather are explanations and information. This research was descriptive qualitative because of the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences taken from the transcription of the video "*Tomo Malu Sama Kelakuan Jerome?! | Q&A Special 100k Subscribers (Eng Sub)*".

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

There are three findings in this research according to the research questions. The findings are:

a. Types of Code-switching used by Jerome Polin

The theory used in analyzing the types of code-switching is Bloom and Gumperz's theory (1972). Bloom and Gumperz grouped the types of code-switching into five types, namely quotation, addressee specification, interjection or sentence filler, reiteration, and message qualification. The findings showed that there are 29 code-switching used by Jerome Polin which consists of the switching from Indonesian to English, Indonesian to Japanese, English to Japanese, English to Japanese, and vice versa. The complete data of the findings is presented in the table below.

Types of Code-switching	Quantity
Quotation (Q)	1
Adressee Specification (AS)	11
Interjection or Sentence Filler (SF)	7
Reiteration (R)	2
Message Qualification (MQ)	8
Total	29

1) Quotation

A quotation is a type of code-switching where when the speaker exchanges the language he uses with a different language by quoting other people's words. Example:

Jerome: Oke, berikutnya. Kak Tomo ganteng skincarenya apaan? *It said like you're handsome and what is your skincare?*

In the utterance above, it can be seen that Jerome Polin did code-switching from Indonesian to English, the type of code-switching he used in the conversation was a quotation because Jerome Polin read questions from his subscribers addressed to Tomo, the questions were in Indonesian which was not understood by Tomo, so Jerome did the code-switching so that Tomo could answer the question. The researcher classifies this code-switching as a quotation because there is also a phrase that indicates that what Jerome is talking about is someone else's word, namely "it said".

2) Addressee Specification

The use of code-switching is sometimes done because it is intended only for a few listeners, this is because the message to be conveyed has a specific meaning.

Jerome: Lanjut, kak tomo suka kesel gak kalo kak Jerome tiba tiba ngomong pake bahasa Indonesia alias seenaknya sendiri, ngetawain pula? *What do you feel if I talked in Indonesia to you and I laughed by my self?*

The data above shows the specific type of code-switching of the recipient, which means that the code-switching used by Jerome is only intended for his interlocutor, Tomo.

3) Interjection or Sentence Filler

This type of code-switching appears as a complement or filler in an utterance in a conversation.

Jerome: Oke, jadi hari ini, di video kali ini kita bakal melakukan QnA. Jadi 2 hari lalu aku sudah post fotonya di Instagram, dan ada sekitar dua ribu komen. *So, I think we can't answer everything.* Ya, aku yang pilih pilihin karena dia gak tau dan gak ngerti bahasa Indonesia. Ya, ya kan? Sebelum mulai jangan lupa *like, comment, dan subscribe* dulu ya.

In the utterance above, Jerome can be seen changing the language he uses from Indonesian to English and vice versa. The sentences "So, I think

we can't answer everything" and "like, comment, dan subscribe" are types of complementary sentence code-switching. The sentence is not a translation of the meaning of the previous sentence, but it is a complement to the previous sentence.

4) Reiteration

According to Bloom and Gumperz (1980), reiteration occurs when the speaker repeats his utterance using different language.

Jerome: I think we have similar personality. *Jadi gue cocok gitu.*

Jerome did a language exchange from English to Indonesian. The sentence "*jadi gue cocok gitu*" is a repetition of the meaning of the previous sentence, so this code-switching event can be categorized as a type of reiteration code-switching.

5) Message Qualification

Message qualification serves to explain the message conveyed in a conversation.

Jerome: Pertanyaan selanjutnta, rekomendasi univ di Jepang yang ada beasiswanya. *Basically I think every university have scholarship.*

The type of code-switching done by Jerome in the sentence "basically I think every university has scholarship" is a qualifying message because the sentence is an addition that provides a further explanation to the previous statement.

b. Reasons Jerome Polin did Code-switching

This part presents the findings on the reasons why did Jerome Polin do code-switching. The researcher used the theory from Hoffman (1991) to classify the reasons why did Jerome Polin do code-switching.

Types of Code-switching	Quantity
Talking about certain topic	6
Quoting other people	1
Reinforce the meaning conveyed	4
Interjection	-
Repitition for clarification	1

Expressing group identity	1
To soften or strengthen a request or command	1
Due to real lexical need	3
Adressed to a few listeners	12
Total	29

1) Talking about certain topic

The use of code-switching by multilingualism is sometimes because they are talking about a certain topic, so they are more comfortable using a different language than the language they used before, talking about certain topics is also one of the reasons for code-switching by Jerome Polin, as in the following dialogue.

Jerome: Oke, I will teach you *jiko shokai* (how to introduce yourself). Saya *wa watashi* (saya is I), de namae wa = *nama* (namae is name). *Then how to say nama saya Tomo.*
 Tomo: Nama saya Tomo.

In the dialogue, it can be seen that Jerome is teaching Tomo the Indonesian language. He chose to do the code-switching from Indonesian to Japanese so that Tomo could understand the meaning of some words in Indonesian that he was teaching Tomo. In the video, 6 code-switching was found by Jerome Polin with the excuse of talking about a certain topic. Hoffman (1991) sometimes said people talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another languages.

2) Quoting other people

Another reason for code-switching is to quote other people's words. This code-switching example serves as a direct quote from someone else's speech.

Jerome: Oke, berikutnya. Kak Tomo ganteng skincarenya apaan? *It said like you're handsome and what is your skincare?*

The data indicates that Jerome did the code-switching from Indonesian to English. "It said like you're handsome and what is your skincare?" is a quotation, because Jerome only translated the meaning of a question posed by one of his subscribers to Tomo, intending to make Tomo understand the meaning of the question. In addition, the phrase "it said" strengthens the evidence that the reason for the code-switching is to quote someone else's statement.

3) Reinforce the meaning conveyed

When someone speaks a language that is not their native language, and they suddenly want to be firm about something, either intentionally or unintentionally, they will switch from their second or first language.

Jerome: Indo kare, jadi Indo Kare tu India Kari. *We almost eat it every week.*

The utterance "we almost eat it every week" which is used in the code-switching above functions as a reinforcement of meaning and complements the message for the previous sentence, it is used so that the previous sentence can be understood by the listener.

4) Interjection

Interjections are included in sentences to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to get attention. No interjection was found as the reason for Jerome Polin's code-switching in that video.

5) Repitition for clarification

To avoid misunderstandings in communication, a speaker sometimes repeats his words to clarify his words, in the case of code-switching.

Jerome: Pas masuk ke Waseda ini ada tes TOEIC gitu, itu buat placement testnya. Jadi berdasarkan tes TOEIC itu nanti kelasnya dibagi gitu, kelas bahasa inggrisnya. Nah, kebetulan aku dapet 965, dan Tomo dapat 950. *You have 950, right?*

The datum above shows the code-switching that Jerome did when he was talking about TOEIC, in which he was explaining TOEIC to his Indonesian-speaking audience. Then, he repeated his words "You have 950, right?" Which was addressed to Tomo with a reason to clarify that what he said to his audience was true.

6) Expressing group identity

The speaker used his/her group identity to represent the character of the group in a particular communication.

Jerome: Please speak java. Okay I will teach you again. Jenengku Tomo.

Jerome did the code-switching from English to Javanese. He used Javanese and said that he will teach Tomo Javanese language which means he is someone who masters the language, and the use of the Javanese language shows his identity from the Javanese tribe.

7) To soften or strengthen a request or command

The reason for code-switching by a speaker could be to soften or strengthen a request or command that is felt to have not reached the other person when using the previous language.

Jerome: Berikutnya, Kak Tomo udah tau bahasa Indonesia apa aja? Coba ngomong pake bahasa Indonesia dong. *What Indonesian word do you know? Please speak it!*

The sentence "please speak it!" which Jerome used in the code-switching above because he was making a request to Tomo to speak Indonesian according to the audience's request.

8) Due to the real lexical need

The use of code-switching is also due to lexical needs, where there is no equivalent word that the speaker feels is appropriate when he uses one language, so he chooses to use another language.

Jerome: Jadi berdasarkan tes TOEIC itu nanti kelasnya dibagi gitu, kelas bahasa inggrisnya. Nah, kebetulan aku dapet 965, dan Tomo dapat 950. *You have 950, right? Jadi kita sama sama tinggi dan kita satu kelas gitu, iya kan? Luckily, we are going in the same class. Mantap Jiwa.*

In the example above, the phrase "mantap jiwa" shows that the reason for the code-switching by Jerome Polin is because there is no proper vocabulary to describe the phrase in English, besides that "mantap jiwa" is also a jargon that Jerome always uses in his videos.

9) Addressed to a few listeners

Code-switching can also be used to specify an addressee. It means code-switching is used to identify an addressee and to accommodate another speaker by switching to the language they know.

Jerome: Kapan kak Jerome ketemu dan bisa jadi sahabatan sama Tomo? When did we meet and why can we be friend?

The code-switching above shows that Jerome did the code-switching because of a specific interlocutor, in which the questions he asked in Indonesian could not be understood by Tomo who was not an Indonesian speaker, so he translated them into English so that Tomo could understand what he meant.

c. Types of Error made by Jerome Polin when he do Code-Switching

In this section, the researcher shows the number of errors made by Jerome Polin when he did code-switching in the Nihonggo Mantappu youtube

video. From the 29 code-switching that Jerome Polin did in the video, he only made a grammatical error six times. Dulay, et al (1982) stated that there are four types of code-switching, namely, omission, addition, misordering, and misinformation. However, this study did not find all the types of errors described in the surface strategy taxonomy. For more detailed data, see the table below.

Types of Code-switching	Quantity
Omission	2
Addition	2
Misordering	2
Misinformation	-
Total	6

The table above shows that Jerome Polin made three types of errors, namely omission, addition, and misordering twice each, while the type of misinformation error was not found in this study.

a) Omission

When the speaker omitted a grammatical element in his speech, that person is said to have committed an error, that type of error is classified as omission.

Jerome: Kapan kak Jerome ketemu dan bisa jadi sahabatan sama Tomo? *When did we meet and why can we be friend?*

In the clause “When did we meet and why can we be friends?” Jerome didn't use the determiner “a” before the word “friend”. The determiner in the form of the article "a" is needed before the word “friend” because the word “friend” is a word phrase.

b) Addition

The addition is the act of adding a part of a sentence that should not exist that makes the sentence grammatically incorrect.

Jerome: Oke, berikutnya. Kak Tomo ganteng skincarenya apan? *It said like you're handsome and what is your skincare?*

The word “like” in clause “It said like you're handsome and what is your skincare?” seems does not have functional grammar. To make grammatical corrections, it is better to remove the word “like” in that sentence.

c) Misinformation

Misinformation is the use of incorrect forms, words, morphemes, and structures.

Jerome: Luckily, we are going in the same class. *Mantap Jiwa*.

In the example above it can be seen that Jerome made a mistake when he did code-switching. The preposition "in" in the sentence "we are going in the same class" is an error, and must be replaced with the preposition "to".

2. Discussion

Based on the research findings, there are five types of code-switching carried out by Jerome Polin, which differs from the three previous studies which only found three types of code-switching, namely tag-switching, intra-sentential, and inter-sentential. The five types of code-switching carried out by Jerome are quotation (1), addressee specification (11), interjection or sentence filler (7), reiteration (2), and message qualification (8). Through this data, it can be identified that the type of code-switching address specification is the type of code-switching that is most often done by Jerome Polin in the video.

In addition, there are similarities found by researchers between this study and research conducted by Irpandi (2019), namely that there are some of the same reasons that underlie code-switching someone. Based on the results of the study, of the nine reasons why someone does code-switching as stated in Hoffman's theory (1991), it was found that there were eight reasons Jerome did code-switching, they were talking about certain topics (6), quoting other people (1), reinforce the meaning conveyed (4), repetition for clarification (1), expressing group identity (1), to soften or strengthen a request or command (1), due to real lexical need (3), and addressed to a few listeners (12).

The results of this study indicate that being addressed to a few listeners is the most frequent reason for Jerome Polin when he exchanges language. When examining the reasons for Jerome's code-switching, the researcher realized that sometimes a language speaker performs code-switching for more than one reason in code-switching. That is, the code-switching could be due to several reasons at once, but the researcher only chose one of the most appropriate reasons why Jerome did a code-switching.

Findings about errors made by Jerome Polin show only 6 errors that Jerome made when doing code-switching. Based on the theory of surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Dulay et al (1982), there are four grammatical errors that are commonly made, namely omission, addition, misinformation, and misordering. The results showed that of the four types of errors, only three types of errors were found by Jerome Polin, they were omission (2), addition (2), and misinformation (2), while no misinformation was found in this study. This study also found that in one code-switching conducted by Jerome Polin there was more than one error that he made.

The results of this study indicate that multilingualism like Jerome Polin often performs code-switching in his daily language activities because of the environment that requires him to do the code-switching. Even when doing the language exchange, he not only uses one type of code-switching but the five types of code-switching proposed by Bloom and Gumperz (1972) can be done when he is engaged in multilingual conversation. In addition, code-switching was carried out for various reasons. In one code-switching one can find several reasons why Jerome Polin did the code-switching. In addition, although Jerome is a multilingual person who knows certain languages, he can still make some errors. However, this errors made by Jerome was not a fatal mistake that affected the meaning of the words he was conveying. So that the meaning he wants to convey can still be understood by his interlocutor.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study aims to see how the code-switching phenomenon is carried out by Jerome Polin in the Nihonggo Mantappu youtube video. According to the theory from Bloom and Gumperz (1972) about the types of code-switching, there are five types which are quotation, addressee specification, interjection or sentence filler, reiteration, and message qualification. Those five types are found in this research. However, the data findings and discussions found that the most frequently used type by Jerome Polin is Address specification, namely 11 times. This is also in line with the dominating reason that Jerome Polin made when he did the code-switching, which was addressed to a few listeners. This is the reason why Jerome Polin did the 12 code-switching that he did in the video.

As for the error made by Jerome Polin when he did code-switching, there are three types of error found in the video. There is no type of errors that is most often done by Jerome because the three types of errors found when he did code-switching have the same number, namely omission (2), addition (2), and misinformation (2). The finding of errors made by Jerome Polin shows that multilingualism who masters a language still makes grammatical errors. Errors made when someone does code-switching may be influenced by other languages that he also used in a conversation, so the linguistic rules of one language can affect the use of other languages.

Based on the results of the research on code-switching conducted by Jerome Polin, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for readers. Therefore, the researcher suggests further research to make more varied research questions about this code-switching. Many discussions can be explored more deeply about code-switching, and many theories about code-switching can be done in this research on code-switching. If the theories used are more diverse, of course, the discussion about code-switching is getting more and more this phenomenon becomes a phenomenon that is not taboo to the public.

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