



A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN NESSIE JUDGE'S YOUTUBE VIDEOS

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Abstract: This study tries to identify the types and functions of English and Bahasa Indonesia code switching used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube videos. This research also reveals her identify as a bilingual YouTuber, as well as her capacity to communicate in both Bahasa Indonesia and English. The research methodology used in this study was a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher selected five videos from the #Nerror YouTube video area and their transcriptions as data sources. To obtain data, the researcher watched the videos several times and took notes on the code-switching instances. The transcriptions were then saved in an Excel sheet document for easier analysis. Data analysis involved interpreting the transcribed data. The results present that types of code switching are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and additional type. Speech representation, situation switch, insistence, giving an emphasis, clarification, person specification, question shift, discourse maker, and others are the functions of code switching. Nessie Judge's proficiency in English and Bahasa Indonesia is demonstrated by her vocabulary. She needs her bilingual (or multilingual) ability to work as an Indonesian YouTuber. Due to the variety of people, she uses two languages as her market.

Keywords: code switching, identity, Nessie Judge, YouTube

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INTRODUCTION

People now currently tend to speak in two or more languages. For some reasons, they use this method to discuss some topics or to whom they interact. When speaking, they produce utterances, which may come from bilingual at or multilingual resources to anticipate any misunderstanding. They use more than one language to speak with other people for effective communication, establishing identity, or accommodating people with a language they master. The utterances produced contain codes to be understood by other people. Code is a rule that is used by interlocuters (Wardough, 2006). The languages people speak are the codes they use. A code can be changed to another code by speakers when they are communicating. This is known as code switching.

Code switching links to the competence of people who speak at least two languages to alter without struggle between the languages (Bullock & Toribio, 2009). It is said that the phenomenon of code switching is notable to scientists and professionals but concurrently brings up an issue of its nature misunderstanding in bilingual speakers lately. Talking about

competence, this phenomenon is seen as an ability of bilinguals for linguists, but some people look at this occurrence as a degeneration. The reason of the degeneration is because the people is more enthusiastic with grammatical rules as the determinant of how they speak properly. In other ways, linguists see code switching as the unwitting knowledge of bilinguals as their communication habit.

Mesthrie (2011) defines code switching in a wider range. He notes that code switching is the multilingualism main topic, seeking the intention of people, specifically urban communities, talk in more than one language in communication and the way they keep the activity syntactically operating.

In relation with the phenomenon, sociolinguistics is the study to learn about people and languages; they socialise while expressing feelings and meaning. Code switching is defined as languages or dialects in the same conversation that is spoken by bilinguals (Gardner-Chloros, 2009). Dialects also affects because people may have different ways to talk from different region. When they want to have a conversation with each other, they will keep their dialect or shift it to whom they speak.

People can interact face to face or by online ways using the Internet. The online ways now are the most effective way because millions of people have social media account like Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, and others. Code switching happens in interaction through social media as well. It can be influenced by who the users are, where they come from, their social status, and other factors. YouTube does exist and have big effects to online interaction. Otherwise, many YouTubers apply this strategy to express and show themselves to their subscribers.

With regard to the language used in YouTube, English has huge impact not only to common people in everyday life but also to YouTubers. YouTube has more and more videos about teaching and how to speak in English in different accent or dialect by various YouTubers worldwide. It can be concluded that English carries some significance for them. Nessie Judge shows the significance by uttering code switching. The videos she makes usually come from numerous science and cases and need to be explained in other languages.

Hence, the researcher took this phenomenon of Nessie Judge, who is a famous YouTuber as object of investigation. She can speak in Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Dutch. In her videos, she often switches her utterances from Bahasa Indonesia and English, and a little in Dutch. In her YouTube channel, she has two sections of videos: General Videos and #Nerror. Here, the researcher conducted a study and collected data from #Nerror section.

Poplack (2000) groups code switching with different ideas. She divides it into three types based on the grammatical features; tag switching—or it can be called as extrasentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching, and intra-sentential code switching, as cited in Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, 2019). Tag switching means a totally different one word of language that is inserted in a sentence but in other language. Speaker who presents this type does not break any grammatical rules. For example:

t: Leave them. *La nalish adanu la bizmarish.*

e: They strike out right and left.

(Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, 2019)

The second type is intra-sentential switching that appears in the middle of the clause or sentence borderlines. The switching does not clearly appear because it is uttered by the speaker like the person is unconscious uttering the language alternation. For example:

t: You are *pir* and fat.

e: old

(Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, 2019)

Inter-sentential switching is the last type of code switching. It means operation of language that speaker replaces language within a sentence. Two clauses of different languages are included. For example:

t: *Merci*, this is what I really needed.

e: Thank you.

(Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, 2019)

In accordance with the theory, Poplack's (2000) grouping of code switching is still used by many researchers, i.e., Martiana (2013) who investigates code switching practises in two local novels titled *Bunga untuk Poppi* and *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis*. She finds out not only the types of code switching by Poplack's (2000) theory, but also, she concludes that the usage of an ethnic language in a literary work reveals the author's varied viewpoints on code-switching in a literary work, which will broaden the work's appeal to a wider audience.

Code switching has many functions in the communication area. They are speech representation that aims to open a conversation, but it needs to be clear so that she/he does it with code switching; imitate quotation that aims to play a certain character by imitating and changing one's vocal tone; turn accommodation that happens between a speaker's turns in conversation; topic shift that arises because of a changing topic; situation switch which is adopted to indicate "science talk and non-science talk" switch; insistence which marks someone's insistence during the communication in different languages but same meaning; giving an emphasis which is a type of code switching that explains and gives stress in an instruction; clarification or persuasion which is needed to clarify someone's utterances, repair, and give it additional information; person specification that is to specify a person in a conversation; question shift which occurs when someone is asking for information; a discourse maker which is a mark of a context when communicating; and other that is needed to identify code switching occurrences that does not belong to previous, mentioned groups (Reyes, 2004).

Code switching, or speaking in two languages, brings effects to someone's identity. It can be whether the speaker is more fluent speaking his/her mother tongue or having much experience in learning and implementing the second language in his/her daily life. When people start and decide to speak using code switching, that means they show their identity by the languages. Identity is something that makes a person or a group of people different from others. In language perspective, identity is correlated with the way people talk, which is inextricably linked to what they say and extremely important (Joseph, 2004).

Lo (2007) in Abubakr, Hassan, and Muhedeen (2019) discusses an example people change their codes to demonstrate empathy and solidarity. It is their way to show their identity. They select their utterance through language to present the adherence and to make them in the same place of the community.

In difference with this, code switching also can be used to produce contrasts between speakers or change the topic of conversation. Scientific and daily-life topics are expressed by code switching. Velásquez (2010), cited in Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, (2019), says people express themselves in their original languages because it brings them closer to their culture and family.

Speaking in other language benefits people in some ways. Differently, new language contributes to new prospect on someone's life and afford the chance to access various brain regions. It can encourage his/her in better understanding themselves, others, and the boundaries between the real world and the virtual world (Nooriashfar, 2013). Besides, in the professional area, according to Cline (1998) and Stone (2009) communication is significantly aided by learning a foreign language. Regarding to Ebling (2005), some institutions and businesses frequently seek for candidates that are multilingual. A competitive advantage in today's job market is provided by foreign language proficiency for choosing a career. Many businesses require individuals with high degrees of fluency in foreign languages and want their new hires to have such skills (in Thitthongkam, Walsh, and Bunchapattanasakda, 2011).

On the other hand, mother tongue has important roles. Identity emerges out of a person's understanding of themselves, their surroundings, and their history. An individual knows their native language first when in the womb, and it subconsciously begins determining their views and feelings. Therefore, it develops the foundation of case connection with family, society, culture, and identity. Its strong foundation makes a strong accepting of oneself through an understanding of social origin and character in the most introductory and natural manner. Holding a powerful mother tongue brings people to an easy step of learning new languages as well. Since infants, people get used to learn and comprehend the grammar of mother tongue. Once they understand this substantial element, the transfer process of learning new languages becomes easy (Nishanthi, 2020).

Wray (2002) and Kecskes (2007) suggest people like saying and thinking things in their own arrangement of mother tongue in ordinary ways. The arrangement system of thinking that a person choose is an indication of how his/her utterance will be produced. This is just the same as texts and utterances are connected (Kecskes, 2021).

METHOD

Research design is the distinct place where a researcher puts arrangement and method of the paper, whether the method is quantitative, qualitative, or mixed (Creswell, 2012). This part is to make sure that all research questions are answered. In this research, descriptive qualitative approach was applied to analyse the data. Gall, Gall, and Borg (2007), as cited in Nassaji (2015), say descriptive analysis is to describe an event and the special features. Observation is more often used to help researcher analyse the data. This more focuses on what results will occur rather than the reasons of the problem.

Qualitative research allows researcher to dig deeper the characteristics of the object of the study and there is no limitation of the literature (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007). Moreover, qualitative research serves a large area to understand social issues and it concentrates to people's view on how they experience some occurrences. The reason why this research is qualitative is with regard to the language data, which are qualitative in nature. Another reason

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The reason why this research adopts qualitative is with regard to the language data, which are qualitative in nature. Another reason is because the researcher did not interfere with language phenomenon under study, or just intended to describe the phenomenon as it is.

The data were taken from #Nerror YouTube videos, as in Table 1, consisting of 5 videos posted on the channel in January 2020. The videos were chosen to analyse due to containing more English utterances. The data are in the form of utterances showing code switching declared by Nessie Judge. The researcher observed the selected videos and took some notes. The note taking was divided into two parts: taking notes for types and functions of code switching. Afterwards, researcher interpreted the last questions and concluded the results of the study.

Table 1. List of Data Source Videos

No.	Title of Videos	Date of Released	Summary of Videos	Links
1.	Hal Hal VIRAL baru TERSER4M! (Boneka Berjalan, Telefon Hantu, etc) #NERROR	3 rd January 2020	This video presents some viral moments taken from social media that are seen as horror moments by netizens.	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Hal+Hal+VIRAL+baru+TERSER4M!+(Boneka+Berjalan%2C+Telefon+Hantu%2C+etc)+%7C+%23NERROR
2.	Ramalan2 TERSERAM dari MASA DEPAN! (Time Traveller) #NERROR	11 th January 2020	This video talks about predictions from people who claimed themselves as time travelers and said events that would happen in the future.	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Ramalan2+TERSERAM+dari+MASA+DEPAN!+(Time+Traveller)+%7C+%23NERROR
3.	KRONOLOGI & Rangkuman Kasus REYNHARD! #NERROR	17 th January 2020	The video briefly discusses the case of Reynhard Sinaga, the most prolific rapist in the United Kingdom.	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=KRONOLOGI+%26+Rangkuman+Kasus+REYNHARD!+%7C+%23NERROR
4.	KOTA-KOTA “Gaib” TERSERAM! #NERROR	24 th January 2020	This video talks about invisible cities from some regions in Indonesia.	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=KOTA-KOTA+%22Gaib%22+TERSERAM!+%7C+%23NERROR
5.	Ramalan KARTUN TERSERAM yang jadi NYATA!!	31 st January 2020	This video offers discussion about scene of cartoons that are seen as having	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tOPQQpfrTmM&t=487s

#NERROR		prediction of events in the future.	
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FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

A. Types of code switching performed by Nessie Judge in her #Nerror YouTube video section

The findings consist of the discovery products found and settled by researcher after the collecting data process, watching videos, taking notes, transcribing, and putting the transcription into Excel sheets. It is found that three types of code switching are used by Nessie Judge to express her ideas in #Nerror videos, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Types of Code-switching

No.	Types of code switching	Occurrence
1.	Tag switching	√
2.	Intra-sentential switching	√
3.	Inter-sentential switching	√

a. Tag Switching

Tag switching occurs when speaker is willing to establish his/her utterances. This type is used in another language but does not break any grammatical rules.

So we took our time, *menyingkirkan beberapa informasi yang kurang relevan dan mengumpulkan data-data yang hopefully cukup untuk kalian.*

(3/00:59)

The first switching is embedded in the beginning and the second is put in the middle of utterances. The word “hopefully” expresses the expectation of Nessie Judge to her subscriber that the materials and the video would meet their desires.

b. Intra-sentential switching

The second type of code switching is intra-sentential switching which usually appears in the middle of utterances. The switching is an insertion to enact and settle the whole utterance and have a specific idea.

So kalau misalkan kalian melihat contoh split doll kalian bisa bandingkan dengan video viral yang tadi, dan lihat betapa mirip gerakan bonekanya.

(1/03:25)

The phrase “split doll” is a special word that Nessie Judge does not translate it into Bahasa Indonesia. It has two probabilities; she needs to stand the word like that to give a limited context or the word cannot be translated to exact meaning in Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Inter-sentential switching

The last type of code switching is inter-sentential switching that contains a whole clause in utterances. The different language follows each other when one of them is completed first.

Dan juga it's pretty creepy bahwa dia sengaja membawa bonekanya berjalan-jalan setiap jam 12 malam.
(1/03:53)

The datum presents a full clause that has its subject and adjective. The clause “it’s pretty creepy” is a demonstration of the perception of Nessie Judge about the materials she and her team got. The reason to do inter-sentential switching is to develop the utterance and give her argument of the ambience she experiences.

So it’s kind of a weird paradox, *jadi si John Titor mundur untuk menyetop perang saudara yang terjadi di Amerika Serikat dengan menghancurkan Twin Towers.*
(2/10:26)

Datum 4 demonstrates inter-sentential switching that functions to give clarification statement of Nessie Judge. She tells her subscribers that she feels confused about the findings of the research for that video.

d. Combinating category

According to Poplack (2000), there are three types of code switching. However, some data contain multiple code-switching types. There are some tag-switching type data that are in intra-sentential or inter-sentential switching. This phenomenon is as a result of complexity explanation of utterances uttered by Nessie Judge to deliver ideas in the videos.

Datum 5

So withouth any further do, stop *senyum-senyum*, cause shit’s about to go down.
(1/00:57)

This utterance is a compulsory utterance that she will convey to bridge the opening to the material of the videos. “So” and “without any further do” are different code-switching types, tag switching and inter-sentential switching, respectively. “So” is one of coordinating conjunctions, and in this case, Nessie Judge uses the “so” to connect previous and present utterances.

B. Functions of code switching does by Nessie Judge in her #Nerror YouTube video section

To encapsulate the results in this section, Table 3 shows the occurrences of each type of code switching. This is a short outline that helps researcher to make points before going to the interpretation.

Table 3. Functions of Code-switching

No.	Functions of code switching	Occurrence
1.	Speech representation	√
2.	Imitate quotation	—
3.	Turn accommodation	—
4.	Topic shift	√
5.	Situation switch	—
6.	Insistence	√
7.	Giving an emphasize	√
8.	Clarification	√

9.	Person specification	√
10.	Question shift	√
11.	Discourse maker	√
12.	Others	√

Reyes (2004) classifies the functions of code switching into twelve, particularly speech representation, imitate quotation, turn accommodation, topic shift, situation switch, insistence, giving an emphasis, clarification, person's specification, question shift, discourse maker, and others. This study finds that there are nine out of twelve used by Nessie Judge, namely speech representation, topic shift, insistence, giving an emphasis clarification, person's specifications, question shift, discourse maker, and others. The functions that are missing are imitate quotation, turn accommodation, and situation switch. Explanation and examples of each function is as follows.

a. Speech representation

Making a conversation starts with an opening speech. Sometimes, some people choose to make it understandable by using code switching. Beside understandable, code switching is applied to create a strong and remarkable conversation beginning.

Happy new year *dan pertama-tama aku mau bilang aja terima kasih banyak buat kalian yang udah subscribe dan menjadikan #Nerror salah satu asupan rutin di tahun 2019, dan semoga kami bisa membuat konten yang lebih banyak, menarik, di dekade yang baru ini.*
(1/00:10)

This utterance starts with a phrase of saying "Happy new year" that means the context is in the beginnings of 2020. In details, the data talks about her hopes of her contents being enjoyed by her subscribers and engaged more interesting topics. The data shows the starting point of Nessie Judge's video. She addresses the context in the beginning and brings the explanation later. She also wants to greet her subscribers in her very first video of the year.

b. Topic shift

Topic shift is a function that takes place whenever utterances change. This is to facilitate a transfer of conversation that contains of more than two topics. There will be some markers to signify the topic alternation.

Next *ada pengelana waktu yang sepertinya paling terkenal dan kontroversial yang pernah mengguncang dunia.*
(2/05:13)

The context existed before the utterances discusses about Michael Phillips, supposedly claimed himself a time traveller. He said controversial announcements that shocked people, specifically World War III would happen in 2020 and a man named Michael Macintosh would become a president of the United State of America. Then, Nessie Judge alters the video to the following topic, deliberating another time traveller called John Titor. Between the utterances, the word "next" distributes them to the changing issues.

c. Insistence

Insistence is generated with different languages, but it has the same meaning. This aims to underscore the utterance and make it clear in the mother tongue of the speaker. Specific idea is needed when producing this function.

Cause it just doesn't feel right, *rasanya tu kayak nggak tepat.*
(5/00:25)

The clause “*rasanya tu kayak nggak tepat*” reflects its English clause. It stresses the precise meaning of the utterance.

d. Giving An Emphasis

Occasionally, some conversation requires directive actions to make it interesting and logical. Stress is also included because it is an imperative deal.

This is important, *ini adalah modus operandinya Rey menurut Kepolisian Manchester Raya.*
(3/07:51)

This datum comes with the example of giving an establishment code switching function. The utterance does not exploit the direct demand, instead using “this is important” clause. The clause can be concluded that Nessie Judge leads the audience to pay attention at the details she will say.

e. Clarification

This function defines as to interpret someone’s utterances, adding supplementary information, and correcting wrong words.

So we took our time, *menyingkirkan beberapa informasi yang kurang relevan dan mengumpulkan data-data yang hopefully cukup untuk kalian.*
(3/00:49)

Clarification can be seen at the first clause “so we took our time”. Nessie Judge tells her subscribers that she and her team need some time to research abundance information, reading some news, and in the end, they present a perfect video.

f. Person’s Specification

Person’s specification is a function that purposes to point out a person, whether it is his/her name or the position of the person.

Sampai ternyata akhirnya Donald Trump beneran jadi presiden.
(5/08:06)

Nessie Judge, in datum 16, mentions a specific name of a person, Donald Trump. There is no person in the context other than the 45th president of United States of America that ruled the country between 2017 and 2021.

g. Question Shift

Question shift is a shift that occurs when someone asks for information. The probability of speaker requests some information in separate languages is due to clearness of the question, confusion stress, and the language barrier.

Apakah reptile people?
(5/13:52)

The question combines contrasting languages but it does not break any grammatical rules. The purpose of the question is a bridge of the next narration with the explanation of the topic spoken.

h. Discourse Maker

Contextual indicators when making communication is the definition of discourse maker. This is an essential element of communication to put limitation in the communication, so it does not spread to other topics.

Based on the title and thumbnail *kalian udah tau apa yang akan kita bahas hari ini, sebuah kasus yang banyak sekali dari kalian request ke aku bahkan hanya dalam kurun waktu sekitar 30 menit setelah berita pertamanya diekspos sama media-media luar.* (3/00:13)

The utterance starts with “based on the title and thumbnail” with serious tones. This marks how important the context and it has a big impact to the related people of the topic.

i. Others

Others is one of a code-switching function that is needed to identify code-switching events that do not belong to the functions proposed by the used theory.

Kalau kalian nggak mikir itu cukup gila, yang lebih gila lagi adalah ketika ditunjukkan peta pemilihan presidennya, electoral map-nya yang diprediksi sama the Simpsons itu hampir akurat dengan apa yang benar-benar terjadi di kehidupan nyata. (5/08:32)

The words “electoral map” and “the Simpson” join the others function. The mentioned words are definite ideas of the context so that they need alternative place to describe.

Jangan pernah berpikir bahwa kamu above the law, tidak akan tertangkap. (3/22:29)

“Above the law” uttered by Nessie Judge is explained by the meaning in Bahasa Indonesia but with different sense. The Bahasa Indonesia and English phrase are combined to make a clear, influential statement that everyone should obey the law and there is no chance to run away if someone is guilty.

Discussions

Nessie Judge’s identity is multifaceted. The research results show that her linguistic identity is mostly affected by her home country, Indonesia. She speaks Bahasa Indonesia most of the time and fluently. Her use of Bahasa Indonesia might be connected to her video target viewers. As what Lo (2007) examines on people’s language behaviour and the purpose, Nessie Judge’s use of Bahasa Indonesia reflects how people adapt their codes to show empathy and unity. It is their method of expressing themselves (Abubakr, Hassan, & Muhedeen, 2019). They choose their speech through language to show the adherence and to bring them together in the community.

According to Nishanthi (2020) people with a good first language is more likely to acquire new languages. Identity is formed through an individual's understanding of themselves, their surroundings, and their past. Nessie Jugde’s videos show how she performs various languages: her mother tongue and other languages she acquired later. As newborns, people begin to learn and understand the grammar of their mother tongue and learning new languages becomes considerably easier for people if they understand this key component (Nishanthi, 2020). Nessie Judge is an example of speakers who understand the grammar of her mother tongue and other languages.

The use of English and Bahasa Indonesia in this present research can be connected to other previous studies, namely Hutaaruk (2016), Kamariah and Ambalegin (2019), Retnawati and Mujiyanto (2015), and Mukti and Muljani (2016). Nessie Judge as the subject of the research can be said of being capable of speaking in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The dissimilarity among the speakers in those research studies is the mother tongue they have. When they settle with their mother tongue first, they are ready to receive a new language. By mastering the language features of both languages, some of them are fluent executing Bahasa Indonesia and English with the right language grammar and sense. Aside from this, some people are still facing obstacle to convey messages in English fluently so that they transfer the explanation using Bahasa Indonesia. A different research results are presented by Chen and Bond (2010). They observed the personality of bilinguals who speak English and Chinese. Subjects' ratings of language proficiency were used as a manipulation check. This effect was slightly stronger when measured in Chinese than in English. The mean differences in personality ratings across subjects were significantly different between perceived native speakers of English and those of Chinese speakers. Native speakers of English were perceived to be more emotionally stable, extraverted, open, assertive, and helpful, but less restrained and lower on application than native speakers of Chinese. Participants rated themselves in between English speakers and Chinese speakers on these personality dimensions, except for helpfulness, but closer to Chinese speakers.

CONCLUSION

There are focuses that are determined: the types of code switching done by Nessie Judge in her #Nerror YouTube video section, the functions of her code switching, and the extent of how speaking two or more languages affects her identity as an Indonesian YouTuber. The theory of Poplack (2000) and Reyes (2004) to evaluate the types and functions of code switching are adopted. The summary of the results and the implications are described as follows.

The types of code switching proposed by Poplack (2000) are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. From research that has been done, these three types can be found in the utterances of Nessie Judge in her #Nerror YouTube videos. Not only the three types, but an additional type also appears. This type contains tag-intra-sentential switching and tag and tag-inter-sentential switching. Those type are included because of the appearance of multiple code-switching types in some data.

There are functions of code switching suggested by Reyes (2004), but not all functions of code switching can be discovered in this research. Nessie Judge uses these functions, according to the collected data: speech representation, situation switch, insistence, giving an emphasis, clarification, person specification, question shift, discourse maker, and others. Imitate quotation is not in the data because Nessie Judge does not have a character to be imitated. Because Nessie Judge is the one who talks in her videos, turn accommodation is not found in the data. Together with this, situation shift is not delivered by Nessie Judge in her utterances, as well.

The extent of Nessie Judge speaking Bahasa Indonesia and English is to show her capability of speaking Bahasa Indonesia and English. She needs her bilingual (or multilingual) ability to work as an Indonesian YouTuber. Due to the variety of people, she uses two

languages as her market. Most of her subscribers are Indonesian so she speaks Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, there is a probability that the rest do not come from Indonesia. To interest them, she employs English (or Dutch) to make them understand what she tries to deliver. This is also a tool to present that she is fluent in both languages. In addition, she is fluent in Bahasa Indonesia and English and that language ability supports her job as an Indonesian YouTuber who wants to deliver her contents fluently even if she deals with international contexts. In some situation, she needs to deliver some contexts or specific topics in English. However, her subscribers need her to interact with them in Bahasa Indonesia due to lacking English comprehension.

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