

# Code Switching Found in Meats Theme Video of Korea Reomit Youtube Channel

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## Code Switching Found in Meats Theme Video of Korea Reomit Youtube Channel

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**Abstract.** The importance of English in Indonesia has grown significantly in recent years. This widespread influence is obvious in various sectors of Indonesian society, from business to education and media. Digital platforms like YouTube play a significant role in English language learning by exposing young Indonesians to English content and bilingual speakers who switch between Indonesian and English. Consequently, YouTube has become an active tool for language learning, making English more accessible and engaging for Indonesian audiences. This study aims to analyze the types, functions and factors of code-switching used on the Korean YouTube channel Reomit. The research method involves descriptive qualitative analysis, with data collection centered on five videos from the Korea Reomit YouTube channel, focusing on themes related to meats, soupy foods, and snacks. The analysis reveals that the types of code-switching present on the Korea Reomit channel include inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. The functions of code-switching identified in the study include discussing specific topics, emphasizing points, interjections for clarification, intention for clarification, and expressing group identity. The factors influencing code-switching are identified as participant, topic, status, and solidarity.

**Keywords:** Code Switching, Types Code Switching, Functions Code Switching, Factors Code Switching, YouTube

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing prominence of English in Indonesia signifies its pivotal role as a lingua franca, critical for facilitating international communication, trade, and cultural interchange. This linguistic evolution permeates multiple sectors, including commerce, education, and media, positioning English as an indispensable instrument for Indonesia's global integration and the advancement of individual prospects. In particular, digital platforms such as YouTube have emerged as influential conduits for enhancing English language proficiency, especially among Indonesian youth. By providing exposure to bilingual content, these platforms nurture multilingual competencies and promote intercultural awareness.

Within the realm of sociolinguistics—the discipline concerned with the intricate interplay between language and society—code-switching emerges as a fundamental concept. This phenomenon, wherein speakers alternate between different languages contingent on contextual variables, underscores the fluidity and adaptability of language use in bilingual or multilingual environments. Code-switching serves as a strategic linguistic tool, enabling speakers to adeptly navigate diverse sociolinguistic spaces. On social media platforms, particularly YouTube, this practice is notably prevalent among bilingual content creators, who deploy code-switching to engage with a heterogeneous audience base.

One prominent example is Jang Hansol, the creator of the YouTube channel "Korea Reomit." Hansol's multilingual proficiency—encompassing Indonesian, Javanese, Korean, and English—facilitates his frequent use of code-switching in videos that focus on explaining cultural phenomena, particularly those related to Indonesian culture. His strategic language alternation not only enriches his content but also positions his channel as a fertile ground for sociolinguistic inquiry. Given his substantial following and significant influence as a content creator, Hansol's linguistic practices on "Korea Reomit" warrant rigorous analysis within the framework of sociolinguistic research.

This study seeks to systematically investigate the typologies, functions, and underlying motivations driving Hansol's code-switching behavior in his video content. By conducting an in-depth analysis of select videos, the research aims to elucidate the mechanisms through which Hansol navigates his multilingual repertoire. The findings are anticipated to yield substantive contributions to the broader field of sociolinguistics, with particular emphasis on digital media's role in shaping bilingual discourse and communication strategies.

The research is limited to sociolinguistic studies, focusing specifically on code-switching in five selected videos from the "Korea Reomit" channel. These videos, centered on food reviews in Indonesia, will be analyzed to explore the types, functions, and factors of code-switching employed by Hansol. The study's outcomes are intended to provide theoretical insights into sociolinguistics and practical guidance for future research in this field.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Sociolinguistics

According to Nababan (1993), as cited by Lubis and Bahri (2021), sociolinguistics investigates the social dimensions of language, deriving its focus from the intersection of "socio" (social aspects) and "linguistics" (the study of language). Sociolinguistics, therefore, constructs theories that elucidate how societal factors influence language use and vice versa. This discipline explores the impact of various societal elements, such as cultural norms and context, on language, analyzing how language varieties, functions, and speaker roles manifest within social interactions (Hudson, 1996; Raes Sinaga & Hutahaean, 2020). Sociolinguistics covers a broad array of topics, including language variation and social factors, language and identity, multilingualism and language contact, language attitudes and prestige, and the relationship between gender and language. Language variation, a key area within sociolinguistics, refers to the systematic differences in language use across different

groups or contexts, encompassing dialectology, sociolects, ethnolects, registers, idiolects, as well as pidgins and creoles. Code-switching, a specific aspect of language variation, involves alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a single conversation, sentence, or discourse.

## 2. Code Switching

Code switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that occurs in everyday language, especially in social communities that have the ability to speak two languages. (Wardhaugh, 2006) stated that "Code-switching occurs when the language is applied, changes according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves. The speakers here switch one code to another code or they speak in one language to another language". So, code switching occurs when someone tries speak to change from one language to another.

## 3. Types of Code Switching

Based on (Poplack, 1980) classified three types of code-switching. They are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code switching, and tag code-switching. The kinds of code-switching are described as follows:

### a Intra-sentential code-switching

Language switching within a sentence is referred to as intra-sentential code-switching. A shift occurs in the middle of a sentence or phrase. The speakers usually insert a word or a lexical item; sometimes, the speaker just said it and is unaware of the change.

Example:

Boy: "Ini dari tadi udah *rolling* ya ?"

(It's already rolling, right?)

Yerin: "Udah *rolling* dari tadi, *chill* aja lah."

(Already rolling from earlier, just chill out.)

The example above is intra-sentential code switching because the speakers changed the word from Indonesian to English in the middle of their sentence. They chose the words 'rolling', and 'chill' in the middle of the conversation. Intra-sentential code switching refers to English words that appear in the middle of an utterance.

### b Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching occurs when people switch their language between sentences or two clauses. What makes it different from intra-sentential code-switching is the placement of the shift, which occurs at the beginning or the

end of a sentence, not in the middle. Inter-sentential switching happens when a complete sentence in one language is uttered between two sentences in another language.

**Example:**

Syarif: "I was invited to Siska's wedding. Tapi aku tidak bisa datang."

(I was invited to Siska's wedding. But I couldn't come)

Jackson: "We will go to Siska's house tomorrow. Gapapa, kamu pasti sibuk hari itu."

(We will go to Siska's house tomorrow. It's okay, you must be busy that day).

The type of code switching in the example above is inter-sentential code switching. It can be seen from both speakers using English at the beginning of the utterance but suddenly changing it to Indonesian at the end of the utterance.

**c Tag code switching**

Tag code-switching is the type of code-switching that to recognize and identified. Depending on the context, tag code-switching might be positioned at the beginning or end of a sentence. The switch can be an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language. It's also known as emblematic switching. Tag code-switching involves attaching a tag from one language to another, such as "Wow, Sorry, and Good"

**Example:**

Amber: "Good morning! Hari ini kamu tidur tiga jam ya?"

(Good morning! Did you sleep three hours today?)

Hanny: "Wow, benar! rasanya ini menjadi kebiasaan buruk untukku."

(Wow, that's right! I feel like this is a bad habit for me).

The example above is a code switching tag at the beginning of an utterance.

This chat features the use of 'good' and 'wow'.

**4. Function of Code Switching**

After knowing the types of code switching, it is incomplete if we do not know the function of code switching. The following are the function for code switching according to (Hoffmann, 1991):

**a Talking about a particular topic**

Hoffmann (1991) stated that "talking about a particular topic may cause a switch, either because of lack of facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger of various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular

language.” Occasionally, a term sounds better pronounced in another language, and the speakers are comfortable using it. For example, terms in economics, the Indonesian national language is applied in formal events.

**b Quoting somebody else**

People shift codes and use code switching when quoting some famous proverbs, expressions, or words. The speaker can cite famous quotes or expressions from books, films, or famous people. The speaker applied a quotation to show that they are trendy personalities who constantly keep up with new facts. For example, the quote below is taken from a book by Najwa Zebian entitled Mind Platter: “kayak kata Najwa Zebian, stop listening to the voices around you, focus on the voices within you jadi jangan dengerin kata orang lain apalagi soal personal matter.” (like Najwa Zebian said, stop listening to the voices around you, focus on the voices within you, so don't listen to other people's words, especially about personal matters.)

**c Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)**

If someone speaks a language other than their native language, it usually indicates that they are emphatic about something. People shift from their second to their first language since it is more convenient for them to be forceful in their second language than in their first. For example, “Like I said before, aku nggak mau dan ini keputusan final. Titik.”

**d Interjection**

Interjections are words or phrases applied in exclamation that express several emotions, such as surprise or drawing attention. An interjection can be an inarticulate utterance (a short exclamation) like Darn! Ugh! Ouch! Look! Etc. An interjection has no grammatical value, yet the speaker applied interjection frequently in conversation rather than in writing. An interjection is easy to recognize whenever bilingual or multilingual speakers switch languages. An illustration of how to use interjections in sentences is: “Hey! Aku jangan ditinggal” (Don't leave me!).

**e Repetition used for clarification**

Repetition is applied when the interlocutor wants to clarify his speech so that he can be understood by the listener more easily from the conversation. Repetition also has a function aside from clarifying, such as highlighting or emphasizing a

point of what has been said. For example, Friend agrees with another friend. “So true, bestie! Bener banget!”

**f** **Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor**

Hoffman (1991) said that code switching and code mixing occurs when bilingual talk to each other. A lot of code switching might possibly lead to misunderstandings. The speaker will naturally make an effort to ensure that the other person understands the speech content. So, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor is performed out and the conversation will run smoothly.

**g** **Expressing group identity**

Code-switching is another way for a group to demonstrate its identity. In comparison to other groups, academics communicate differently within their disciplinary groupings. To put it another way, members of one group share differently from those who do not belong to that community. For example, “Untuk selebritis itu harus wow banget. I have to look so good.”

**5. Factor of Code Switching**

Then, there are four factors according to (Holmes, 2001) cited by (Laksono & Novita, 2020) that people influence to apply code switching:

**a** **Participant**

The participants that use code switching to his or her partners because they have certain desire and goal. If a group of people are talking in one language and a non-speaker enters, they will switch code or topic or both. Viewed from the personality of the participant, there are will and goal of code switching such as the speaker who wants to change the situation without any information in time and space.

**b** **Solidarity (affective function)**

A speaker may use language as a signal of group membership and share ethnicity with an addressee. Someone apply his mother tongue when he meets other people who have the same mother tongue or come from the same area. Even though they are in a situation or condition where they are using a second language.

**c** **Status**

A switch can occur due to the status of two people interacting. For example, interactions between teachers and students. In the beginning a teacher and student were discussing something informal, teachers suddenly discussed something formal. In conversations between teachers and students, discussion topics may

change, from informal topics to formal topics. So, a switch can change if the status of a higher person changes it.

#### d Topic

5 People may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilingual people often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than other. For many bilinguals certain kinds of referential content are more appropriately or more easily expressed in one language than the other.

### 6. YouTube

27 (Kim, 2017) said YouTube is online video sharing platform and nowadays it is 3 one of the most visited websites on the Internet. Cited in technopedia, YouTube is a popular video sharing website where registered users can upload and share videos with anyone able to access the site. These videos can also be embedded and shared on other sites. YouTube was developed by former PayPal employees in 2005 and was acquired by Google in 2006. It has had a profound impact on media and advertising.

Most of the videos found on YouTube are created by amateurs, but some professional film makers also apply the platform to share their work. YouTube is widely applied to find information, news, phenomena, history, and biographies and so on. Not only that, many Indonesian celebrities upload videos of their daily lives on YouTube. Many of them have special characteristics on each of their YouTube accounts.

### 3. METHOD

The research methodology involves descriptive qualitative research. This research employs a case study methodology to examine the Korea Reomit YouTube channel, focusing on code-switching in its types, functions, and underlying factors. The data collection involves selecting video transcripts from the channel, ensuring they represent a diverse range of contexts and interactions. The data analysis involves several stages, starting with domain analysis to gain a general understanding of the content, focusing on genres and themes like meats, soupy foods, and snacks. This is followed by taxonomic analysis, which breaks down the identified domains into more detailed categories.

The analysis is guided by Spradley's theoretical framework, and the data consist of sentences and words extracted from the videos. Some data technique in this research are 12 watching and downloading the video of Korea Reomit Youtube Channel. Second listening the audio for transcribing the data. Third, taking notes to the utterances which obtain the types,



function, and factors of code switching. Fourth, grouping the data that has identified, then classified according to the types, function, and factors of code switching.

#### 4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the researcher find and analyze code switching in the video YouTube of Korea Reomit with the category of video are reviewing a food from Indonesia. The focus is on analyze the types, functions, and factors of code switching found in video of Korea Reomit youtube channel. Below is an explanation about the result:

##### 1. Types of code switching applied in Youtube Korea Reomit

In this section, the researcher analyse the data collected using the three types of code switching from Shana Poplack. Types of code switching consist of inter sentential code switching, intra sentential code switching, and tag switching. After the process of identifyng and categorizing the data, the researcher found 64 data, the data are in belonging genre and themes from video YouTube of Korea Reomit. Here are the data tabulation data and the sample analysis of the data of types code switching:

**Table 4.1 Tabulation of Total Data on Types of Code Switching**

Genre	Themes	Types of code switching		
		INT	INTRA	TAG
Identification	Meats	13	2	1
	Soupy food	-	-	-
	Snack	5	-	-
Description	Meats	28	3	1
	Soupy food	2	-	-
	Snack	6	-	3

##### a) Inter sentential code switching in meats theme

*"I think my last time eat Nasi Padang three years ago. Aku udah 3 tahun ngga makan Nasi Padang."*

The data taken from video entitled "#BalikIndonesia-Pertama Kali Istri Singapore Cobain Ke Restoran Padang Di Jakarta". In this data, Hansol said, he gave explanations into Bahasa. The language switch in this data is utilized to explain his experience in previous sentence to the viewers in Bahasa.

*“Can fight with the Korean, right? Bisa saingan sama ayam gorengnya Korea sungguhan.”*

This data taken from video “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In the first sentence Hansol talk in English then switches into Bahasa, which is this data identified in inter sentential code switching. The speaker switch occurs because Hansol want to convey messages to the viewers.

*“You can try to eat first. Boleh? Boleh-boleh silahkan.”*

The data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. This data is inter sentential code switching. The switch occurs at the boundary or mark between two sentences. The switch in this data, first use English then switch in Bahasa to emphasize the other speaker.

#### b) Intra sentential code switching in meat theme

*“Jadi, Brian ini selaku editor”*

The data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data, Hansol explain to his viewers about the availability of person there. The data is intra sentential code switching by starting the sentence with a word from Indonesian then in the middle of the sentence adding the phrase “editor” which switches to English to introducing Brian as his editor to his viewers. This utterance above written in identification genre and meats theme.

*“Semua fast food pasti ada nasi sama ayamnya. All fastfood have it.”*

The data identified in intra sentential code switching. The switch occurs when Hansol tells in Bahasa but in the middle sentence Hansol add one clause in English within the same sentence. This data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”.

#### c) Tag switching in meat theme

*“Ok, bolo-bolo hari ini aku kedatangan satu tamu spesial yaitu Brian”*

The data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data, Hansol emphasized that he had a special guest to the viewers. This data is tag switching because the switch occurs with the insertion of single English tag phrase “Ok” into Indonesian sentence. The word “Ok” is a word commonly used in English

conversation and understood by speakers of many languages. This utterance above written in identification genre and meats theme.

After analyzing the data, the researcher compared the findings with those of previous studies conducted by Laksono and Novita (2020) and Suardhana (2022), which also examined types of code-switching. However, those studies utilized different theoretical frameworks, specifically employing Romaine's (1995) theory. Unlike the prior research, which did not classify the videos and data according to themes and genres, this study introduced such classifications. The themes used in this study include videos focused on meat, soupy food, and snacks, while the genres were divided into identification and description.

## 2. Function of code switching applied in Youtube Korea Reomit

In this section, the researcher analyse the data collected using the three types of code switching from Charlotte Hoffman. Functions of code switching consist of talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention, expressing group identity. After the process of identifying and categorizing the data, the researcher found 64 data of them are in belonging genre and themes from video YouTube of Korea Reomit. Here are the data tabulation data and the sample analysis of the data of functions code switching:

**Table 4.2 Tabulation of Total Data on Functions of Code Switching**

Genre	Theme	Function of code switching						
		TPT	QSE	BES	ITJ	RFC	ICI	EGI
Identification	Meats	4	-	-	-	8	2	1
	Soupy food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Snack	-	-	1	-	2	3	-
Description	Meats	4	-	-	1	24	1	-
	Soupy food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Snack	2	-	2	3	5	1	-

### a) Talking about a particular topic in meats theme

*“That’s why I like hot fried chicken BHC it’s because similar. Makanya di Korea itu ada merk BHC. Mereka punya yang namanya Hot Fried itu paling mirip sama ini.”*

The data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data, Hansol explaining his preference for specific brand of fried chicken in Korea. The functions of this data is Hansol tell his opinion about fried chicken in English, so talking about a particular topic starts when Hansol want to switches relate to the topic, Hansol discussing about fried chicken brands from Korea then switches into Bahasa for elaborate his viewers about the topic. This utterance written in description genre and meats theme.

**b) Being emphatic about something in meats theme**

*“Tergolong yang enak banget ya? See? He also say it’s the one of on the top now.”*

The data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data, Hansol asks Brian about flavors and explains Brian's answer to his wife. Another functions of this data is Hansol tell his opinion about fried chicken in English, so talking about a particular topic starts when Hansol want to switches relate to the topic, Hansol will tend to utilize English. This utterance written in description genre and meats theme.

**c) Interjection in meats theme**

*“Wah, kok isoh wuenak yo, so good.”*

The researcher found interjection function from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. Hansol express his reaction in Javanese and then repeats in English to convey his surprise. This utterance is written in description genre and meats theme.

**d) Repetition used for clarification meats theme**

*“It doesn’t like the typical lamb smell. Jadi kalo ngga suka kambing pun kayake bakal suka ini”*

The data taken from video entitled “Pertama Kali Ngajak Jeanette Ke Solo!!”. In this data, Hansol commenting on the smell of the lamb. Hansol repeats the utterance clarification in Bahasa to ensure his viewers understand that the dish does not have a typical lamb smell. This utterance is written in description genre and meats theme.

e) **Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor in meat theme**

“Kalo gitu tanya Brian. *How good is Indonesian KFC* kalo menurut kamu?”

The researcher found intention function from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data, Hansol asks Brian about the taste of KFC. This data is applied to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor by switches to English for specific question and Hansol ensures that the message is clear conveyed into the interlocutor preferences and the context of discussion to avoid the miscommunication. This utterance is written in identification genre and meats theme.

f) **Expressing group identity in meats theme**

“Pahe itu bukanya paket Mcd ya? kombo ya? *Sorry.*”

The researcher found interjection function from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. This data is expressing group identity because Hansol clarifying the meaning of “Pahe” which means a food package. In this data, Hansol clarifies the term in Bahasa then apologizes in English to showing consideration for any confusion of food package. This utterance written in identification genre and in meats theme.

g) **Repetition used for clarification in meats theme**

“*It doesn't like the typical lamb smell. Jadi kalo ngga suka kambing pun kayak bakal suka ini*”

In this data, Hansol commenting on the smell of the lamb. Hansol repeats the utterance clarification in Bahasa to ensure his viewers understand that the dish does not have a typical lamb smell. This utterance is written in description genre and meats theme.

After analysing the data, the researcher comparing the research to previous research conducted by (Adipratama 2014), this study showed results that mentioned the function of code switching with different theories, according to Holmes (2001) and Marasigan (1983). In their research, 110 code-switching functions were found. Whereas in the current study, researchers found six functions in the meat theme video,

1 function was found in the soupy food section, and 5 functions were found in the snack-themed video. From the differences, it can be seen that previous research did not categorize data based on themes

### 3. Factors of Code switching applied in Youtube Korea Reomit

In this section, the researcher analyse the data collected using the four factors of code switching from Janet Holmes. Factors of code switching consist of participant, solidarity, status, and topic. After the process of identifying and categorizing the data, the researcher found 64 data found, 29 data of them are in belonging genre and themes from video YouTube of Korea Reomit. . Here are the data tabulation data and the sample analysis of the data of factors code switching:

**Table 4.3 Tabulation of Total Data on Factors of Code Switching**

Genre	Theme	Factors of code swiching			
		PCP	SLD	STS	TPC
Identification	Meats	11	1	1	2
	Soupy food	-	-	-	-
	Snack	5	-	-	-
	Meats	8	-	1	-
Description	Soupy food	-	-	-	-
	Snack	-	-	-	-

#### a) Participant in meats theme

*“Jeanette tak suruh bukain bungkusnya ini lalu menuangkan sausnya di sini. Can you try to open both and put the sauce?”*

This data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data Hansol tells the viewers in Bahasa then switches to English to give instruction about to open the sauce to his wife. Hansol change the language to make clear instructions to his wife. This utterance written in description genre and meats theme.

#### b) Solidarity in meat theme

*“Selamat ulang tahun. Happy Birthday.”*

This data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In this data Hansol Twishing Brian Happy Birthday. The data is classified into solidarity factor because Hansol applies two language in Bahasa and in English wishing someone happy birthday. This sentences is showing an understanding of each other and friendship. This utterance written in identification genre and meats theme.

**c) Status in meats theme**

*“Jadi, Brian ini selaku editor”*

This data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In the data, Hansol introduces Brian role as his editor. In the first sentence Hansol tells in Bahasa then switches in English add the word “editor”. The word editor is showing the status of someone. This utterance written in identification genre and meats theme.

**d) Topic in meats theme**

*“Dan di Singapur itu. Singapore don’t have sambal, right? We don’t get a chilli sauce, right?”*

This data taken from video entitled “#BalikIndonesia-Kembali Membantai Ayam Goreng KFC Indonesia Jeanette Kaget Habis”. In the data, Hansol comparing the availability of sambal (chilli sauce) in Singapore and in other places. Then Hansol switches language from Bahasa to English to ensure his wife understands the topic about the unavailability of sambal in Singapore. This utterance written in description and in meats theme.

After analysing the data, the researcher comparing the research to <sup>22</sup>previous research conducted by (Laksono and Novita 2020). In their research, the results found were the same as those obtained by the current researchers. In terms of the objectives of the research, they are the same, namely examining <sup>8</sup>the types of code switching, the functions of code switching, and the factors of code switching. In addition, for the results of the research on code switching factors, these two studies found similarities in the theory used to analyze, namely the theory of Holmes (2001). From both of these studies also found four code switching factors.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the YouTube channel "Korea Reomit," <sup>8</sup>three types of code-switching were identified: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching, with inter-sentential being the most

frequent. Hansol, the content creator, uses code-switching fluently between Indonesian and English to enhance viewer and wife understanding. Among the seven functions of code-switching observed, "repetition for clarification" was the most dominant, as Hansol often switches languages to clarify content. The research also identified <sup>6</sup>four factors influencing code-switching: participant, solidarity, topic, and status, with <sup>6</sup>the participant factor being the most dominant, highlighting Hansol's efforts to ensure clear communication with his viewers.

For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the research by analyzing the sociolinguistic aspects of <sup>6</sup>the use of code switching by Hansol on social media platforms other than YouTube. The other <sup>49</sup>social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok, have a lot of content creators using two languages in their videos. So that sociolinguistic research can provide deeper insights in making various works and learning many insights related to code switching. In other studies, it may be possible to examine the effects of viewing YouTube videos where the content creators use code switching in each of their content.

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