

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. The Transcriptions of the Two Video Podcasts from Jakarta Uncensored Youtube Channel

Video Part 1

- Kelvin : Hi all, welcome back to the show. I'm Kelvin and today I'm joined by Raymond Gultom. First time oncam?
- Raymond : First time oncam.
- Kelvin : Usually offcam doing apa?
- Raymond : Scripting, producing. So for the one who don't know me, gue di belakang layar aja tapi sekarang gue memberanikan diri karena topik ini dekat di hatilah ya. Gue di Manchester University, selama 3 tahun gue disana. Terus sempet juga ke London buat gawe kaya magang gitulah, kerja. Fokus gue lebih ke film sama media sih di sana. Ini ada temen gue, coba perkenalkan diri lo.
- Kelvin : Ohh ini ownernya Pho Q, kompetitor gue nih.
- Arya : Iya sebrang-sebrangan, kadang ada yaa konflik. Haha engga engga.
- Kelvin : Biasanya kalo di tempat gue bosan, ke tempat dia. Karena sebrang-sebrangan.
- Arya : Dan juga sebaliknya.
- Raymond : Best food in town.
- Arya : Gue Arya, graduated from University of Bath like 2019. I worked in consulting for a bit and now I'm a co-founder of Pho Q.
- Kelvin : Okay, next ada Karina.
- Karina : Hi semua, gue Karina. I went to University of Liverpool buat S1 juga. I was there for 3 years. Terus major gue mungkin paling beda dari temen temen di sini kaya I'm the nerd in the group. Gue ambil marine biology and oceanography.
- Gemat : Gue Gemat. Gue kuliah di Northumbria University Newcastle dan gue ngambil communication, media and advertism.
- Kelvin : 4 years?
- Gemat : One years. Jadi kayak gue ngambil program double degree dari kampus gue dan it's international. Gue 3 tahun kuliah di Jakarta, setahun di sana.

- Kelvin : Hari ini kita bakal bahas topiknya tuh kuliah di UK. Kan kita udah bahas yang di US, sekarang di UK ya. Kita akan ditemani dengan vibes leci. Yang belum minum siapa? Yang belum gue tuangin?
- Gemat : Ya boleh.
- Kelvin : Dimulai dari Raymond dulu deh. Kampus lo tuh terkenal dengan apa sih?
- Raymond : Kita terkenal untuk.. pertama, ini sih emang top lah yaa. Maksudnya kayak bukan buat film tpi lebih ke engineering, business. Tapi gue tuh kesana ambil itu karena BBC di sana. Ada cabangnya, one of headquarter. Jurusan gue itu lebih fokus ke film dan media, jadi di sana itu emang banyak banget gitu loh dan almamaternya udah banyak banget yang bagus bagus.
- Kelvin : Bangga bangga. What about you?
- Arya : Gue tuh di Bath itu sebenarnya kaya kota turis gitu. Gue sih ambil politik dan ekonomi. It was like one of the best attract university.
- Kelvin : Kalo kampus lo apa?
- Karina : It's actually the Russell Group University. Jadi kaya best for like research. Tapi kalo like the city itself, it's known for like the Beatles and also Liverpool FC tapi gue gak ngerti bola sama sekali.
- Kelvin : Kalo kampus lo?
- Gemat : The most popular thing about Northumbria University is the fact adalah dia kompetitornya Newcastle University. Jadi kalo gak salah kalo di UK tuh kaya yang universitas bagus adalah university of kotak gitu, kaya University of Liverpool. Biasanya yang kayak ngambil nama daerah gitu yang kayak pentolan dan swasta. It was like wouw I don't think my campus is popular because it was just a full of dropy people.
- Kelvin : Nah sekarang why, kenapa lo milih disana?
- Arya : Jujur aja lah ya, tuition fees, man. Kalo dibandingin US, UK tuh bener bener jauh lebih affordable sih.
- Kelvin : Gue kira lebih mahal UK. Plus living cost ya ngga?
- Arya : Living cost malah rata rata kayak lebih tinggi US. Udah gitu kan it's 4 years kalo di US. Kalo di UK tiga, kecuali lo ambil placement.
- Kelvin : Dan lo fivenya tuh bisa S2 sebenarnya.
- Arya : Iya bisa bisa bisa.
- Raymond : So you pick it in the case for tuition fee is affordable gitu ya?

- Arya : Iya iyaa.
- Kelvin : Kalo Raymond kenapa milih disana? Karena bebas ya?
- Raymond : Karena kebebasan? Enggalah, gila. Sebenarnya why that I choose UK karena itu tuh kayak Singapore kan jadinya, deket-dekatan aja gitu. Tapi waktu gue lihat output dari UK tuh lebih gimana ya. Maksudnya kaya banyak banget yang gue terekspektasi gitu loh. Apalagi gue ngambilnya kan lebih ke film gitu loh. From my experience gue dapet banyak banget wawasan disana. Jadi kenapa gue pengen kesana karena first, they're very media driven, then they're best in the world as an BFI work institute. Terus juga tiga, mereka tuh demen seni, tinggi banget.
- Kelvin : Kalo kalian gimana guys?
- Gemat : That's my only option, bro. From fucking like them, they gives program the only fucking up now like oi oi you know. Tadinya tuh kaya there was two options sekaligus gue mikir kaya di selatan aja. It's a bit warmer gitu kan. Terus ternyata, "ohh buat jurusan lo cuma ada satu pilihan". Yaudah gue gak bisa milih yaa gue kesana.
- Karina : Kalo gue kayak I think a lot of us, we're kind of passionated with UK because of pop culture gitu kayak movies, kaya Harry Potter, Game of Thrones. Gue ngerasa kayak gue banyak belajar kayak modern accent tuh dari Game of Thrones gitu loh.
- Kelvin : Anyway, do you feel like it's more difficult for you guys to communicate with your parents there or it's actually a benefit jadi lo bisa bebas gitu?
- Gemat : Gue sih iya banget karena gue kuliah di Jakarta tuh the struggle that i had was traffic of me. Gue dari BSD ke Jakarta untuk kuliah right?. Jadi kayak gue selalu komunikasiin ke orang tua gue kayak, "aku butuh ngekost", tapi gak pernah boleh karena kayak, "kamu naik taxi aja kan harganya sama kayak ngekost". Terus gue kayak, waktu buat stuck 4 jam di mobil sendirian dengerin prambors tuh kayak Pramborsnya udah gak ada penyiarnya gitu loh. Kayak udah mixtapes DJ gitu. Jadi kayak gue tuh kalo misalnya udah disana enak banget, kemana-mana jalan. Biasanya gue lumayan aktif di acara mahasiswa, itu kalo malem-malem pasti di teror sama orang tua kayak udah jam 11 gitu, "dimana? Dimana? pulang pulang!" gitu. Tapi kalo disana engga sama sekali, gue tenang.
- Kelvin : Bukannya di UK lo tuh kayak video callan tiap malem gitu? Engga ya?
- Gemat : Engga. We schedule all like video call, "hi when are you free?". Then like one weekend kita bisa kayak bareng-bareng video call. Oh by the way Karina is my sister.

Karina : Ohyaa we're sister, sepupu. In case it doesn't make sense.

Kelvin : Kalo Arya gimana? Arya kan bebas banget ya hidupnya.

Arya : Bebas? kurang ajar.

Kelvin : No, I mean like lebih bebas disana gak?

Arya : Iya jauh lah ya. Gue disana tuh gue bener-bener harus hidup mandiri, independent gitu kan. Itu gue bener-bener ini sih, adjusting banget sih. I don't know how to do laundry, I don't know how to tidy up it. I don't know, I don't know.

Kelvin : Ajarin dong slang-slang disana.

Karina : Ini nih.. yang general tuh kaya ini gak sih kayak, "you alright?". Eh gue gak tau deh kalo in the south kaya gitu juga. Tapi kayak pertama kali gue pernah gue keluar kamar nih, terus ada kayak cleaning lady gitu di luar. Terus dia kayak nanyain gue gitu kayak, "you alright?". Terus gue kira kayak "hah is something wrong?". Kayak lo asik tapi sama gue.

Raymond : "you alright" tuh cuma kayak just a side of conversation. Kayak, "lo apa kabar?". Tapi mereka gak tau dan yaudah kayak cuma hai gitu.

Kelvin : How do you apply to "you alright?", kenapa kayak gitu?

Karina : Yaa.. yaa.. kayak, "you alright?" Gitu, udah.

Kelvin : How was you kalo basa-basi aja?

Gemat : Weather, nyet. Kalo disini kan kita cuacanya cuma 2, kayak hari ini kita kering atau hujan. Kalo disana tuh kayak "how's the weather?", "oh the weather today is nice" gitu. Iya kayak "have you seen snow?", "is it raining outside?"

Kelvin : Lo balesnya apa?

Gemat : Gua kayak, "aaa yess" haha engga sih, tergantung.

Karina : Atau engga kayak "oo such a nice day", Kalo misalnya mataharinya keluar disana. Kalo disini kan matahari selalu ada setiap hari.

Gemat : Itu tuh disana mataharinya cuma 5 detik orang-orang udah telanjang, nyet. Udah make tangtop lah.

Raymond : Atau ngga "innit" tuh "isn't it".

Arya : Iya ini tuh kaya tambahan buat setiap kalimat gitu kayak "innit".

Gemat : Ini tuh kayak "kan" gitu.

Kelvin : Berarti mereka suka singkat-singkatin juga dong?

Raymond : Suka juga di singkatin mereka.

Kelvin : Semua pada bingung ya awal-awal?

Semua : Aaa..iya iya iya, bingung sih.

Kelvin : Selain dari slang-slang yang aneh itu, what is the biggest culture shock to you guys?

Arya : Maybe toilet paper.

Semua : Ohh ya ya yaa hahaha..

Gemat : Lo tau gak sih kayak botol minum yang kayak plastik merah yang bisa dikenytot gitu loh. Gue tuh selalu bawa itu kalo misalkan mau ke kamar mandi. Gue isi air dulu, abis itu gue bawa ke kamar mandi. Jadi ada shower lah sedikit.

Raymond : Gue yang pas cebok sih. Itu gue beli banyak botol untuk taruh di flat place di closet gue.

Kelvin : Bentar, bentar. Tap water tuh bisa lo minum kan?

Semua : Iyaa bisa bisa.

Raymond : Apa ya.. culture shock kalo di kota gue tuh orang-orangnya ramahnya minta ampun. Terus kenal juga langsung cepet gitu loh.

Karina : Iyaa. When you're in university kan lo nanya gitu kayak, "lo jurusannya apa?", "lo dari mana?", "lo belajar apa?". Terus kalo lo misalnya lagi kayak di dormnya gitu, lo nanya "oh lo di blok mana?" Kayak gitu.

Gemat : Itu culture shock satu lagi itu Indomie, weh.

Karina : Ohiya, Indomie. Gue kayak gue harus bawa Indomie dari rumah sih dari Indonesia. Gue nyoba beli Indomie kayak nyari Asian supermarket disana atau Chinese supermarket. Kaya mau beli Indomie, wah Indomie nih Indomie. Terus kayak rasanya beda, cuy.

Gemat : Ohya ini mengingatkan terhadap drinking culture di ini ya..

Karina : Oh iya drinking culture.

Raymond : Itu drinkingnya parah banget sih di UK ya.

Karina : Ohh kalo gue kalo lagi ada di UK tuh, kayak you have various drinking games and drinking songs. I guess it's kinda like how you feel presure someone gitu.

Gemat : Seru sih tapi.

- Karina : Tapi kayak on the flip side if you dont wanna drink for whatever reason, chill aja. Menurut gue malah kayak feel presurenya lebih parah yang ada di Indo. Kayak "ah lo ga minum lo" dan segala macem "minum lo minum!". Sedangkan disana kayak, "I don't drink", "ohh it's fine" gitu. Jadi kalo orang bule tuh gak semuanya minum juga. Disana kayak some people just don't drink and then not just for religious reason juga.
- Gemat : I think karena UK is really cold and like you rarely get the sun. Jadi they need alcohol to warm their body right?. Jadi lebih kayak "oh ya it just in generic culture". Sebenarnya kalo kita kan kita panas jadi kalo alcohol itu bener-bener di accociate dengan party atau have fun. Jadi kesannya kayak misalkan "kalo lo gak minum gak seru bro" yakan. Homogen sih kita jadi kayak kita harus sama semua gitu.
- Kelvin : Anyway, but to university tuh kisaran berapa sih kalo untuk tuition fee? Just for compare gitu.
- Arya : Jadi gini. Sebenarnya sih ada 2 fees. Ada home fees itu buat EU National. British people gitu. Itu biasanya itu di capt nine thousand pounds a year. Terus kalo international itu kadang-kadang gak ada captnya. Di gue sih itu fifteen thousand pounds. Terus ada yang sampe dua puluh ribu.
- Karina : Dan tergantung kayak jurusan apa, kalo misalnya jurusan lo kayak jurusan kedokteran gitu, itu lebih tinggi lagi.
- Gemat : We're talking pounds a year not US dollars.
- Kelvin : It's like somewhat cheaper than west coast yaa..
- Raymond : Yaaa yaa so much cheaper.
- Karina : And if you think about like di S1 cuma 3 tahun.
- Kelvin : Living cost juga lebih murah dibanding..
- Karina : Tergantung lah dimana.
- Arya : London? London udah beda cerita lagi. Disana udah tinggi banget.
- Gemat : Kita ini anak daerah jadi bukan kota besar.
- Raymond : Kalopun gue pernah emang workshop buat film kan di London. Tapi ya all my life ya di Manchester tapi waktu ke London emang beda banget, beda.
- Gemat : I think is yaa the north in general it's like very cheap. Gue waktu itu pernah ngecompare expenses gue di Jakarta sama di New Castle is the same. Kayak excluding rent yaa karena gue disana bayarnya, "hey mom and dad" hehe. I think kalo London yaa paling 2 kali lipat.

- Karina : Kalo gue, gue di Liverpool. And turns out it was like... I think it's like the cheapest students city di UK. So it was really good.
- Kelvin : Yang paling kampung siapa nih intinya?
- Gemat : Saya hahaha, mungkin gue kaya di Pontianak gitu loh.
- Kelvin : How they viewed Indonesia?
- Karina : Indonesia dimana sih? Gitu.
- Arya : Where's Indonesia? Is there in bali?
- Karina : Iyaa menurut gue kayak it's kinda sad kayak, "ah they don't know" yaudah. Tapi kayak at the same time it gives you certain freedom. Kaya lo gak ada stereotype negative. Kayak misalnya kalo ke Australi banyak orang rasis. Again like agents of indonesian.
- Raymond : Providenya mungkin the point of viewnya emang mix sih. Kebanyakan emang kurang paham aja gitu. they're forward Malaysia I think..
- Arya : Iyaa itu banyak banget sih Malaysian students disana.
- Raymond : They know Malaysia more than Indonesia.
- Raymond : Tapi for sure the drinking culture disana in my opinion yaa, itu luar biasa sih. It changed gimana yaa. Kalo gue dari Jakarta yaa high school sampe disana beda sih. Disana ya.. bener sih kata mereka, disana tuh lebih lifestyle. Dan akhirnya gue ikut nih tapi kayak bukan jadinya kayak sok ke pressure. So you do the drinking loh, lo tau oh ini beernya apa, ini whiskeynya apa gitu loh.
- Karina : Dan beernya kayak lo gak usah ngepsong gitu minumnya. Kayak you just can enjoy the drink. Yang gue suka tuh kayak yang UK culture itu. Like beer garden kayak kalo misalnya lagi sunny dikit kayak ada banyak beer. mereka emang ada tempat-tempat yang di luar gitu, outdoor. Jadi kita enjoying the sun while drinking beer gitu.
- Raymond : Nah tpi gue pengen nanya sih. Kan kalo di UK kayak ada namanya freshers. I think it's a very highlight though. Nah karena ini hal yang bener-bener unik kayanya buat di UK doang nih. Maksudnya kalo disini kan oriented gitu yaa. Ospek, gitu gitu. Disitu kayak bener-bener kayak semua orang, lo mau dimanapun berada, baik apapun kasta lo, ikut gitu loh. Dan itu semingguan lebih gitu loh.
- Kelvin : Freshers itu apa sih? Kaya pas baru masuk gitu?
- Gemat : Freshers itu jadi kaya introduction week untuk freshers. Maksudnya freshman lah. Kayak maba-maba gitu. Orientasi tapi orientasinya selain kampus kan kampusnya gede-gede jadi banyak gedung, tapi juga kayak ngelihat daerahnya juga.

- Karina : Jadi kayak during the day orientasi sama kayak kampus. Terus during the next tuh kayak whoaa party banget gitu. Itu heboh banget sih.
- Arya : Tapi kan gue freshers tuh gue kenalan, gue ngobrol. Itu tuh bener-bener banyak banget orang gitu. Akhirnya, like as the dream goes on. Gue tuh kayak occurred gitu kayak gue pernah kenal sama mereka. Gue lewat trus gue kayak liat, “aduh gue salamin gak ya?”, gue gitu akhirnya buang muka, buang muka.
- Karina : Dan awkward in this like sometimes you add them on Facebook. Terus kayak lo masih friends sama ini. Itu kayak, “emm gue ajak ngomong gak yaa?”.
- Raymond : One thing for sure di UK tuh Facebook masih aktif.
- Gemat : We have to talk the Facebook culture in the UK. Gue, I get at all the exclusive party tuh pasti dari Facebook dan kayak lo harus tau yang bikin acara tuh sebenarnya siapa. Karena kalo lo misalnya kenal kayak satu orang nih, dia suka kayak tool partynya di bar yang ini, ini, ini gitu. Pasti lo ntar di tawarin kayak, “eh gue lagi ada party gitu lo mau ikut gak?”.
- Raymond : Tapi lifestyle disana emang terbuka sih menurut gue ya. I think it's very open lah. To the point where gue bisa be myself. Makanya kayak with freshers and with everything, yaudah lo ketemu. Night out and then yaudah kayak lo kenalan bukan yang kayak jb jb, gak gitu. Lo nyaman, lo enak, “oh lo dimana kelasnya, B major apa?”, ketemuan, messenger, apa Facebooknya. And then it goes on until second year, third year, yaudah gitu lo. Itu sih yang gue suka. My opinion kalo di UK lifestyle ya.
- Gemat : I think there's something about it's like Uni life gitu. Karena ini bukan kayak high school gitu loh. In the middle of like literally finding yourself among all the others people who are trying to find themselves as well. Jadi kaya semua dibawa seru gitu loh. It same to say kind of like I knew myself for a lot more gara-gara gue tinggal di negara orang dan tinggal sendiri. I have to like come in room terms terus gue bikin temen-temen sendiri. Gue harus kayak hold myself accountable for everything. Gitu sih.
- Karina : I feel like being away from like where you come from, like it come with like benefits that you have to grow up a fast. Terus kayak because of that freedom of like no one know is you here, you can be anything you wanna be and it's like freeing. Also kayak who do you wanna be. Kadang-kadang I don't know the cases gitu loh. I don't know, maybe I just think to much. Tapi disini tuh udah ada norma-norma tertentu kan, jadi kadang-kadang kayak you don't really have to the side then you just can go with the flow. Kayak, yaudah gue kayak gini, ya gue kayak gini, gitu.

- Kelvin : Mungkin kalo disini lo dilimit sama keluarga atau disana you gonna limit yourself.
- Karina : Iyaa kayak you just side for yourself. Kayak Gemat said, “if you fuck up, you have to be accountable for that”.
- Kelvin : Tapi disana kan classes of people use public transport juga kan..
- Raymond : Yess yess, it’s true. Mereka pake semuanya sama.
- Karina : Dan fasilitasnya oke. Maksudnya kayak if you go like on the bus, on the train metro or whatever. Kayak lo tuh it’s well connected. Jadi lo kemana-mana tuh bisa. Kalo disini kan it’s limited. You can only go so far trus abis itu lo harus naik kaya ojek atau taxi atau whatever.
- Gemat : Iya. Jatohnya tuh kayak accessibility juga sih. Harusnya kan public transportations itu bener-bener kayak public facility yang harusnya diatur sama government ya. Tapi jatohnya kesitu loh, like I give you really trying to serve the people. You make them pergerakan-pergerakannya, travelingnya.
- Karina : Komponennya harus lebih bagus ya. But I think we're getting like we have MRT now. I mean udah mulai.
- Kelvin : Gue gimana ya, gue mau aja pake MRT ke Blok M nih, tapi gue males. Gue masih pake mobil.
- Gemat : Yaa kalo punya mobil kan uangnya cost kan..
- Raymond : Brarti apa yang lo rasain di UK dibawa banget ya ke Jakarta lah yaa, tapi gak cocok.
- Karina : Iyaa, gue pengen jalan tapi kayak aduh panas juga gitu.

Video Part 2

- Raymond : Mungkin yang gue kangenin ya kalo di Jakarta ya the hangoutnya lebih nyantai, disini. Kalo di UK tuh menurut gue, yes you get to know people. Tapi kan it’s just like cuma ini doang, formality. Dia tuh like hangout to them gitu gitu, capek. Terus I think language sih. I think for sure I still love Indo lah gitu, ngomongnya enak lah. Terus disana yaa kayak I feel like understand their politics, understand we’re thinking, what’s happening there. For me personally it get exhausting. Kaya belajar tenaga politiknya loh. Kalo kita kan nongkrong sambil receh-receh gitu kan. In my opinion, like in my experience, they’re very ngomongnya berat sih. Terus orang-orang ngomongin yang kayak politik luar, politik wahn gitulah.

- Arya : Apalagi kan jaman-jaman kita Brexit, Brexit tuh tinggi banget. Ini bener-bener kayak everyone tuh bener-bener that really strong opinions on Brexit gitu.
- Kelvin : Ketemu cewek atau cowok kan in real life berarti usually you are like Bamble gitu pake nggak?
- Gemat : Jaman gue cuma ada Tinder hahaha..
- Raymond : For me personally Facebook groups. Jadi kaya group freshers, dimana, yaudah karna kenal ya ngechat “Hiya!”. Gue kayak “hey whats up”. Ohiya gua anak dari ini nih, freshers.
- Kelvin : Lebih gampang ga cari cewe di sana Mon?
- Raymond : Mereka lebih ramah haha.. lebih apa yaa, lebih buka lah gitu.
- Kelvin : Is easier for you there than here?
- Raymond : Cewek mah yaa just say hard meet, here’s mutual based I think, temen dari temen.
- Arya : Tapi temen gue pake Facebook, pake Facebook Market Place.
- Kelvin : What about you? its easier there or here?
- Arya : I think the biggest issue tuh culture sih. Perbedaan culture and like menurut gue probably correct ga sih kalo di sana.
- Karina : Lebih equal gitu ga sih?, kaya cewe cowo atau kayak..
- Arya : Kadang-kadang gue kayak SJW, haha harus hati-hati gitu.
- Raymond : Sama sih kalo gue hangout sama SJW sama non SJW yaudah kaya emang harus, you have to say the right terms and right..
- Gemat : You just got respectful guys.. it’s never a problem if you’re not.. If you’re not an asshole thinks will be okay.
- Kelvin : Lebih gampang disana atau sini?
- Arya : Jujur sih, disini sih. Like people think kayak disana tuh kayak bisa segala.
- Kelvin : Tapi lo ganteng haha..
- Arya : Engga.. engga.. ini aja, beda ini aja disana. We look different we’re not really and it’s not they’re racist, it’s just their settled preferences.
- Karina : Kalo gue ya mindsetnya kayak, yaudah gue mau nyari temen aja, dari situ kayak kenal orang. Gue suka banget kayak di freshers week itu gue kayak daftar-daftar aja ikut club ini, club ini, society macem-macem gitu. Kayak ada war reenactment society, chocolate taste test

society, meditation society, kayak macem-macem gitu, kayak whatever you into pasti ada clubnya gitu. Dari sana tuh kadang-kadang organically kayak "uh agak agak cunut cunut nih", gitu. Terus enaknyanya lo, you already have a thing and comment to talk about gitu kan.. kayak, "oh my god gue suka banget main pokémon, main bareng yuk! add! add!" gitu.. bisa aja. I don't know, you know could be anything gitu.

Gemat : I have personally used Tinder. That was so yaa upset, bad to do this haha..

Kelvin : Okay guys, back to hangout. You prefer to go to club or like university party gitu?

Gemat : Uni parties. So in UK yang paling gue admire from campus is student union. Jadi emang kayak mahasiswa punya satu gedung dimana mereka bisa login komputer untuk nugas, bisa launching, bisa makan dan bisa ngadain acara. Disana tuh biasanya society juga meetingnya disana. Jadi kalo misalkan mau ada acara gitu mereka pasti ngelemparnya juga seru-seru gitu loh, niat. Jadi lebih kayak, oke karna ini acara mahasiswa, kita gak ngelempar di club atau bar tapi di student union di bagi atas.. , gitu. Jadi gue lebih prefer itu sih, karna lebih kayak control environment dan kayak lo tau disitu kayak kebanyakan mahasiswa, karna biasanya kalo misalnya di club-club luar itu kan yaa.. siapa man.. yaa ada orang kerja di metro, ada orang kerja di sign bridge.

Raymond : Yaa.. it's very mixed. Bener sih, gue setuju. Gue lebih mending bukan union tapi society partiesnya. Nah gue tuh orangnya ingin tau kan.. gue demen untuk ke society parties yang beda-beda gitu. Gue ke Asian night, gue ke Mexican night dan it's international night gitu loh, campur. But then the parties they have different way to party. Nah itu yang gue demen, gue berbeda kayak yaa.. gue observed doang, gue matung hahaha. Kalo club, ada yang mahal, ada yang engga, ada yang fun, ada yang engga.

Karina : Di Liverpool tuh serunya juga kayak kita there's area in Liverpool namanya Concert Square. Kalo ada yang tau Liverpool wah itu kayak bener-bener isinya tuh kayak clubs and pubs and bars. Jadi lo loncat-loncat tuh gampang banget dan gak ada entry fee. Liverpool I think it's said as one of the best like night life gitu. Dan kayak gak terlalu bougie juga gitu. Kayak di Liverpool gue juga sukanya because it's quite compact. Jadi city centernya tuh jelas di mana and where the clubs are. Abis itu kayak di luar itu gak jauh tuh udah perumahan-perumahan. Udah kayak suburbs gitu. Orang-orang tuh sering kayak bikin house party dan menurut gue itu malah paling seru. Soalnya kayak itu chill banget. You just like drinks, kadang-kadang kayak there are some randoms like just comment tapi gapapa kayak jadi bikin rame gitu.

- Kelvin : House partynya tuh kayak yang chill stress atau kayak yang parah gitu?
- Karina : Tergantung. Kayak pernah pertama sih lumayan chill gitu. Palingan there's some music and it's like a lot of, tapi kayak sometimes kayak it can engga gitu. Tapi gue sih biasanya yang kayak lumayan chill aja sih. It's like a lot of just like talking to people and like strangers are friendly to other strangers. Jadi lo gak kenal sama siapa yaa yaudah.
- Gemat : Paling seru tuh dorm party. Jadi kalo misalnya di deket kampus gue itu flat-flatnya tuh kan kayak dua kamar, dua kamar gitu kan. Jadi suatu malem pernah gue kesana terus isinya tuh Erasmus party. Jadi Erasmus itu kayak exchange students dari Eropa basically. Kayak gue tuh beruntung banget gue kenal sama orang-orang kayak Jerman, Prancis suddenly. Jadi gue bisa ikutan ke party itu dan di situ tuh hampir kayak gak ada orang Inggris, British gitu tuh gak ada. Malah isinya kayak emang orang international yaa international students. Itu seru banget sampai kayak digedor polisi tuh tiga kali.
- Kelvin : Is it like BNN gitu? Bukan yaa?
- Gemat : Engga. Ini tuh lebih kayak noise complaint. Again karna ini bukan razia dan bukan grebek karna maksud mereka adalah to keep the peace of the community, it's not of bayar gue karna lo ketahuan, gitu.
- Karina : Yaa itu bedanya, itu. Dan kadang-kadang disana kayak for like weed, sometimes tuh kayak the police are like chill. Kayak gue pernah kayak nyium banget kayak, dia nih baunya bau itu banget yaa this is grass, this is grass. Tapi ada polisi deket situ tapi mereka kayak at first sightnya kayak yaudah gitu.
- Kelvin : Partynya anak international sama anak lokal sana tuh beda gak?
- Gemat : I think it's likely different. Tapi maksudnya lokal yang lokal UK gitu?
- Kelvin : lokal British lah yaa..
- Arya : Beda, agak beda sih. I think they're crazier than us.
- Kelvin : What do you feel the difference social values that you learn in Indonesia compare like UK?. Kayak what do they apa yaa.. value the most..
- Arya : I think here is people a bit more materialistic in general but to be fair like that is a richer country. That's why they have a lot of benefits, they have like a strong state system. So many benefits, free healthcare.
- Gemat : You know what that's came from? Our spices.
- Gemat : Iya sih setuju materialistic juga. But then again itu jatuhnya juga ke akses. Kalo misalnya kita bisa jalan kemana-mana, I guess people

won't be too bougie. Karna kayak cause what people looking for is convenience kan, kayak pengen nyaman gitu. Jadi yaa emang kayak when you're like secure about everything else, you can allow to the deepest stuff and things that matters. Sementara, if you don't really have enough then you would things that..

Arya : Yaa lo harus mikirin ini makanya..

Raymond : Kalo gue, kalo values yaa kalo yang gue pelajarin disana yaa, gue kalo sama.. oke gue hangouts sama orang Indo iya, lokal iya juga, sama juga yang international people iya. Jadi biar dapet yaa semuanya gitu loh. Dan gue dapet my own conclusions again. The reason why I accept conclusion karena itu kita bisa dapet kayak your own character lah. Itu gue suka disana. Fine like living in UK for me gives me a character. Jadi kayak gue bisa misalnya gue tau nih ini salah, kayak gue bisa ini.. kayak ini bener, oke gituloh. Comparing to Jakarta menurut gue subjectively puter yaa. I'm it to you netizen. Jakarta menurut gue terlalu cliquey juga sih rata-rata. Yaa itu for me sangat ngegeng banget yaa. Itu menurut gue dan kalo ada opini yang berbeda itu kayak "wah tai lo" gitu. Yaa conformitynya keluar banget gitu loh.

Karina : You know absolutely kayak meeting people from all over the world. Soalnya kan UK is a such a like higher education destination gitu kan. Kayak UK, US, Australia gitu kan, Singapore. Jadi kayak it's so interesting chance like what people's cultures are like, how they adapt to new situations. terus juga pas lo di UK, lo kayak ketemu sama orang-orang yang backgroundnya tuh yang emang beda-beda gitu kayak, they get like a student loan kan.. so it's not as expensive for them. Jadi kayak even people yang backgroundnya yang misalnya gak terlalu kayak ber-uang or whatever. Kayak yaa you meet, you meet just a lot of people like it's so good to kind of like oh yaa this is what people are like, this is how you talk respectfully to people, I don't know.

Arya : Yaa I think, I change a lot man.

Gemat : Gue, because I was there only feel like my last year, it was also like a different experience gitu loh as a international kid.

Kelvin : Anything else kayak you see in UK that can be implement here..

Karina : More free night. Gue mau itu sih.

Gemat : Gue kemaren pas lulus tuh ada masukan ke kampus gue yang lama, jadi kayak.. ohh disana gue harus ke union, bakal bagus banget buat mahasiswa kalo ada, eh sekarang ada. Tapi gue gak mengalami anjir, gue lulus!

Kelvin : Ayo, Mon. Tadi lo mau ngomong.

- Raymond : Cara night out sih ya mungkin kayak cara kita social life sih gitu. Maksudnya ini mungkin lebih ke socializing yaa karna di UK itu yaudah. Kayak they don't see you based on what you have gitu loh, in a sense yaa. Yaa santai gitu loh. Kalo disini I think again yaa you know, mungkin kalo lo bisa kenal siapa yaa.. tapi kayak lebih daerah gitu loh menurut gue yaa, kayak ada Jakut, Jaksel, Jakpus, yaa kayak bener-bener.. itu ya my opinion. I think maybe orang gak sama. Kalo gue lowkey di UK karna emang I love to talk, jadi ya orang-orang tuh kayak lo ke house party sini nyantai gitu, like the way you like socialism gitu loh. Terus jangan dibawa baper, kadang orang sana kayak santai aja gitu loh. Disini orang bapernya rghhh gitu.
- Kelvin : Mungkin kalo sama cewek kalo sama cowok jangan banyak gengsi ya gak sih? Ngomong aja to the point man.
- Raymond : Jangan banyak gengsi, to the point. Disana engga, disana langsung.
- Kelvin : Bukannya kurang ajar yaa, kayak ngomong aja gitu.
- Karina : Gue penasaran deh, kayak as a boy, point of view kalian tuh gimana?. Soalnya kalo di sini tuh gue ngerasa cewek-cewek tuh kadang ngerasa kayak, aduh gue harus play hard to get soalnya gue gak mau.. gak harus nyenggol.. tapi kalo cowok kayak, do you appreciate the straightforwardness from girl?
- Kelvin : Sebenarnya, iya. You have to do that for some guys, tapi is that really the guy want?. Kalo gue sih kayak gue sama temen-temen gue mungkin engga sih ya.. gue kayak yaudah gitu. I don't want judgement kayak enggalah. Misalnya nih sesimple cewek ngajak makan duluan, pasti ada aja yang mikir kayak "ah ni cewek gampang banget" gitu, yakan? Kalo dia ngajak, kesannya mau banget gitu.
- Kelvin : Lastly, fashion ways. Menurut lo disana lebih oke atau gimana?
- Gemat : Menurut gue lebih oke karena udaranya dingin jadi gue paling suka layering, kangen banget kan layering tuh duh..
- Arya : Gue suka banget tuh. I love to use hoodies everywhere. Jadi gue itu dulu gue face hypebeast gitu, gue pake Yeezy lah, gue pake Yeezy, hype tees kayak Supreme lah atau kayak.. itu bener-bener gak diliat banget sama orang UK disana. Yaudah give a shit kayak.. malah gue kayak dianehin. They know what is this tapi kayak "lo ngapain spent duit lo buat hal-hal kayak gitu". Terus lama-lama gue mikir, ga baik juga yaa haha, ngapain gitu buang-buang duit ya gue kan.
- Kelvin : Tapi disini kalo layering kan aneh kan kayak apasih gitu.
- Gemat : Panas, bun.. sauna, bun. Bagi gue it's a lot easier to express myself to clothes at style karena pilihannya banyak banget terus size inclusivity. Kalo disini kan ukuran Asia. Me is a plus size girl it's really hard to

like find clothes here. Jadi kayak pas gue di UK, gue kayak explor banyak banget style yang emang gue suka gitu.

Kelvin : Jujur sekarang di Jakarta kayak gue liat cowok sih terutama sih, kayak their clothes are so minus sih. Karena sebenarnya you can really like dress up juga tapi kayak biasanya hitam, sepatunya pasti vans, jamnya di Shopee, kadang jeans. Karna panas juga, lo gak bisa gimana gimana juga.

Karina : You know they've a shirt, kayak atasan, bawahan, sepatu, jam mungkin gitu kan, Kayak gitu doang.

Gemat : Gue pulang dari UK masih suka pake sweater, terus kayak lama-lama kepanasan. Jadi gue kayak, gue mulai beli baju-baju yang linen gitu, yang tipis-tipis.

Kelvin : Tapi kalo di UK, lo jelasin deh what are chavs and why they have like wear the same clothes semua.

Gemat : Okay, basically chavs tuh kayak alay gitu. Chavs tuh mereka kayak hobinya kayak they go in the groups. Mereka biasanya kalo yang cowok-cowok pakai track suits, cuman kayak mereka biasanya kayak suka rasis gitu. Basically mereka tuh kebanyakan pengangguran, jadi they haven't anything to do. Makanya bajunya track suit sama semua. Sepatunya air max.

Arya : Kayaknya mereka tuh tinggal dari consult state kayak public house.

Gemat : Iya itu kayak subsidi pemerintah. Dan kayak mereka tuh hobinya misalkan mereka bawa kayak bluetooth speaker terus di park kayak mereka nyalain lagunya kayak gede banget gitu.

Karina : Ohh iya kayak di kereta itu kayak keras banget.

Gemat : Mereka tuh suka.. mereka juga suka rasis, woi. Temen gue pernah di teriakin gitu sama chavs. Kayak lagi ngomong bahasa Indonesia kayak "this is England, talk in English". Terus temen-temen gue kayak "kita tau dua bahasa, lo gak tau". Gitu deh.

Karina : Iyaa teriak balik kayak, "bilingual"

Kelvin : Mereka tuh kayak males belajar, males kerja. Lo udah tau bakal aman aja gitu kan?

Gemat : Ohh gak juga sih. They're just like stuck in poverty like no matter what the conditions is. Tapi emang lifestylenya jadi begitu, terus kayak kalo cewek-cewek rambutnya suka kayak apa yaa.. kayak gini, kayak kipas gitu. Rambutnya di bund, terus bibirnya nude gitu pake concealer. Ya itu udah kayak street mark chavs gitu.

Kelvin : Alright, I've learned a lot from you guys. Thank you all for coming, thank you so much.

Raymond : Don't forget to subscribe, like, comment and hit that notification button. And yaa.. hope you enjoy Indo vs UK. See yaa in the next one.

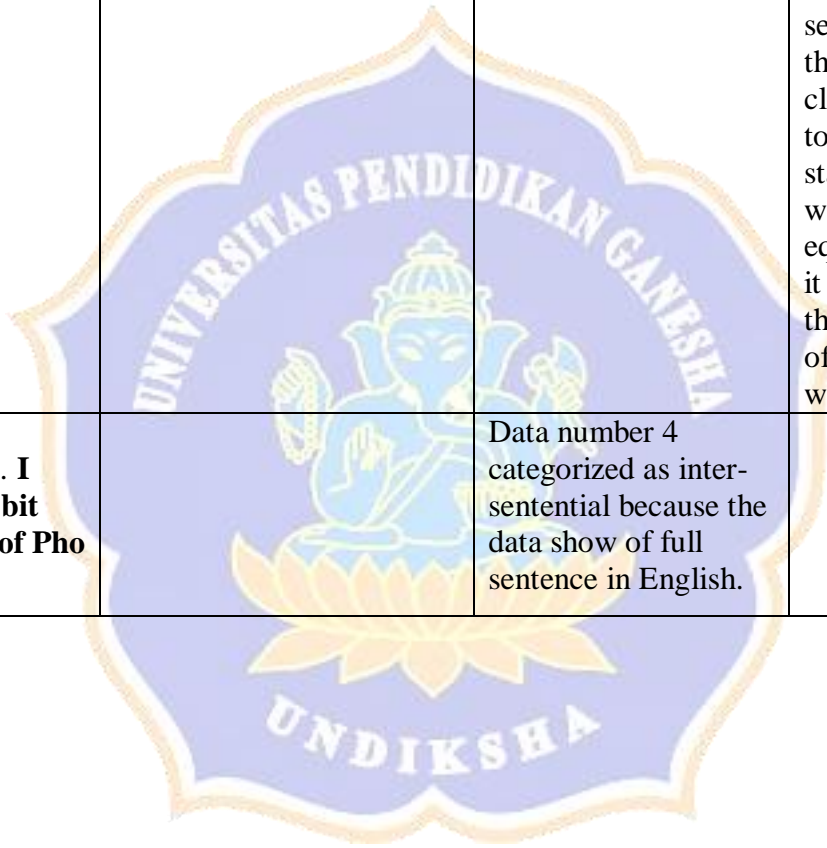
Semua : bye bye!



Appendix 2. Tables of Types of Code Switching Used by the Speakers in the Two Video Podcasts from Jakarta Uncensored Youtube Channel

VIDEO PART 1				
NO.	UTTERANCE	TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING		
		TAG- SWITCHING	INTER-SENTENTIAL SWITCHING	INTRA-SENTENTIAL SWITCHING
1	Host : Usually offcam doing apa? Speaker : Scripting, producing.			Data number 1 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The data categorized as uncomplete sentence. In complete sentence, the speaker supposed to say "Kalo lagi offcam biasanya gue scripting, producing ". The data categorized as noun because the speaker wants to tell about his job or profession.
2	So for the one who don't know me, gue di belakang layar aja tapi sekarang gue memberanikan diri karena topik ini dekat di hatilah ya.			Data number 2 is subordinate clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'so' and it must be connected to the main clause.

3	Gue Arya graduated from University of Bath like 2019.			Data number 3 is independent clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. the data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The word 'like' in this data has Indonesian equivalent 'seperti/kayak' but in English it supposed to be 'in'. The speaker used the word 'like' beacuse of the influence of habits in society that always use the word 'kayak'.
4	Gue Arya graduated from University of Bath like 2019. I worked in consulting for a bit and now I'm a co-founder of Pho Q.		Data number 4 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	



5	<p>I went to University of Liverpool buat S1 juga.</p>			<p>Data number 5 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
6	<p>I was there for 3 years. Terus major gue mungkin paling beda dari temen-temen di sini kayak I'm the nerd in the group.</p>		<p>Data number 6 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	
7	<p>Terus major gue mungkin paling beda dari temen-temen di sini kayak I'm the nerd in the group.</p>			<p>The first data in data number 7 is English noun and The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 7 is independent clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. the data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>

8	Gue ambil marine biology and oceanography .			Data number 8 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages.
9	Gue kuliah di Northumbria University Newcastle dan gue ngambil communication, media and advertism .			Data number 9 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages.
10	Host : Kuliah di sana 4 years ? Speaker : One year .			Data number 10 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The data categorized as uncomplete sentence. In complete sentence, the speaker supposed to say "Gue kuliah di sana cuma one year ". The data categorized as adverb of time.



11	Jadi kayak gue ngambil program double degree dari kampus gue dan it's international .			The first data in data number 11 is noun phrase. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The second data in data number 11 is independent clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. the data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
12	Maksudnya kayak bukan buat film tpi lebih ke engineering, business .			Data number 12 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages.
13	Ada cabangnya, One of headquarter .			Data number 13 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages.
14	Gue sih ambil politik dan ekonomi. It was like one of the best attract university .		Data number 14 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	

15	It's actually the Russell Group University. Jadi kayak best for like research.		Data number 15 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
16	Jadi kayak best for like research.			Data number 16 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
17	Tapi kalo Like the city itself, it's known for like the Beatles and also Liverpool FC, tapi gue gak ngerti bola sama sekali.			Data number 17 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

18	<p>The most popular thing about Northumbria University is the fact dia kompetitornya Newcastle University.</p>			<p>Data number 18 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>
19	<p>Jadi kalo gak salah kalo di UK tuh kaya yang universitas bagus adalah university kotak gitu kayak University of Liverpool.</p>			<p>Data number 19 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
20	<p>Biasanya yang kayak ngambil nama daerah gitu yang kayak pentolan dan swasta. It was like wouw I don't think my campus is popular because it was just a full of dropy people.</p>		<p>Data number 20 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	
21	<p>Jujur aja lah ya tuition fees, man.</p>			<p>Data number 21 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>

22	Kalo dibandingin US, UK tuh bener bener jauh lebih affordable sih.		Data number 22 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
23	Living cost malah rata rata kayak lebih tinggi US.		Data number 23 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
24	Udah gitu kan it's 4 years kalo di US.		Data number 24 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
25	Kalo di UK tiga kecuali lo ambil placement .		Data number 25 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

26	<p>So you pick it in the case for tuition fee is affordable gitu ya?</p>		<p>Data number 26 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'so' and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>
27	<p>Sebenarnya why that I choose UK karena itu tuh kayak Singapore kan jadinya, deket-deketan aja gitu.</p>		<p>Data number 27 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>
28	<p>Tapi waktu gue lihat output dari UK tuh lebih gimana ya.</p>		<p>Data number 28 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>

29	From my experience gue dapet banyak banget wawasan disana.			Data number 29 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
30	Jadi kenapa gue pengen kesana karena first, they're very media driven, then they're best in the world as an BFI work institute.			Data number 30 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
31	That's my only option, bro.		Data number 31 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	

32	<p>From fucking like them, they gives program the only fucking up now like oi oi you know. Tadinya tuh kaya there was two options sekaligus gue mikir kaya di selatan aja.</p>		<p>Data number 32 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	
33	<p>Tadinya tuh kaya there was two options sekaligus gue mikir kaya di selatan aja.</p>			<p>Data number 33 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
34	<p>It's a bit warmer gitu kan.</p>			<p>Data number 34 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>



35	Kalo gue kayak I think a lot of us, we're kind of passionate with UK because of pop culture gitu kayak movies , kaya Harry Potter, Game of Thrones.		The first data in data number 35 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 35 is English noun and The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
36	Gue ngerasa kayak gue banyak belajar kayak modern accent tuh dari Game of Thrones gitu loh.		Data number 36 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
37	Gue sih iya banget karena gue kuliah di Jakarta tuh The struggle that I had was traffic of me.		The first data in data number 37 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

38	Gue dari BSD ke Jakarta untuk kuliah right?	Data number 38 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates a pause in speech.	
39	Terus gue kayak, waktu buat stuck 4 jam di mobil sendirian dengerin prambors tuh kayak Pramborsnya udah gak ada penyiarnya gitu loh.		Data number 39 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
40	Kayak udah mixtapes DJ gitu.		Data number 40 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
41	We schedule all like video call, "hi when are you free?"		Data number 41 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

42	<p>Then like one weekend kita bisa kayak bareng-bareng video call.</p>			<p>The first data in data number 42 is subordinate clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'then' and it must be connected to the main clause. The second data in data number 42 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
43	<p>Then like one weekend kita bisa kayak bareng-bareng video call. Oh by the way Karina is my sister.</p>		<p>Data number 43 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	
44	<p>Ohyaa we're sister, sepupu.</p>			<p>Data number 44 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>

45	Oh iya we're sister, sepupu. In case it doesn't make sense.		Data number 45 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
46	Gue disana tuh bener-bener harus hidup mandiri, Independent gitu kan.			Data number 46 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
47	Itu gue bener-bener ini sih adjusting banget sih.			Data number 47 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
48	Itu gue bener-bener ini sih adjusting banget sih. I don't know how to do laundry, I don't know how to tidy up it.		Data number 48 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
49	I don't know I don't know.		Data number 49 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	

50	Yang general tuh kaya ini gak sih, kayak " you alright? ".	The second data in data number 50 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.	The second data in data number 50 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
51	Eh gue gak tau deh kalo in the south kayak gitu juga.		Data number 51 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of place.
52	Tapi kayak pertama kali gue pernah gue keluar kamar nih, terus ada kayak cleaning lady gitu di luar.		Data number 52 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
53	Terus dia kayak nanyain gue gitu kayak, " you alright? "	Data number 53 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.	

54	Terus gue kira kayak “hah is something wrong?”			Data number 54 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
55	"you alright" cuma kayak just a side of conversation.	The first data in data number 55 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		The second data in data number 55 is independent clause and The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. the data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The word 'like' in this data has Indonesian equivalent 'seperti/kayak' but in English it supposed to be 'in'. The speaker used the word 'like' beacuse of the influence of habits in society that always use the word 'kayak'.
56	Kayak, “you alright?” Gitu, udah.	Data number 56 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		

57	Weather , nyet! Kalo disini kan kita cuacanya cuma dua.			Data number 57 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
58	Kalo disana tuh kayak “how’s the weather?” , “oh the weather today is nice” gitu.	Data number 58 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		
59	Iya kayak “have you seen snow?” , “is it raining outside?”	Data number 59 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		
60	Gua kayak, ”aaa yess” haha engga sih, tergantung.			Data number 60 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
61	Atau engga kayak ”oo such a nice day”	Data number 61 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation		



		because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		
62	Atau ngga “ innit ” tuh “ isn’t it ”.	The two data in data number 62 show tag-switching in the form of filler.		
63	Iya ini tuh kaya tambahan buat setiap kalimat gitu kayak “ innit ”.	Data number 63 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		
64	Jadi ada shower lah sedikit.			Data number 64 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
65	Itu gue beli banyak botol untuk taruh di flat place closet gue.			Data number 65 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
66	Culture shock kalo di kota gue tuh orang-orangnya ramahnya minta ampun.			Data number 66 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure

				of Indonesian.
67	When you're in university kan lo nanya gitu kayak "lo jurusan nya apa?", "lo dari mana?", "lo belajar apa?".			Data number 67 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
68	Terus kalo lo misalnya lagi kayak di dorm-nya gitu lo nanya, "oh lo di blok mana?" kaya gitu.			Data number 68 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'dorm' means 'dormitory' and this data has Indonesian equivalent 'asrama'. The word 'dorm-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the dormitory'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'dormitory' which is shortened to be 'dorm' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
69	Itu culture shock satu lagi itu Indomie, weh.			Data number 69 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

70	Gue nyoba beli Indomie kayak nyari Asian supermarket disana atau Chinesse supermarket .			The two data in data number 70 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
71	Ini mengingatkan terhadap drinking culture di ini ya.			Data number 71 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
72	Itu drinking -nya parah banget sih di UK ya.			Data number 72 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'drinking-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the drinking'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'drinking' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
73	Ohh kalo gue kalo lagi ada di UK tuh kayak, you have various drinking games and drinking songs .			Data number 73 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

74	Ohh kalo gue kalo lagi ada di UK tuh kayak, you have various drinking games and drinking songs. I guess it's kinda like how you feel pressure someone.		Data number 74 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
75	Tapi kayak on the flip side if you don't wanna drink for whatever reason, chill aja.			Data number 75 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
76	Menurut gue malah kayak feel pressure-nya lebih parah yang ada di Indo.			Data number 76 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The words 'feel pressure-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the pressure'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'feel pressure' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
77	Sedangkan disana kayak "I don't drink", "Ohh it's fine" gitu.	Data number 77 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		

78	Di sana kayak Some people just don't drink and then not just for religious reason juga.			Data number 78 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
79	I think karena UK is really cold and like you rarely get the sun.	The first data in data number 79 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates to start the speech.		The second data in data number 79 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
80	Jadi they need alcohol to warm their body, right?			Data number 80 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
81	Jadi lebih kayak, " oh ya it just in generic culture "			Data number 81 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

82	<p>Sebenarnya kalo kita kan kita panas jadi kalo alkohol itu bener-bener di-associate dengan party atau have fun.</p>		<p>The first data in data number 82 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The words 'di-associate' in this data supposed to be 'associated'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'associate' and added with Indonesian prefix 'di-'. the word 'associate' has Indonesian equivalent 'dikaitkan'. The second data in data number 82 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The third data in data number 82 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
83	<p>Sebenarnya sih ada dua fees.</p>		<p>Data number 83 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>

84	Ada home fees itu buat EU National .			The two data in data number 84 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
85	British people gitu.			Data number 85 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
86	Itu biasanya itu dicap nine thousand pounds a year .			Data number 86 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
87	Di gue sih itu fifteen thousand pounds .			Data number 87 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
88	And if you think about like in UK S1 cuma tiga tahun.			Data number 88 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a


				subordinate word 'if' and it must be connected to the main clause.
89	Kalopun gue pernah emang workshop buat film kan di London.			Data number 89 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
90	Tapi ya all my life ya di Manchester tapi waktu ke London emang beda banget, beda.			Data number 90 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
91	I think is yaa the north in general it's like very cheap. Gue waktu itu pernah nge-compare expenses gue di Jakarta sama di New Castle is the same.		Data number 91 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
92	Gue waktu itu pernah nge- compare expenses gue di Jakarta sama di New Castle is the same.			The first data in data number 92 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The words 'nge-compare expenses' in this data supposed to be 'comparing expenses'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'compare expanses' and added with Indonesian prefix 'nge-'. the words 'comparing

			expanses' has Indonesian equivalent 'membandingkan biaya'. The second data in data number 92 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
93	Kayak excluding rent yaa karena gue disana bayarnya, “hey mom and dad” hehe.		The first data in data number 93 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 93 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.



94	I think kalo London yaa paling dua kali lipat.	Data number 94 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates expression to start the speech.		
95	Turns out it was like..			Data number 95 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
96	I think it's like the cheapest students city di UK.			Data number 96 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
97	I think it's like the cheapest students city di UK. So it was really good.			Data number 97 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.

98	Menurut gue kayak it's kinda sad kayak " ah they don't know " yaudah.			The two data in data number 98 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
99	Tapi at the same time it gives you certain freedom.			Data number 99 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
100	Kaya lo gak ada stereotype negatif.			Data number 100 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
101	Kayak misalnya kalo ke Australi banyak orang rasis. Against like asian of indonesian.		Data number 101 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	

102	<p>Provide-nya mungkin the point of view-nya emang mix sih.</p>		<p>The first data in data number 102 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'provide-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the provide'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'provide' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'. The word 'the provide' in this data means 'persediaannya'. The second data in data number 102 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The words 'the point of view-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the point of view'. In this case, the speaker used the words 'the point of view' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'. The word 'the point of view-nya' in this data means 'pandangannya'. The third data in data number 102 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
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103	Kebanyakan emang kurang paham aja gitu. They're forward Malaysia I think.		Data number 103 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
104	Iyaa itu banyak banget sih Malaysian students disana.			Data number 104 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
105	Tapi for sure the drinking culture disana In my opinion yaa, itu luar biasa sih.			The first data in data number 105 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 105 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
106	It changed gimana yaa..			Data number 106 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

107	Kalo gue dari Jakarta yaa high school sampe disana beda sih.		Data number 107 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
108	Bener sih kata mereka, disana tuh lebih lifestyle .		Data number 108 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
109	Dan akhirnya gue ikut nih tapi kayak bukan jadinya kayak sok ke pressure .		Data number 109 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
110	So you do the drinking loh, lo tau oh ini beernya apa, ini whiskeynya apa gitu loh.		Data number 110 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'so' and it must be connected to the main clause.

111	Kayak you just can enjoy the drink.		Data number 111 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
112	Yang gue suka tuh kayak yang UK culture itu.		Data number 112 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
113	Like beer garden kayak kalo misalnya lagi sunny dikit kayak ada banyak beer.		The first data in data number 113 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause. The second data in data number 113 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.

114	Mereka emang ada tempat-tempat di luar gitu, outdoor .		Data number 114 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of place.
115	Kita enjoying the sun while drinking beer .		Data number 115 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
116	Kan kalo di UK kayak ada namanya freshers .		Data number 116 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
117	I think it's a very highlight though . Nah karena ini hal yang bener-bener unik kayanya buat di UK doang nih.		Data number 117 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.
118	Maksudnya kalo disini kan oriented gitu yaa.		Data number 118 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

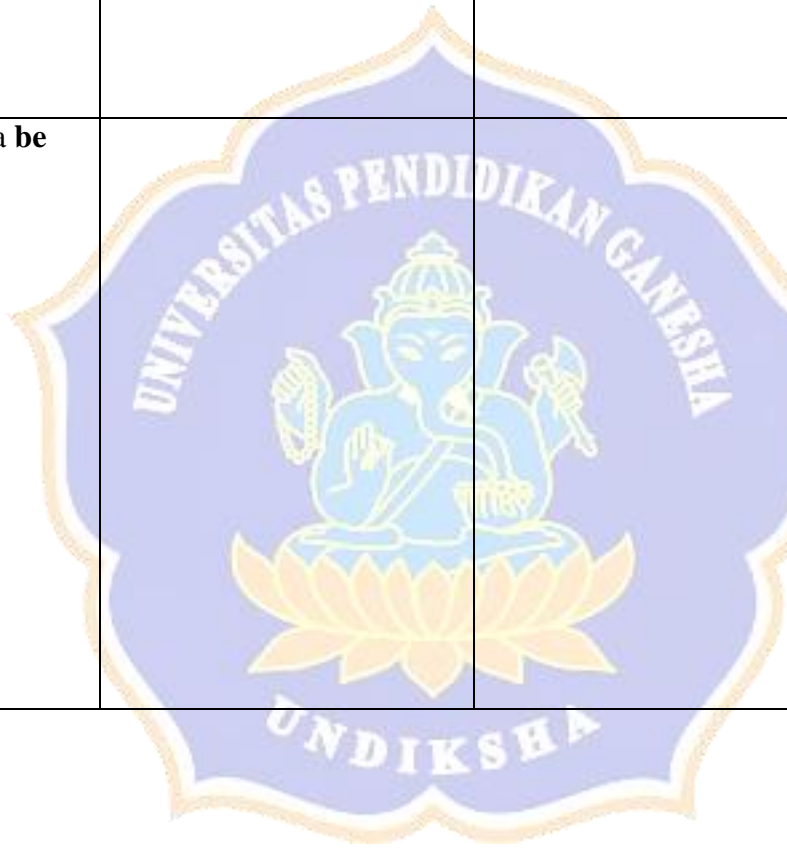
119	Freshers itu jadi kaya introduction week untuk freshers .			The first and the third data in data number 119 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 119 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
120	Maksudnya freshman lah.			Data number 120 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
121	Jadi kayak during the day orientasi sama kayak kampus.			Data number 121 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of time.
122	Terus during the next tuh kayak whoaa party banget gitu.			The first data in data number 122 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of time. The

				second data in data number 122 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
123	Tapi kan gue freshers tuh gue kenalan, gue ngobrol.			Data number 123 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
124	Akhirnya like as the dream goes on.			Data number 124 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with subordinate words 'like as' and it must be connected to the main clause.
125	Gue tuh kayak occurred gitu kayak gue pernah kenal sama mereka.			Data number 125 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

126	Dan Awkward in this like sometimes you add them on Facebook.			Data number 126 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
127	Trus kayak lo masih friends sama ini.			Data number 127 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
128	One thing for sure di UK tuh Facebook masih aktif.			Data number 128 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
129	We have to talk the Facebook culture in the UK.			Data number 129 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

130	Gue, I get at all the exclusive party pasti dari Facebook dan kayak lo harus tau yang bikin acara tuh sebenarnya siapa.			Data number 130 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
131	Karena kalo lo misalnya kenal kayak satu orang nih, dia suka kayak tool party -nya di bar yang ini, ini, ini, gitu.			Data number 131 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The words 'tool party-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the tool party'. In this case, the speaker used the words 'tool party' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
132	“Eh gue lagi ada party gitu lo mau ikut gak?”.			Data number 132 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
133	Tapi lifestyle disana emang terbuka sih menurut gue ya			Data number 133 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

134	I think it's very open lah		Data number 134 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
135	To the point where gue bisa be myself.		The first data in data number 135 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause. The second data in data number 135 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.

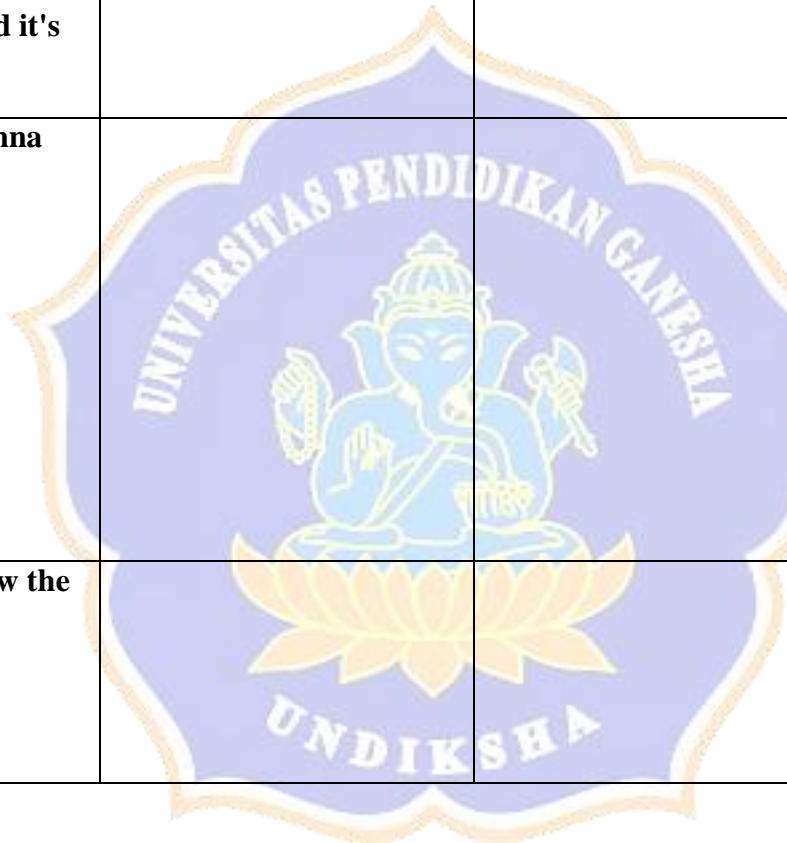


136	Makanya kayak with freshers and with everything , yaudah lo ketemu.		Data number 136 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
137	Night out and then yaudah kayak lo kenalan bukan yang kayak jb jb, gak gitu.		Data number 137 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
138	And then it goes on until second year, third year , yaudah gitu loh.		Data number 138 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with subordinate words 'and then' and it must be connected to the main clause.

139	My opinion kalo di UK lifestyle ya.	The first data in data number 139 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates expression to start the speech.		The second data in data number 139 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
140	I think there's something about it's like Uni life gitu.			Data number 140 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
141	Karena ini bukan kayak high school gitu loh.			Data number 141 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
142	In the middle of like literally finding yourself among all the others people who are trying to find themselves as well. Jadi kaya semua dibawa seru gitu loh.		Data number 142 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	




143	<p>It same to say kind of like I knew myself for a lot more gara-gara gue tinggal di negara orang dan tinggal sendiri.</p>			<p>Data number 143 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
144	<p>I have to like come in room terms terus gue bikin temen-temen sendiri.</p>			<p>Data number 144 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
145	<p>Gue harus kayak hold myself accountable for everything.</p>			<p>Data number 145 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
146	<p>I feel like being away from like where you come from, like it come with like benefits that you have to grow up a fast. Terus kayak because of that freedom of like no one know is you are here, you can be anything you wanna be and it's like freeing.</p>		<p>Data number 146 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	

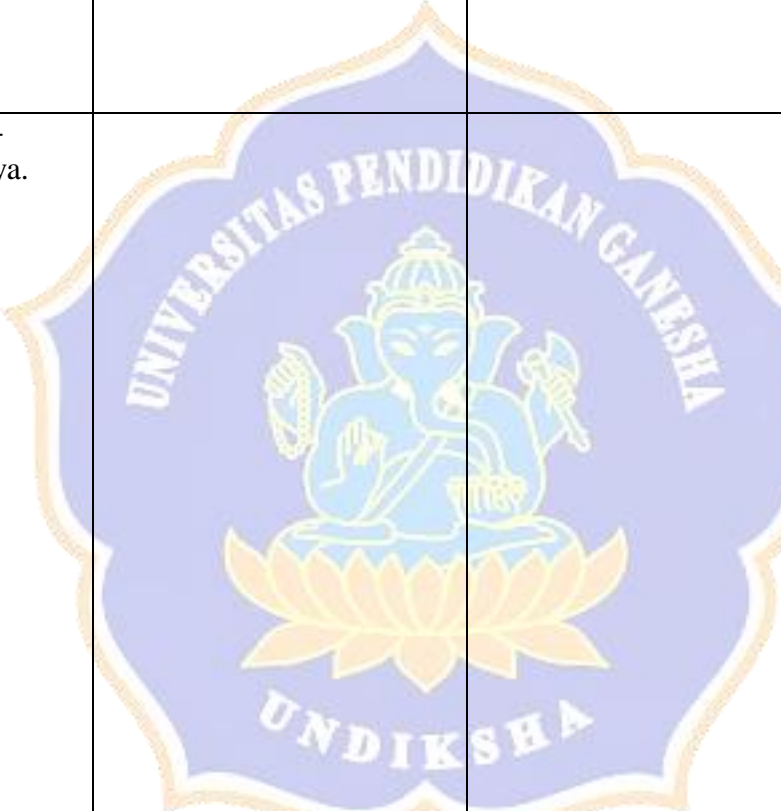
147	Terus kayak because of that freedom of like no one know is you are here, you can be anything you wanna be and it's like freeing.			Data number 147 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
148	Also kayak who do you wanna be.			The first data in data number 148 show intra-sentential in the form of English conjunction. The speaker inserted English conjunction in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 148 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
149	Kadang-kadang I don't know the cases gitu loh.			Data number 149 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.



150	Kadang-kadang I don't know the cases gitu loh. I don't know, maybe I just think to much.		Data number 150 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
151	Tapi di sini tuh udah ada norma-norma tertentu kan, jadi kadang-kadang kayak you don't really have to the side then you just can go with the flow.			Data number 151 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
152	Iya kayak you just side for yourself.			Data number 152 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
153	Kayak gemat said, "if you fuck up, you have to be accountable for that".	Data number 153 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		
154	Yess yes, it's true. Mereka pake semuanya sama.		Data number 154 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full	

			sentence in English.	
155	Maksudnya kayak if you go like on the bus, on the train metro or whatever.			Data number 155 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'if' and it must be connected to the main clause.
156	Kayak lo tuh it's well connected.			Data number 156 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
157	Kalo disini kan it's limited.			Data number 157 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

158	<p>You can only go so far terus abis itu lo harus naik kaya ojek atau taxi atau whatever.</p>		<p>The first data in data number 158 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 158 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
159	<p>Jatohnya tuh kayak accessibility juga sih.</p>		<p>Data in data number 159 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
160	<p>Harusnya kan public transportations itu bener-bener kayak public facility yang harusnya diatur sama government ya.</p>		<p>The first and the second data in data number 160 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The third data in data number 160 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>

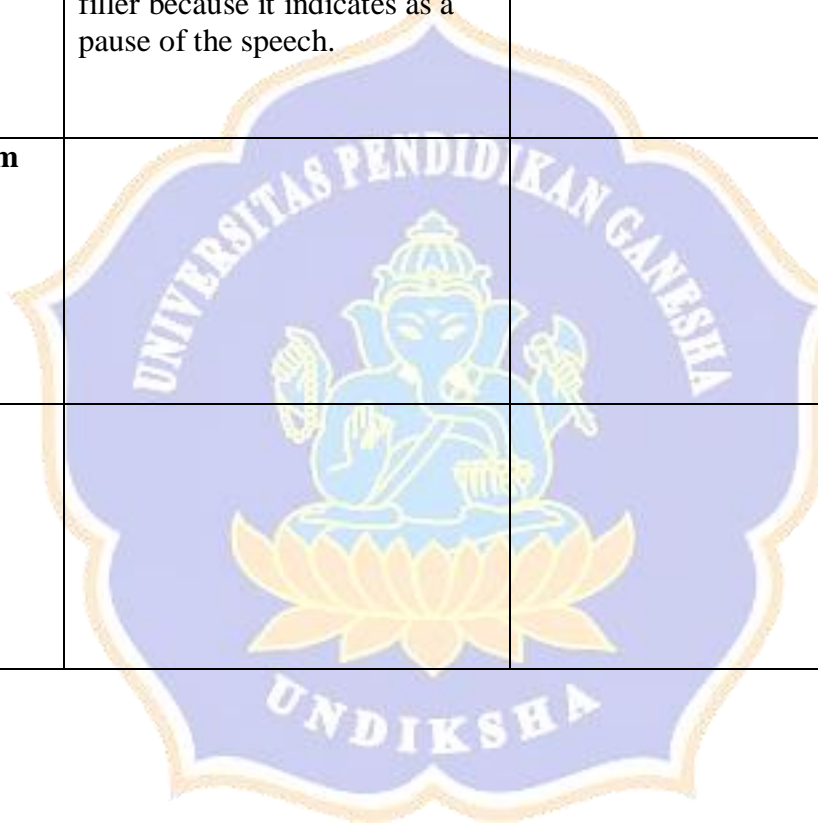
161	Tapi jatohnya ke situ loh, like I give you really trying to serve the people.		Data number 161 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
162	You make them pergerakan-pergerakannya, Traveling-nya.		The first data in data number 162 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause. The second data in data number 162 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'traveling-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the traveling'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'traveling' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.

163	Komponennya harus lebih bagus ya. But I think we're getting like we have MRT now.		Data number 163 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
164	I mean udah mulai.	Data number 164 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates expression to start the speech.		
165	Yaa kalo punya mobil kan uangnya cost kan..			Data number 165 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'cost' in this data has Indonesian equivalent 'biaya' but from the context of the speech, the word 'cost' is actually not connected. In Indonesian it supposed to be 'boros' and in English is 'wasteful'. The speaker used the word 'cost' beacuse of the influence of habits in society that Indonesian people usually used the word 'cost' to express 'wasteful'

VIDEO PART 2

NO.	UTTERANCE	TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING		
		TAG- SWITCHING	INTER-SENTENTIAL SWITCHING	INTRA-SENTENTIAL SWITCHING
1	Mungkin yang gue kangenin ya kalo di Jakarta ya the hangout -nya lebih nyantai disini.			Data number 1 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'the hangout-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the hangout'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'the hangout' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'. The word 'the hangout' in this data means 'nongkrongnya'.
2	Kalo di UK tuh menurut gue yes you get to know people.			Data number 2 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

3	Tapi kan it's just like cuma ini dong, formality .	The first data in data number 3 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates as a pause of the speech.		The second data in data number 3 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
4	Dia tuh like hangout to them gitu gitu capek.			Data number 4 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
5	Terus I think language sih.			Data number 5 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.



6	<p>I think for sure I still love Indo lah gitu, ngomomgnya enak lah.</p>			<p>Data number 6 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
7	<p>Terus disana yaa kayak I feel like understand their politics, understand we're thinking, what's happening there.</p>			<p>Data number 7 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
8	<p>For me personally it gets exhausting. Kaya belajar tenaga politiknya loh.</p>		<p>Data number 8 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.</p>	
9	<p>In my opinion like in my experience, they're very ngomongnya berat.</p>			<p>Data number 9 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>

10	Ini bener-bener kayak everyone tuh bener-bener that's really strong opinions on Brexit gitu.			The first data in data number 10 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 10 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
11	For me personally it gets exhausting. Kaya belajar tenaga politiknya loh.		Data number 11 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
12	Jadi kaya group freshers , dimana, yaudah karna kenal ya nge-chat “Hiya!” .			The first data in data number 12 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 12 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

13	Gue kayak “hey whats up” .			Data number 13 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
14	Ohiya anak dari ini nih, freshers .			Data number 14 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
15	Cewek mah yaa just say hard meet, here’s mutual based I think , temen dari temen.			Data number 15 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
16	I think the biggest issue is culture sih.			Data number 16 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.


17	Perbedaan culture menurut gue probably correct kalo di sana.			The first data in data number 17 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 17 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
18	Lebih equal gitu ga sih?			Data number 18 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
19	Sama sih kalo gue hangout sama SJW sama non SJW yaudah kaya emang harus you have to say the right terms and right..			The first data in data number 19 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 19 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can

				stand alone as a simple sentence.
20	Like people think kayak disana tuh kayak bisa segala.			Data number 20 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'like' and it must be connected to the main clause.
21	Engga.. engga.. ini aja, beda ini aja disana. We look different we're not really and it's not they're racist but it's just their settled preferences.		Data number 21 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
22	Kalo gue ya mindset -nya kayak yaudah gue mau nyari temen aja, dari situ kayak kenal orang.			Data number 22 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'mindset-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the mindset'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'mindset' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'. The word 'the mindset' in Indonesian means 'pola pikirnya'.

23	Gue suka banget kayak di freshers week itu gue kayak daftar-daftar aja ikut club ini, society macem-macem gitu.		The first data in data number 23 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second and the third data in data number 23 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
24	Kayak ada war reenactment society, chocolate taste test society and meditation society .		Data number 24 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
25	Kayak whatever you into pasti ada club -nya gitu.		The first data in data number 25 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause. The second data in data number 25 show

				intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'club-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the club'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'club' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
26	Dari sana tuh kadang-kadang organically kayak "uh agak agak cunut cunut nih", gitu.			Data number 26 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of manner.
27	You already have a thing and comment to talk about gitu kan.			Data number 27 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
28	Kayak " oh my god gue suka banget main pokemon, main bareng yuk! Add! Add! " gitu.	The first data in data number 28 show tag-switching in the form of expression.		The second data in data number 28 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

29	I don't know, you know could be anything gitu.			Data number 29 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
30	Uni parties.			Data number 30 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as uncomplete sentence. In complete sentence, the speaker supposed to say "gue sih lebih mending ke uni parties dari pada ke klub". In this case, the speaker used the word 'university' which is shortened to be 'uni'.
31	Di UK yang paling gue admire from campus is student union.			Data number 31 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

32	Jadi emang kayak mahasiswa punya satu gedung dimana mereka bisa login komputer untuk nugas, bisa launching .			The first and the second data in data number 32 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.	
33	Disana tuh biasanya society juga meeting -nya disana.			The first data in data number 33 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 33 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'meeting-nya' in this data supposed to be 'meeting'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'meeting' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.	
34	Kita gak ngelempar di klub atau bar tapi di student union dibagi atas gitu.				Data number 34 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
35	Jadi gue lebih prefer itu sih,				Data number 35 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The

				speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
36	Karna lebih kayak control environment dan kayak lo tau disitu kayak kebanyakan mahasiswa,			The first data in data number 36 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
37	Karna biasanya kalo misalnya di klub-klub luar itu kan yaa siapa man..	Data number 37 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates as a pause of the speech.		
38	Ada orang kerja di sign bridge.			Data number 38 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
39	Yaa, it's very mixed.			Data number 39 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

40	Gue lebih mending bukan union tapi society parties -nya.			Data number 40 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'society parties-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the society parties'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'society parties' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
41	Gue demen untuk ke society parties yang beda-beda gitu.			Data number 41 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
42	Gue ke Asian night , gue ke Mexicon night dan international night gitu loh campur.			All of the data in data number 42 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
43	But then the parties they have different way to party. Nah itu yang gue demen, gue berbeda kayak yaa..		Data number 43 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
44	Gue observed doang.			Data number 44 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The



				speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
45	Ada yang fun , ada yang engga.			Data number 45 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
46	Di Liverpool tuh serunya juga kayak kita there's area in Liverpool namanya Concert Square .			The first data in data number 46 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 46 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
47	Kalo ada yang tau Liverpool wah itu kayak bener-bener isinya tuh kayak clubs and pubs and bars .			Data number 47 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

48	Jadi lo loncat-loncat tuh gampang banget dan gak ada entry fee .			Data number 48 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
49	Liverpool I think it said as one of the best like night life gitu.			Data number 49 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
50	Dan kayak gak terlalu bougie juga gitu.			Data number 50 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
51	Kayak di Liverpool gue juga sukanya because it's quite compact .			Data number 51 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'because' and it must be connected to the main clause.

52	Jadi city center -nya tuh jelas di mana, and where the clubs are .		The first data in data number 52 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 52 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'and' and it must be connected to the main clause.
53	Udah kayak suburbs gitu.		Data number 53 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
54	Orang-orang tuh sering kayak bikin house party dan menurut gue itu malah paling seru.		Data number 54 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

55	Soalnya kayak itu chill banget.		Data number 55 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
56	You just like drinks , dan kadang-kadang kayak there are some randoms like just comment tapi gapapa kayak jadi bikin rame gitu.		The first and the second data in data number 56 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
57	Kayak pernah pertama sih lumayan chill gitu.		Data number 57 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.



58	<p>Palingan there's some music and it's like a lot of, Tapi kayak sometimes it can engga gitu.</p>		<p>The first data in data number 58 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 58 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>
59	<p>Tapi gue sih biasanya yang kayak lumayan chill aja sih.</p>		<p>Data number 59 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.</p>

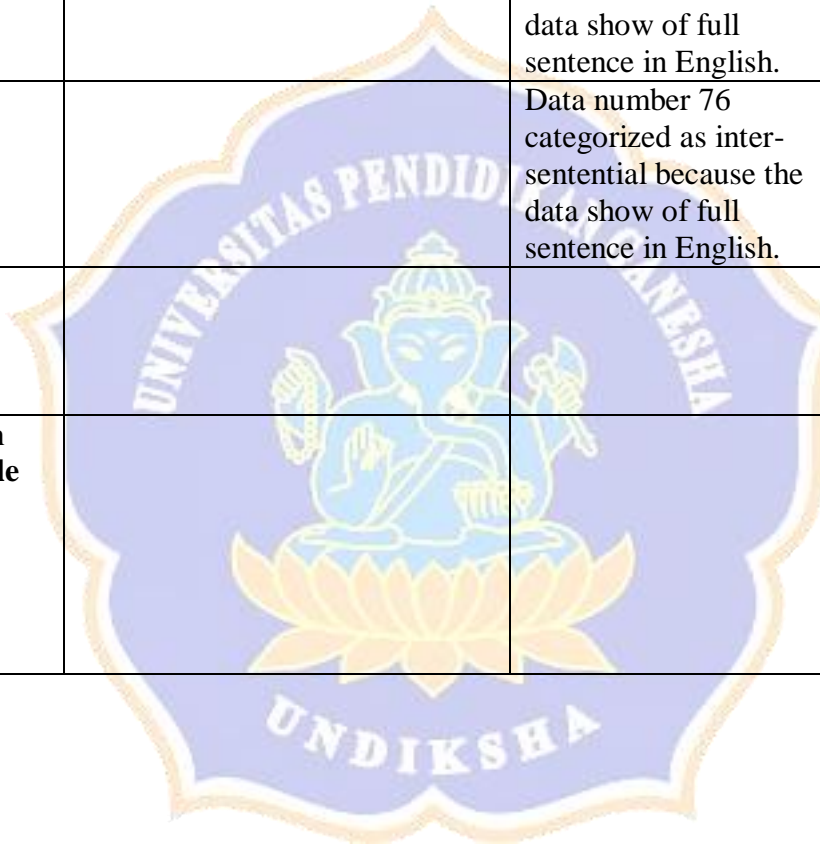
60	It's like a lot of just like talking to people and like strangers are friendly to other strangers. Jadi lo gak kenal sama siapa yaa yaudah.		Data number 60 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
61	Paling seru tuh dorm party .			Data number 61 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
62	Jadi kalo misalnya di deket kampus gue itu flat-flat nya tuh kan kayak dua kamar.			Data number 62 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
63	Jadi suatu malem pernah gue kesana terus isinya tuh erasmus party .			Data number 63 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
64	Jadi Erasmus itu kayak exchange students dari Eropa basically .			The first data in data number 64 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 64 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted

				English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of degree.
65	Kayak gue tuh beruntung banget gue kenal sama orang-orang kayak Jerman, Prancis suddenly .			Data number 65 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of degree.
66	Jadi gue bisa ikutan ke party itu dan di situ tuh hampir kayak gak ada orang Inggris.			Data number 66 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
67	Malah isinya kayak emang orang international yaa international students .			The first data in data number 67 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
68	Ini tuh lebih kayak noise complaint .			The first data in data number 68 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

69	Karna ini bukan razia dan bukan grebek karna maksud mereka adalah to keep the peace of the community.			The first data in data number 69 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
70	It's not like bayar gue karna lo ketahuan gitu.			The second data in data number 70 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
71	Dan kadang-kadang disana kayak for like weed.			The second data in data number 71 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.

72	Sometimes tuh kayak the police are like chill .	The first data in data number 72 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates to start the speech.	The second data in data number 72 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
73	Dia nih baunya bau itu banget yaa " this is grass, this is grass ".		Data number 73 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
74	Tapi ada polisi deket situ tapi mereka kayak at first sight -nya kayak yaudah gitu.		Data number 74 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'at first sight-nya' in this data supposed to be 'at first sight'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'at first sight' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.

75	I think it's likely different. Tapi maksudnya lokal yang lokal UK gitu?		Data number 75 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
76	Beda, agak beda sih. I think they're crazier than us.		Data number 76 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
77	But then again itu jatuhnya juga ke akses.			Data number 77 show intra-sentential in the form of conjunction. In this data, the conjunction categorized as a connector between clauses.
78	Kalo misalnya kita bisa jalan kemana-mana, I guess people won't be to bougie.			Data number 78 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.



79	Karna kayak cause what people looking for is convenience kan, kayak pengen nyaman gitu.			Data number 79 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'because' and it must be connected to the main clause.
80	Jadi yaa emang kayak when you're like secure about everything else, you can allowing to the deepest stuff and things that matters.			Data number 80 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
81	Sementara if you don't really have enough then you would think that.			Data number 81 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
82	Kalo values yang gue peljarin disana yaa,			Data number 82 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

83	Gue hangouts sama orang Indo iya, sama juga yang international people iya.		The first data in data number 83 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 83 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
84	Dan gue dapet my own conclusions again,		Data number 84 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
85	The reason why I accept conclusion karena itu kita bisa dapet kayak your own character lah.		The first data in data number 85 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause. The

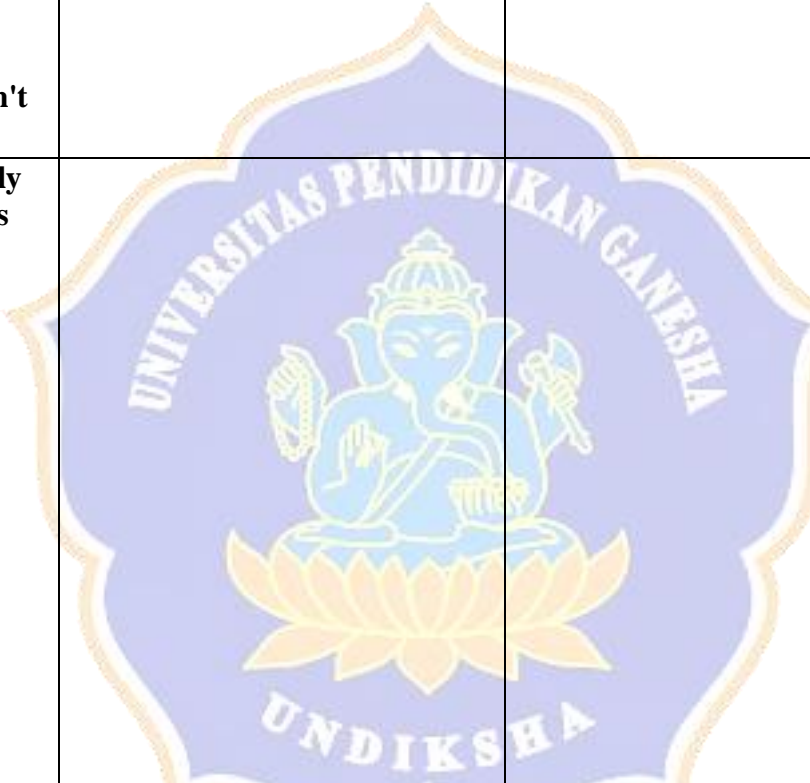
				second data in data number 85 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
86	Fine like living in UK for me gives me a character. Jadi kayak gue bisa misalnya gue tau nih ini salah, kayak gue bisa ini.. kayak ini bener, oke gituloh.		Data number 86 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
87	Comparing to Jakarta menurut gue yaa subjectively puter yaa.			The first data in data number 87 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 87 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of manner.
88	I mean to you netizen.		Data number 88 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	

89	Jakarta menurut gue terlalu clicky juga sih rata-rata.			Data number 89 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
90	Yaa itu for me sangat ngegeng banget yaa.			Data number 90 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
91	Yaa conformity -nya keluar banget gitu loh.			Data number 91 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'conformity-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the conformity'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'conformity' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.



92	You know absolutely kayak meeting people from all over the world.	The first data in data number 92 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates to start the speech.	The first data in data number 92 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
93	Soalnya UK is a such a like higher education destination gitu kan.		Data number 93 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
94	Jadi kayak it's so interesting chance like what people's cultures are like and how they adapt to new situations.		Data number 94 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
95	Terus juga pas lo di UK lo kayak ketemu sama orang orang yang background -nya tuh yang emang beda-beda gitu.		Data number 95 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'background-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the background'. In


				<p>this case, the speaker used the word 'background' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.</p>
96	<p>Kayak they get like a student loan so it's not as expensive for them.</p>			<p>Data number 96 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
97	<p>Jadi kayak even people yang background-nya misalnya gak terlalu kayak ber-uang or whatever,</p>			<p>The first data in data number 97 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second and the third data in data number 97 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'background-nya' in this second data supposed to be 'the background'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'background' and added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.</p>

98	<p>Kayak yaa you just meet, You meet just a lot of people like it's so good to kind of like ohh this is what people are like, this is how you talk respectfully to people, I don't know.</p>		<p>Data number 98 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
99	<p>Gue because I was there only feel like my last year, It was also like a different experience gitu loh as a international kid.</p>		<p>The first data in data number 99 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 99 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause begins with a subordinate word 'as' and it must be connected to the main clause.</p>

100	More free night. Gue mau itu sih.		Data number 100 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
101	Cara night out sih ya mungkin kayak cara kita social life gitu sih.			The first data in data number 101 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 101 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
102	Maksudnya ini mungkin lebih ke socializing yaa karna di UK itu yaudah.			The first data in data number 102 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.



103	Kayak they don't see you based on what you have gitu loh, In a sense yaa.			The first data in data number 103 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 103 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of manner..
104	Kalo disini I think yaa you know , mungkin kalo lo bisa kenal siapa yaa..	Data number 104 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates to start the speech.		
105	Yaa kayak bener-bener.. Itu ya my opinion .			Data number 105 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
106	I think maybe orang gak sama.	Data number 106 show tag-switching in the form of filler. The data categorized as filler because it indicates to start the speech.		

107	Tapi kalo gue lowkey di UK karna emang I love to talk .		The first data in data number 107 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun. The second data in data number 107 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
108	Jadi ya orang-orang tuh kayak lo ke house party sini nyantai gitu, like the way you like socialism gitu loh.		The first data in data number 108 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 108 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

109	Jangan banyak gengsi to the point aja.		Data number 109 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of manner.
110	Kayak as a boy, point of view kalian tuh gimana?		Data number 110 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.
111	Aduh gue harus play hard to get soalnya gue gak mau..		Data number 111 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.



112	Tapi kalo cowok kayak do you appreciate the straighforwardness from girl?		Data number 112 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
113	Menurut gue lebih oke karena udaranya dingin jadi gue paling suka layering .		Data number 113 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
114	Kangen banget kan layering tuh duh.		Data number 114 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
115	Gue suka banget tuh. I love to use hoodies everywhere.		Data number 115 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.
116	Jadi gue itu dulu gue face hypebeast gitu.		Data number 116 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

117	Hype tees kayak Supreme lah atau kayak..			Data number 117 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
118	Yaudah give a shit kayak.. malah gue kayak dianehin.	Data number 118 show tag-switching in the form of expression.		
119	They know what is this , tapi kayak lo ngapain spent duit lo buat hal-hal kayak gitu.			The first data in data number 119 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence. The second data in data number 119 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
120	Bagi gue it's a lot easier to express myself to clothes at style .			The first data in data number 120 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

121	Karena pilihannya banyak banget terus size inclusivity .			Data number 121 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
122	Kalo disini kan ukuran Asia. Me is a plus size girl it's really hard to like find clothes here.			Data number 122 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.
123	Kayak explore banyak banget style yang emang gue suka gitu.			The first data in data number 123 show intra-sentential in the form of English verb. The speaker inserted English verb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second and the third data in data number 123 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
124	You know they've a shirt kayak atasan, bawahan, sepatu, jam mungkin gitu kan.			Data number 124 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

125	Gue pulang dari UK masih suka pake sweater ,		Data number 125 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
126	Gue mulai beli baju-baju yang linen gitu,		Data number 126 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
127	Okay basically chavs tuh kayak alay gitu.		Data number 127 show intra-sentential in the form of subordinate clause. The speaker used Indonesian and English in speech without changing the sentence structure of both languages. The data categorized as subordinate clause because the clause does not convey the message clearly and it must be connected to the main clause.



128	<p>Chavs tuh mereka kayak hobinya kayak they go in the groups.</p>			<p>The first data in data number 128 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 128 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.</p>
129	<p>Mereka biasanya kalo yang cowok-cowok pakai track suits, cuman kayak mereka biasanya kayak suka rasis gitu.</p>			<p>Data number 129 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.</p>
130	<p>Basically mereka tuh kebanyakan pengangguran, Jadi they haven't anything to do.</p>			<p>The first data in data number 130 show intra-sentential in the form of adverb. The speaker inserted English adverb in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adverb of manner. The second data in data number 130 show intra-sentential in the form of independent clause. The data categorized as independent clause</p>

				because the clause does not have to be connected to other clauses and can stand alone as a simple sentence.
131	Makanya bajunya track suit sama semua.			Data number 131 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
132	Kayaknya mereka tuh tinggal dari consult state kayak public house .			The first data in data number 132 show intra-sentential in the form of verb phrase. The speaker inserted verb phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 132 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
133	Dan kayak mereka tuh hobinya misalkan mereka bawa bluetooth speaker , terus di park kayak mereka nyalain lagunya kayak gede banget gitu.			The first data in data number 133 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The second data in data number 133 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in

				speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
134	Temen gue pernah di teriakin gitu sama chavs , Kayak " this is England, talk in English ".	The second data in data number 134 show tag-switching in the form of quotation. The data categorized as quotation because the speaker quoting somebody else in speech.		The first data in data number 134 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
135	Iyaa teriak balik kayak " bilingual ".			Data number 135 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun.
136	Ohh gak juga sih. They're just like stuck in poverty like no matter what the conditions is.		Data number 136 categorized as inter-sentential because the data show of full sentence in English.	
137	Tapi emang lifestyle -nya jadi begitu.			Data number 137 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word 'lifestyle-nya' in this data supposed to be 'the lifestyle'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'lifestyle' and

				added with Indonesian suffix '-nya'.
138	Rambutnya di- bund , terus bibirnya nude gitu pake concealer .			The first data in data number 138 show intra-sentential in the form of adjective. The speaker inserted English adjective in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian. The data categorized as adjective because it describes the noun. The word 'bund' means 'bundle' and this data has Indonesian equivalent 'bundel'. The word 'bund' in this data supposed to be 'bundled'. In this case, the speaker used the word 'bundle' which is shortened to be 'bund' and added with Indonesian preffix 'di-'. The second and the third data in data number 138 show intra-sentential in the form of English noun. The speaker inserted English noun in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.
139	Ya itu udah kayak street mark chavs gitu.			Data number 139 show intra-sentential in the form of noun phrase. The speaker inserted English noun phrase in speech without changing the sentence structure of Indonesian.

Appendix 3. Tables of Functions of Code Switching Used by the Speakers in the Two Video Podcasts from Jakarta Uncensored Youtube Channel

VIDEO PART 1											
FUNCTIONS OF CODE SWITCHING											
NO.	UTTERANCE	Talk about a particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Being emphatic about something	Interjection	Repetition	Intention of clarifying the speech content	Expressing group identity	To soften or strengthen request or command	Because of real lexical need	To exclude other people



1	<p>Host : Usually offcam doing apa? Speaker : Scripting, producing.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and he wants to draw attention from the audiences</p>					<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need</p>	
2	<p>So for the one who don't know me, gue di belakang layar aja tapi sekarang gue memberanikan diri karena topik ini dekat di hatilah ya.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and he wants to draw attention from the audiences</p>					<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity</p>		

3	Gue Arya graduated from University of Bath like 2019.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize about where is he graduated from				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
4	I worked in consulting for a bit and now I'm a co-founder of Pho Q.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and he wants to draw attention from the audiences		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize about his career before and now						

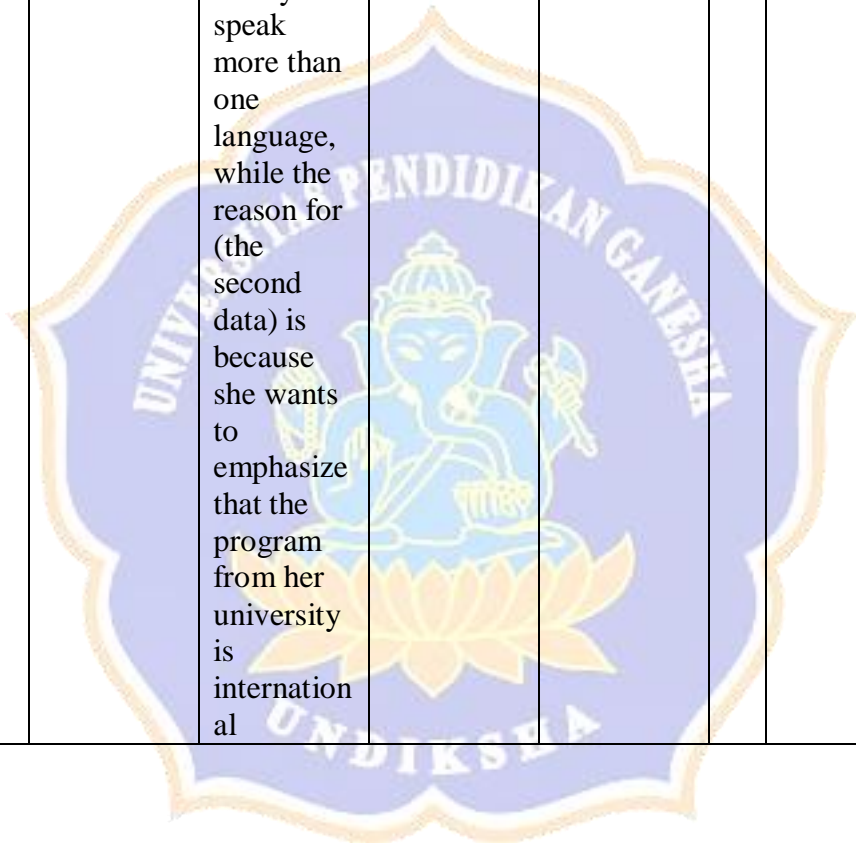
5	I went to University of Liverpool buat S1 juga.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the University he went to			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
6	Buat S1 juga. I was there for 3 years.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and he wants to draw attention from the audiences		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize how long he had been there						
7	Terus major gue	The reason why the		The reason			The reason why the			

	<p> mungkin paling beda dari temen-temen di sini kayak I'm the nerd in the group.</p>	<p> speaker used English (both of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say those words because the words is more stylish and speaker wants to show the ability to speak more than one language</p>		<p> why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize the topic and to show the ability to speak more than one language, while the reason for (the second data) is because she wants to show strong statement</p>			<p> speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to show the words that express group identity</p>			
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				about herself						
8	Gue ambil marine biology and oceanography.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about her major in English						The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need
9	Gue ngambil communication, media and advertism.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about her major in English						The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need

10	Host : Kuliah di sana 4 years ? Speaker : One year.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to answer the question		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize how long She had been in UK						
11	Jadi kayak gue ngambil program double degree dari kampus gue dan it's international.	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about the program from her university in English		The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize the program				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		

				and to show the ability to speak more than one language, while the reason for (the second data) is because she wants to emphasize that the program from her university is international							
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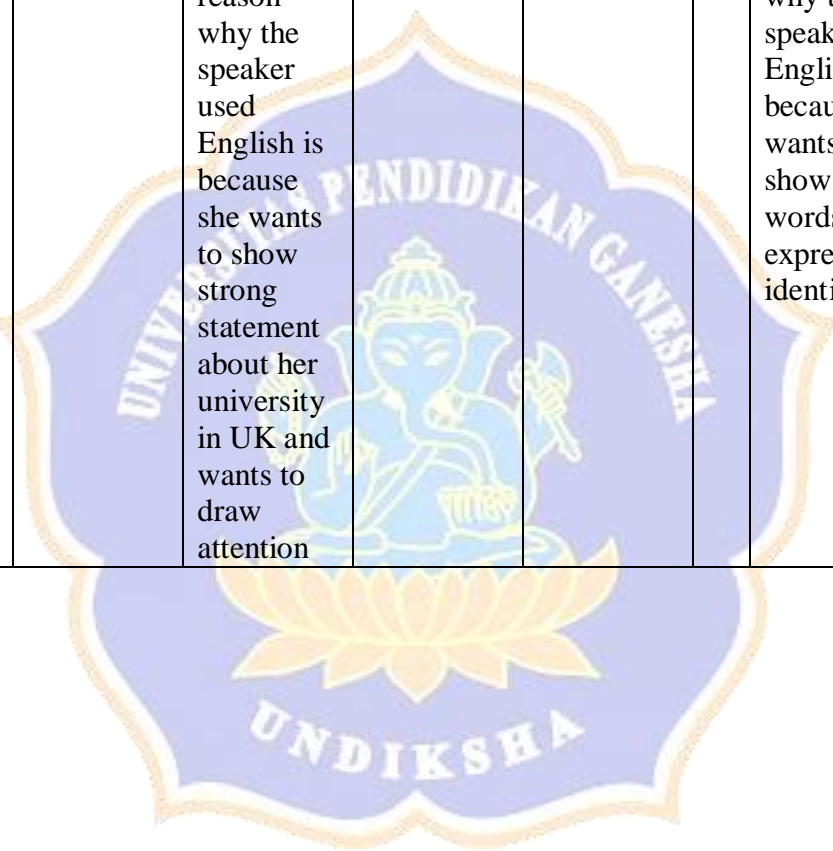


12	Maksudnya kayak bukan buat film tpi lebih ke engineering , business .			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize and clarify about the focus of the major			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
13	Ada cabangnya, One of headquarter .			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the explanation			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to clarifying the statement before			

14	Gue sih ambil politik dan ekonomi. It was like one of the best attract university.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about her university in English		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong statement about the University						
15	It's actually the Russell Group University.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong statement about the University			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	

16	Jadi kayak best for like research.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about her university in English		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong statement about the University						
17	Tapi kalo Like the city itself, it's known for like the Beatles and also Liverpool FC, tapi gue gak ngerti bola sama sekali.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong statement about the city and wants to draw			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			

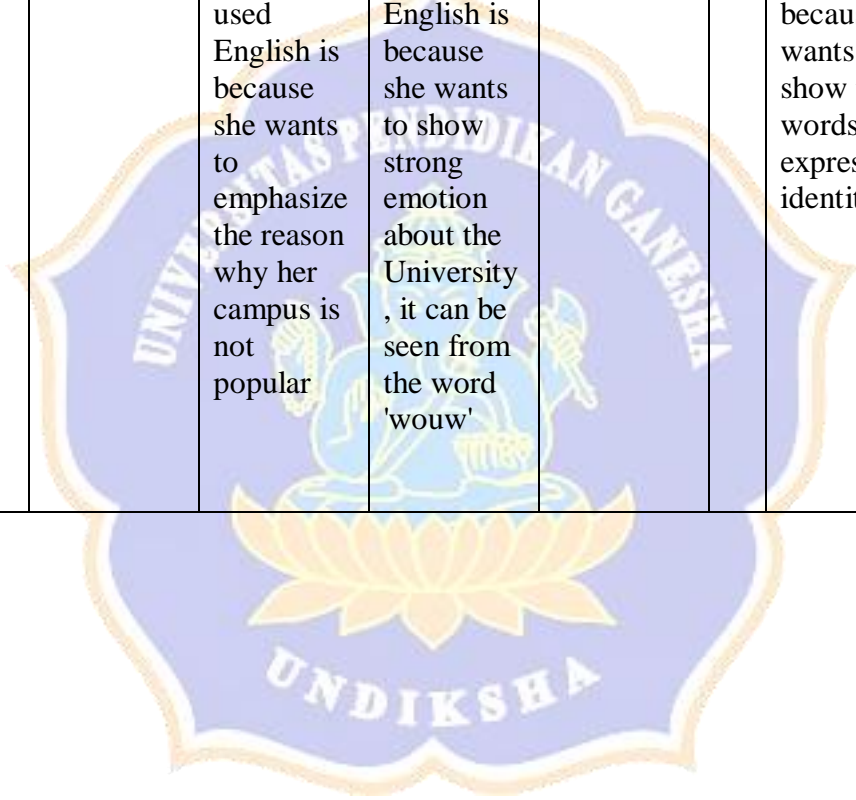
				attention						
18	The most popular thing about Northumbria University is the fact dia kompetitorn ya Newcastle University.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to talk about her university in English		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong statement about her university in UK and wants to draw attention				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need



19	<p>Jadi kalo gak salah kalo di UK tuh kaya yang universitas bagus adalah university kotak gitu kayak University of Liverpool.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>						<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need</p>	
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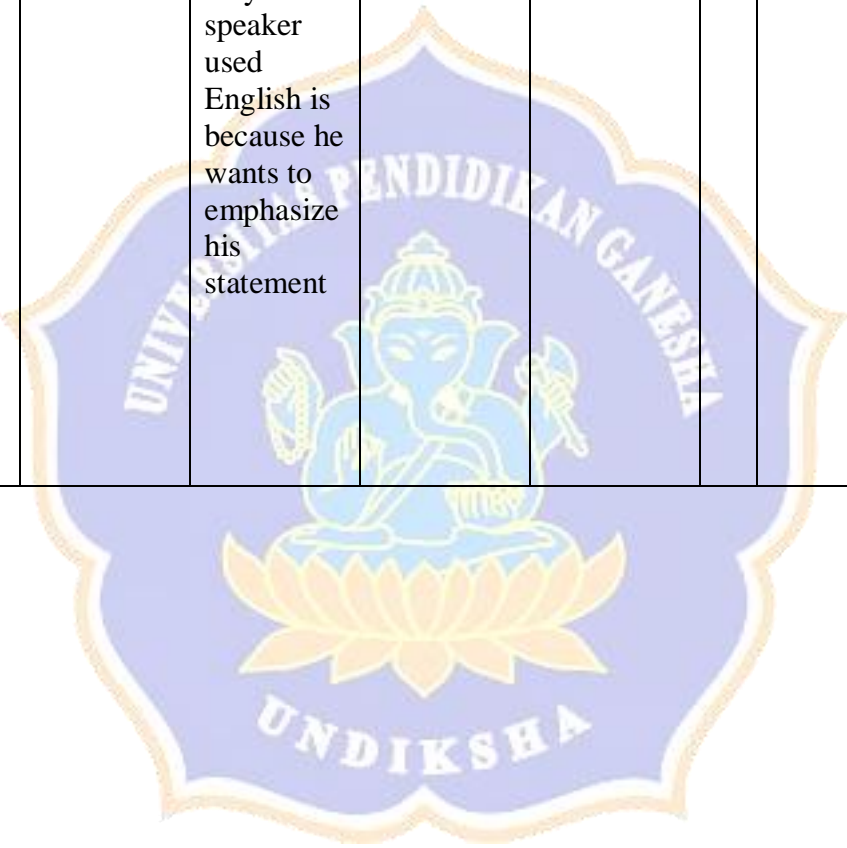
20	<p>Biasanya yang kayak ngambil nama daerah gitu yang kayak pentolan dan swasta. It was like wouw I don't think my campus is popular because it was just a full of dropy people.</p>			<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the reason why her campus is not popular</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong emotion about the University , it can be seen from the word 'wouw'</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity</p>			
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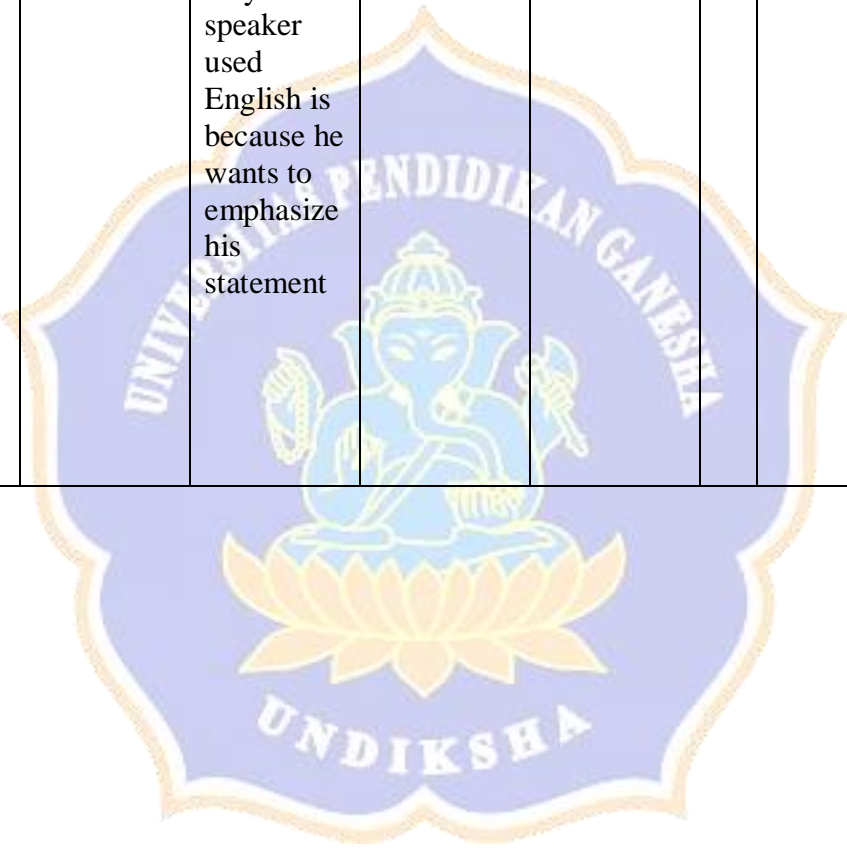
21	Jujur aja lah ya tuition fees, man.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to start about the topic in English and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
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22	Kalo dibandingin US, UK tuh bener bener jauh lebih affordable sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to start about the topic in English and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his statement						
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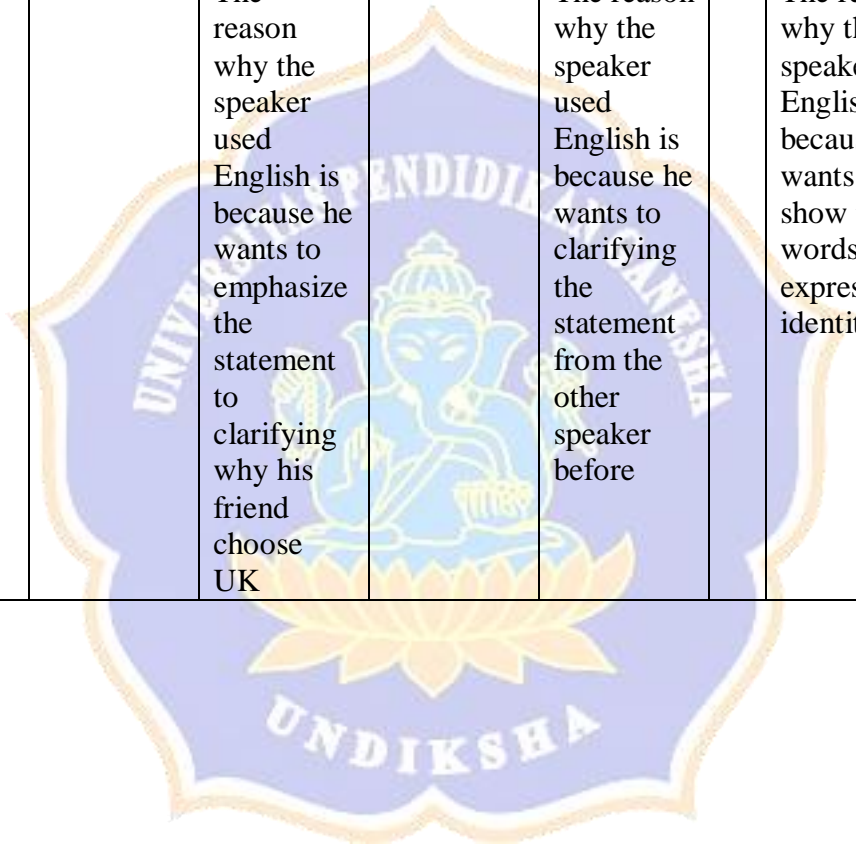


23	Living cost malah rata rata kayak lebih tinggi US.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to start about the topic in English and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his statement						
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24	Udah gitu kan it's 4 years kalo di US.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and he wants to draw attention from the audiences		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show strong statement about US						
25	Kalo di UK tiga kecuali lo ambil placement.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement and to show the ability to use more					The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	

				than one language						
26	So you pick it in the case for tuition fee is affordable gitu ya?			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement to clarifying why his friend choose UK		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to clarifying the statement from the other speaker before		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		

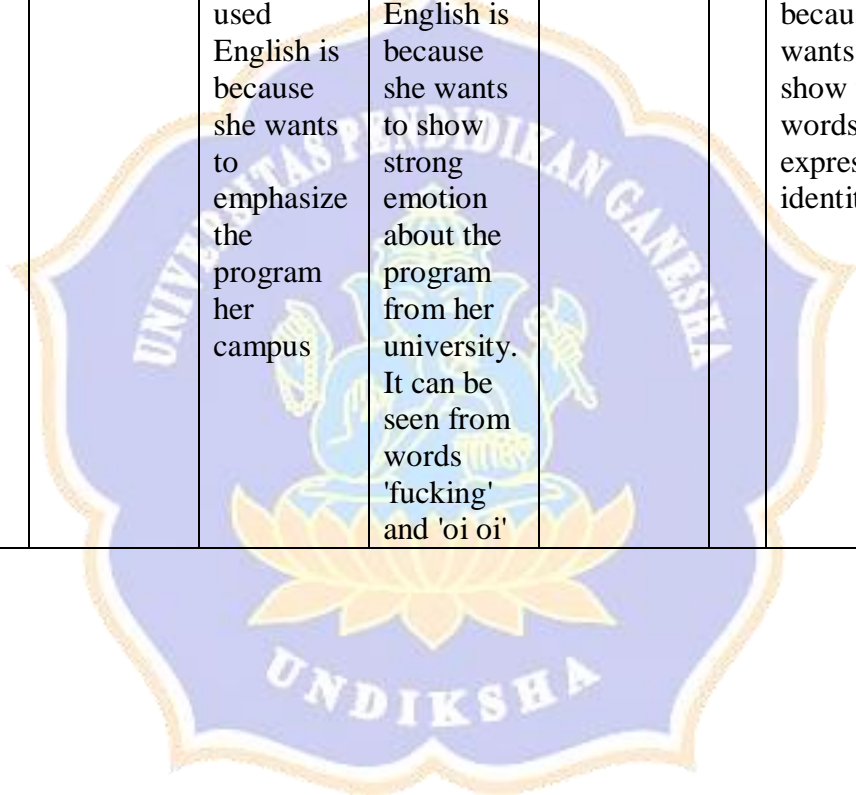


27	Sebenarnya why that I choose UK karena itu tuh kayak Singapore kan jadinya, deket-deketan aja gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to start the topic in English and he wants to draw attention from the audiences		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement why he choose UK						
28	Tapi waktu gue lihat output dari UK tuh lebih gimana ya.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize statement about UK					The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	

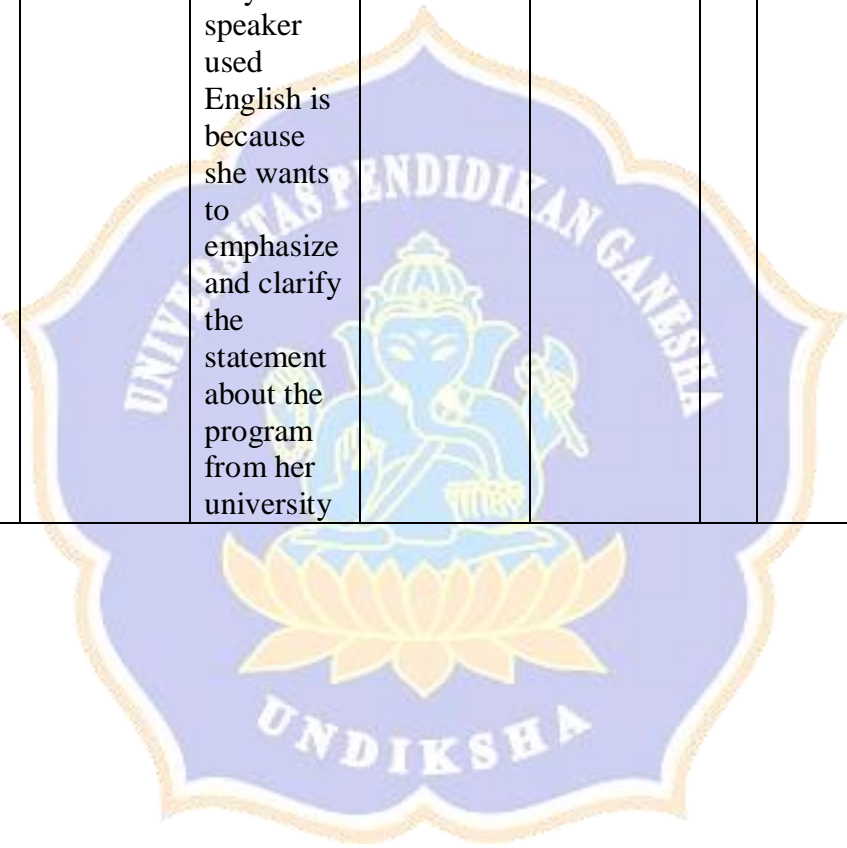
29	<p>From my experience gue dapet banyak banget wawasan disana.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show strong statement</p>						
30	<p>Jadi kenapa gue pengen kesana karena first, they're very media driven, then they're best in the world as an BFI work institute.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show strong statement about Uk and wants to draw attention</p>						

				from audiences						
31	That's my only option, bro.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement and to show the ability to use more than one language. She also wants to draw attention from other speakers and audiences				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		

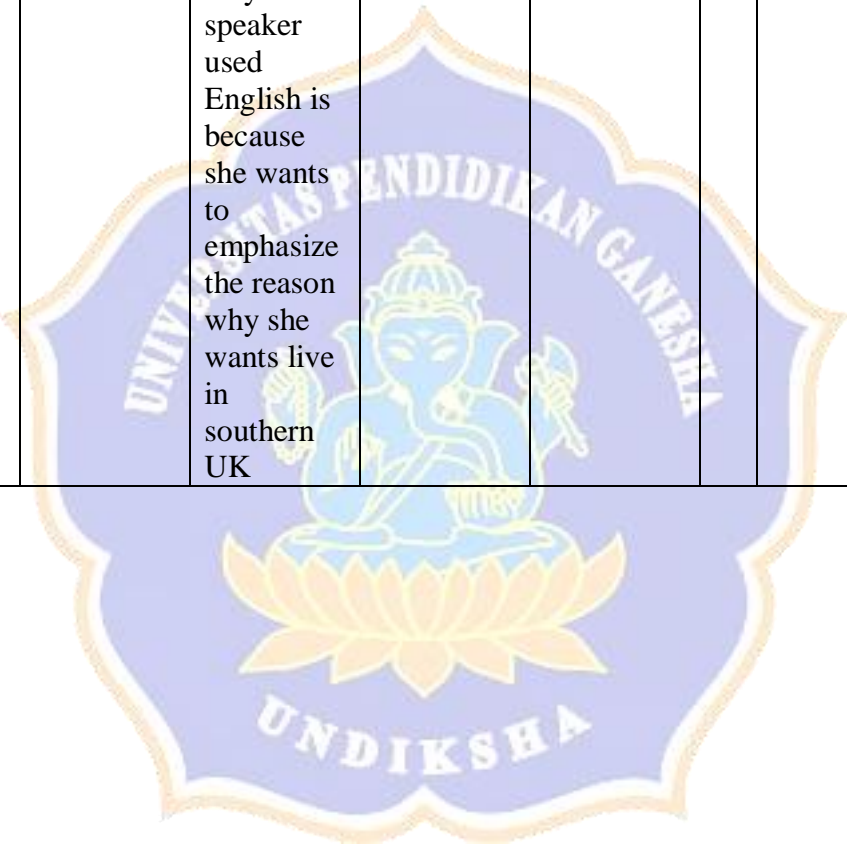
32	From fucking like them, they gives program the only fucking up now like oi oi you know.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the program her campus	The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong emotion about the program from her university. It can be seen from words 'fucking' and 'oi oi'			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		
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33	Tadinya tuh kaya there was two options sekaligus gue mikir kaya di selatan aja.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize and clarify the statement about the program from her university						
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34	It's a bit warmer gitu kan.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable and wants to show the ability to speak more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the reason why she wants live in southern UK						
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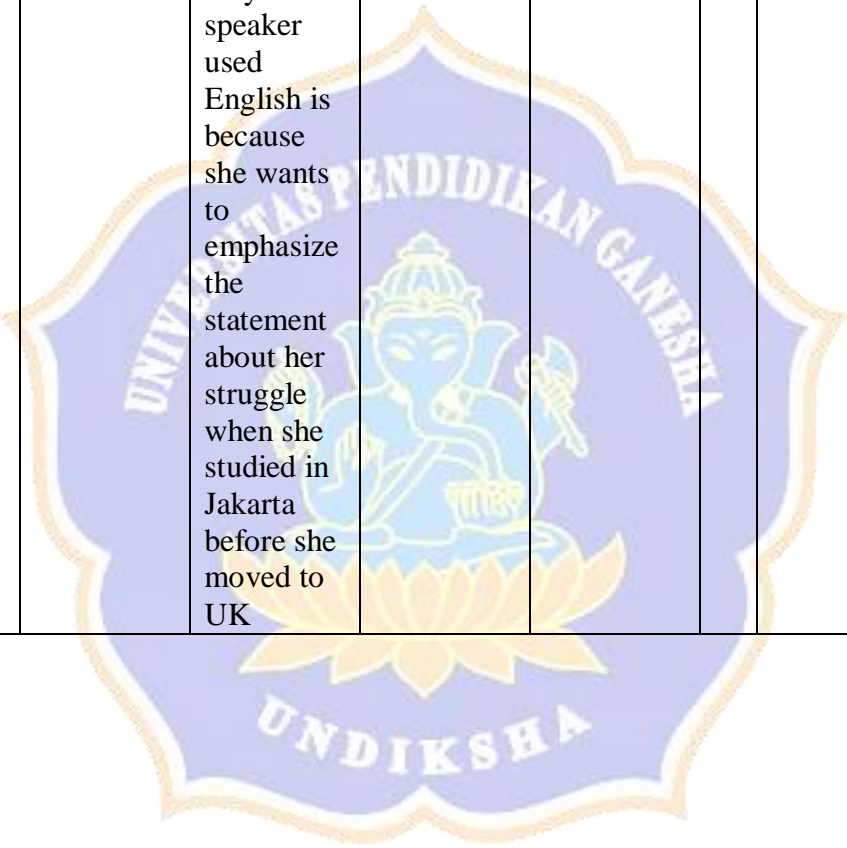
35	Kalo gue kayak I think a lot of us, we're kind of passionate d with UK because of pop culture gitu kayak movies, kaya Harry Potter, Game of Thrones.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
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36	Gue ngerasa kayak gue banyak belajar kayak modern accent tuh dari Game of Thrones gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the topic of the speech						
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37	<p>Gue sih iya banget karena gue kuliah di Jakarta tuh The struggle that I had was traffic of me.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk in English and she wants to draw attention from the audiences</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement about her struggle when she studied in Jakarta before she moved to UK</p>					
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38	Gue dari BSD ke Jakarta untuk kuliah right?	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable and she wants to draw attention from the audiences			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to draw attention from the other speakers and the audiences					
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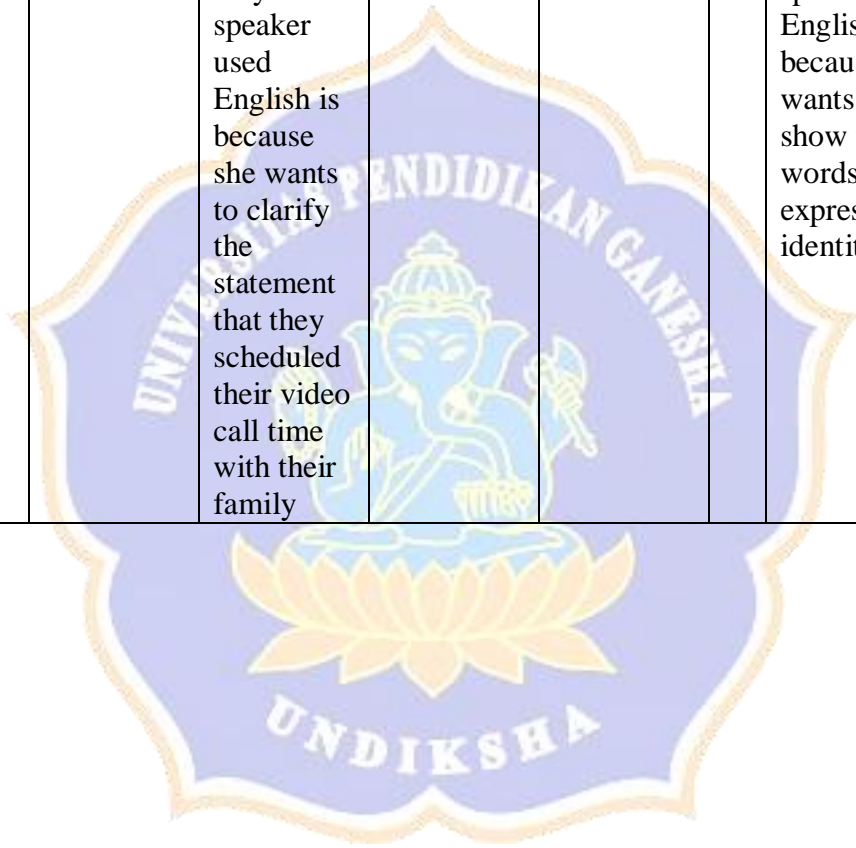


39	Terus gue kayak, waktu buat stuck 4 jam di mobil sendirian dengerin prambors tuh kayak Pramborsny a udah gak ada penyiarnya gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the word that she stuck and boring being in the car for 4 hours. She also wants to show the ability to speak more than one language						
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40	Kayak udah mixtapes DJ gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language							The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
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41	We schedule all like video call, “hi when are you free?”			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to clarify the statement that they scheduled their video call time with their family			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
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42	<p>Then like one weekend kita bisa kayak bareng-bareng video call.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'video call' is more familiar to Indonesian people</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize about the video call time</p>						
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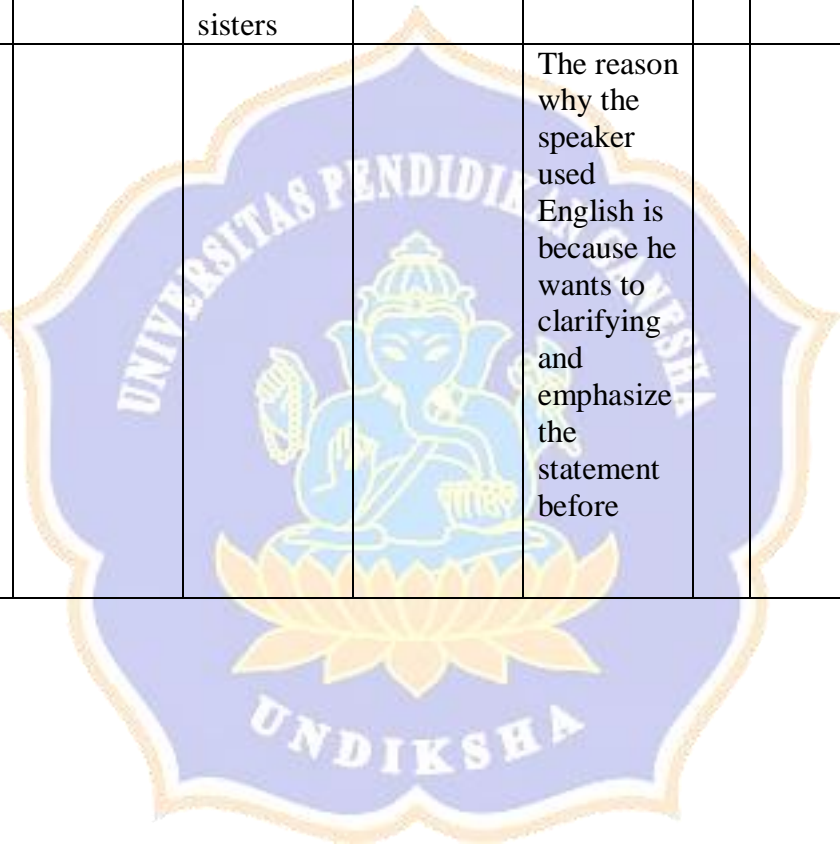


43	Oh by the way Karina is my sister.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
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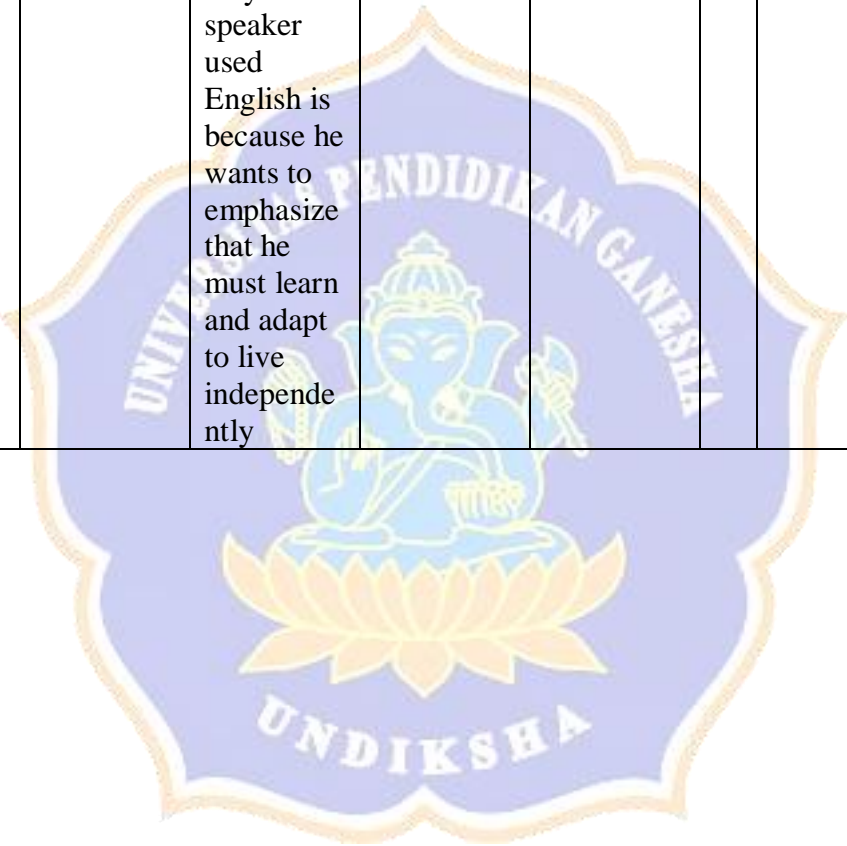


44	Oh yaa we're sister, sepupu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to clarifying the statement from other speaker before and she wants to draw attention				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		
45	In case it doesn't make sense.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize						

				that there were indeed sisters							
46	Gue disana tuh bener-bener harus hidup mandiri, Independen gitu kan	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to clarify and emphasize the statement before					



47	Itu gue bener-bener ini sih adjusting banget sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that he must learn and adapt to live independe ntly							
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48	I don't know how to do laundry, I don't know how to tidy up it.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his previous incompetence						
49	I don't know I don't know.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his previous incompetence						

50	Yang general tuh kaya ini gak sih, kayak " you alright? ".	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversation	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize his opinion				The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		
51	Eh gue gak tau deh kalo in the south kayak gitu juga.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize in other areas is						

		ability to use more than one language		the same or not						
52	Tapi kayak pertama kali gue pernah keluar kamar nih, terus ada kayak cleaning lady gitu di luar.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'cleaning lady' is more stylish							The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
53	Terus dia kayak nanyain gue gitu kayak, " you alright? "		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in a					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		

			conversati on							
54	Terus gue kira kayak “hah is something wrong?”							The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		
55	"you alright" cuma kayak just a side of conversatio n.		The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversati on	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize his explanatio n				The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to show the words that express group identity		

56	<p>Kayak, "you alright?" Gitu, udah.</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversation</p>				<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity</p>			
57	<p>Weather, nyet! Kalo disini kan kita cuacanya cuma dua.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her answer</p>						

58	Kalo disana tuh kayak “how’s the weather?” , “oh the weather today is nice” gitu.		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in general situation in UK				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
59	Iya kayak “have you seen snow?” , “is it raining outside?”		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in general situation in UK				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			

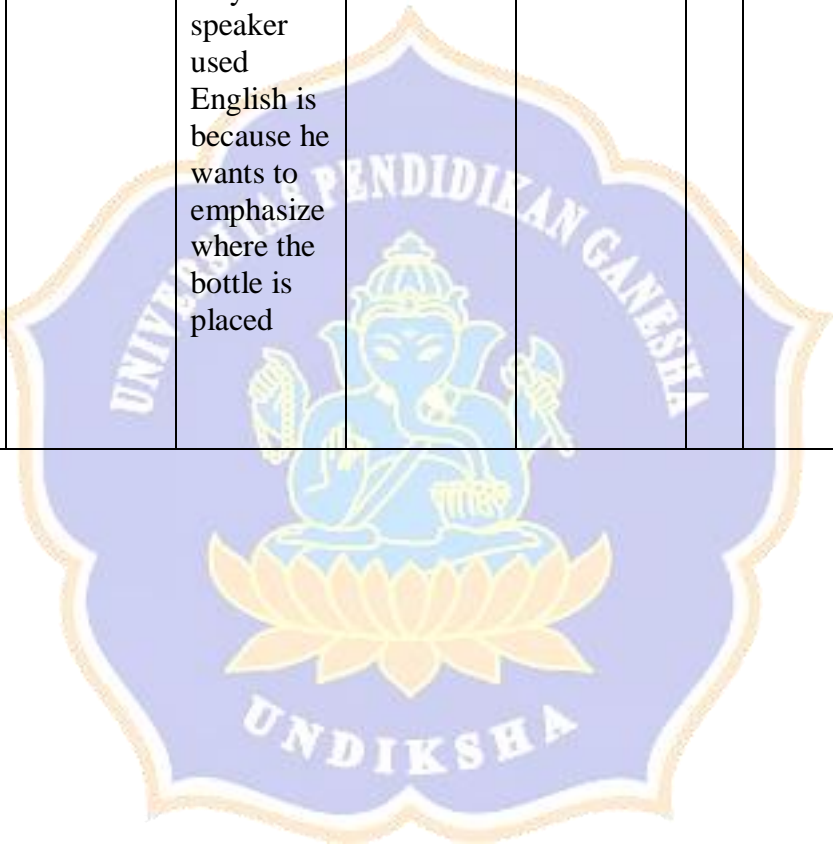
60	Gua kayak, "aaa yess" haha engga sih, tergantung.		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her answer		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			
61	Atau engga kayak "oo such a nice day"		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in general situation in UK		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the words that express group identity			

62	Atau ngga “innit” tuh “isn’t it”.			The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize the meaning of the word "innit"			The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
63	Iya ini tuh kaya tambahan buat setiap kalimat gitu kayak "innit".			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			

				explanation						
64	Jadi ada shower lah sedikit.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language								The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to speak in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry



65	Itu gue beli banyak botol untuk taruh di flat place closet gue.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize where the bottle is placed						
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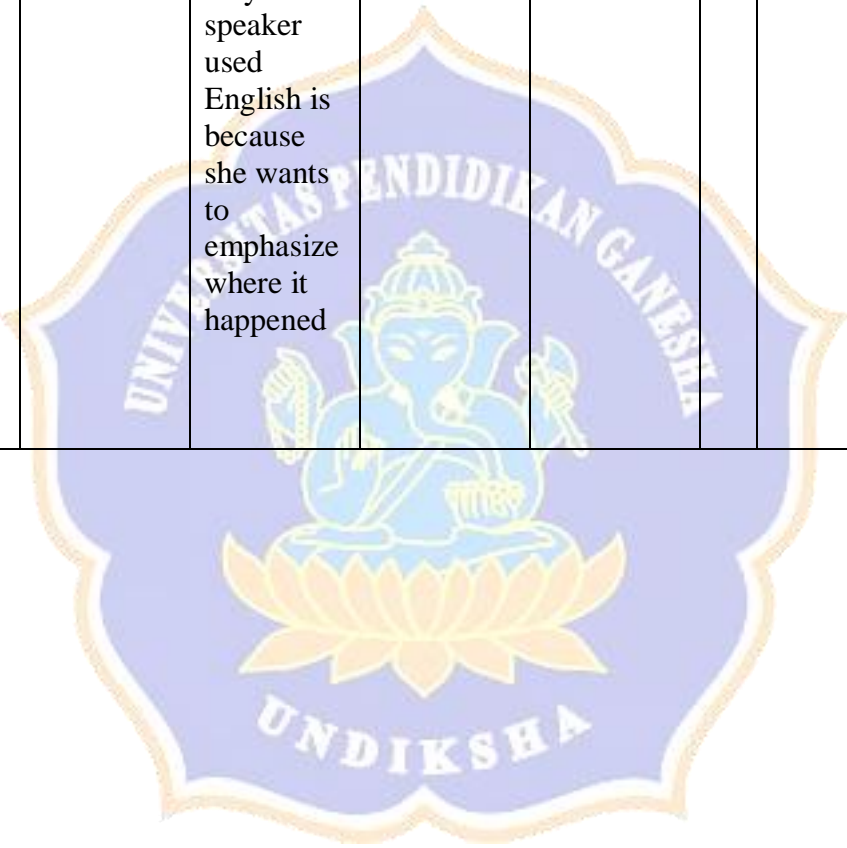
66	<p>Culture shock kalo di kota gue tuh orang-orangnya ramahnya minta ampun.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'culture shock' is more familiar to Indonesian people</p>							<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need</p>	
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67	<p>When you're in university kan lo nanya gitu kayak "lo jurusannya apa?", "lo dari mana?", "lo belajar apa?".</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>					<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity</p>		
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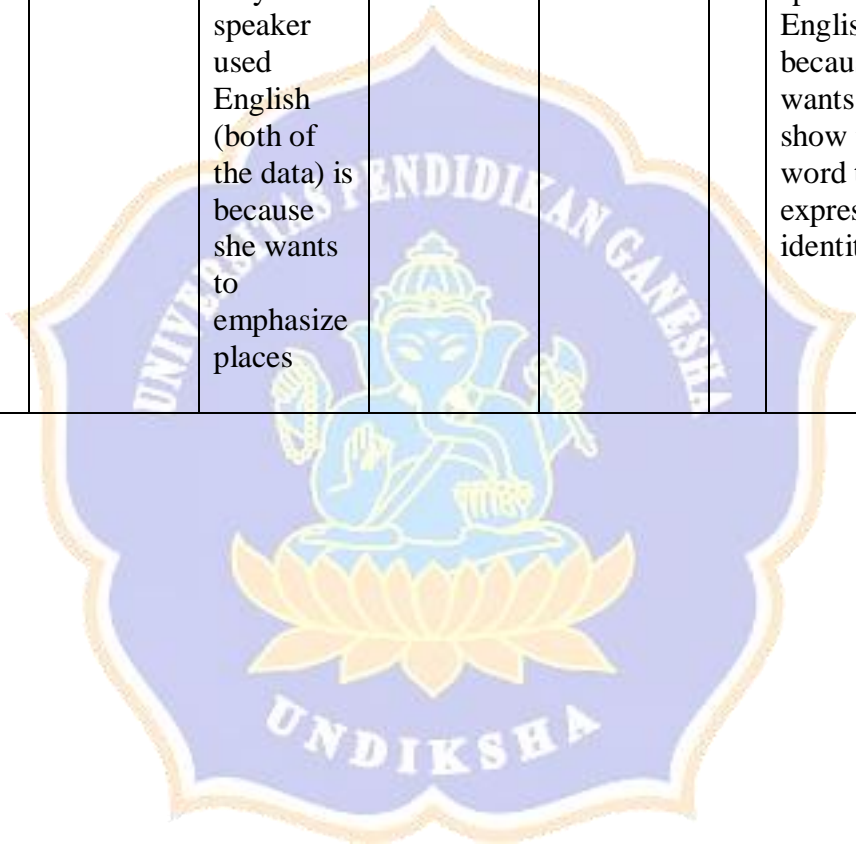
68	Terus kalo lo misalnya lagi kayak di dorm- nya gitu lo nanya, "oh lo di blok mana?" kaya gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize where it happened						
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69	Itu culture shock satu lagi itu Indomie, weh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'culture shock' is more familiar to Indonesian people							The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
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70	Gue nyoba beli Indomie kayak nyari Asian supermarket disana atau Chinesse supermarket .			The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she wants to emphasize places			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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71	Ini mengingatk an terhadap drinking culture di ini ya.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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72	Itu drinking -nya parah banget sih di UK ya.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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73	Kalo gue kalo lagi ada di UK tuh kayak, you have various drinking games and drinking songs.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about drinking culture in UK			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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74	I guess it's kinda like how you feel presure someone.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanatio n about drinking culture in UK						
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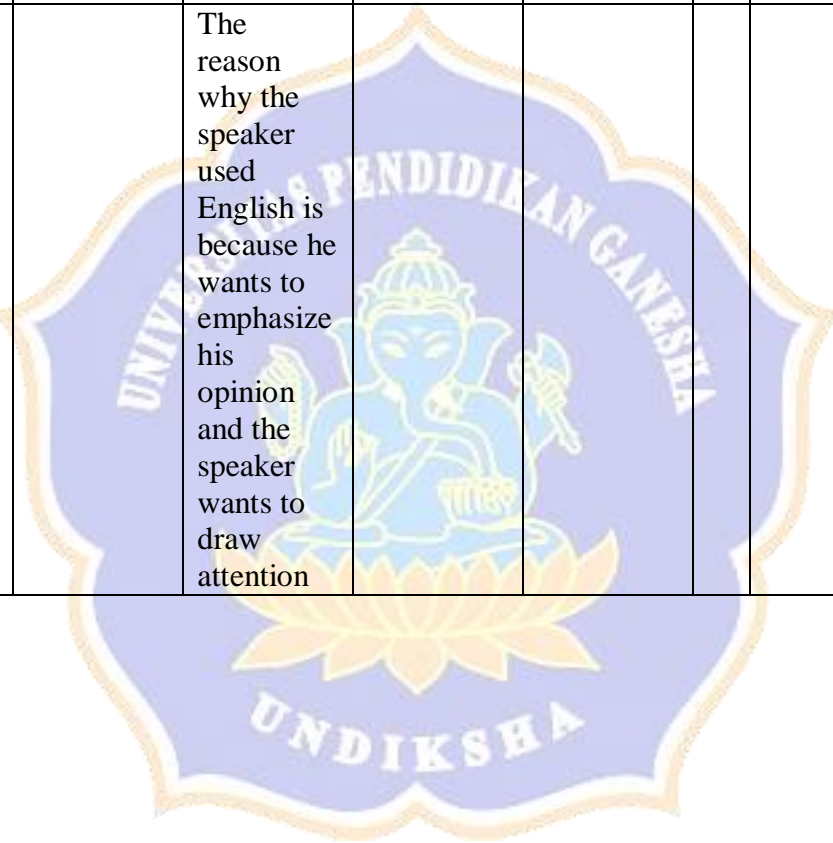
75	Tapi kayak on the flip side if you don't wanna drink for whatever reason, chill aja.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about drinking culture in UK						
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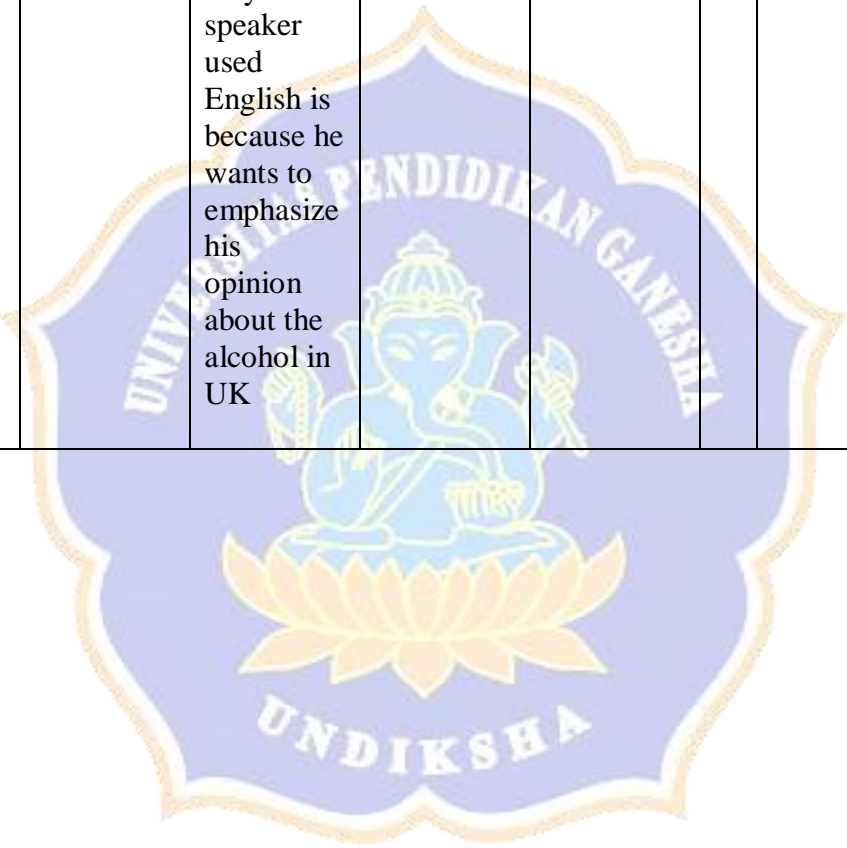
76	Menurut gue malah kayak feel pressure -nya lebih parah yang ada di Indo.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his feelings						
77	Sedangkan disana kayak " I don't drink ", " Ohh it's fine " gitu.		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversation				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			

78	Di sana kayak Some people just don't drink and then not just for religious reason juga.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize about how the drinking in UK		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to clarifying and emphasize the statement before	The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
79	I think karena UK is really cold and like you rarely get the sun,			The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize his opinion	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to draw attention and the word is indicated		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			

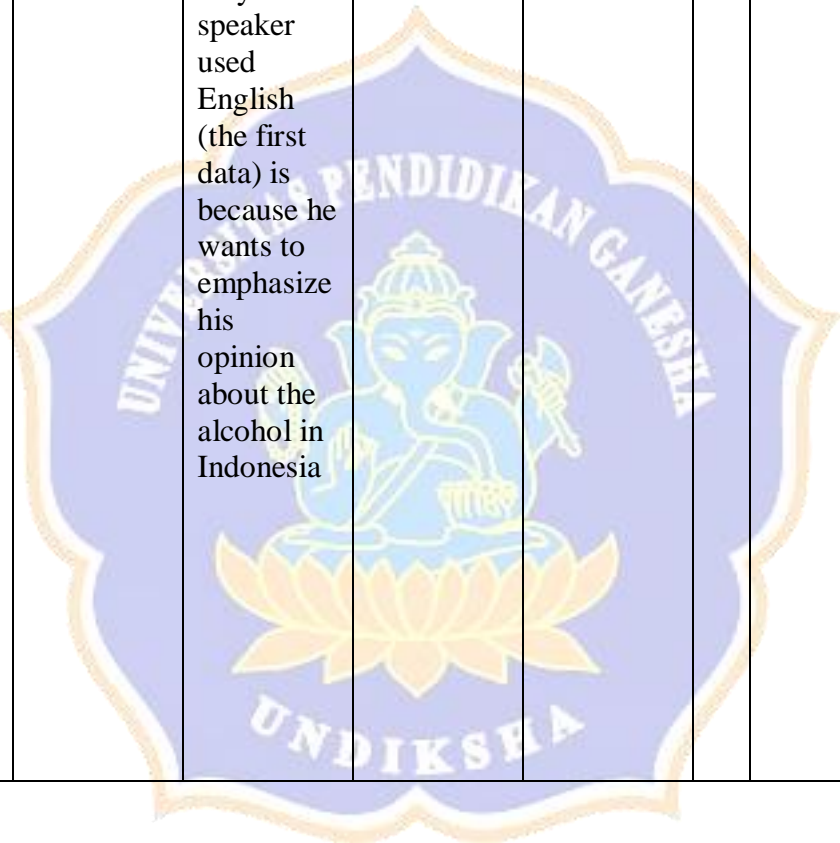
				about condition in the UK	as a filler						
80	Jadi they need alcohol to warm their body, right?	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion and the speaker wants to draw attention							



81	Jadi lebih kayak, " oh ya it just in generic culture ".	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion about the alcohol in UK						
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82	<p>Sebenarnya kalo kita kan kita panas jadi kalo alkohol itu bener-bener diassociate dengan party atau have fun.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second and the third data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word 'party' and 'have fun' because the word is more stylish even though those words has Indonesian equivalent 'pesta' dan 'bersenang-senang'</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize his opinion about the alcohol in Indonesia</p>						
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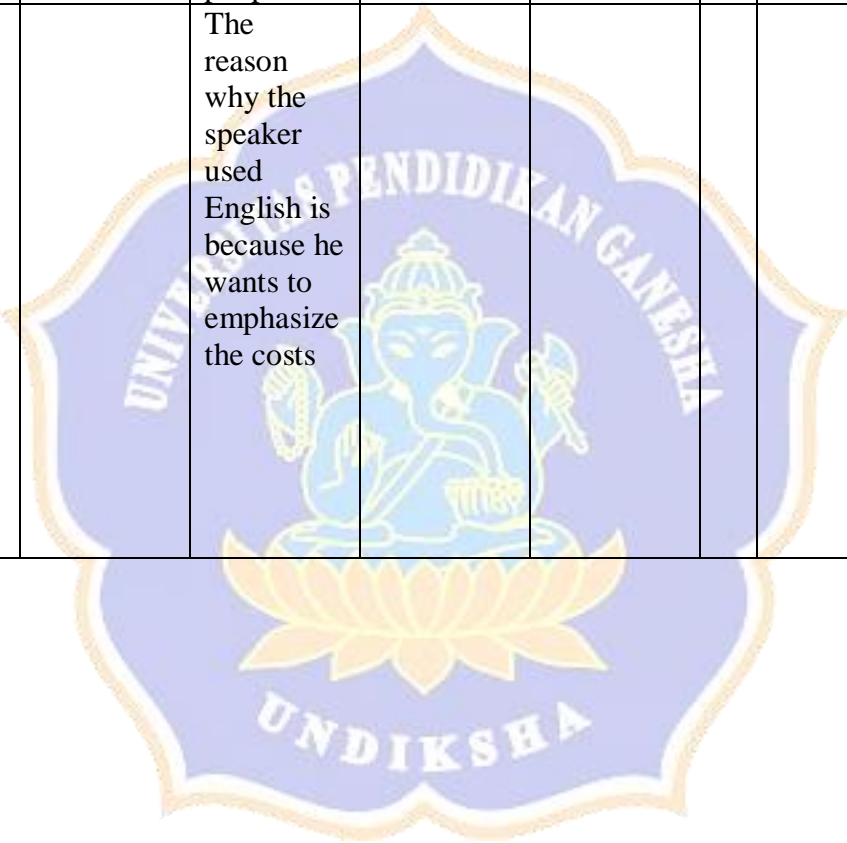


83	Sebenarnya sih ada dua fees.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion about the fee in UK						
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84	Ada home fees itu buat EU National ,	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to say the lokal people in UK			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
85	British people gitu.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize and clarifying the EU			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	

				National is British people							
86	Itu biasanya itu dicap nine thousand pounds a year.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the costs							

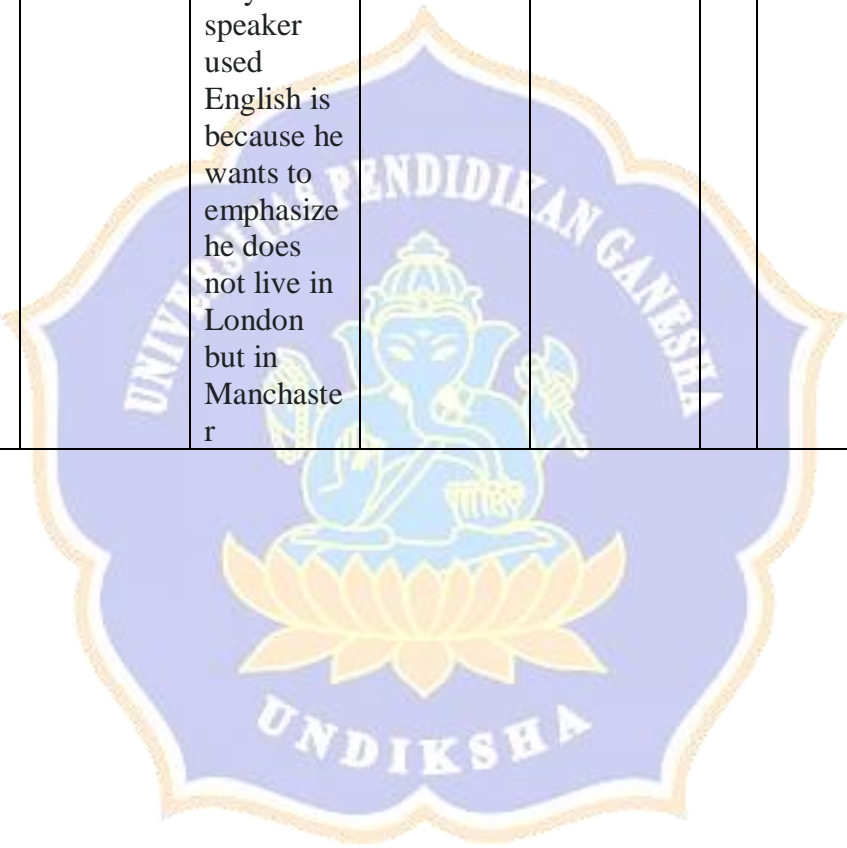


87	Di gue sih itu fifteen thousand pounds.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the costs						
88	And if you think about like in UK S1 cuma tiga tahun.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the study in UK				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity		

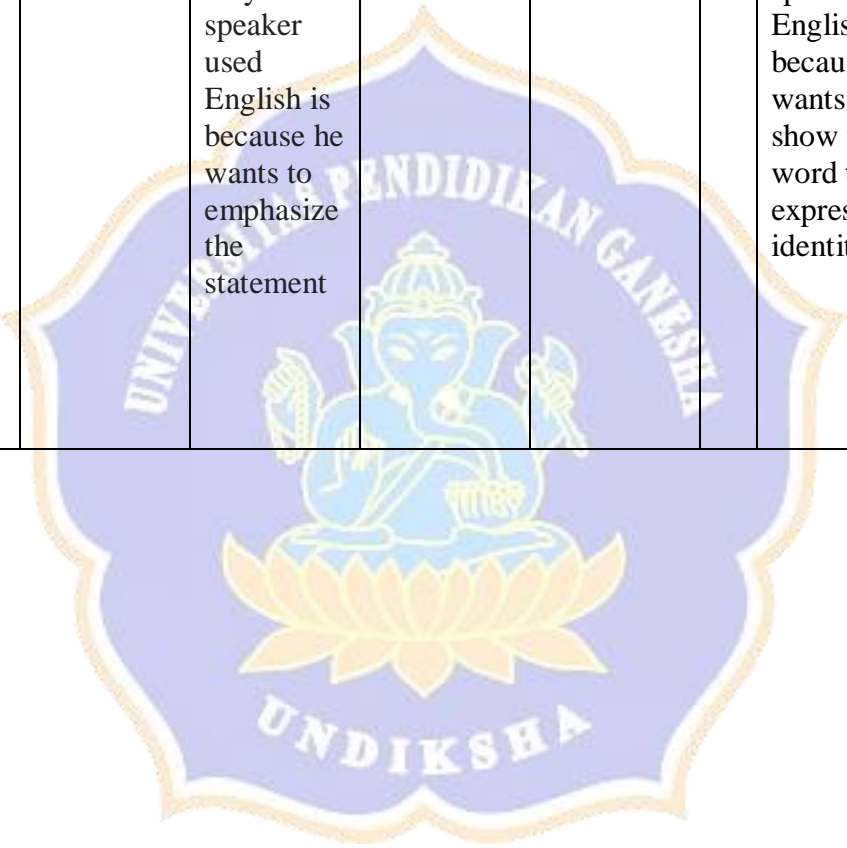
89	Kalopun gue pernah emang workshop buat film kan di London.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word 'workshop' because the word is more stylish even though the word has Indonesian equivalent 'loka karya'							The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
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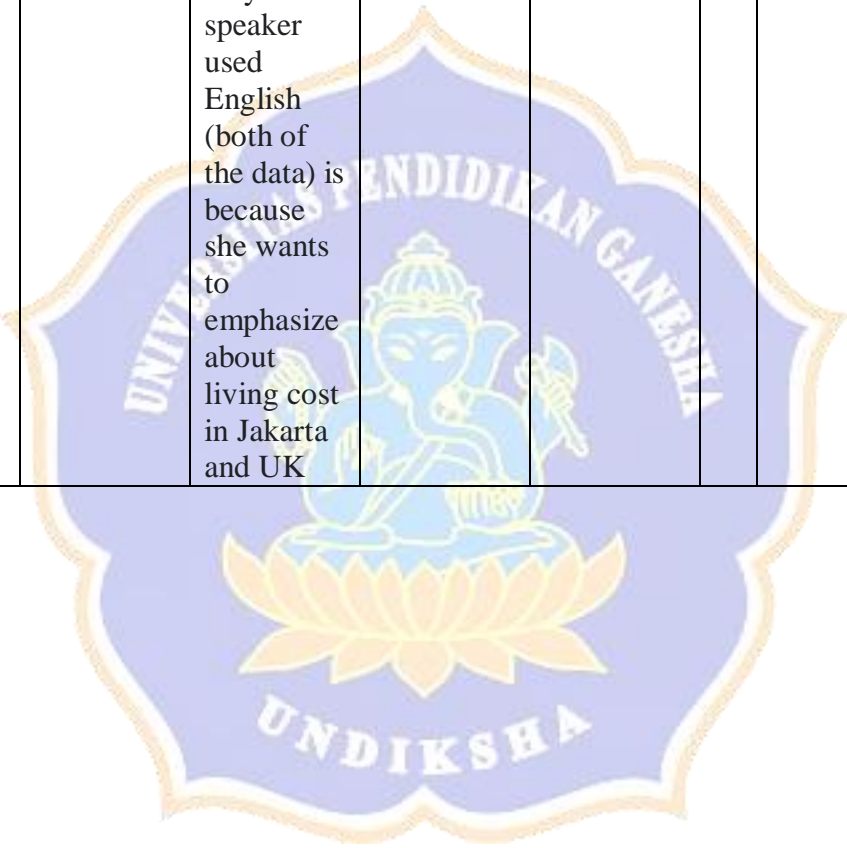
90	Tapi ya all my life ya di Manchester tapi waktu ke London emang beda banget, beda.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize he does not live in London but in Manchester						
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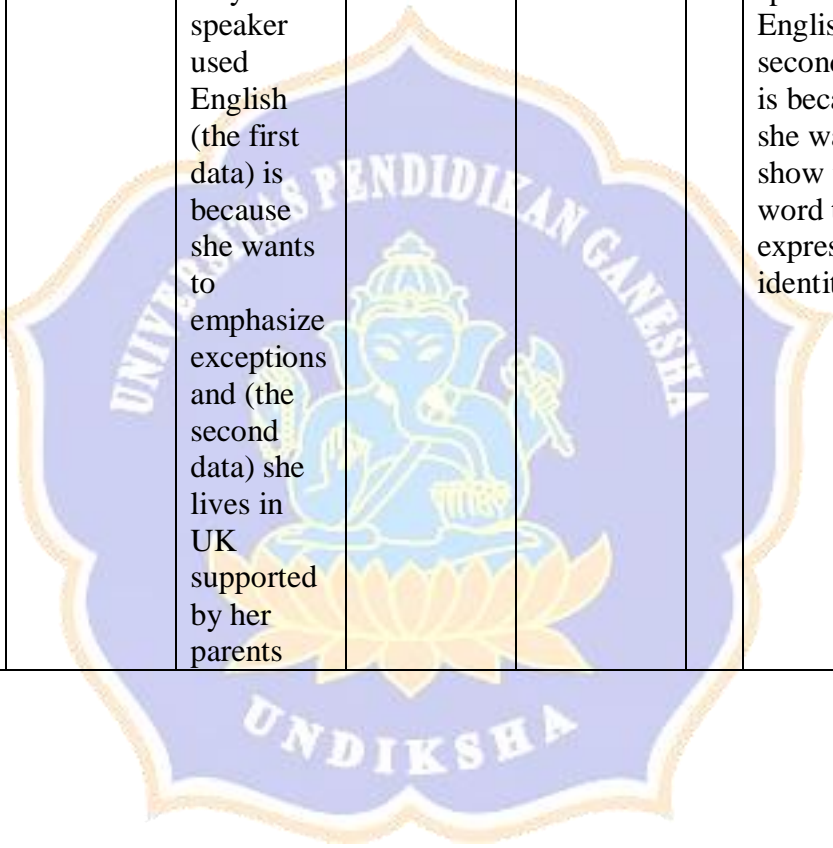
91	I think is yaa the north in general it's like very cheap.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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92	Gue waktu itu pernah nge- compare expenses gue di Jakarta sama di New Castle is the same.	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she wants to emphasize about living cost in Jakarta and UK						
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93	<p>Kayak excluding rent yaa karena gue disana bayarnya, “hey mom and dad” hehe.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize exceptions and (the second data) she lives in UK supported by her parents</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to show the word that express group identity</p>		
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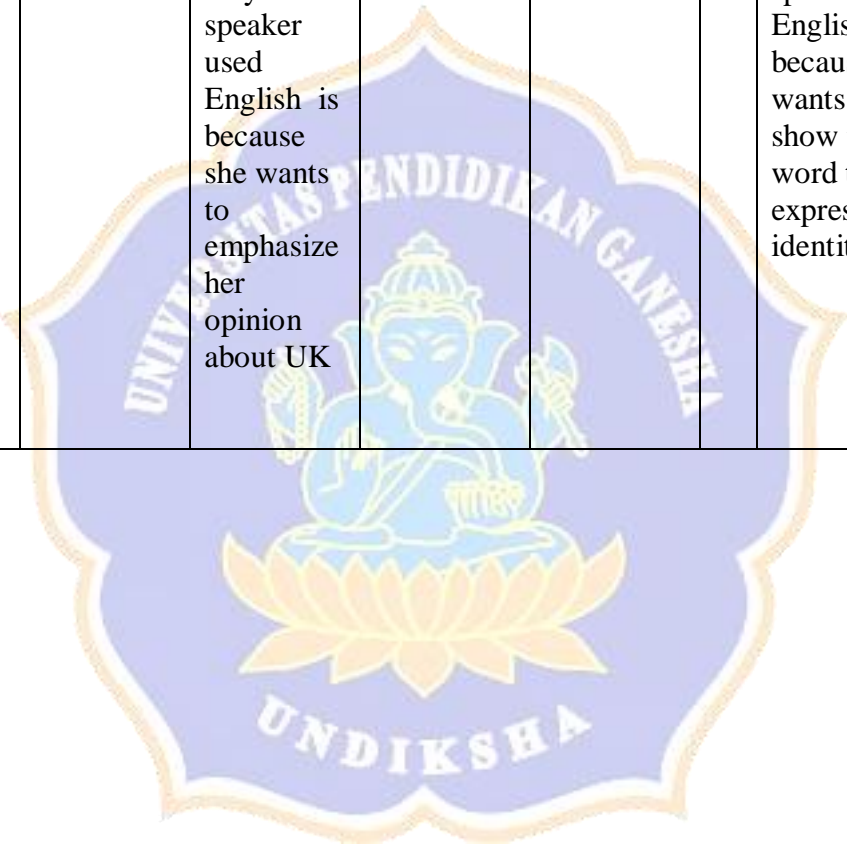
94	I think kalo London yaa paling dua kali lipat.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler					
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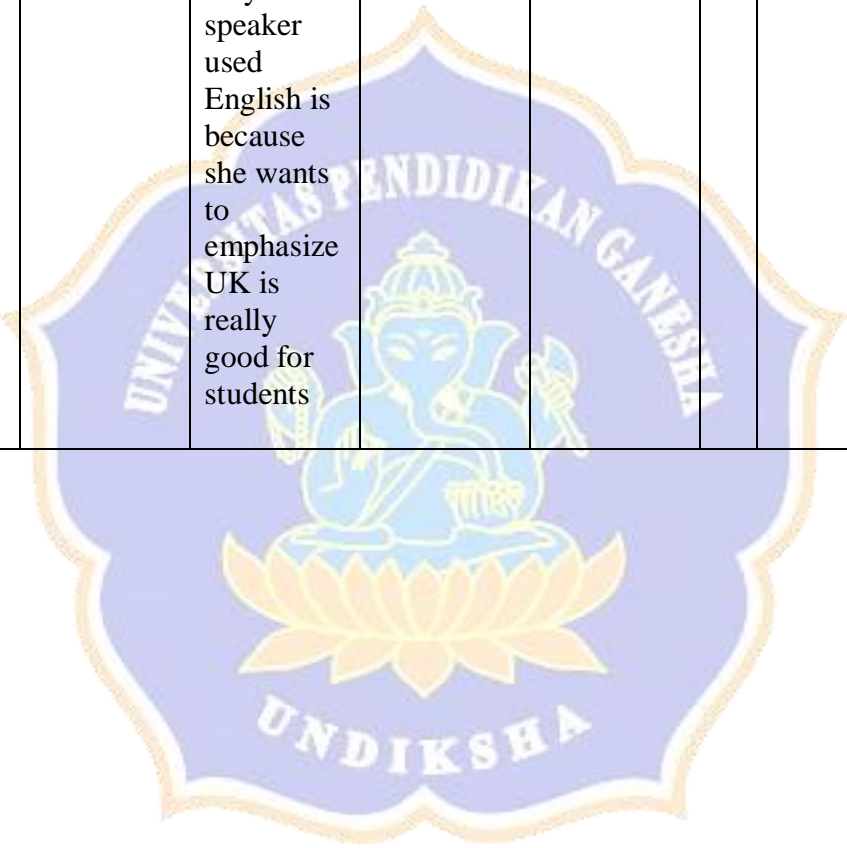
95	Turns out it was like..	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the novelty that she knows about UK						
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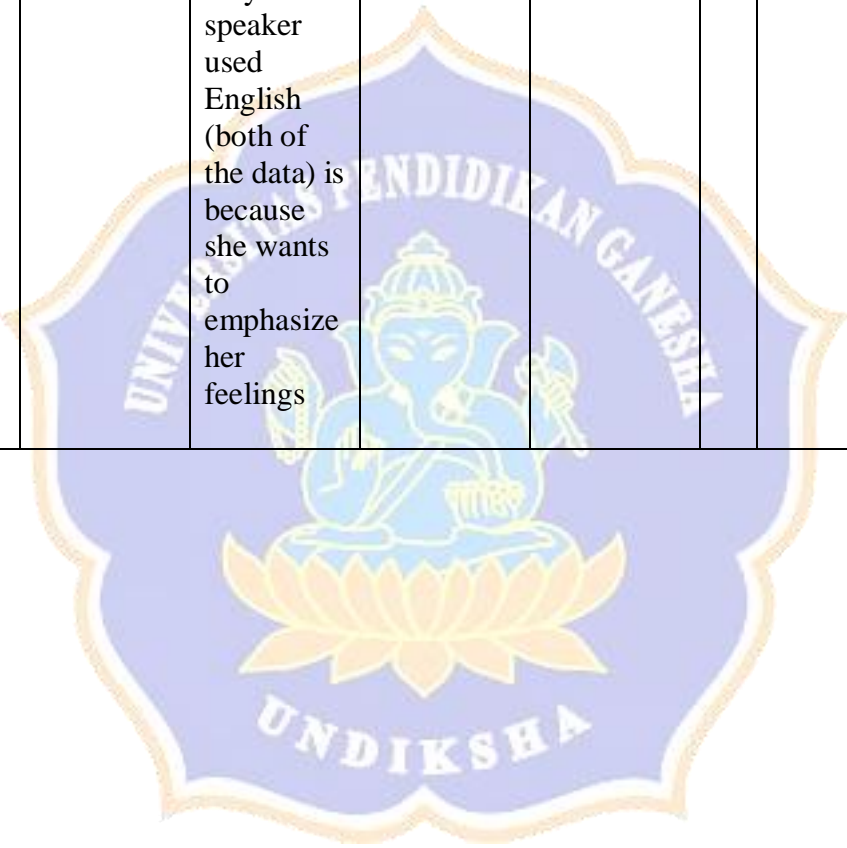
96	I think it's like the cheapest students city di UK.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her opinion about UK			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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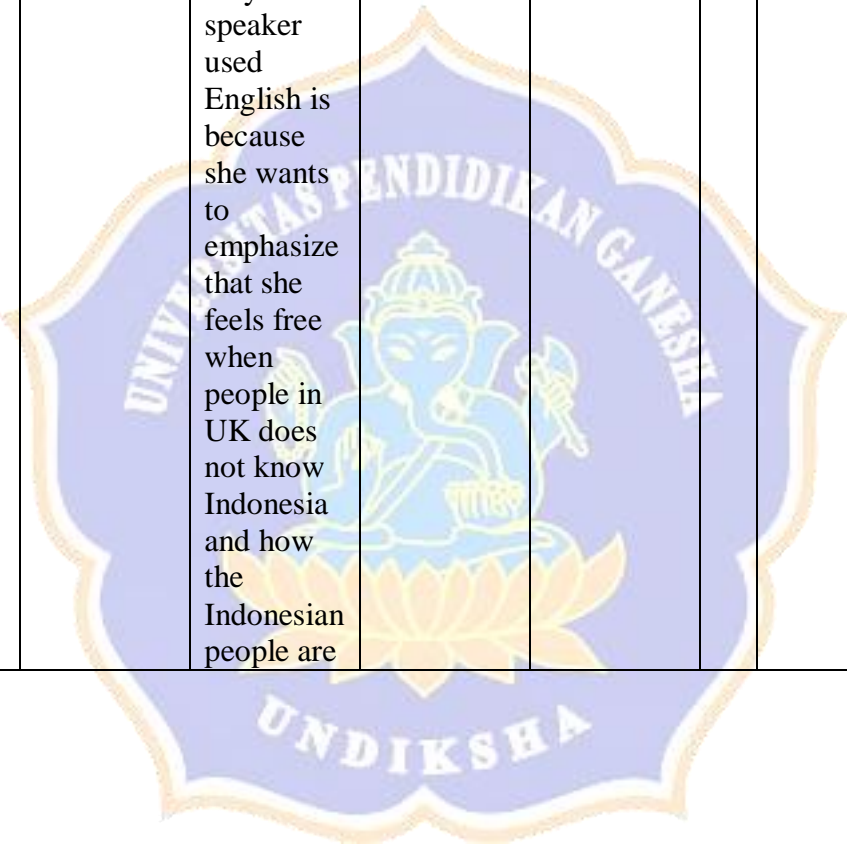
97	So it was really good.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize UK is really good for students						
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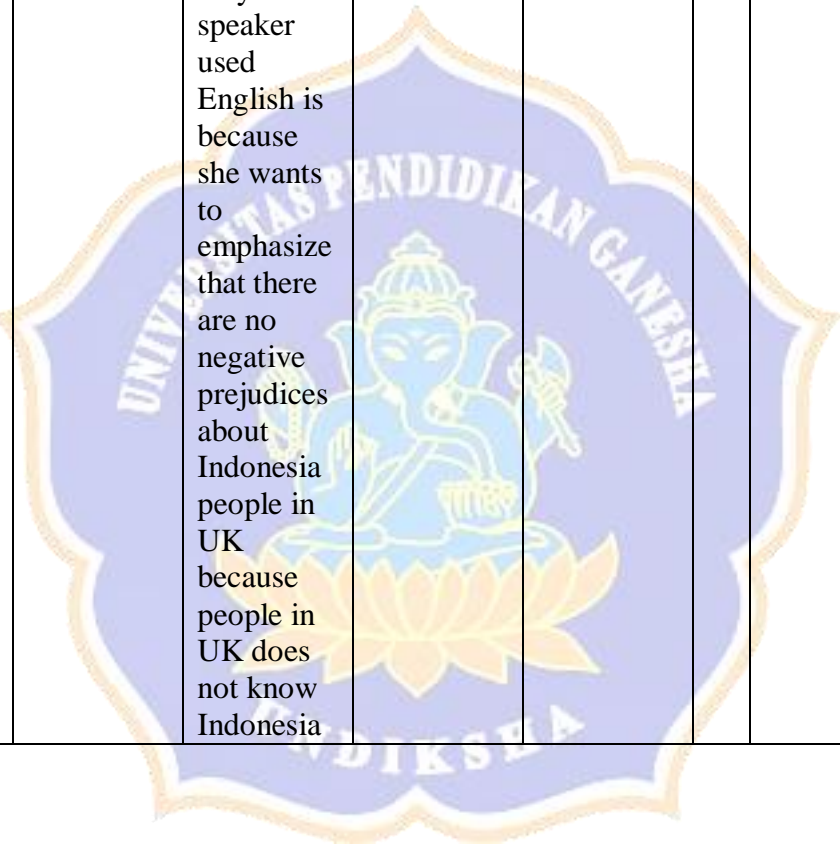
98	Menurut gue kayak it's kinda sad kayak "ah they don't know" .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she wants to emphasize her feelings						
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99	Tapi at the same time it gives you certain freedom.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize that she feels free when people in UK does not know Indonesia and how the Indonesian people are						
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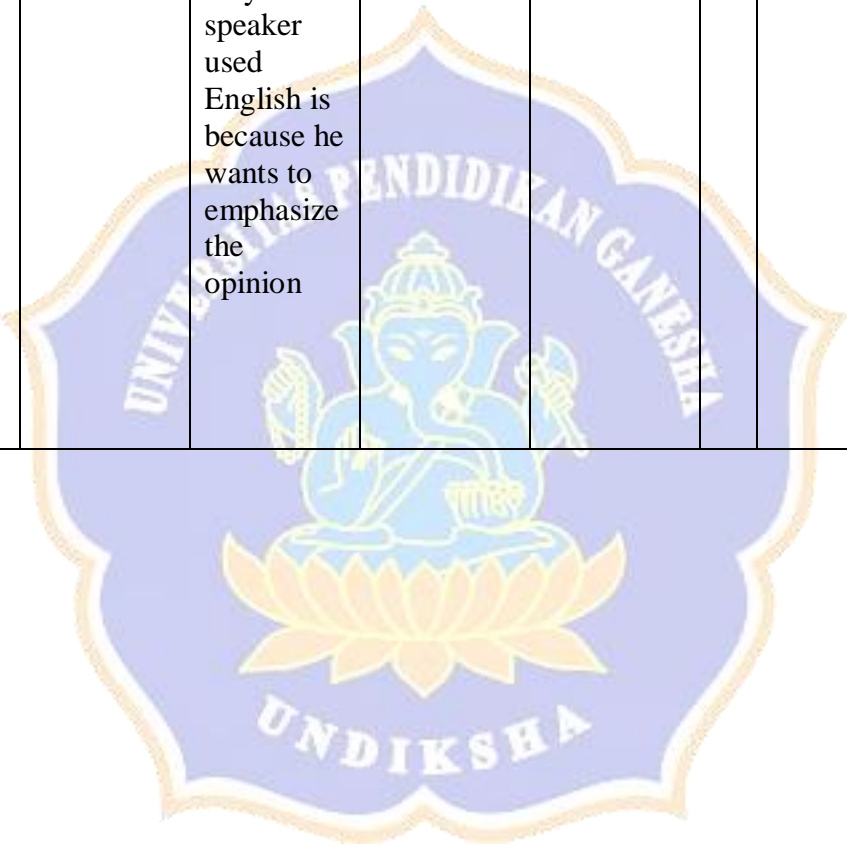
100	Kaya lo gak ada stereotype negative.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize that there are no negative prejudices about Indonesia people in UK because people in UK does not know Indonesia				The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to say it in English because of real lexical need	
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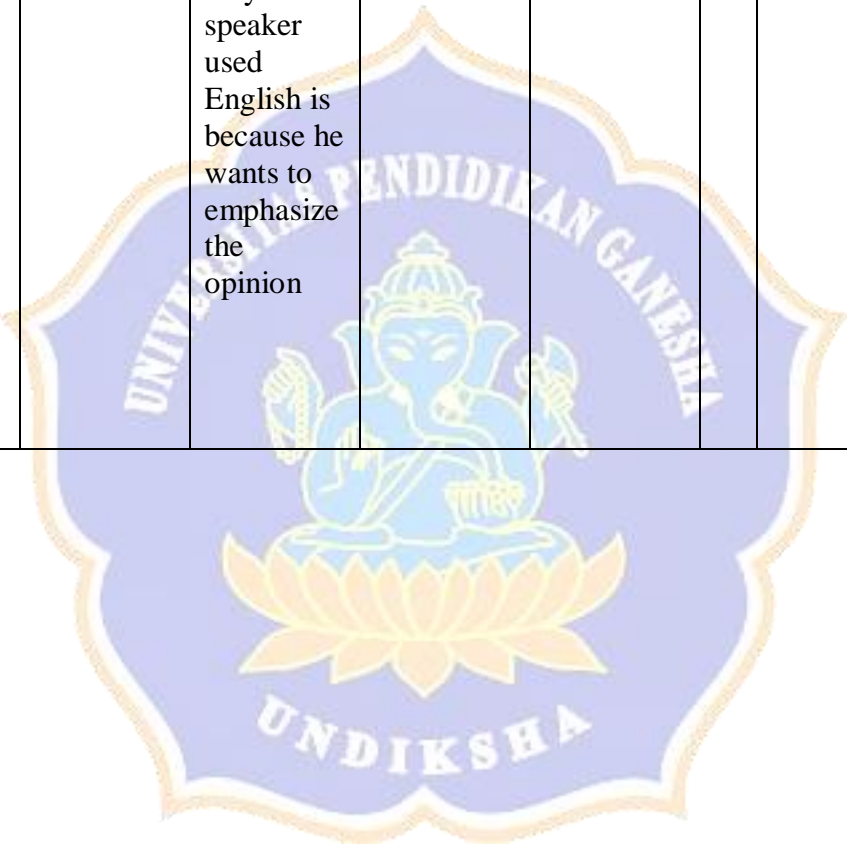
101	<p>Kayak misalnya kalo ke Australi banyak orang rasis. Against like asian of indonesian.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the opinion</p>						
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102	<p>Provide- nya mungkin the point of view-nya emang mix sih.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the opinion</p>						
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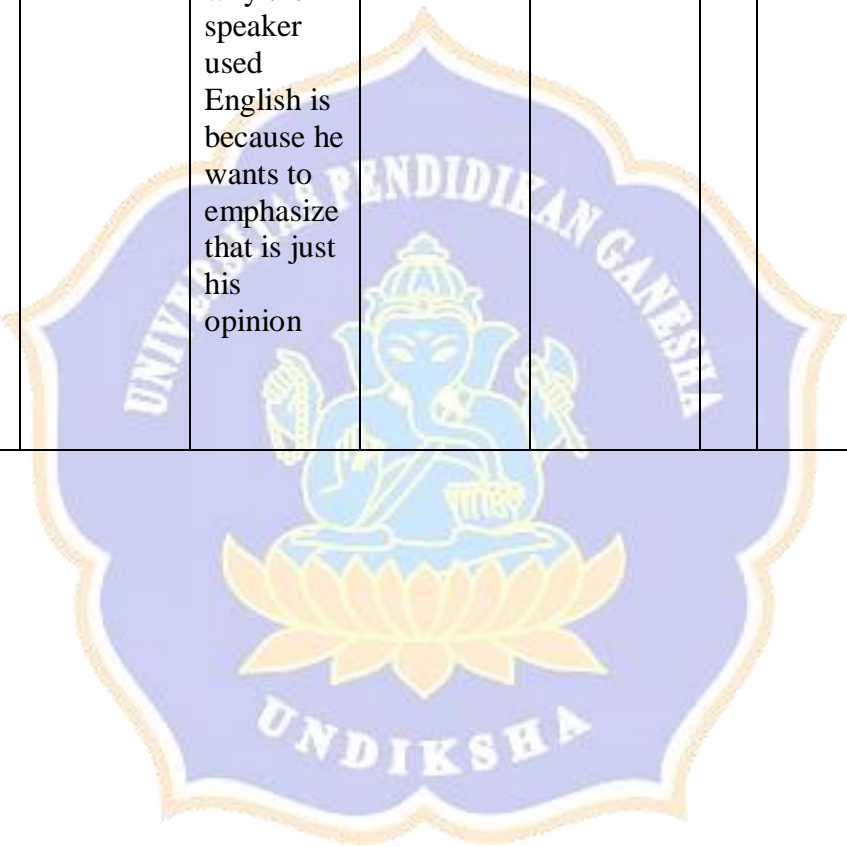
103	<p>Kebanyakan emang kurang paham aja gitu. They're forward Malaysia I think.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the opinion</p>						
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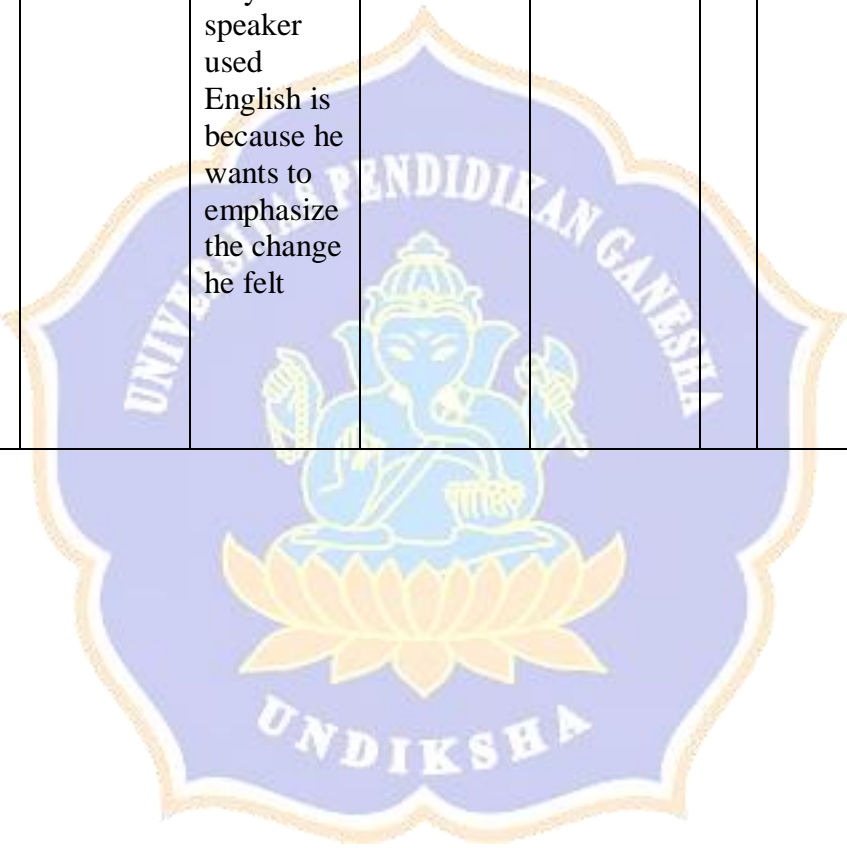
104	Iyaa itu banyak banget sih Malaysian students disana.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the origin of students who mostly study in the UK						
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105	Tapi for sure the drinking culture disana In my opinion yaa, itu luar biasa sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that is just his opinion						
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106	It changed gimana yaa..	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the change he felt						
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107	Kalo gue dari Jakarta yaa high school sampe disana beda sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word 'high school' because the word is more stylish even though the word has Indonesian equivalent 'sekolah menengah'		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that is just his opinion						
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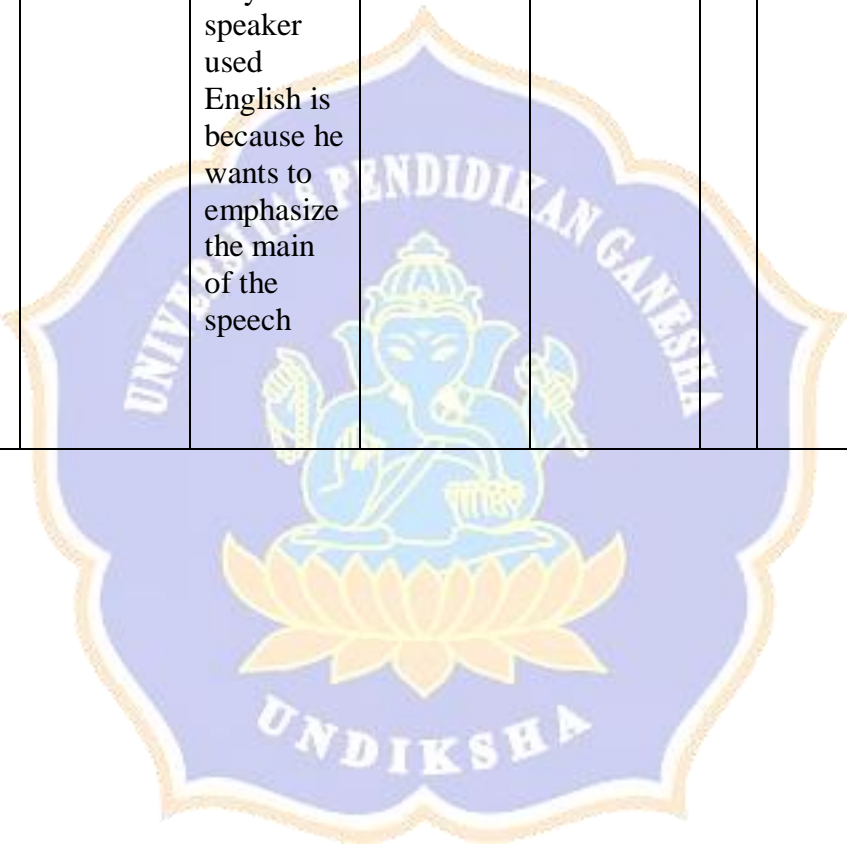


108	Bener sih kata mereka, disana tuh lebih lifestyle .	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word 'lifestyle' because the word is more stylish even though the word has Indonesian equivalent 'gaya hidup'		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize and clarifying the people in UK are followed the trend and lifestyle						
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109	Dan akhirnya gue ikut nih tapi kayak bukan jadinya kayak sok ke pressure.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize opinion						
110	So you do the drinking loh, lo tau oh ini beernya apa, ini whiskeynya apa gitu loh.			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			

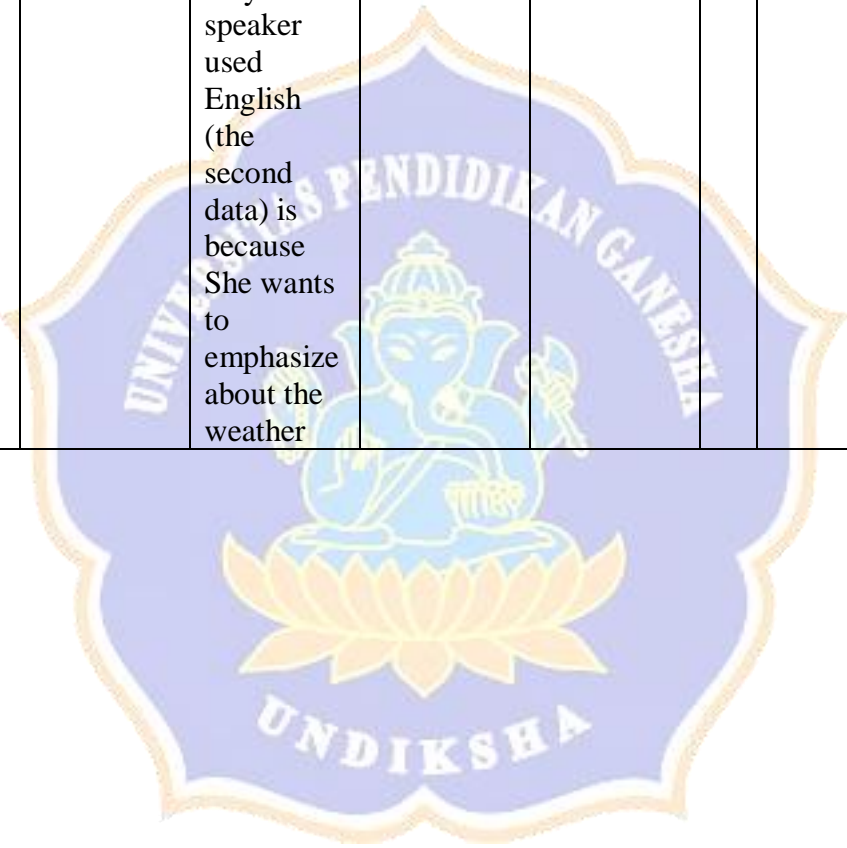
111	Kayak you just can enjoy the drink.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the main of the speech						
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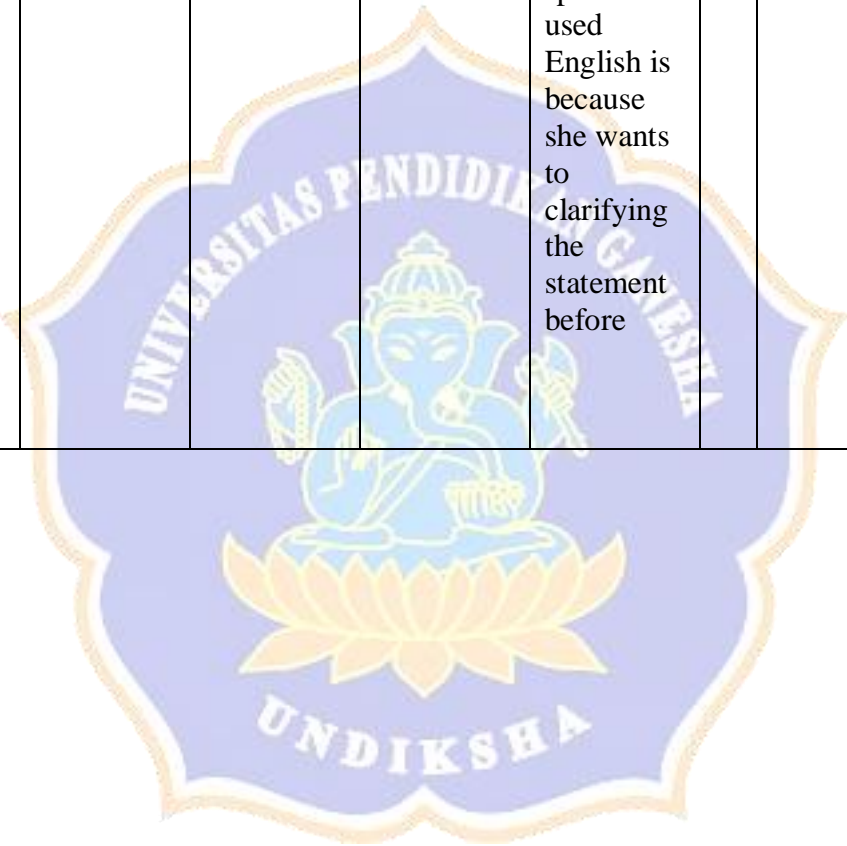
112	Yang gue suka tuh kayak yang UK culture itu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'UK culture' because the words is more stylish even though the words has Indonesian equivalent 'budaya di UK'								
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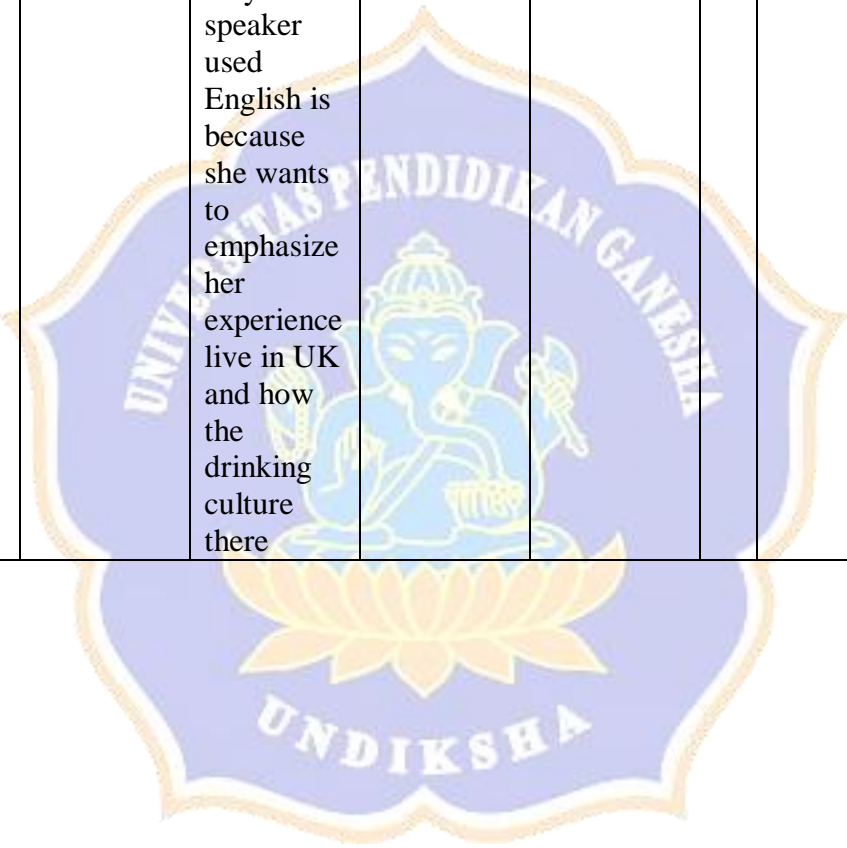
113	<p>Like beer garden kayak kalo misalnya lagi sunny dikit kayak ada banyak beer.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because She wants to emphasize about the weather</p>				<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry</p>	
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114	Mereka emang ada tempat-tempat di luar gitu, outdoor.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language				The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to clarifying the statement before				
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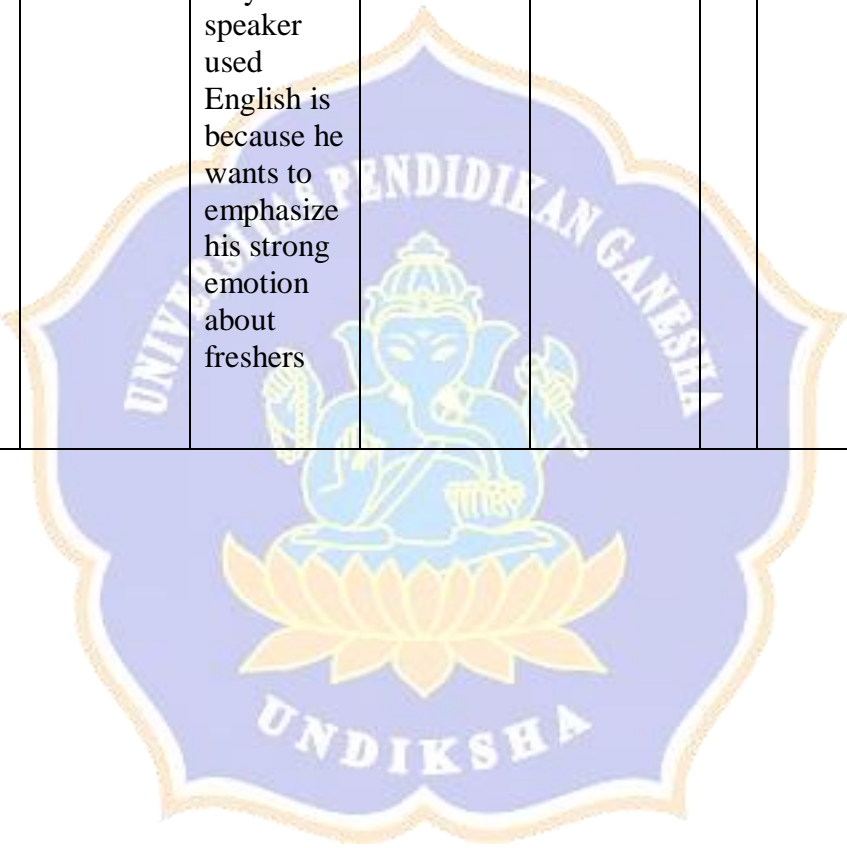
115	Kita enjoying the sun while drinking beer.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her experience live in UK and how the drinking culture there						
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116	Kan kalo di UK kayak ada namanya freshers .						The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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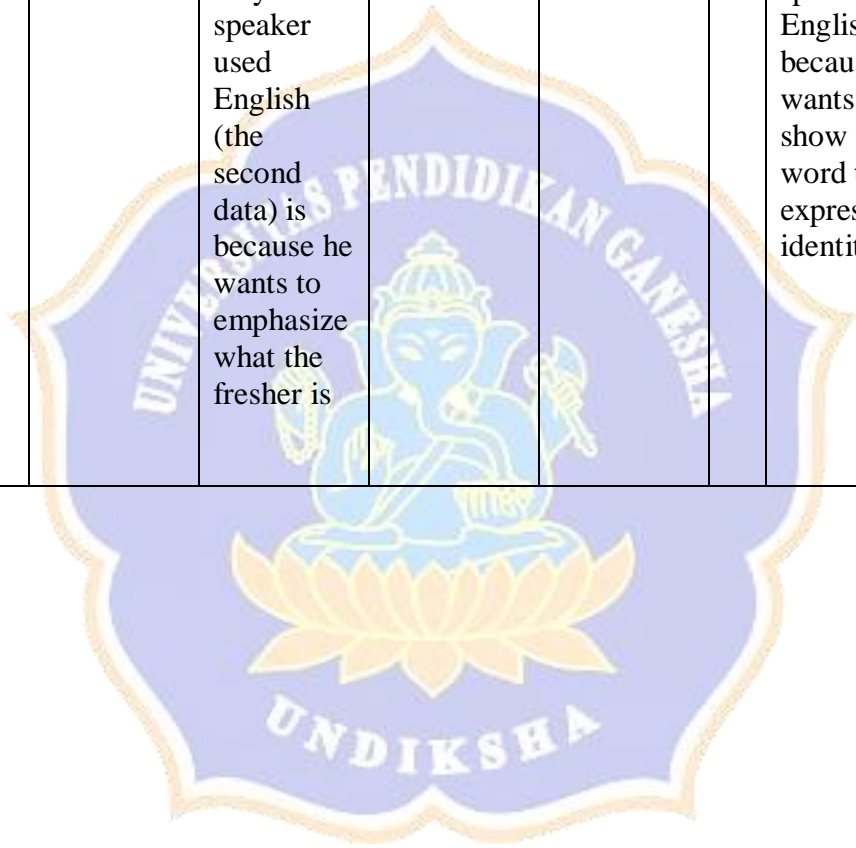
117	<p>I think it's a very highlight though. Nah karena ini hal yang bener-bener unik kayanya buat di UK doang nih.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his strong emotion about freshers</p>						
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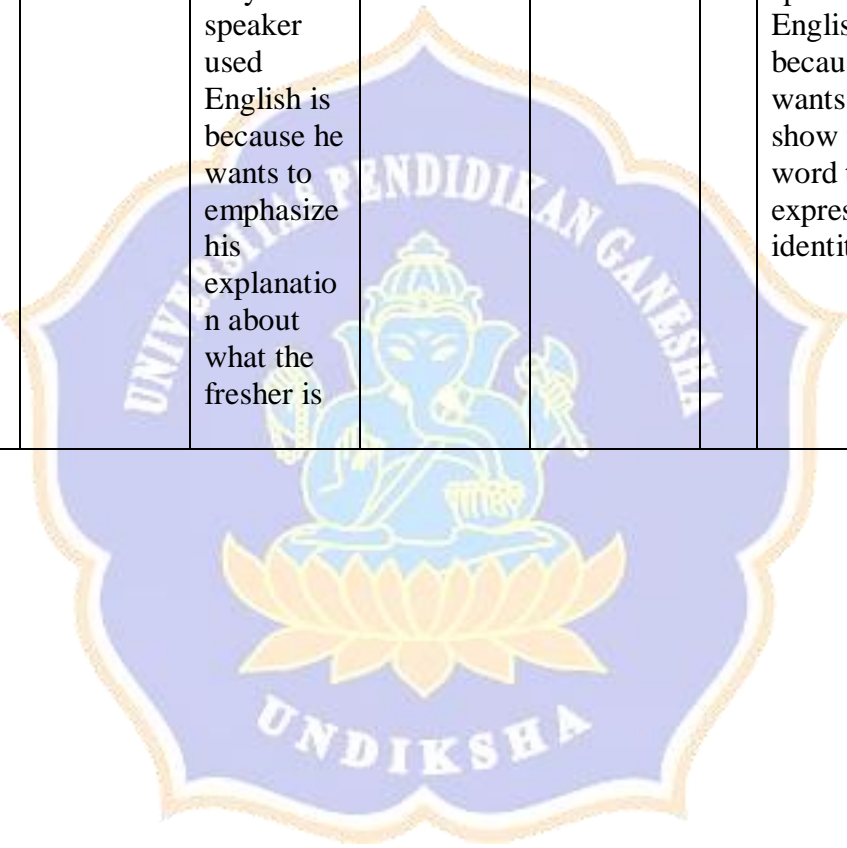
118	Maksudnya kalo disini kan oriented gitu yaa.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation about how the fresher is						
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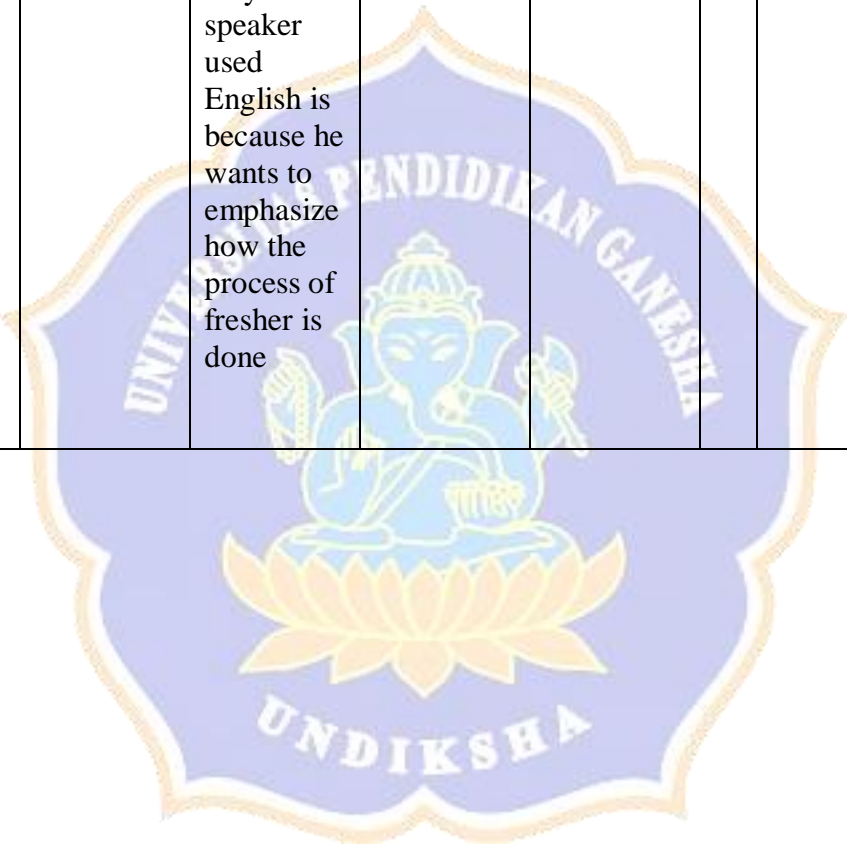
119	<p>Freshers itu jadi kaya introduction week untuk freshers.</p>			<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize what the fresher is</p>			<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first and the third data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry</p>	
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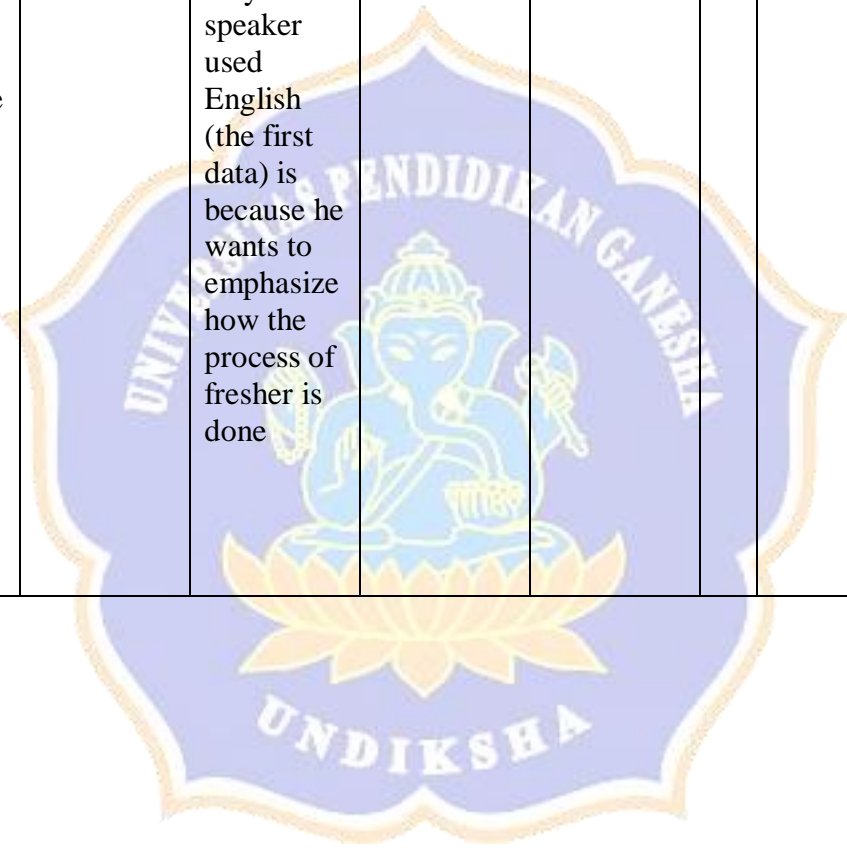
120	Maksudnya freshman lah.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation about what the fresher is			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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121	Jadi kayak during the day orientasi sama kayak kampus.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize how the process of fresher is done						
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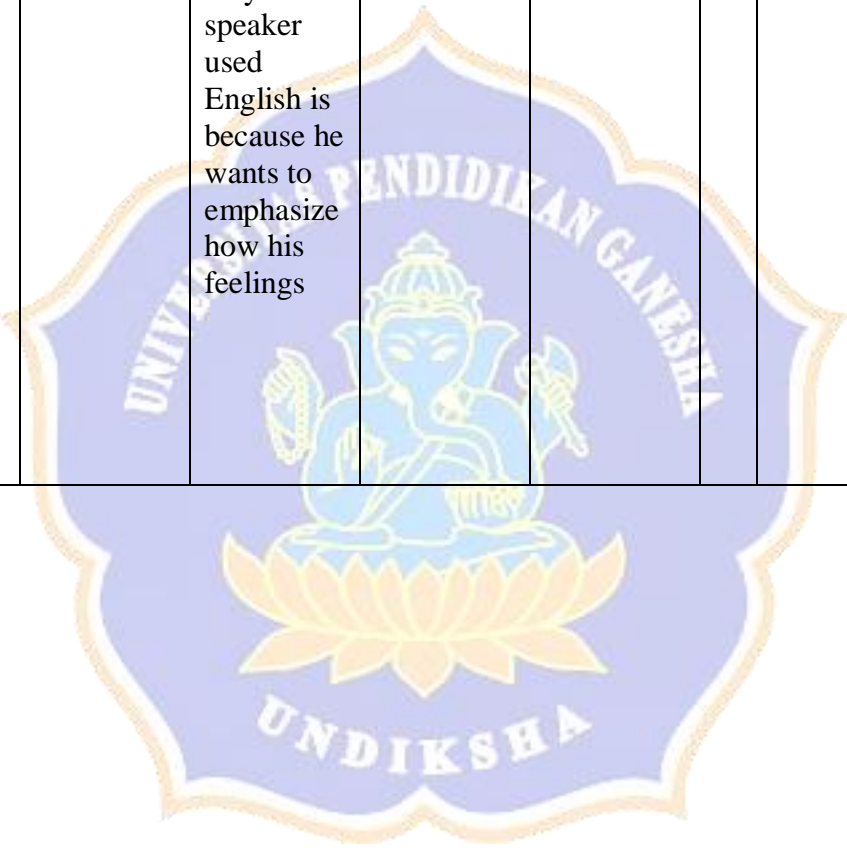
122	Terus during the next tuh kayak whoaa party banget gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word 'party' because the word is more stylish even though those words has Indonesian equivalent 'pesta'		The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize how the process of fresher is done						
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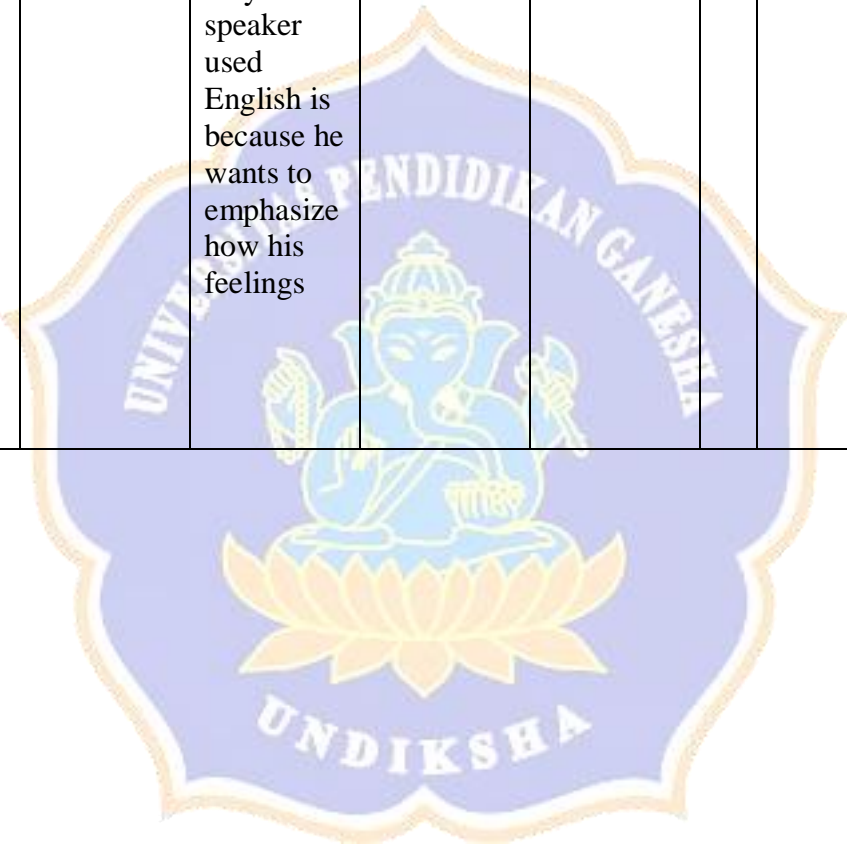
123	Tapi kan gue freshers tuh gue kenalan, gue ngobrol.						The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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124	Akhirnya like as the dream goes on,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize how his feelings						
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125	Gue tuh kayak kayak occurred gitu kayak gue pernah kenal sama mereka.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize how his feelings						
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126	Dan Awkward in this like sometimes you add them on Facebook,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation about the speech before						
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127	Trus kayak lo masih friends sama ini.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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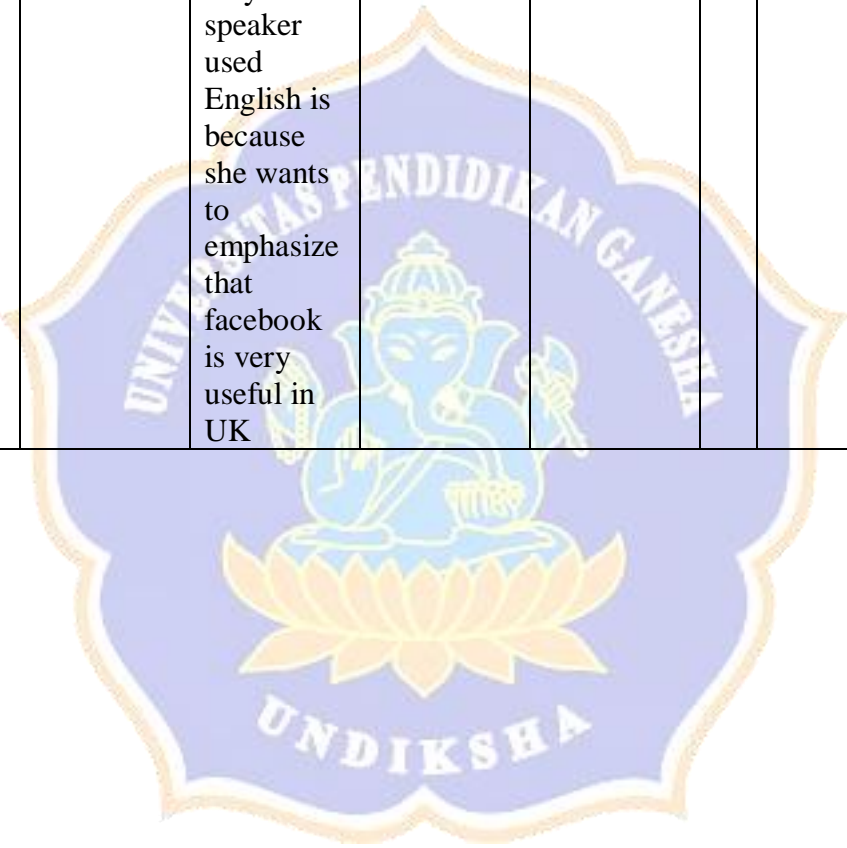
128	One thing for sure , di UK tuh Facebook masih aktif.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion and wants to draw attention						
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129	We have to talk the Facebook culture in the UK,	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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130	Gue, I get at all the exclusive party pasti dari Facebook dan kayak lo harus tau yang bikin acara tuh sebenarnya siapa.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize that facebook is very useful in UK						
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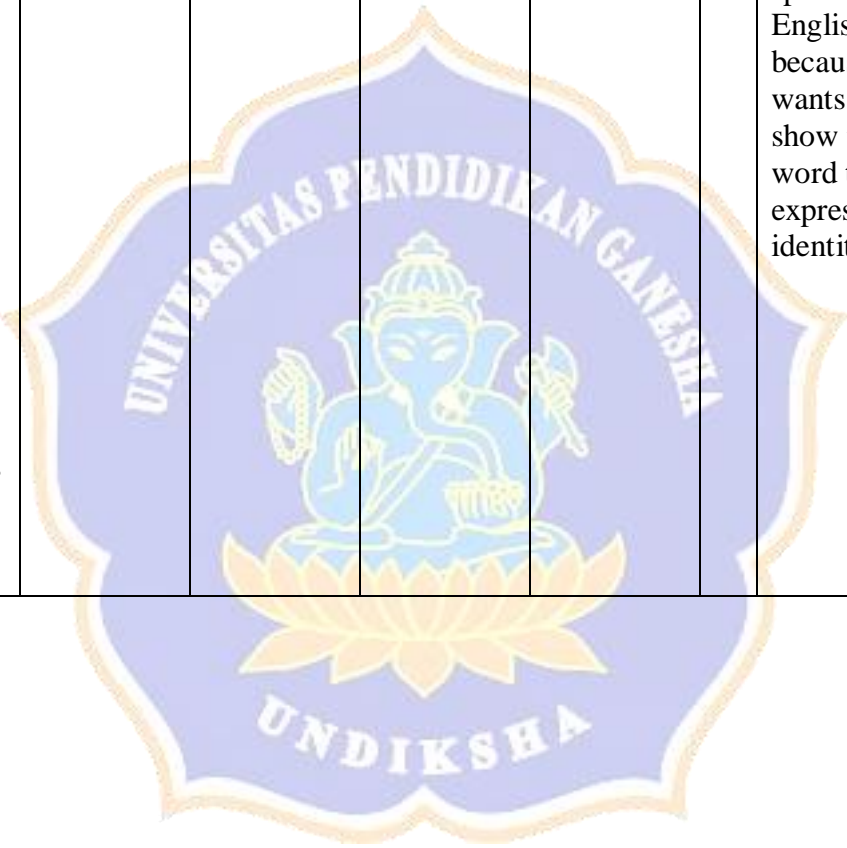
131	<p>Karena kalo lo misalnya kenal kayak satu orang nih, dia suka kayak tool party-nya di bar yang ini, ini, ini, gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'tool party' because the words is more stylish</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the topic being discussed</p>						
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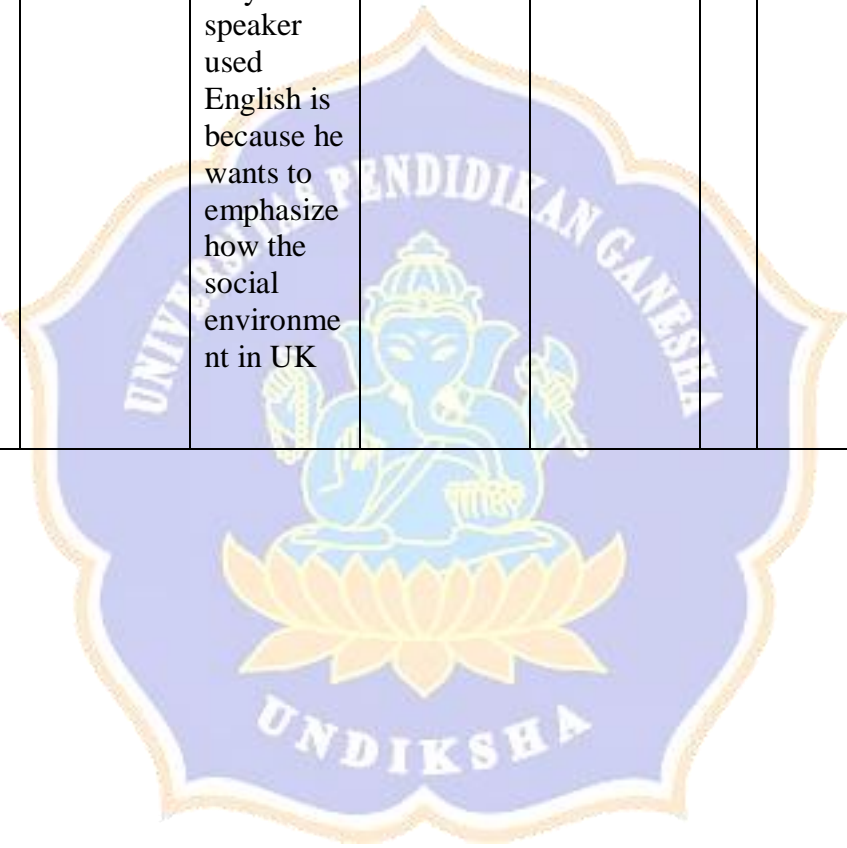
132	“Eh gue lagi ada party gitu lo mau ikut gak?”.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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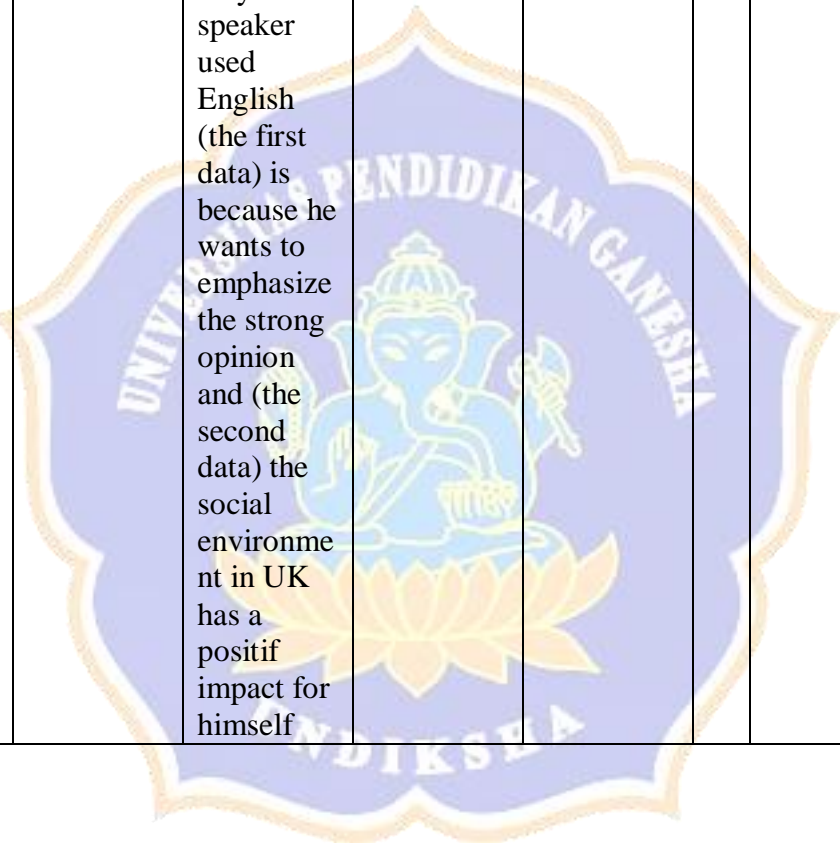
133	Tapi lifestyle disana emang terbuka sih menurut gue ya.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'lifestyle' because the words is more stylish even though the words has Indonesian equivalent 'gaya hidup'					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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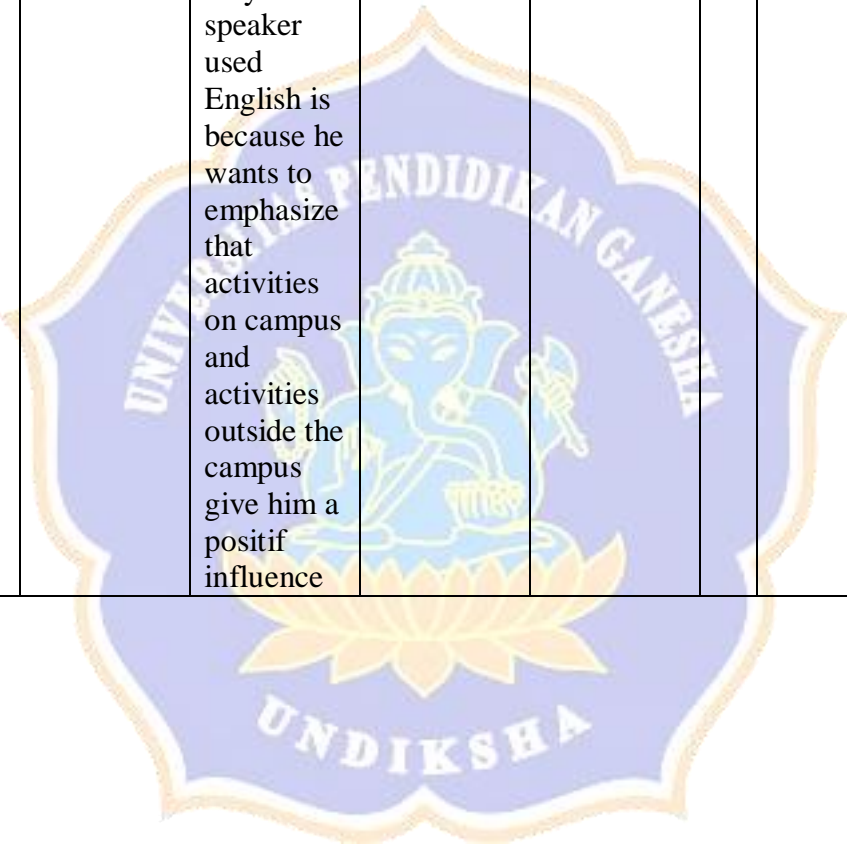
134	I think it's very open lah	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize how the social environment in UK						
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135	<p>To the point where gue bisa be myself.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize the strong opinion and (the second data) the social environment in UK has a positif impact for himself</p>						
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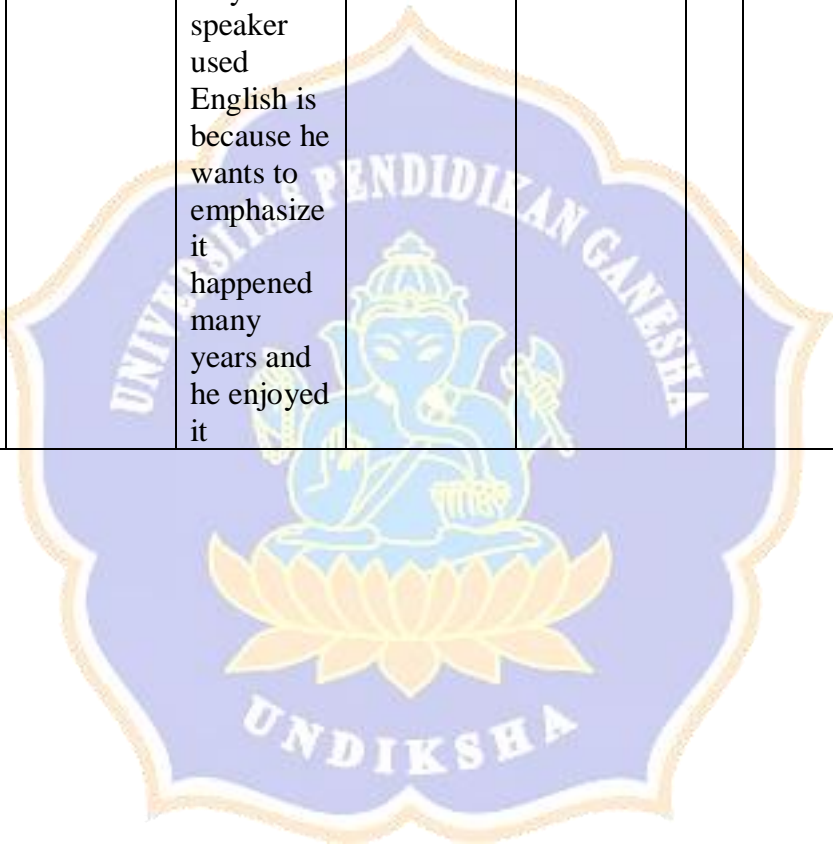
136	Makanya kayak with freshers and with everything , yaudah lo ketemu	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that activities on campus and activities outside the campus give him a positif influence						
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137	<p>Night out and then yaudah kayak lo kenalan bukan yang kayak jb jb, gak gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>								
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138	And then it goes on until second year, third year, yaudah gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize it happened many years and he enjoyed it						
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139	My opinion kalo di UK lifestyle ya.	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'lifestyle' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize that just his opinion and to draw attention						
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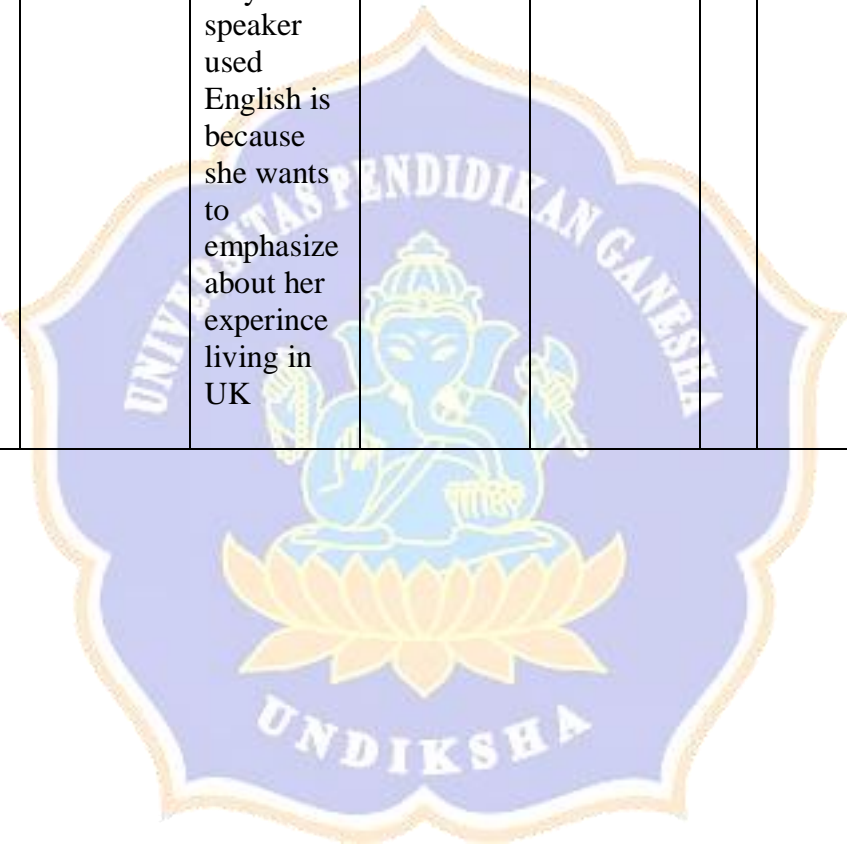
140	I think there's something about it's like Uni life gitu,	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize her explanation about how the university life						
141	Karena ini bukan kayak high school gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'high school' because the words is		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her explanation						

		more stylish								
142	In the middle of like literally finding yourself among all the others people who are trying to find themselves as well. Jadi kaya semua dibawa seru gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her explanation						
143	It same to say kind of like I knew myself for a lot more gara-gara gue tinggal di negara orang dan tinggal sendiri.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to clarifying the statement				

				explanation		before					
144	I have to like come in room terms terus gue bikin temen-temen sendiri.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language									



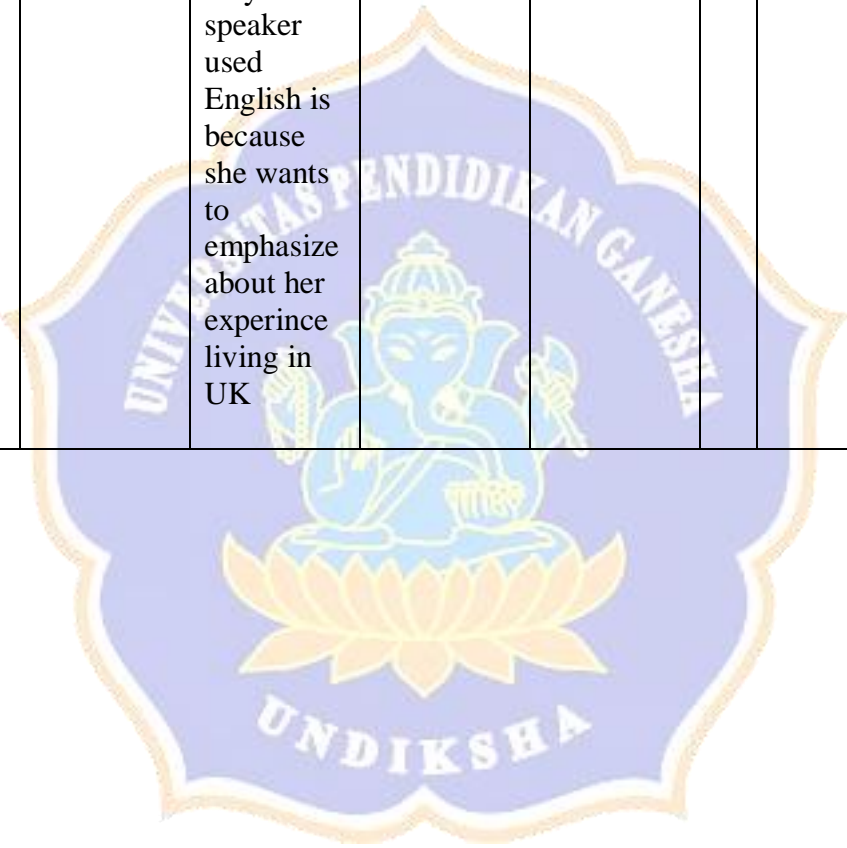
145	Gue harus kayak hold myself accountable for everything.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize about her experience living in UK						
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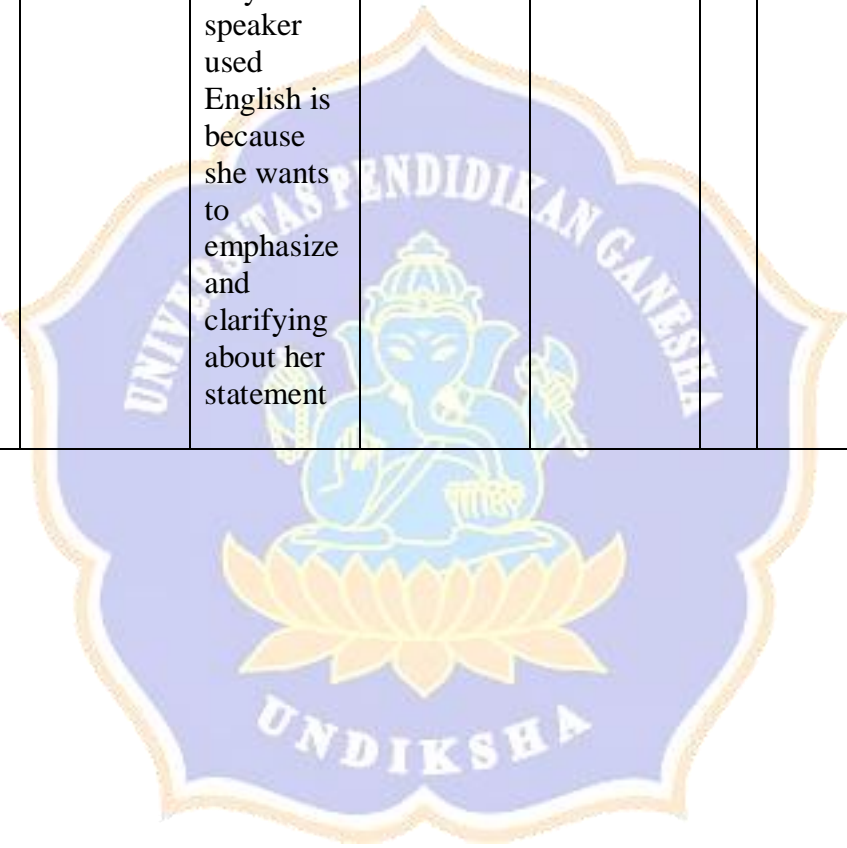
146	I feel like being away from like where you come from, like it come with like benefits that you have to grow up a fast.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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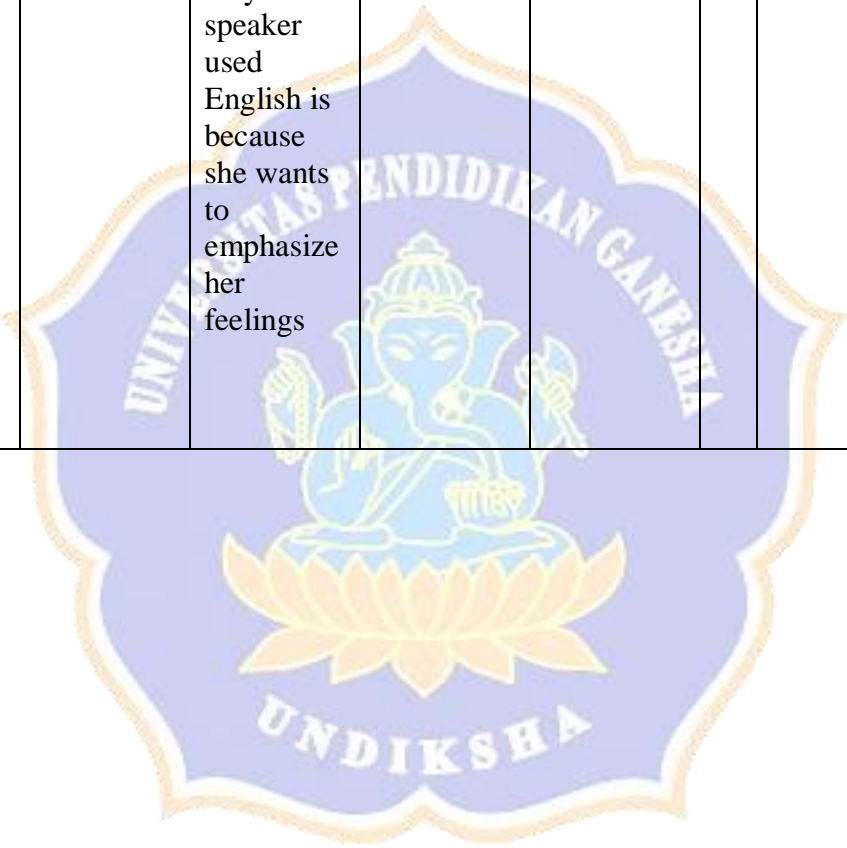
147	Terus kayak because of that freedom of like no one know is you are here, you can be anything you wanna be and it's like freeing.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize about her experince living in UK						
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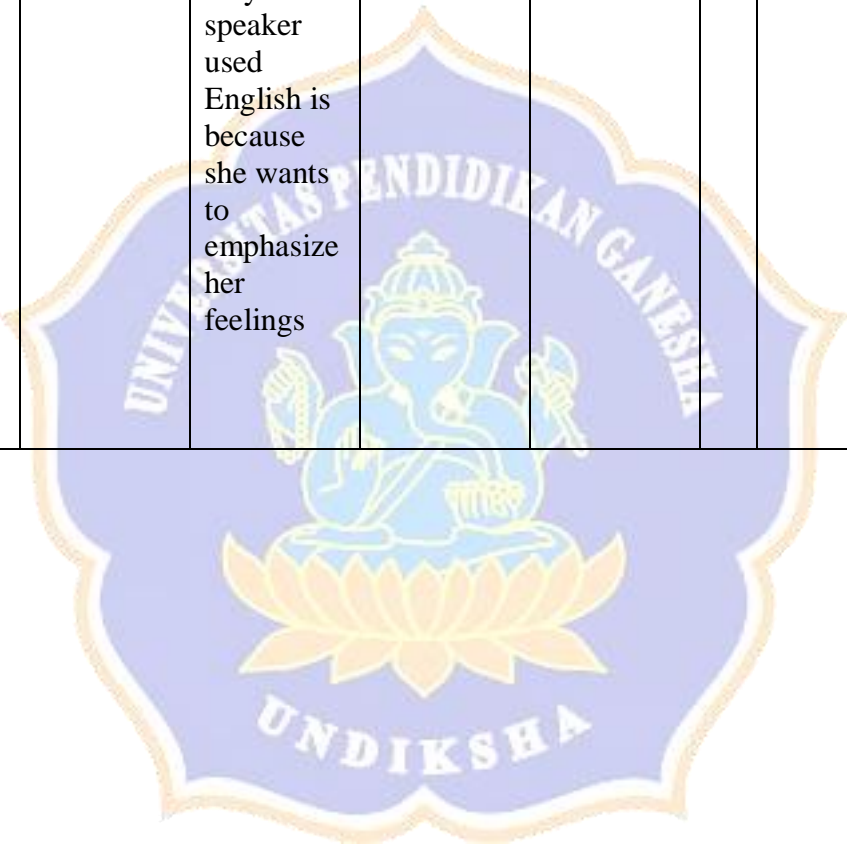
148	Also kayak who do you wanna be.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize and clarifying about her statement						
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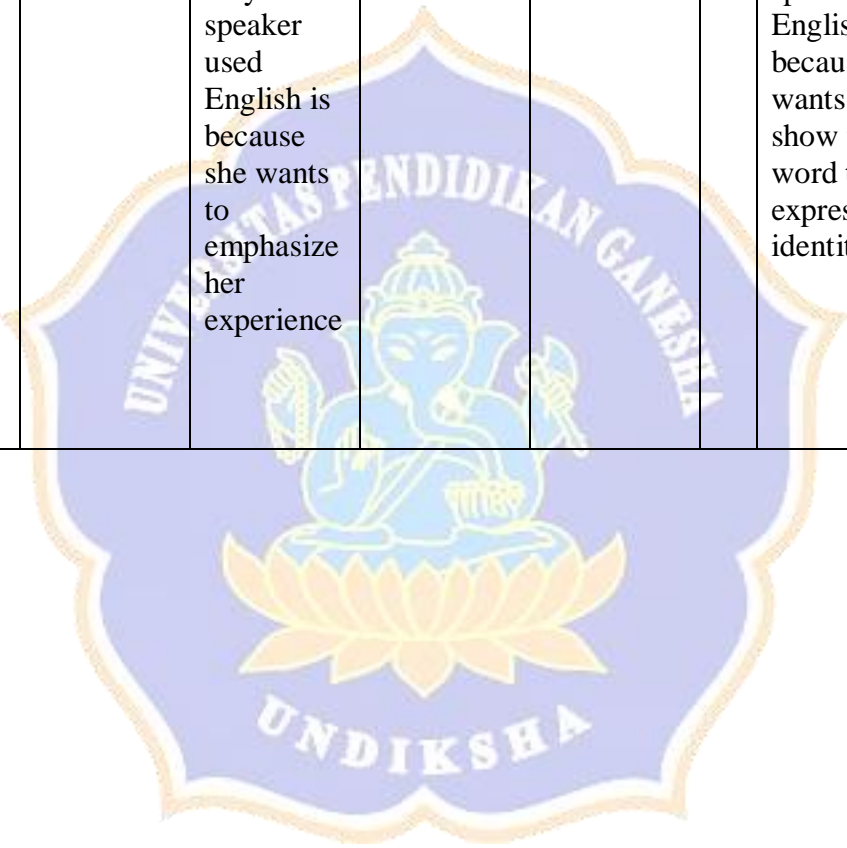
149	Kadang-kadang I don't know the cases gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her feelings						
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150	I don't know, maybe I just think to much.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her feelings						
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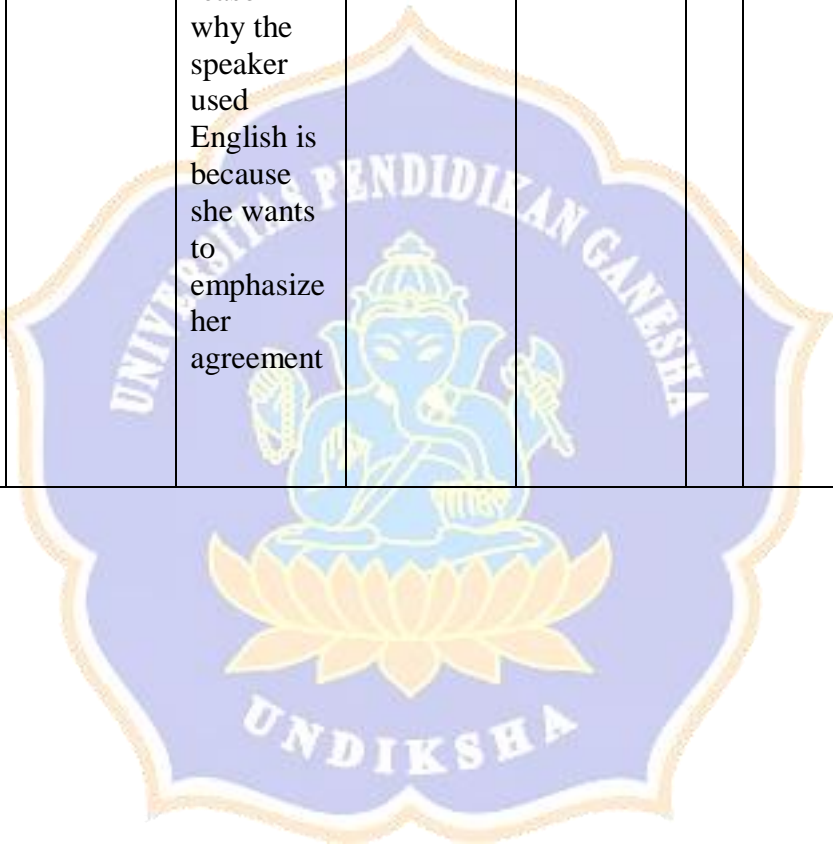


151	Tapi di sini tuh udah ada norma-norma tertentu kan, jadi kadang-kadang kayak you don't really have to the side then you just can go with the flow.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her experience			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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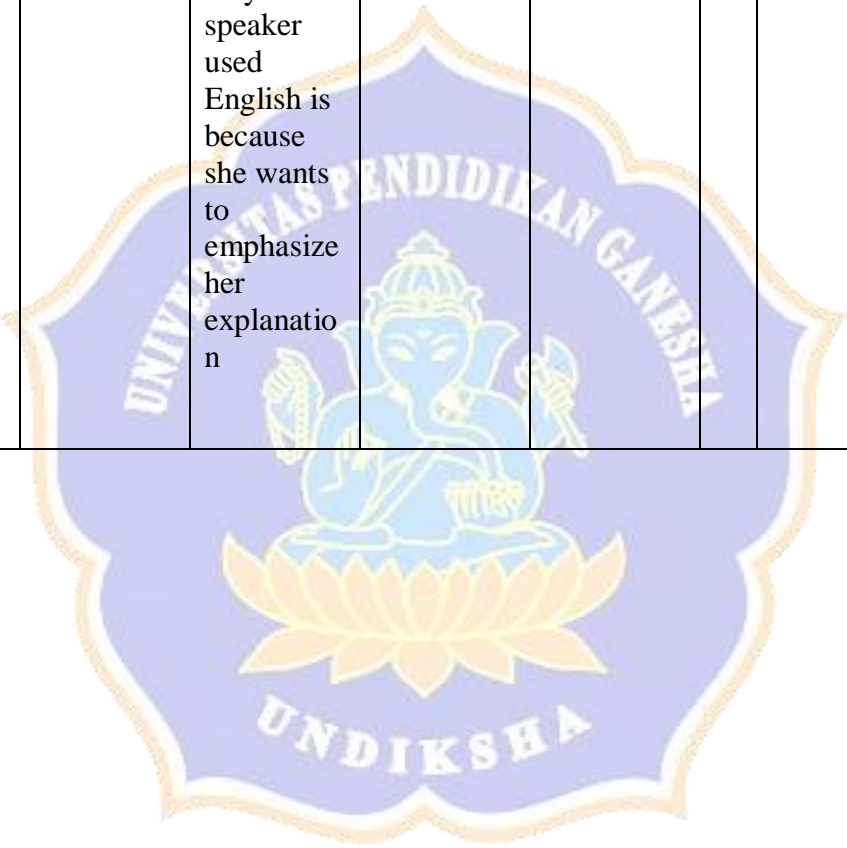


152	Iya kayak you just side for yourself.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her opinion						
153	Kayak gemat said, “if you fuck up, you have to be accountable for that”.		The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversation				The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity		The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word	

											is not blurry	
154	Yess yess, it's true. Mereka pake semuanya sama.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her agreement								



155	Maksudnya kayak if you go like on the bus, on the train metro or whatever,	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her explanation						
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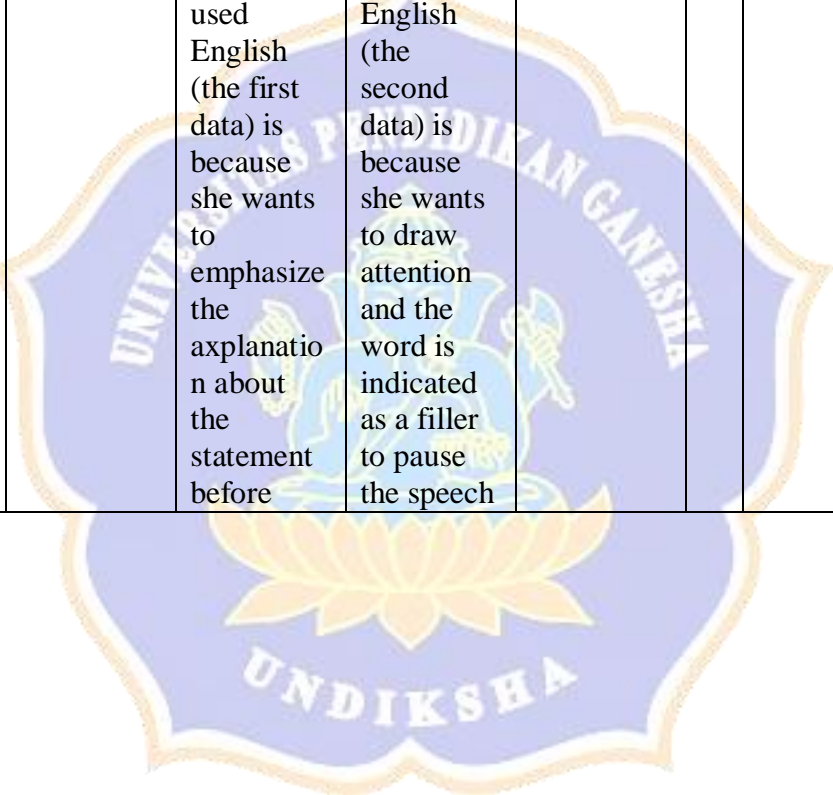
156	Kayak lo tuh it's well connected.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement						
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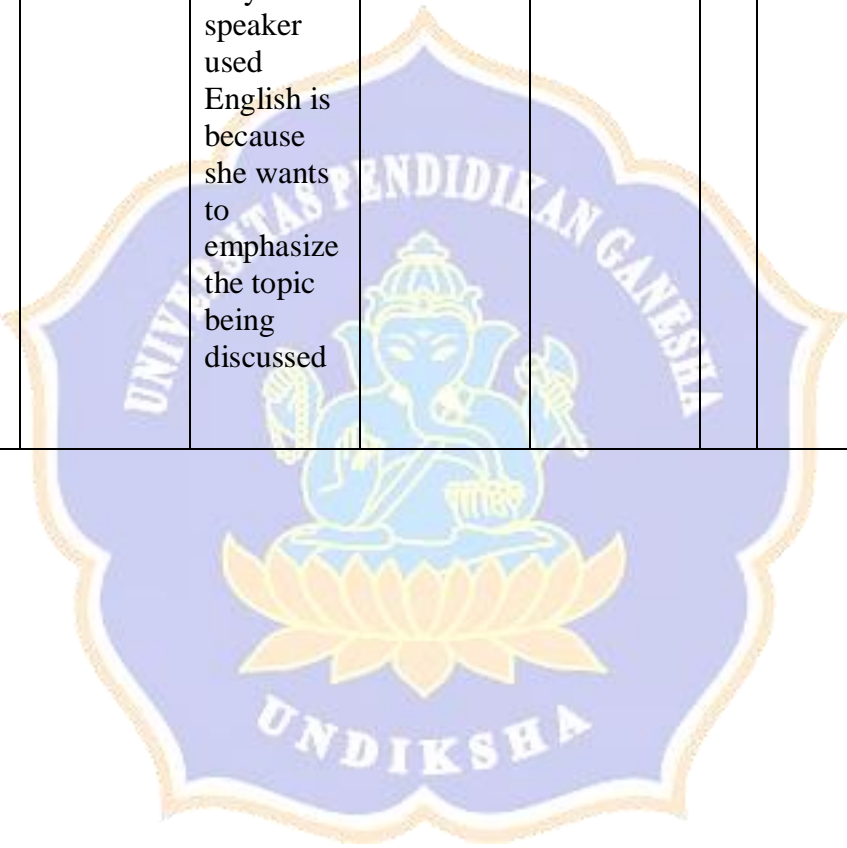
157	Kalo disini kan it's limited.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the comparison						
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158	<p>You can only go so far terus abis itu lo harus naik kaya ojek atau taxi atau whatever.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about the statement before</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to pause the speech</p>					
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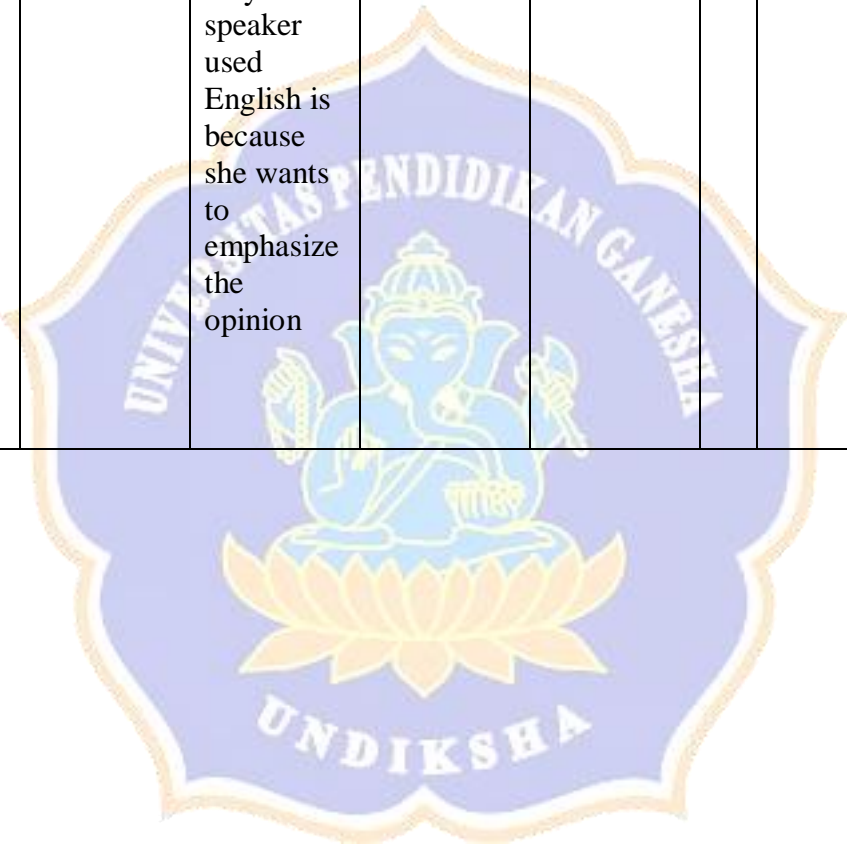
159	Jatohnya tuh kayak accessibility juga sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the topic being discussed						
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160	<p>Harusnya kan public transportation itu bener-bener kayak public facility yang harusnya diatur sama government ya.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (all of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'public transportation', 'public facility' and 'government' because the words is more stylish and she wants to show the ability to speak more than one language</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the subjects</p>						
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161	Tapi jatohnya ke situ loh, like I give you really trying to serve the people.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the opinion						
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162	<p>You make them pergerakan-pergerakannya, Traveling- nya.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>				<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to clarifying the statement before</p>				
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163	Komponenn ya harus lebih bagus ya. But I think we're getting like we have MRT now.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement about the topic being discussed						
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164	I mean udah mulai.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to start the speech					
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165	Yaa kalo punya mobil kan uangnya cost kan..	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'cost' because the words is more stylish								
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VIDEO PART 2											
FUNCTIONS OF CODE SWITCHING											
NO.	UTTERANCE	Talk about a particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Being emphatic about something	Interjection	Repetition	Intention of clarifying the speech content	Expressing group identity	To soften or strengthen the request or command	Because of real lexical need	To exclude other people



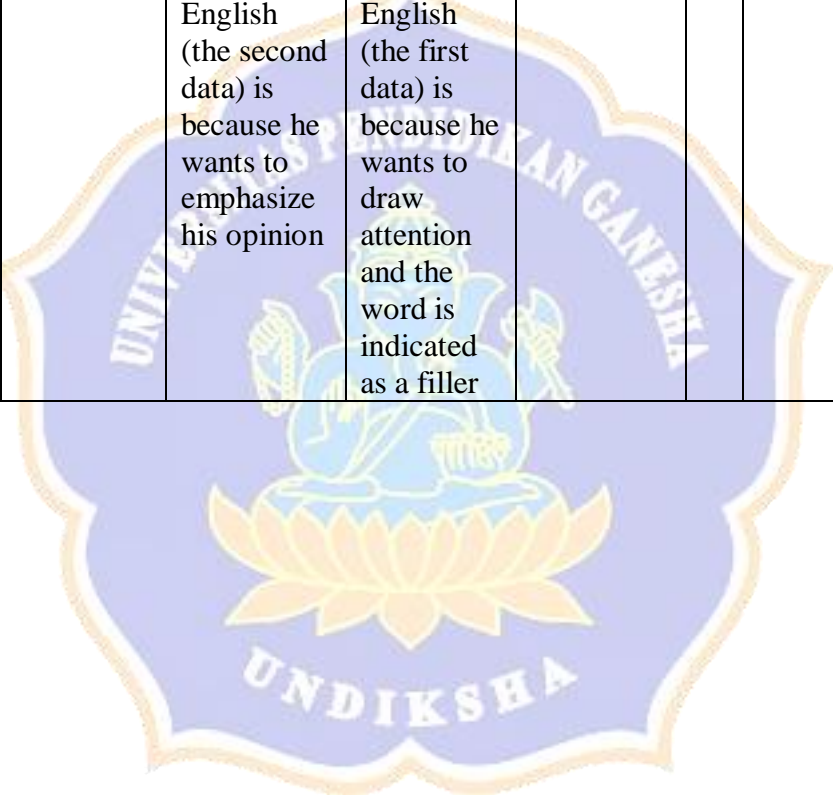
1	Mungkin yang gue kangenin ya kalo di Jakarta ya the hangout -nya lebih nyantai disini.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'the hangout' because the words is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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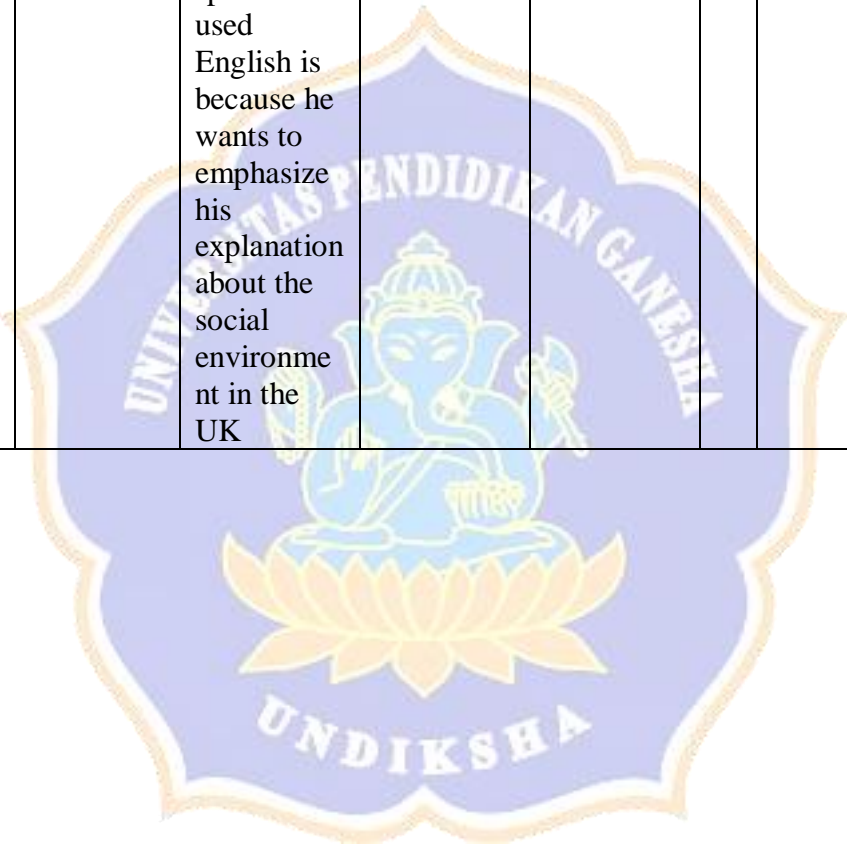
2	Kalo di UK tuh menurut gue yes you get to know people.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion about how to socialize in the UK						
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3	Tapi kan it's just like cuma ini doang, formality.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize his opinion	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler						
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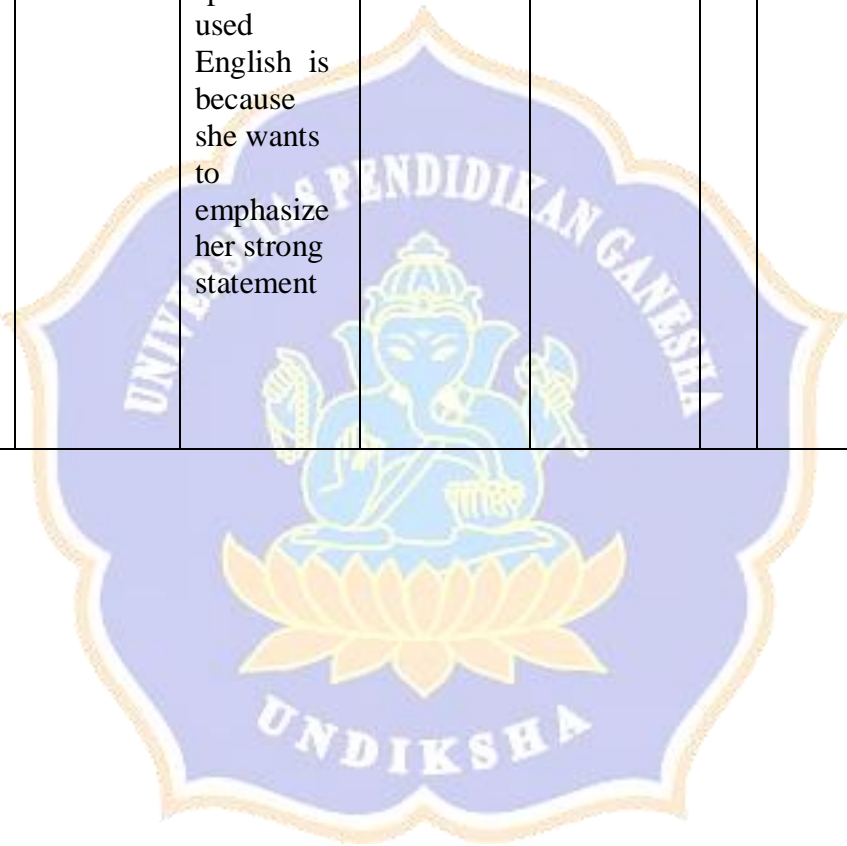
4	Dia tuh like hangout to them gitu gitu capek.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation about the social environment in the UK	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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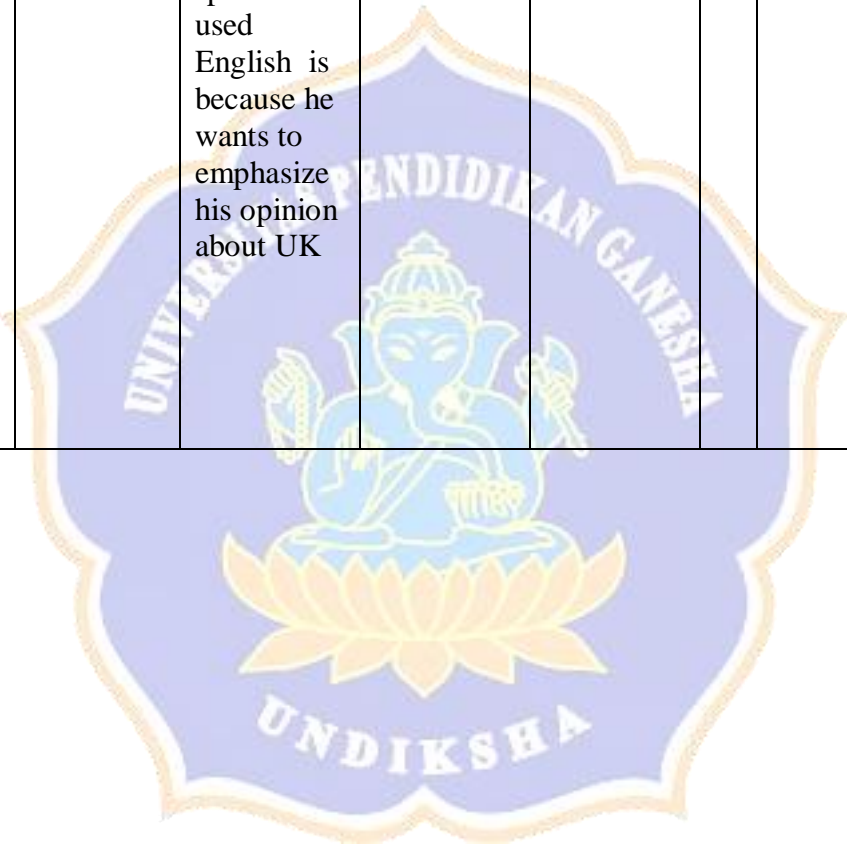
5	Terus I think language sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion						
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6	<p>I think for sure I still love Indo. Ngomomgn ya enak lah.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her strong statement</p>						
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7	Terus disana yaa kayak I feel like understand their politics, understand we're thinking, what's happening there.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion about UK						
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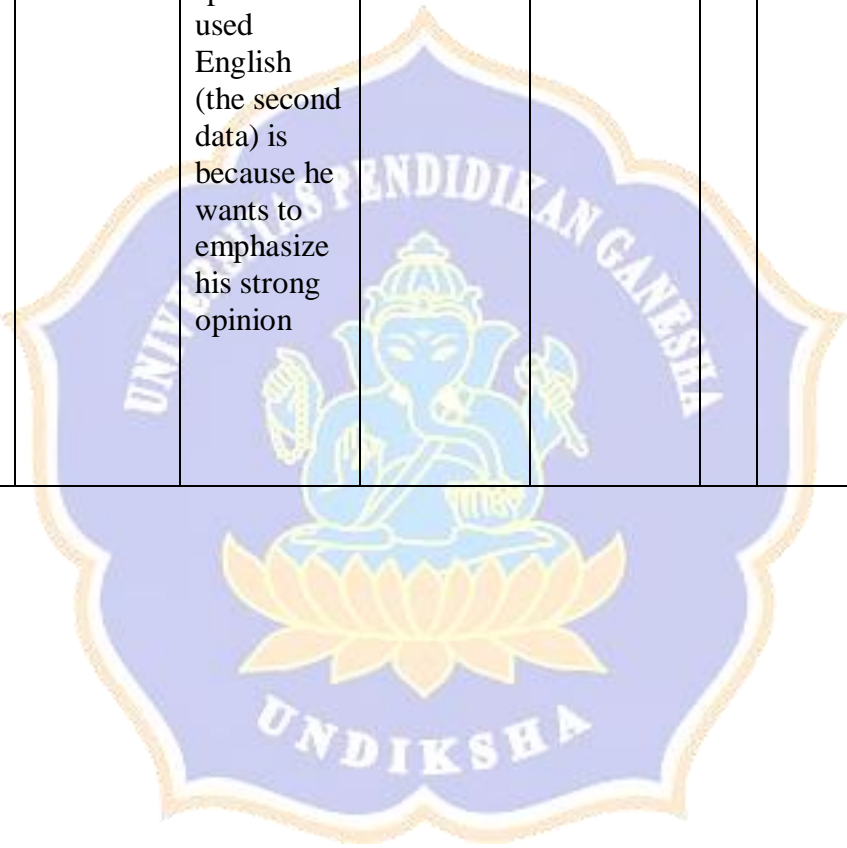
8	<p>For me personally it gets exhausting. Kaya belajar tenaga politiknya loh.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his feelings</p>						
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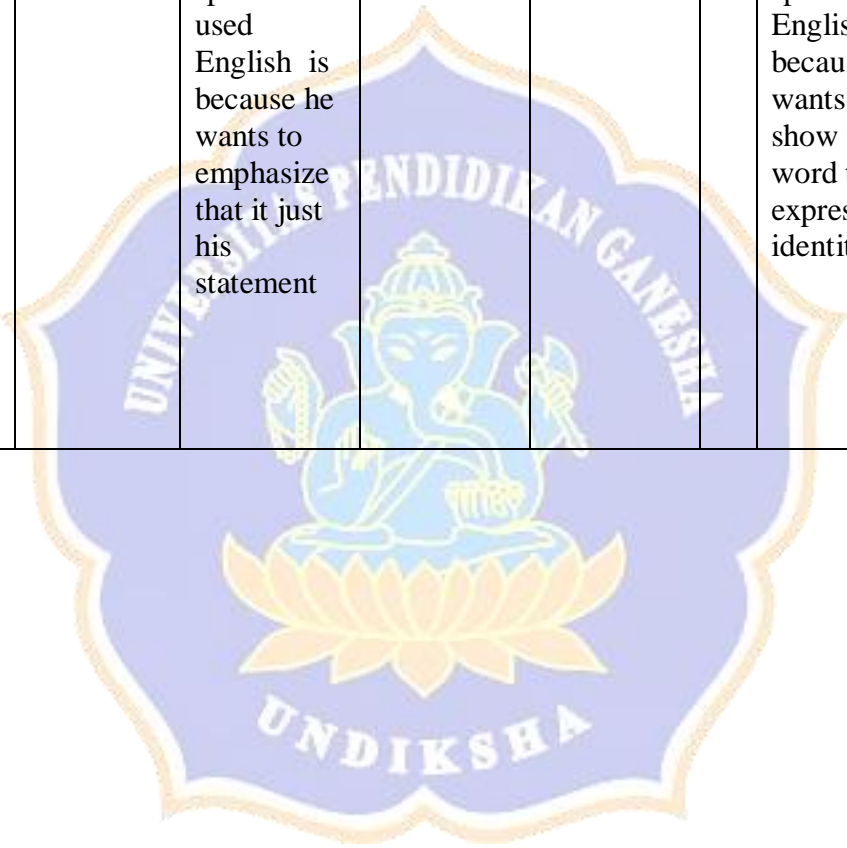
9	In my opinion like in my experience, they're very ngomongny a berat.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his statement and wants to draw attention						
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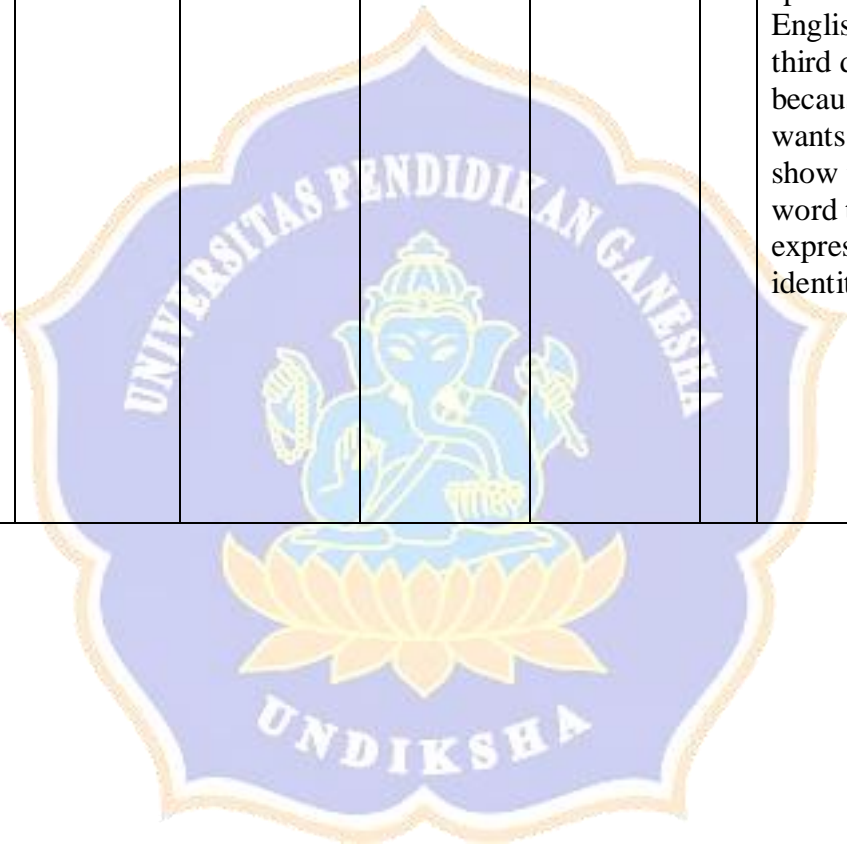
10	Ini benar-bener kayak everyone tuh benar-bener that really strong opinions on Brexit gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize his strong opinion						
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11	For me personally Facebook groups,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that it just his statement			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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12	Jadi kaya group freshers , dimana, yaudah karna kenal ya nge- chat “ Hiya! ”.	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'chat' is more familiar to Indonesian people					The reason why the speaker used English (the third data) is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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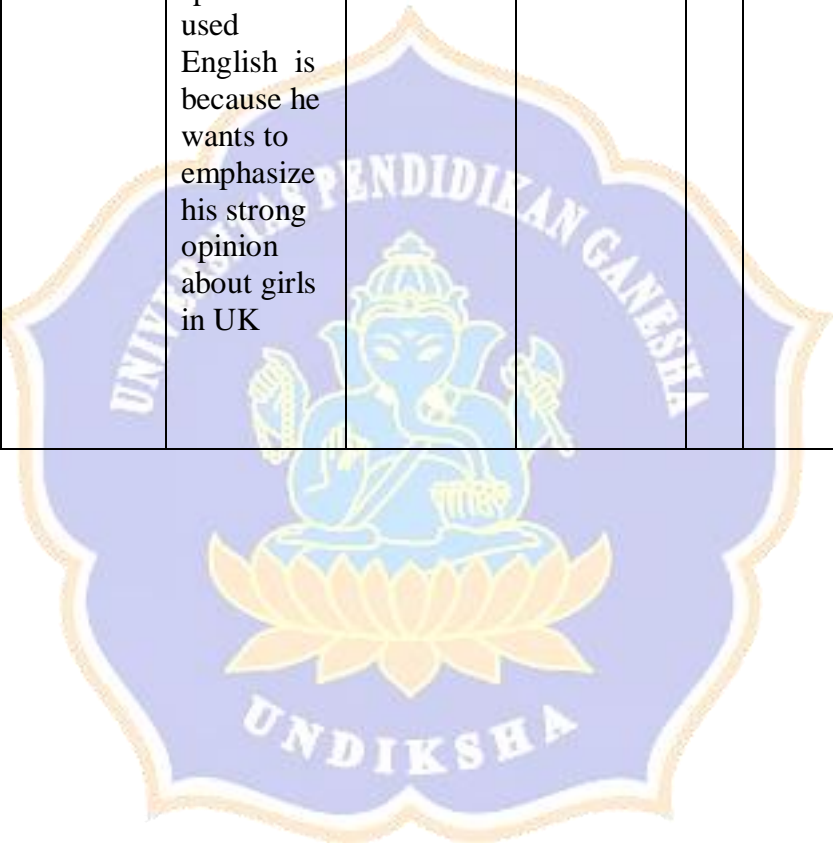
13	Gue kayak “hey whats up” .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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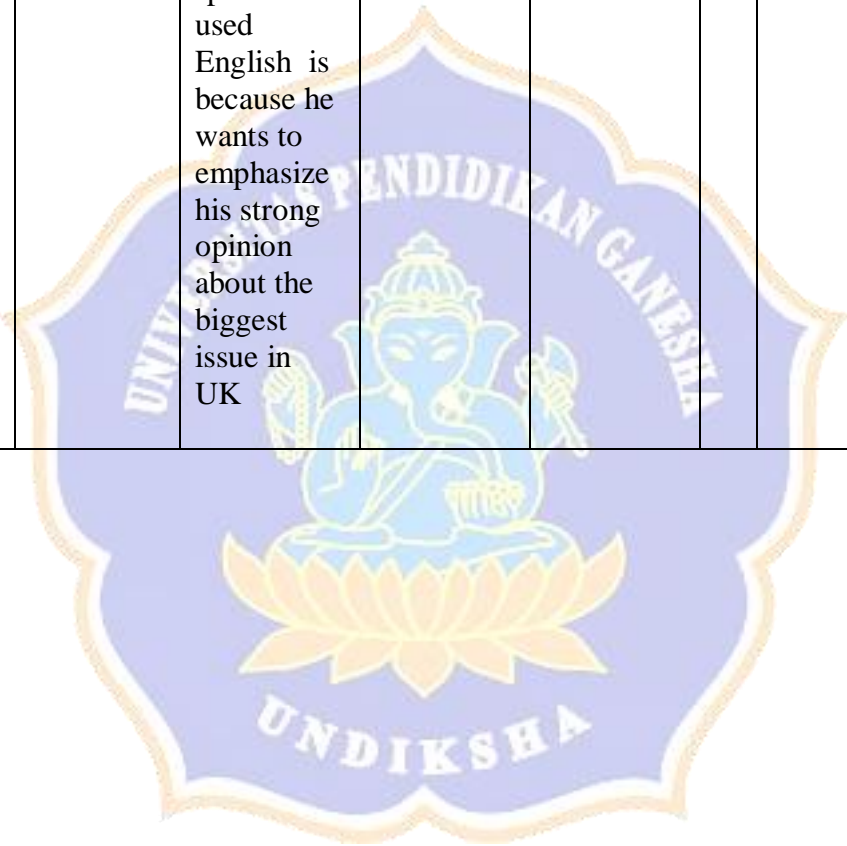
14	Ohiya anak dari ini nih, freshers.						The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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15	Cewek mah yaa just say hard meet, here's mutual based I think, temen dari temen.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his strong opinion about girls in UK						
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16	I think the biggest issue is culture sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his strong opinion about the biggest issue in UK						
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17	Perbedaan culture menurut gue probably correct kalo di sana.	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'culture' because the words is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize the gist of the speech						
18	Lebih equal gitu ga sih?	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'equal' because the words is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the subject						

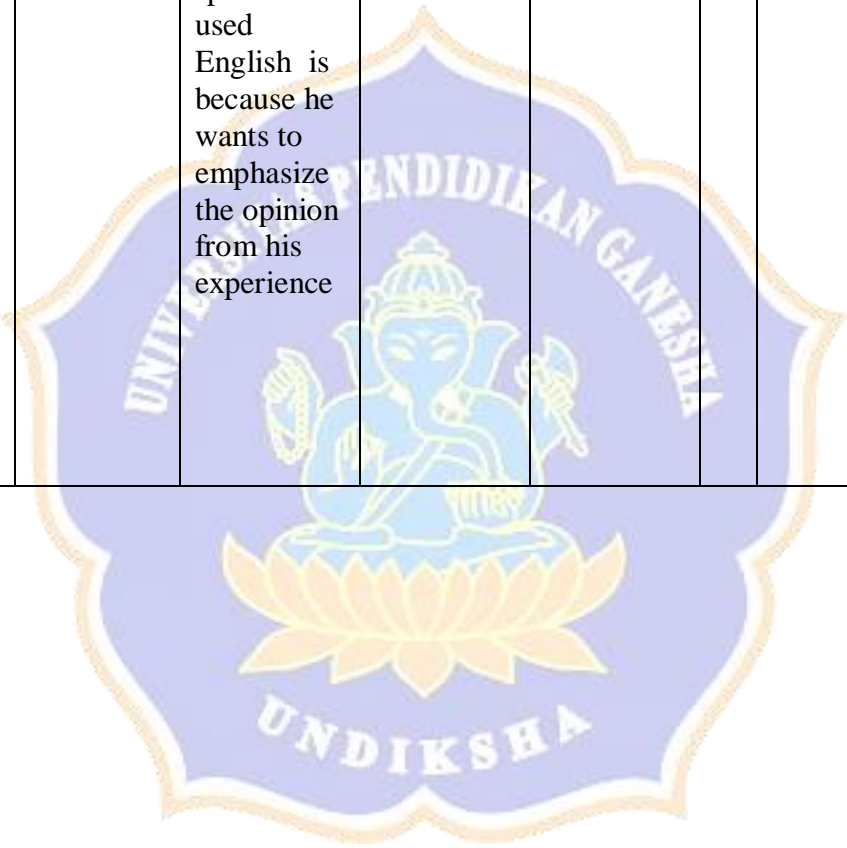
19	Sama sih kalo gue hangout sama SJW sama non SJW yaudah kaya emang harus you have to say the right terms and right..	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'hangout' because the words is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize the explanation						
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20	Like people think kayak disana tuh kayak bisa segala.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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21	<p>Engga.. engga.. ini aja, beda ini aja disana. We look different we're not really and it's not they're racist but it's just their settled preferences</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the opinion from his experience</p>						
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22	Kalo gue ya mindset -nya kayak yaudah gue mau nyari temen aja, dari situ kayak kenal orang.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'mindset' because the words is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the subject						
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23	Gue suka banget kayak di freshers week itu gue kayak daftar-daftar aja ikut club ini, society macam-macam gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English (the second and the third data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'club' and 'society' because the words is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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24	<p>Kayak ada war reenactment society, chocolate taste test society and meditation society.</p>						<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker needs real lexical so that the meaning of the word is not blurry</p>	
25	<p>Kayak whatever you into pasti ada club-nya gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'club' because the words is more stylish</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about the society</p>					

26	<p>Dari sana tuh kadang-kadang kadang organically kayak "uh agak agak cunut cunut nih", gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>								
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27	You already have a thing and comment to talk about gitu kan.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement						
28	Kayak " oh my god gue suka banget main pokemon, main bareng yuk! Add! Add! " gitu.			The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she wants to show strong emotion about how			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			

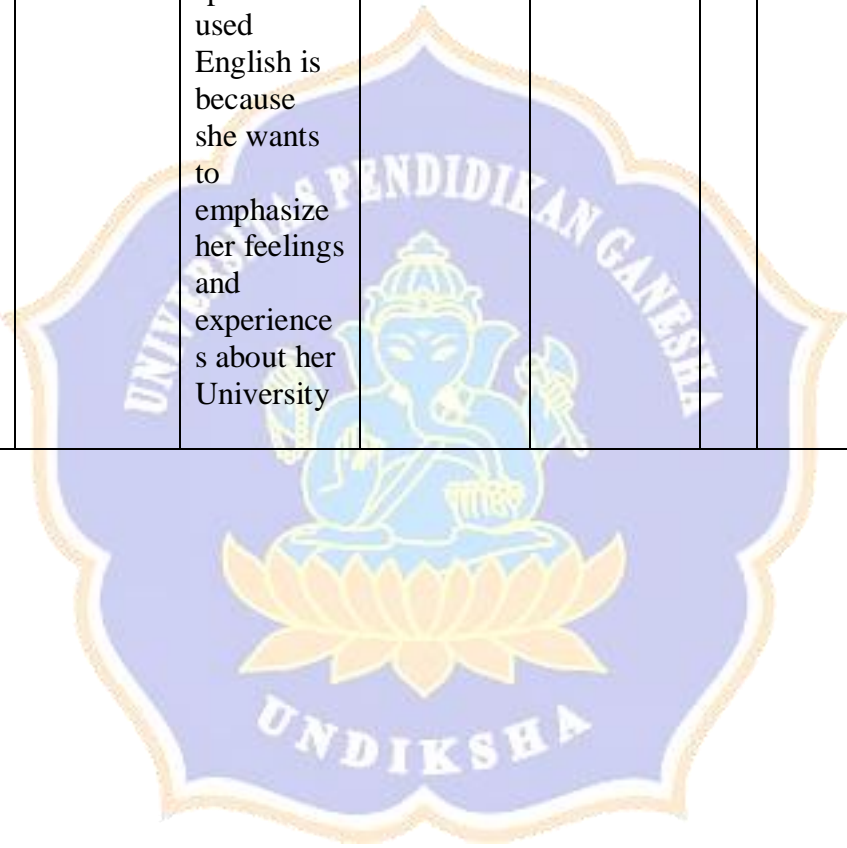
				she feels							
29	I don't know, you know could be anything gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement about the campus environment							



30	Uni parties.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'uni parties' because the words is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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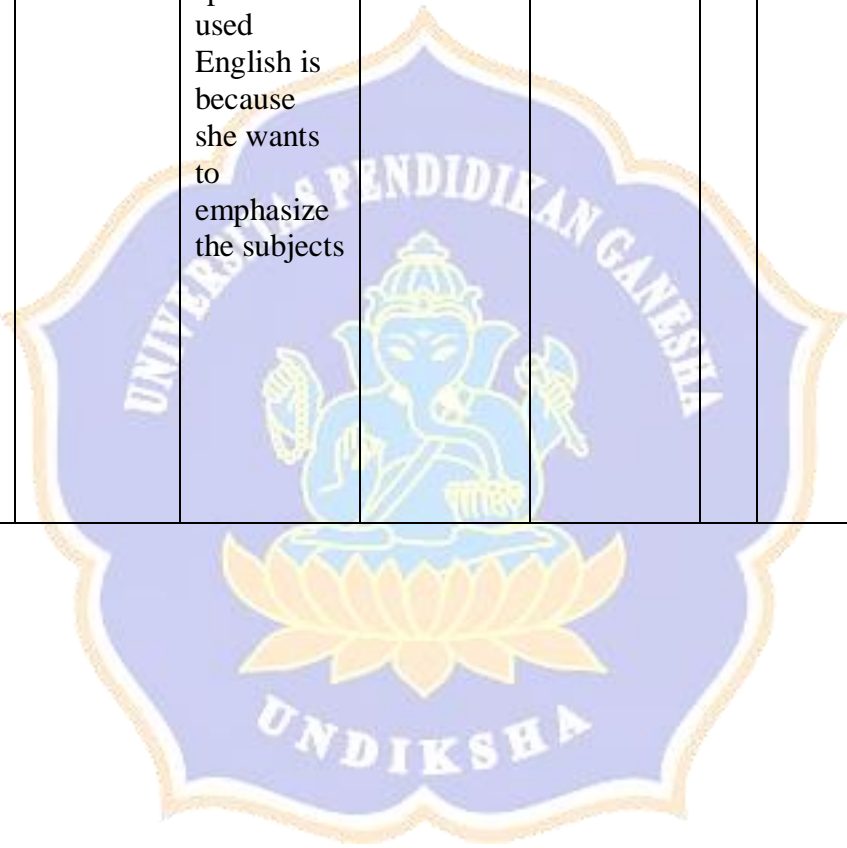
31	Di UK yang paling gue admire from campus is student union.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her feelings and experiences about her University				The reason why the speaker used English is because it is easier to be spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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32	Jadi emang kayak mahasiswa punya satu gedung dimana mereka bisa login komputer untuk nugas, bisa launching .	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'login' and 'launching' is more familiar to Indonesian people						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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33	Disana tuh biasanya society juga meeting -nya disana.	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words 'society' and 'meeting' because the words is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the subjects						
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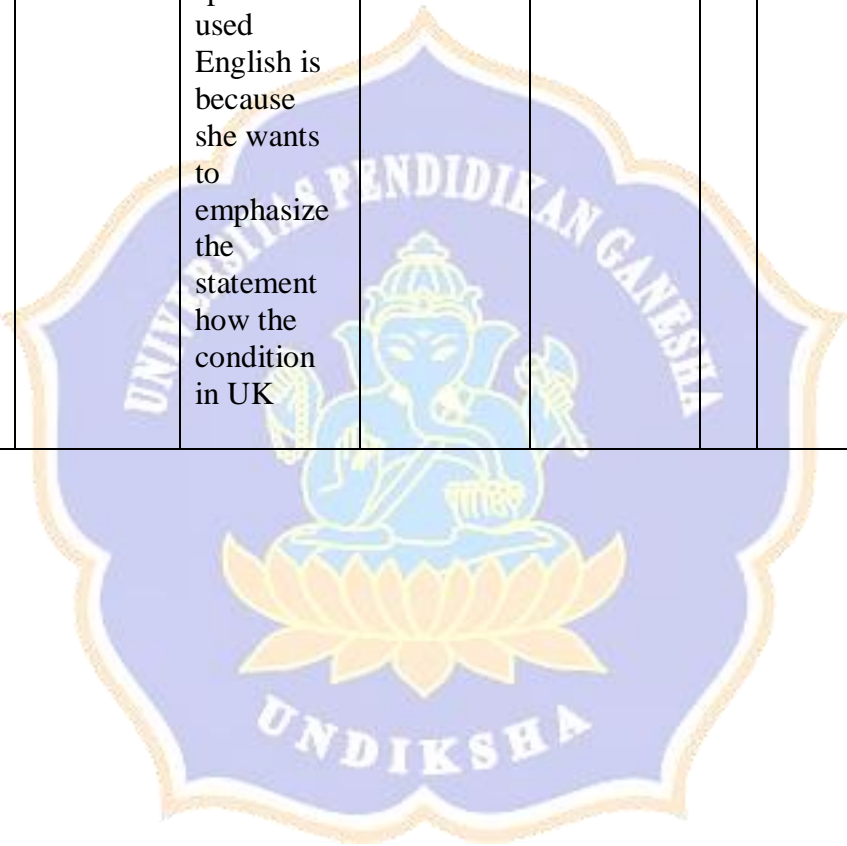
34	Kita gak ngelempar di klub atau bar tapi di students' union dibagi atas gitu.						The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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35	Jadi gue lebih prefer itu sih,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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36	Karna lebih kayak control environment dan kayak lo tau disitu kayak kebanyakan mahasiswa,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the statement how the condition in UK						
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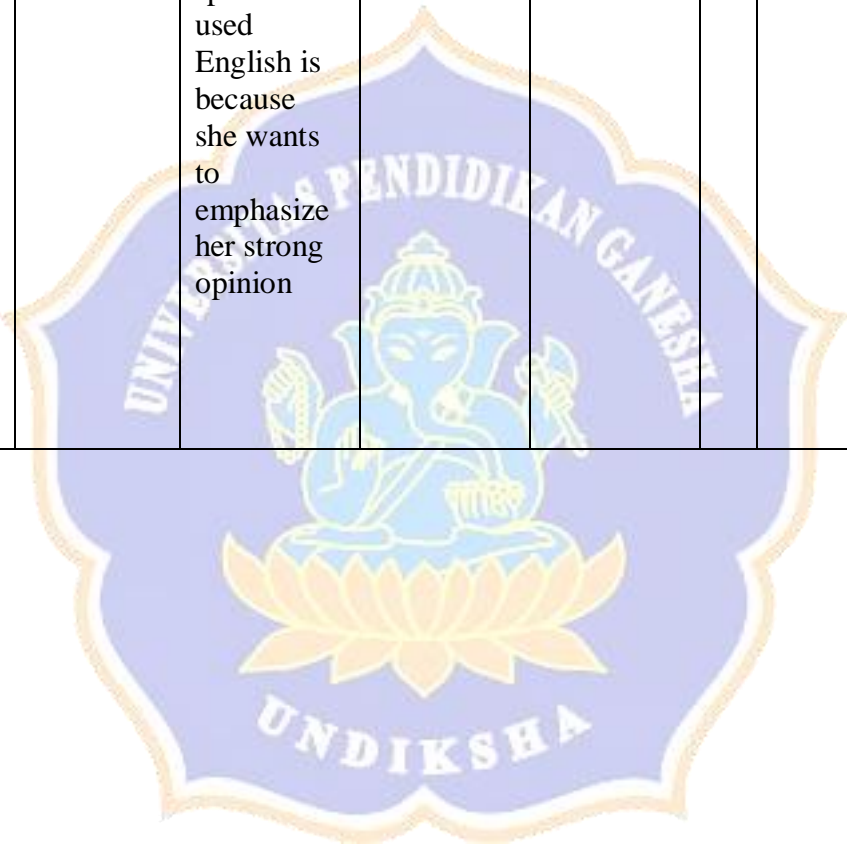
37	Karna biasanya kalo misalnya di klub-klub luar itu kan yaa siapa man..	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity			
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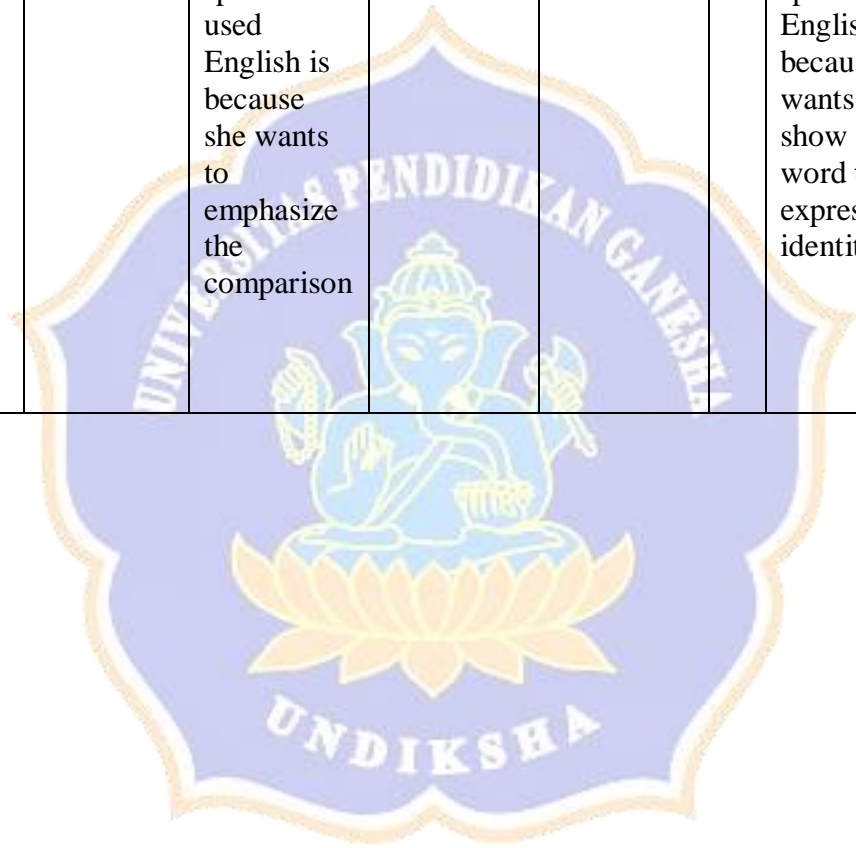
38	Ada orang kerja di sign bridge .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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39	Yaa it's very mixed.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her strong opinion						
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40	Gue lebih mending bukan union tapi society parties -nya.			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the comparison			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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41	Gue demen untuk ke society parties yang beda-beda gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'society parties' is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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42	Gue ke Asian night , gue ke Mexicon night dan international night gitu loh campur.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English (all the data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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43	<p>But then the parties they have different way to party. Nah itu yang gue demen, gue berbeda kayak yaa..</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the statement of the party in UK</p>						
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44	Gue observed doang.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his habits at the club						
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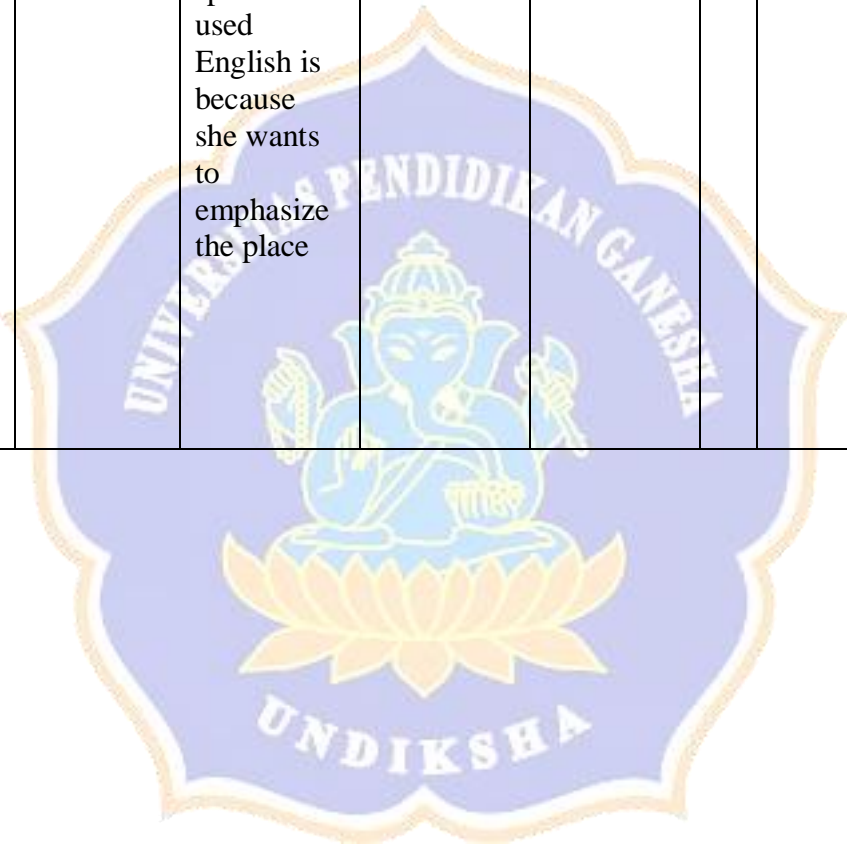
45	Ada yang fun , ada yang engga.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'fun' is more stylish								
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46	Di Liverpool tuh serunya juga kayak kita there's area in Liverpool namanya Concert Square .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to emphasize the place			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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47	Kalo ada yang tau Liverpool wah itu kayak bener-bener isinya tuh kayak clubs and pubs and bars.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the place				The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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48	Jadi lo loncat-loncat tuh gampang banget dan gak ada entry fee .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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49	Liverpool I think it said as one of the best like night life gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the strong emotion about night live in UK						
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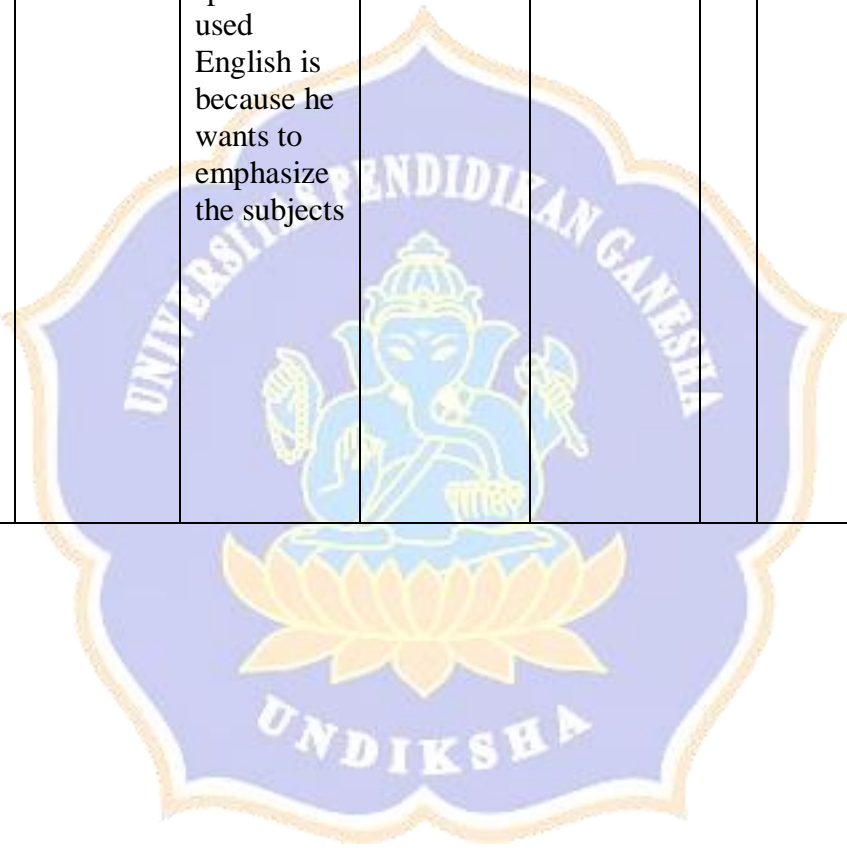
50	Dan kayak gak terlalu bougie juga gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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51	<p>Kayak di Liverpool gue juga sukanya because it's quite compact.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize why he love Liverpool</p>						
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52	Jadi city center -nya tuh jelas di mana, and where the clubs are.	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the subjects				The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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53	Udah kayak suburbs gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the subjects					<input type="checkbox"/>	
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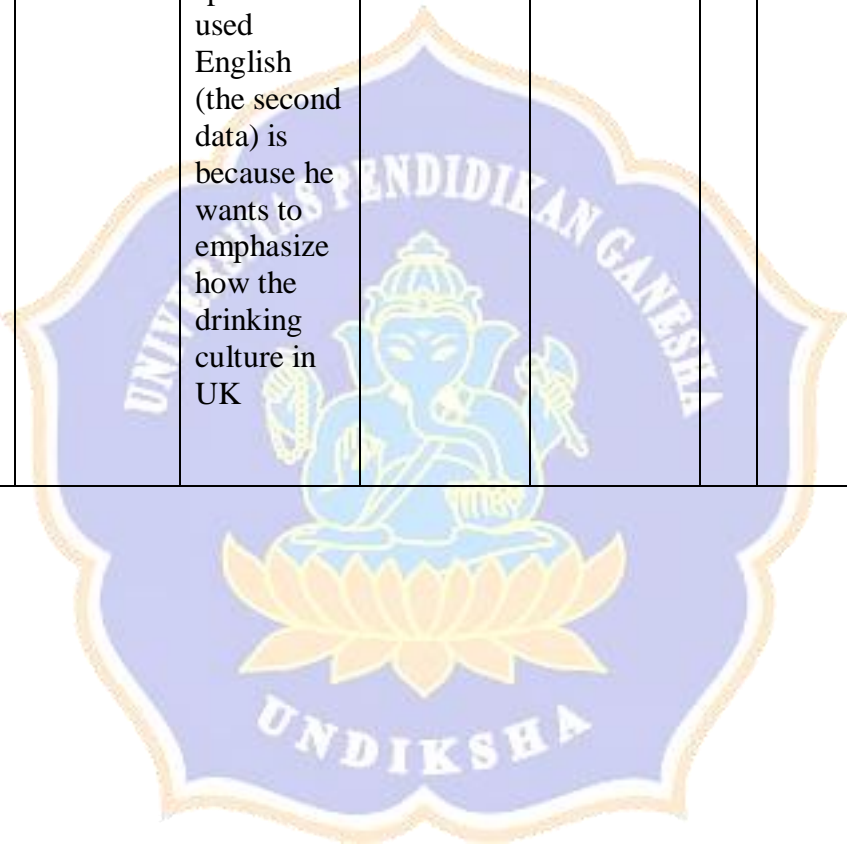
54	Orang-orang tuh sering kayak bikin house party dan menurut gue itu malah paling seru.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'house party' is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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55	Soalnya kayak itu chill banget.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'chill' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize her feelings						
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56	<p>You just like drinks, dan kadang-kadang kayak there are some randoms like just comment tapi gapapa kayak jadi bikin rame gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize how the drinking culture in UK</p>						
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57	Kayak pernah pertama sih lumayan chill gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'chill' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize her feelings						
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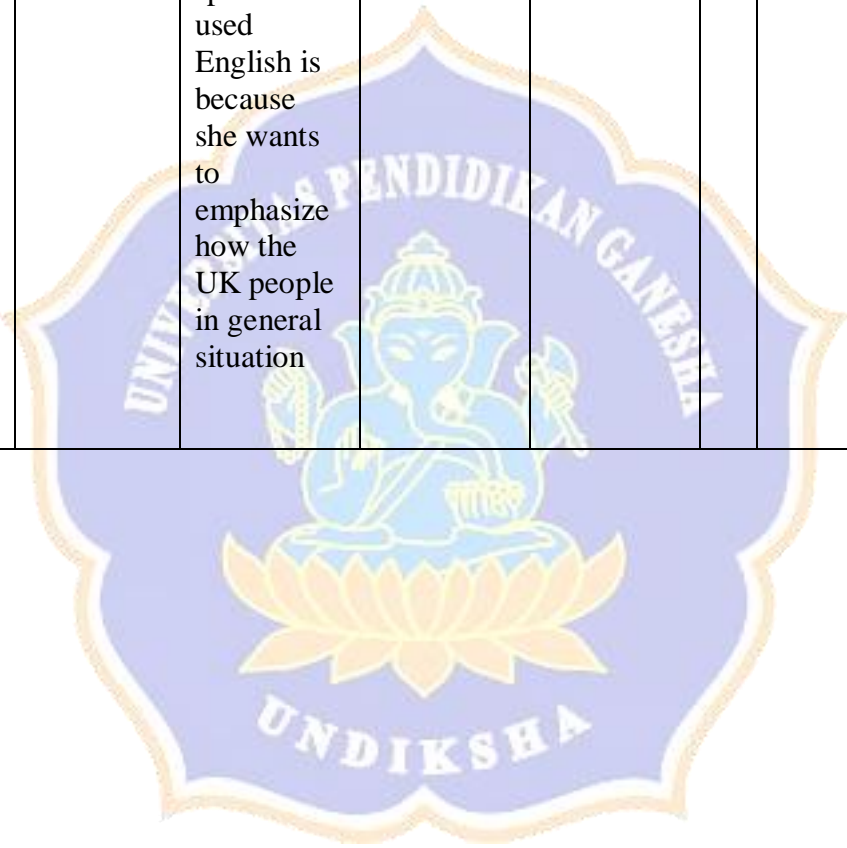
58	<p>Palingan there's some music and it's like a lot of, Tapi kayak sometimes it can engga gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>								
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59	Tapi gue sih biasanya yang kayak lumayan chill aja sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'chill' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize her feelings						
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60	<p>It's like a lot of just like talking to people and like strangers are friendly to other strangers. Jadi lo gak kenal sama siapa yaa yaudah.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize how the UK people in general situation</p>						
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61	Paling seru tuh dorm party .	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'dorm party' is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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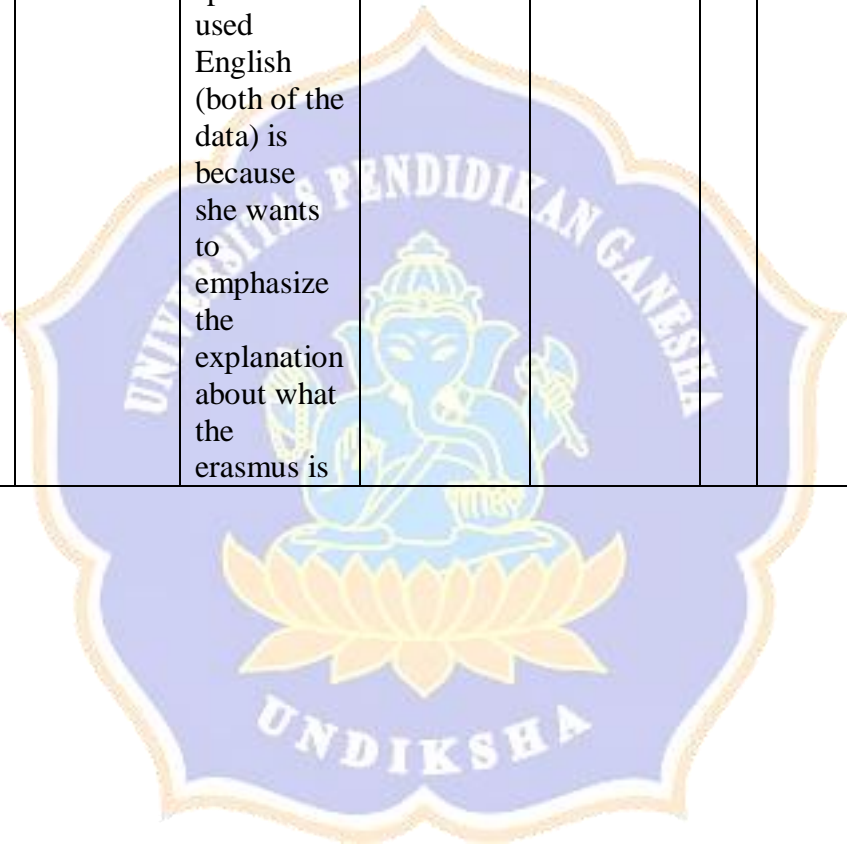
62	Jadi kalo misalnya di deket kampus gue itu flat-flat nya tuh kan kayak dua kamar.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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63	Jadi suatu malem pernah gue kesana terus isinya tuh erasmus party .	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'erasmus party' is more stylish					The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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64	Jadi Erasmus itu kayak kayak exchange students dari Eropa basically .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about what the erasmus is						
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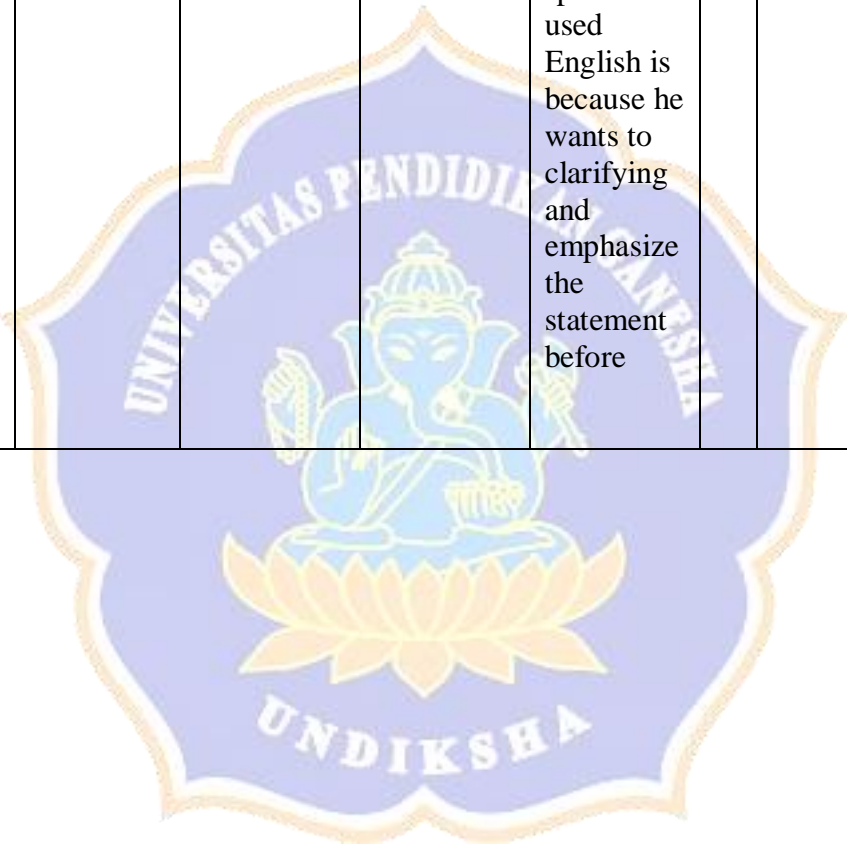
65	Kayak gue tuh beruntung banget gue kenal sama orang-orang kayak Jerman, Prancis suddenly .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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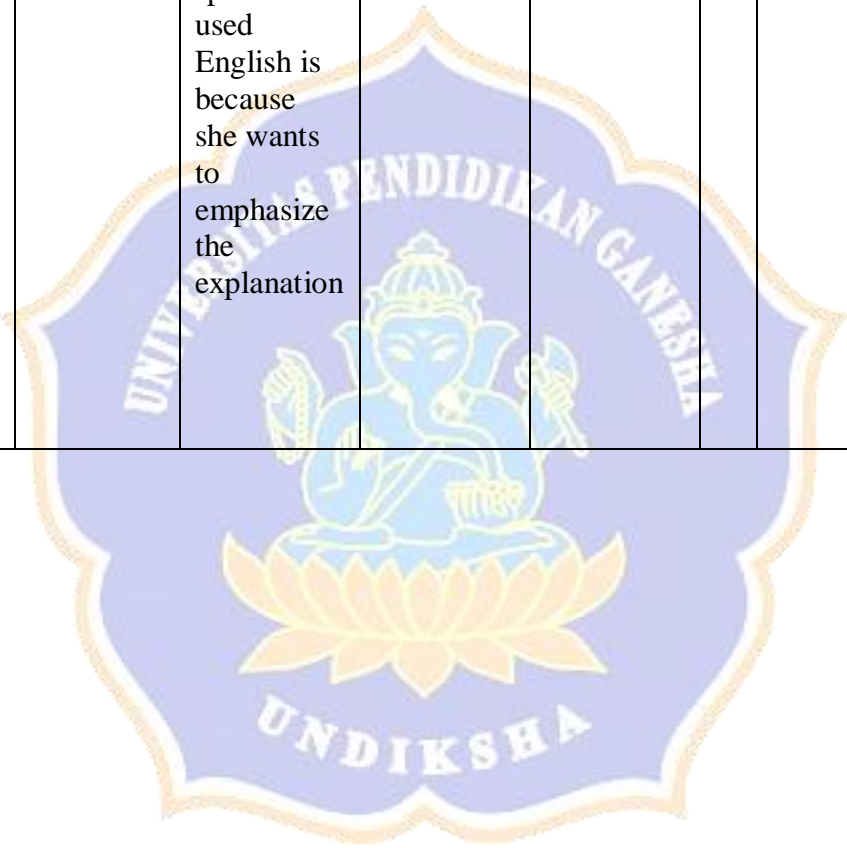
66	Jadi gue bisa ikutan ke party itu dan di situ tuh hampir kayak gak ada orang Inggris,	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'party' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the subject						
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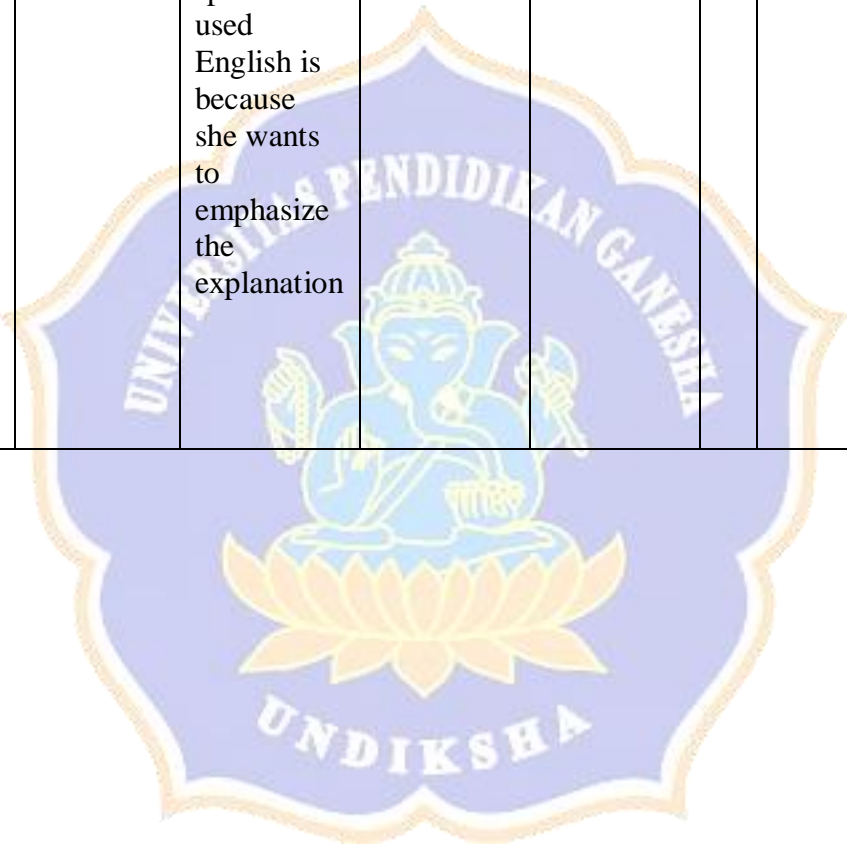
67	Malah isinya kayak emang orang internasional yaa international students.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language				The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to clarify and emphasize the statement before					
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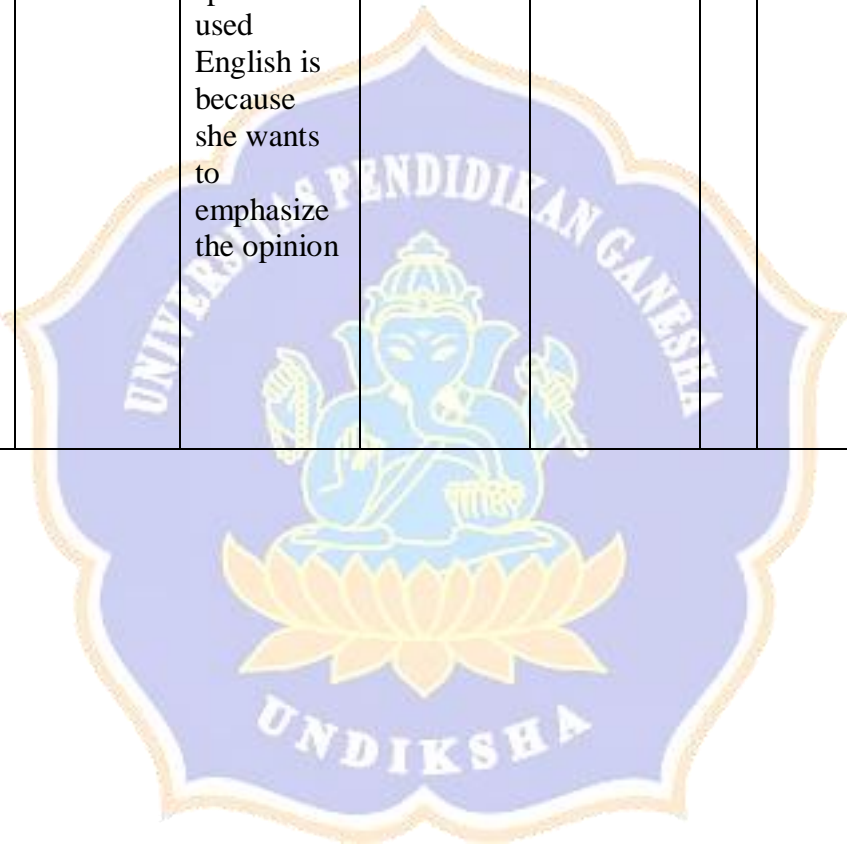
68	Ini tuh lebih kayak noise complaint .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation						
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69	Karna ini bukan razia dan bukan grebek karna maksud mereka adalah to keep the peace of the community .	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation						
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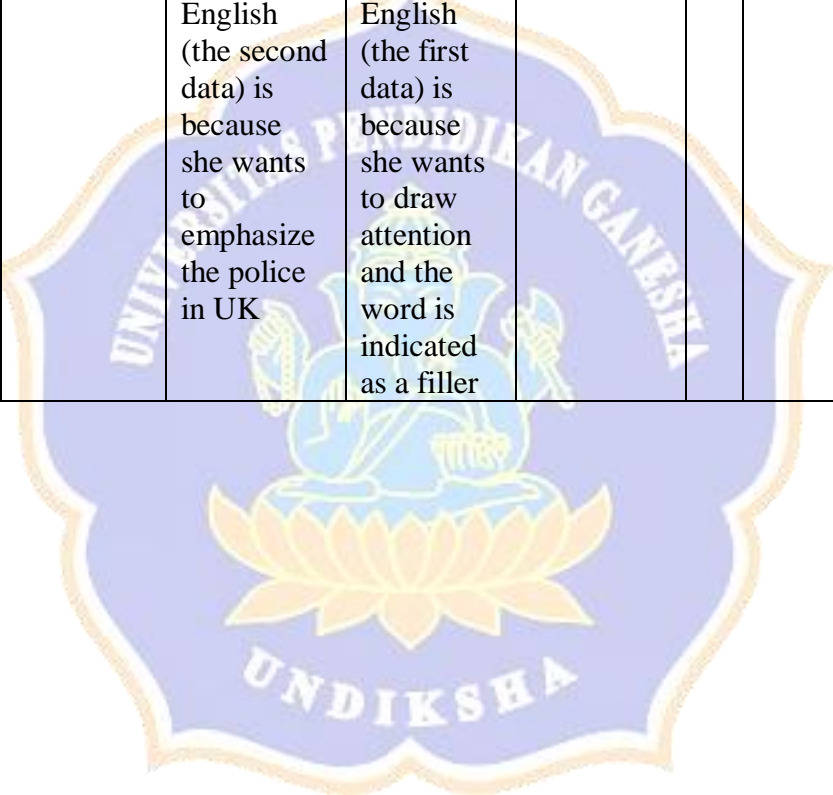
70	It's not like bayar gue karna lo ketahuan gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the opinion							
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71	Dan kadang-kadang disana kayak for like weed.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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72	Sometimes tuh kayak the police are like chill.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to emphasize the police in UK	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler						
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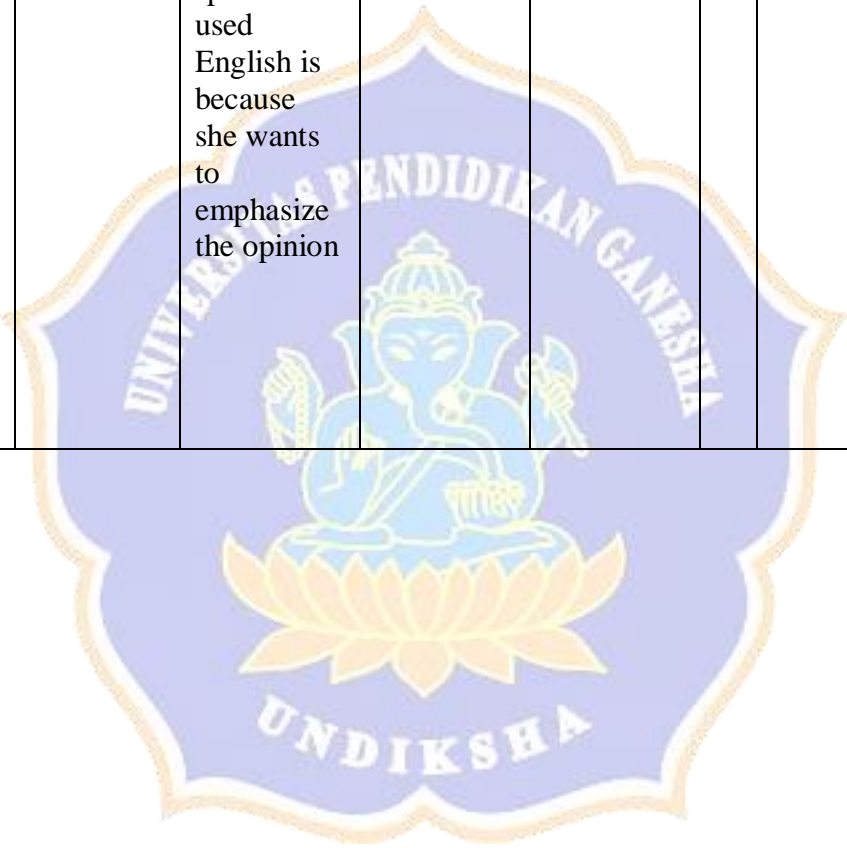
73	Dia nih baunya bau itu banget yaa " this is grass, this is grass ".	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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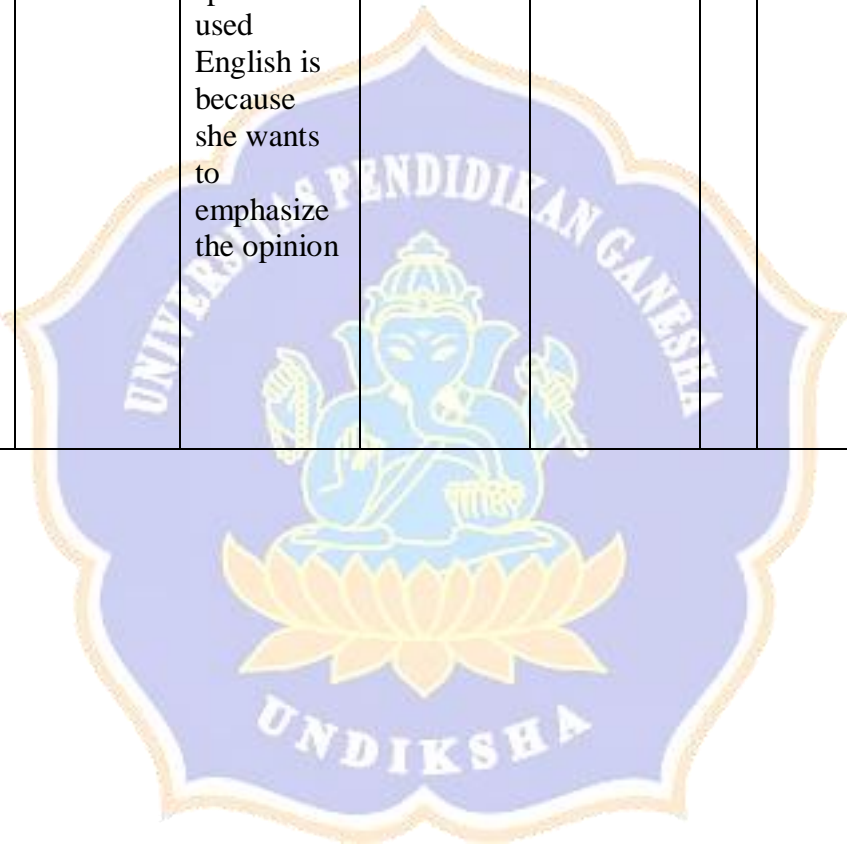
74	Tapi ada polisi deket situ tapi mereka kayak at first sight -nya kayak yaudah gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language								
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75	<p>I think it's likely different. Tapi maksudnya lokal yang lokal UK gitu?</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the opinion</p>						
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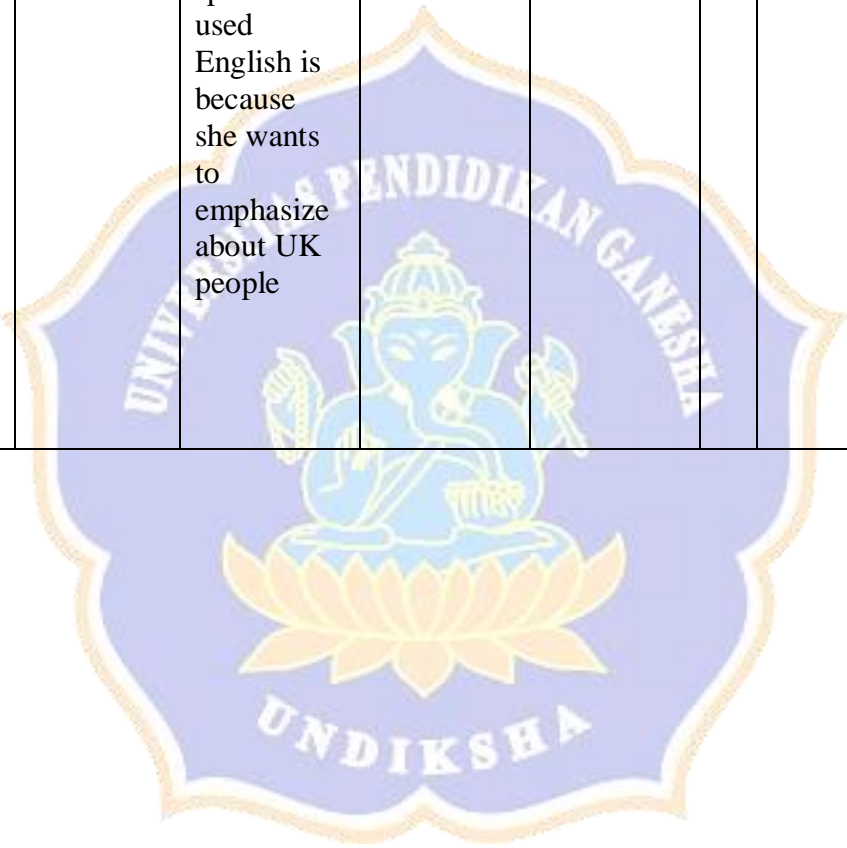
76	Beda, agak beda sih. I think they're crazier than us.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the opinion						
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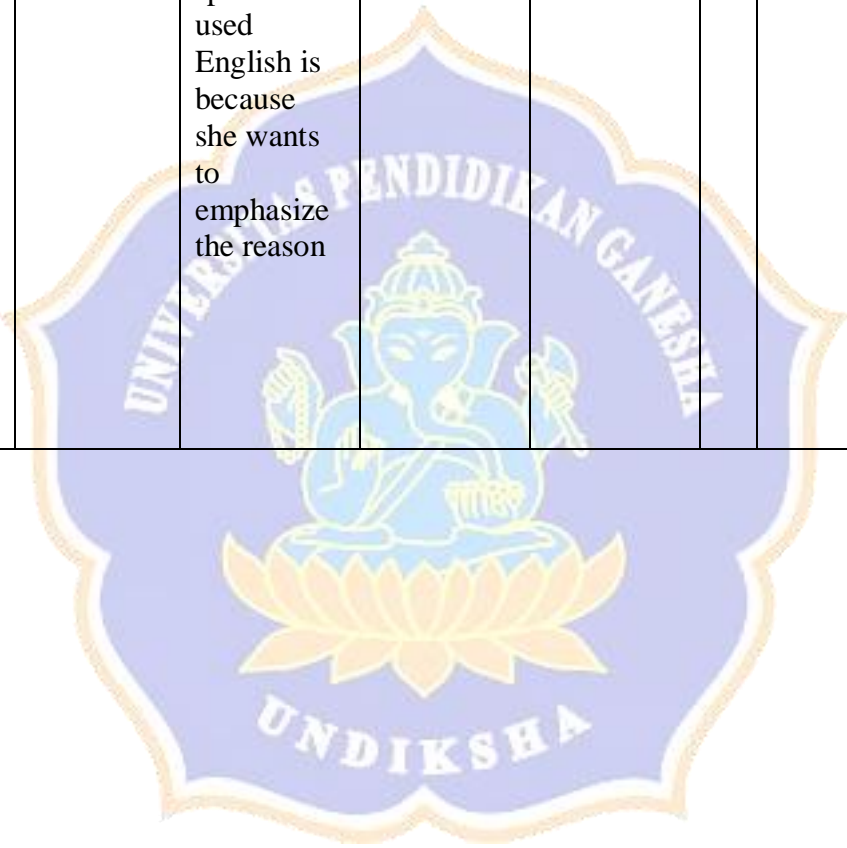
77	But then again itu jatuhnya juga ke akses.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler						
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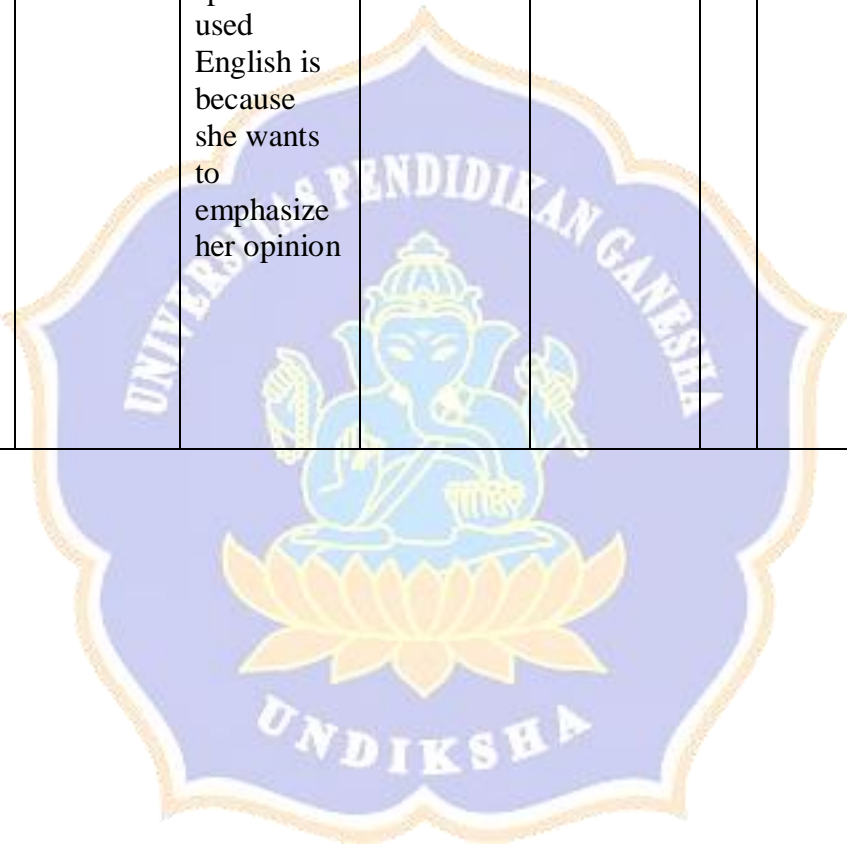
78	Kalo misalnya kita bisa jalan kemana-mana, I guess people won't be to bougie.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize about UK people							
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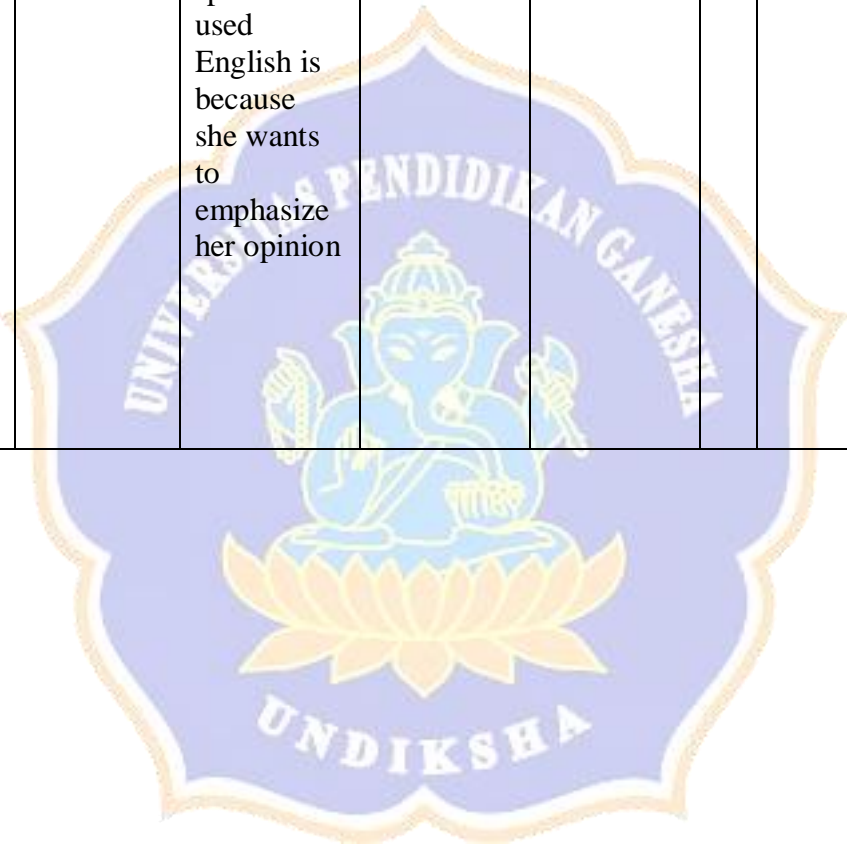
79	Karna kayak cause what people looking for is convenience kan, kayak pengen nyaman gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the reason						
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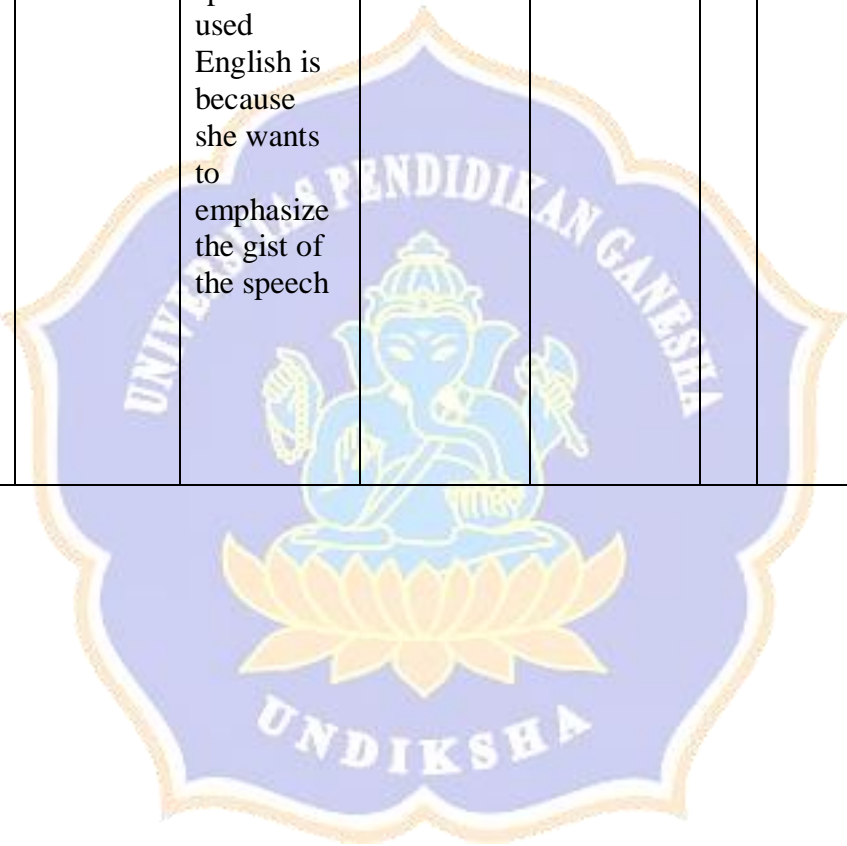
80	Jadi yaa emang kayak when you're like secure about everything else, you can allowing to the deepest stuff and things that matters.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her opinion						
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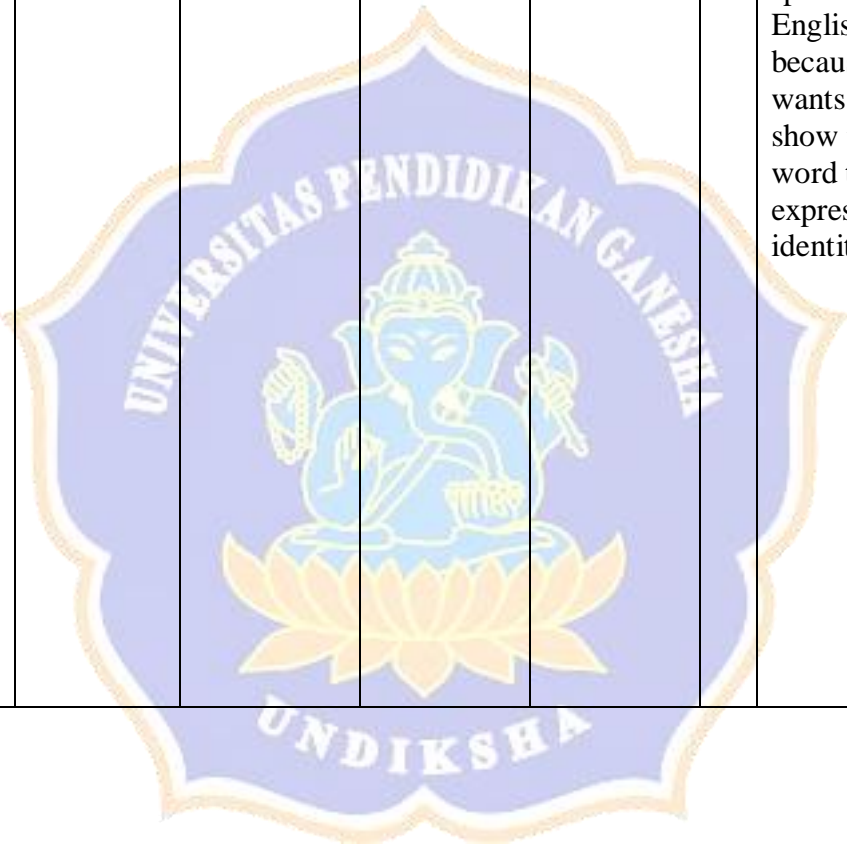
81	Sementara if you don't really have enough then you would think that.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her opinion						
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82	Kalo values yang gue pelajarin disana yaa,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the gist of the speech						
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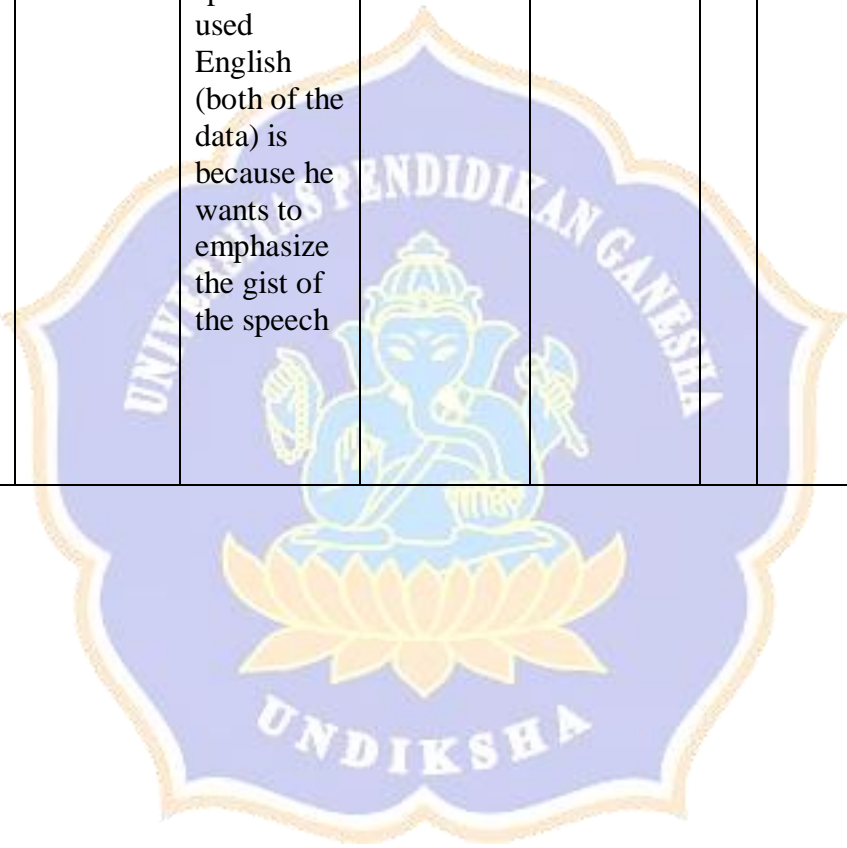
83	<p>Gue hangouts sama orang Indo iya, sama juga yang international people iya.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'hangouts' is more stylish and (the second data) the speaker wants to show ability to speak more than one language</p>					<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity</p>			
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84	Dan gue dapet my own conclusions again,	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize what he gets						
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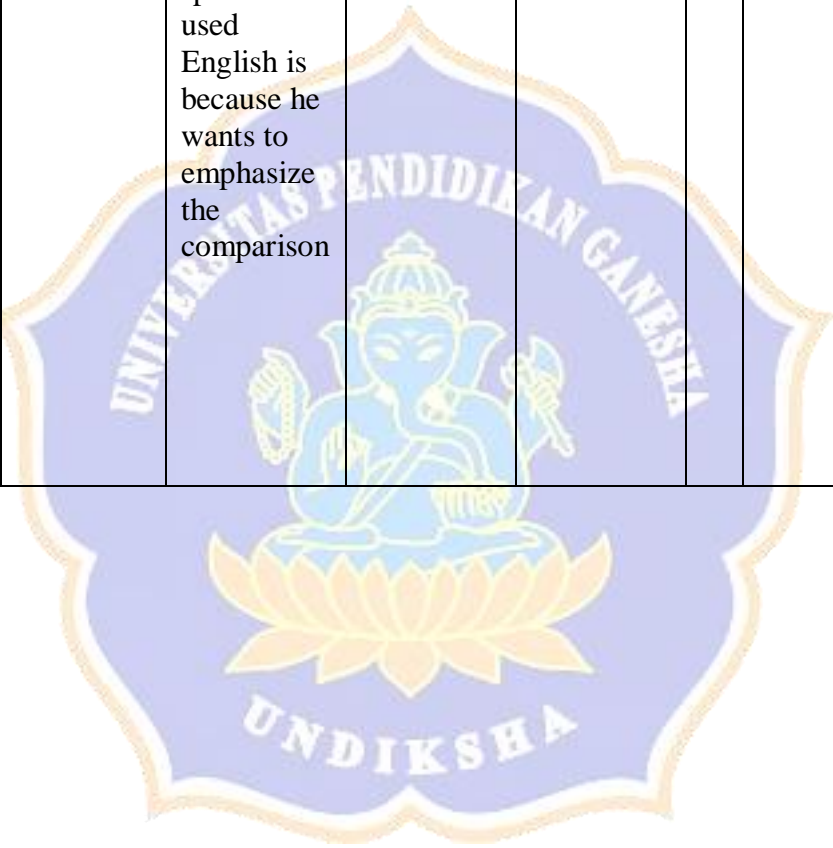
85	<p>The reason why I accept conclusion karena itu kita bisa dapet kayak your own character lah.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because he wants to emphasize the gist of the speech</p>						
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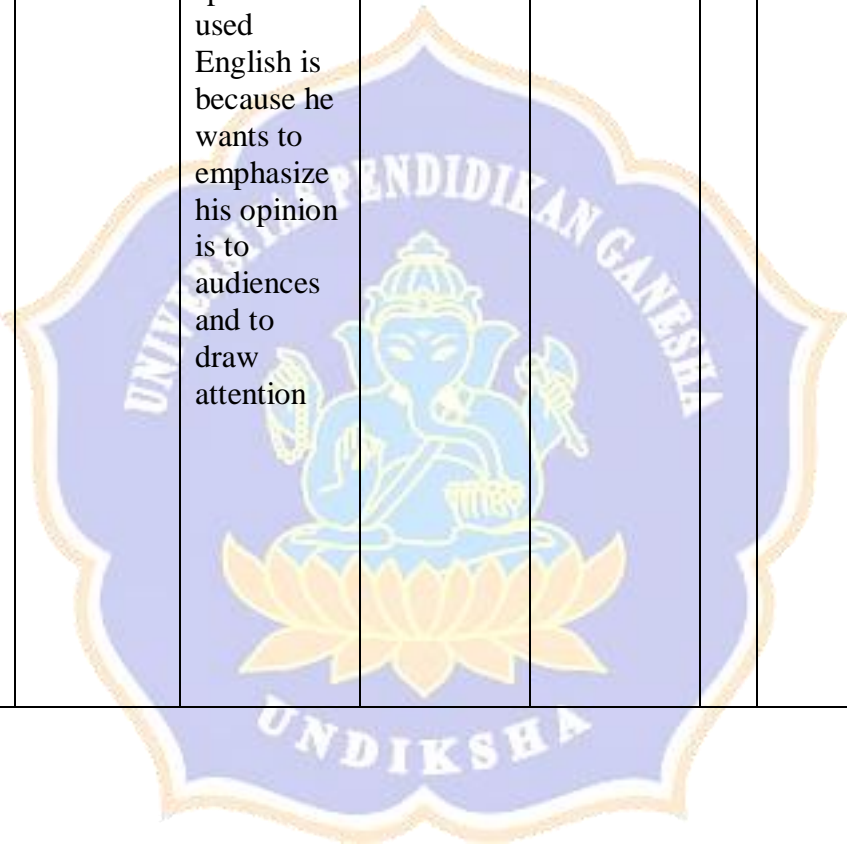
86	<p>Fine like living in UK for me gives me a character. Jadi kayak gue bisa misalnya gue tau nih ini salah, kayak gue bisa ini.. kayak ini bener, oke gituloh.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his strong opinion</p>						
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87	<p>Comparing to Jakarta menurut gue yaa subjectively puter yaa..</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the comparison</p>						
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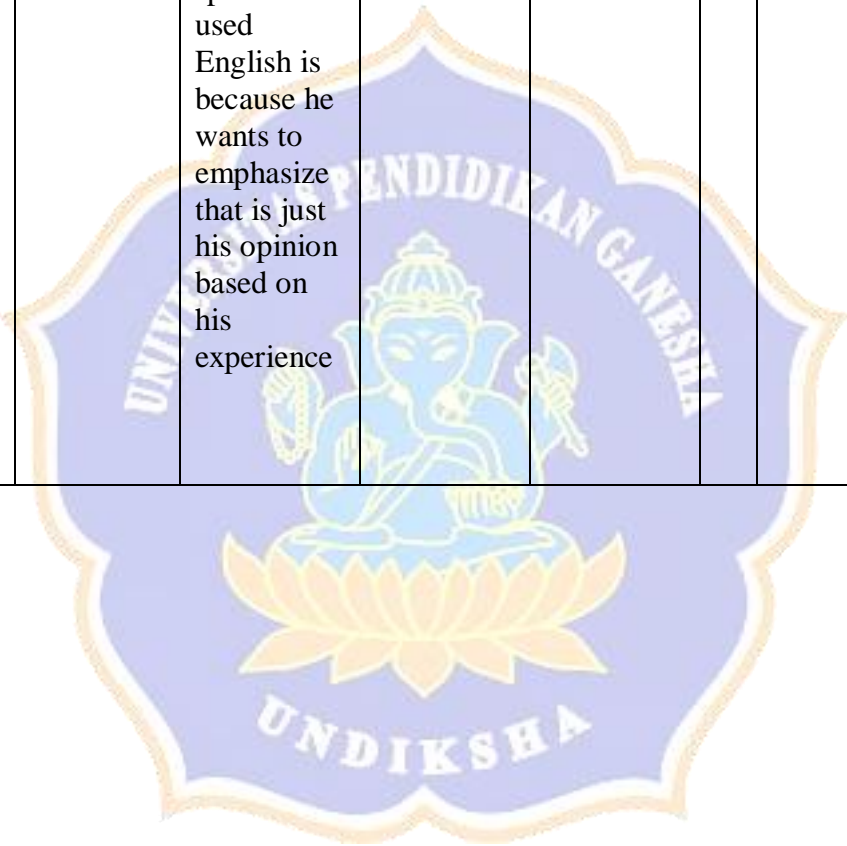
88	I mean to you netizen.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language, then he wants to draw attention from the listeners		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his opinion is to audiences and to draw attention						
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89	Jakarta menurut gue terlalu clicky juga sih rata-rata.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'clicky' is more stylish and the speaker wants to show ability to speak more than one language							
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90	Yaa itu for me sangat ngegeng banget yaa.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize that is just his opinion based on his experience						
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91	Yaa conformity -nya keluar banget gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'conformity' is more stylish							
92	You know absolutely kayak meeting people from all over the world,	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable and wants to draw attention		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because he wants to emphasize the statement					

93	Soalnya UK is a such a like higher education destination.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the strong statement	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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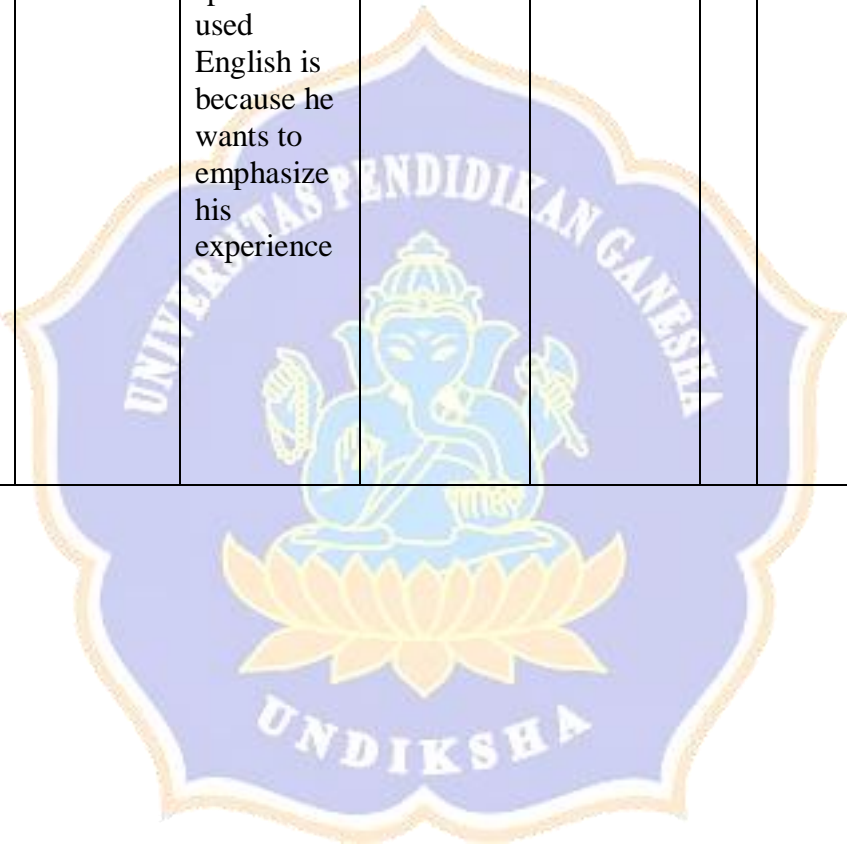
94	<p>Jadi it's so interesting chance like what people's cultures are like and how they adapt to new situations.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the opinion based on his experience</p>						
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95	Terus juga pas lo di UK lo kayak ketemu sama orang orang yang background d-nya tuh yang emang beda-beda gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'background' is more stylish								
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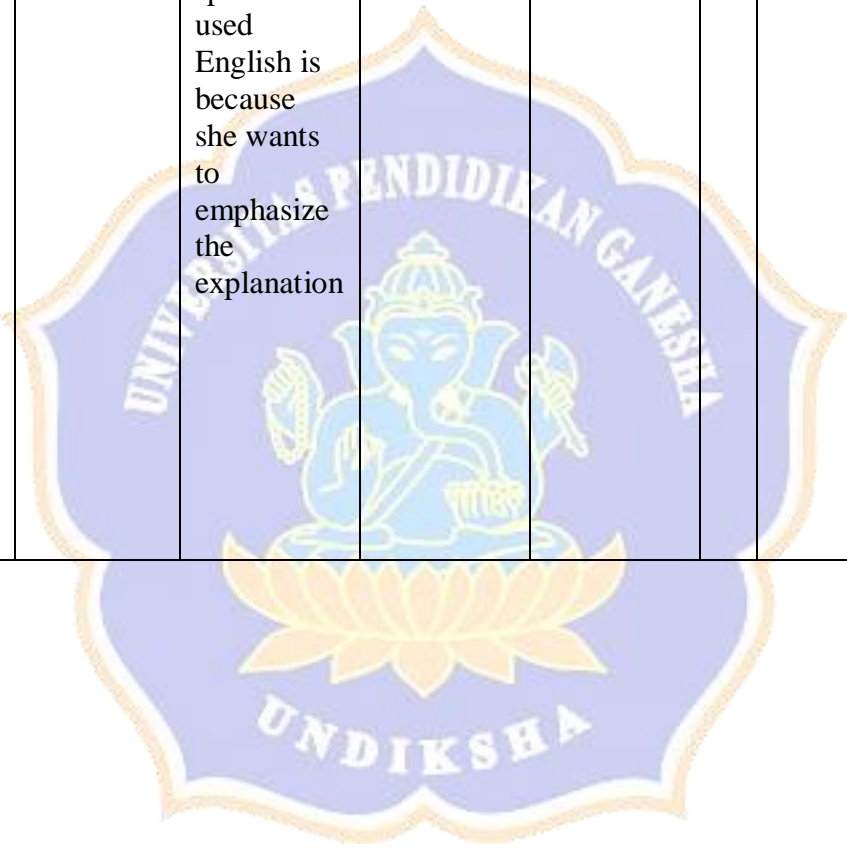
96	<p>Kayak they get like a student loan so it's not as expensive for them.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his experience</p>						
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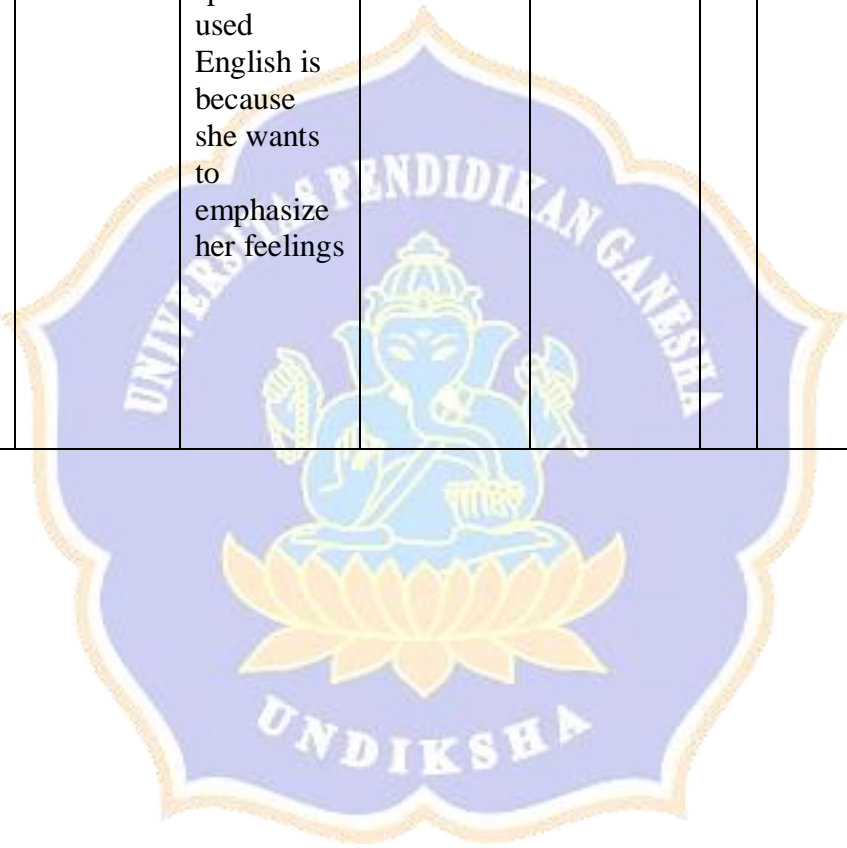
97	Jadi kayak even people yang backgroun d -nya misalnya kayak ber- u ang or whatever.	The reason why the speaker used English (the first and the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'even people' and 'background' is more stylish			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to pause the speech						
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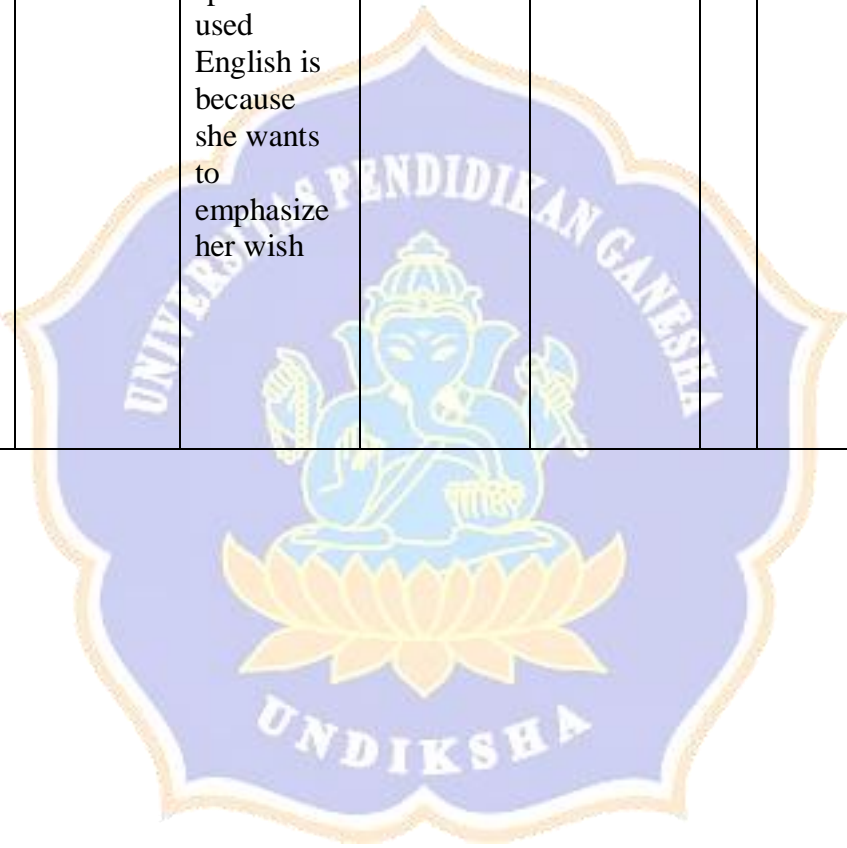
98	<p>Kayak yaa you just meet, You meet just a lot of people like it's so good to kind of like ohh this is what people are like, this is how you talk respectfully to people, I don't know.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation</p>						
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99	Gue because I was there only feel like my last year, It was also like a different experience gitu loh as a international kid.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her feelings						
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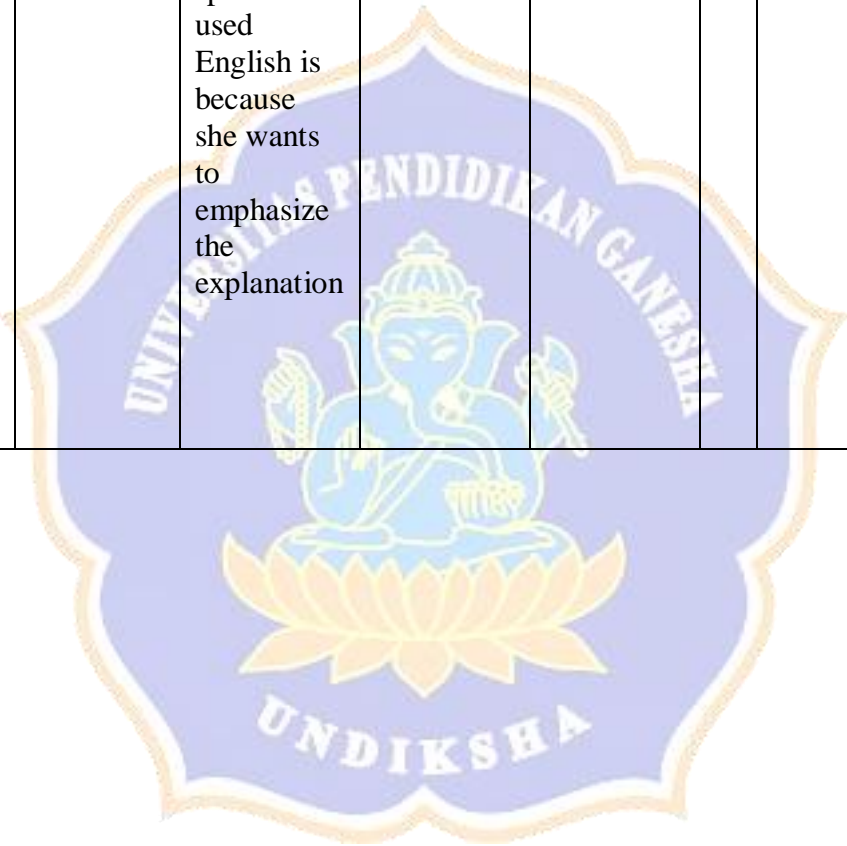
100	More free night. Gue mau itu sih.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her wish						
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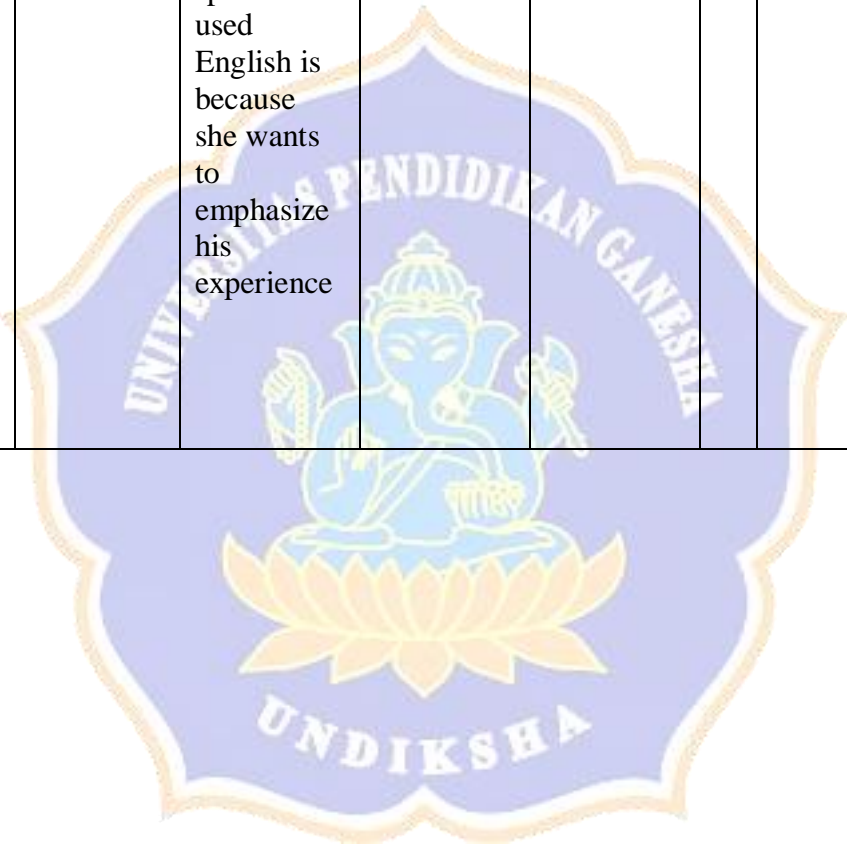
101	Cara night out sih ya mungkin kayak cara kita social life gitu sih.	The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say those words in English and the words 'nightout' and 'social life' is more stylish								
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102	Maksudnya ini mungkin lebih ke socializing yaa karna di UK itu yaudah.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the explanation						
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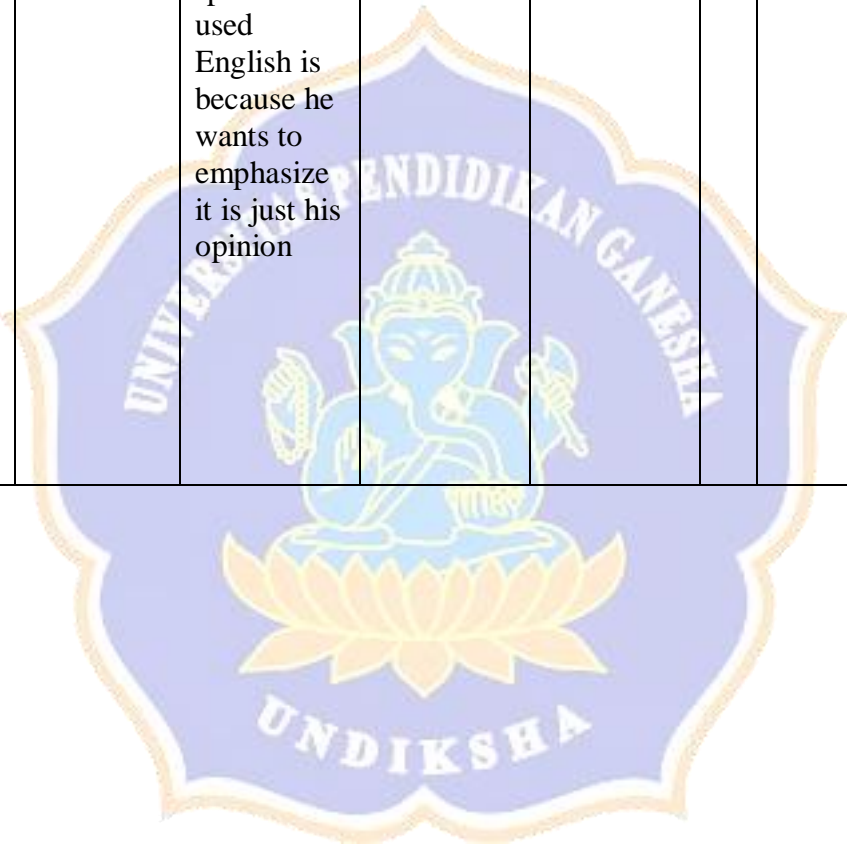
103	Kayak they don't see you based on what you have gitu loh, In a sense yaa.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize his experience						
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104	Kalo disini I think yaa you know, mungkin kalo lo bisa kenal siapa yaa..	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to draw attention			The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to pause the speech						
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105	Yaa kayak bener-bener.. Itu ya my opinion.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize it is just his opinion						
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106	I think maybe orang gak sama.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to start the speech						
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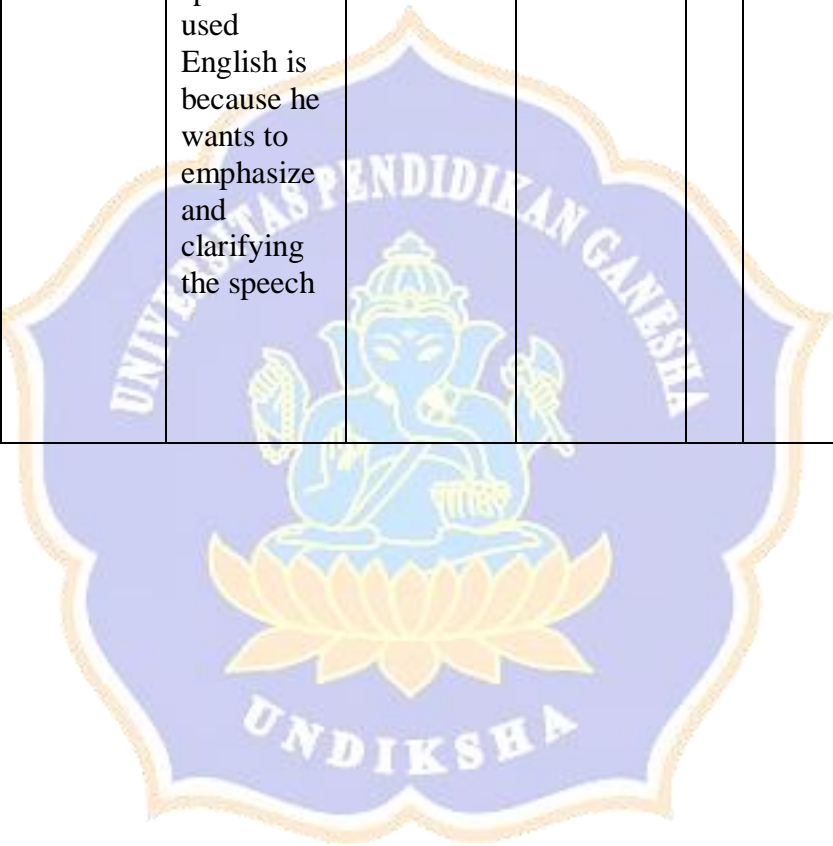
107	Tapi kalo gue lowkey di UK karna emang I love to talk.	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'lowkey' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to emphasize about herself						
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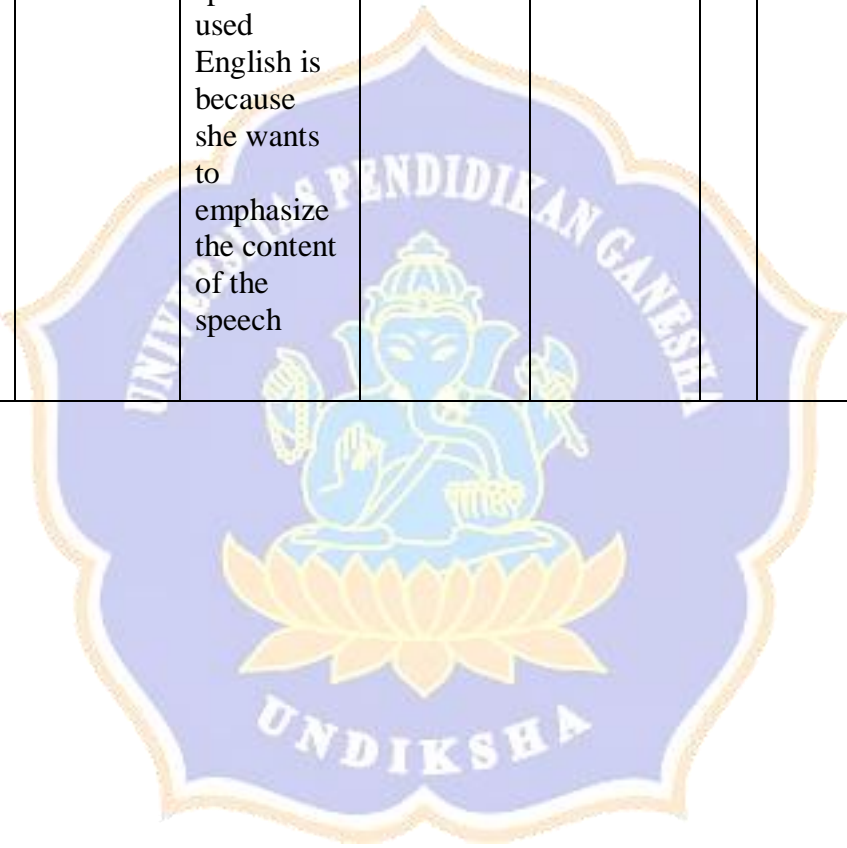
108	Jadi ya orang-orang tuh kayak lo ke house party sini nyantai gitu, like the way you like socialism gitu loh.	The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'house party' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to emphasize the explanation						
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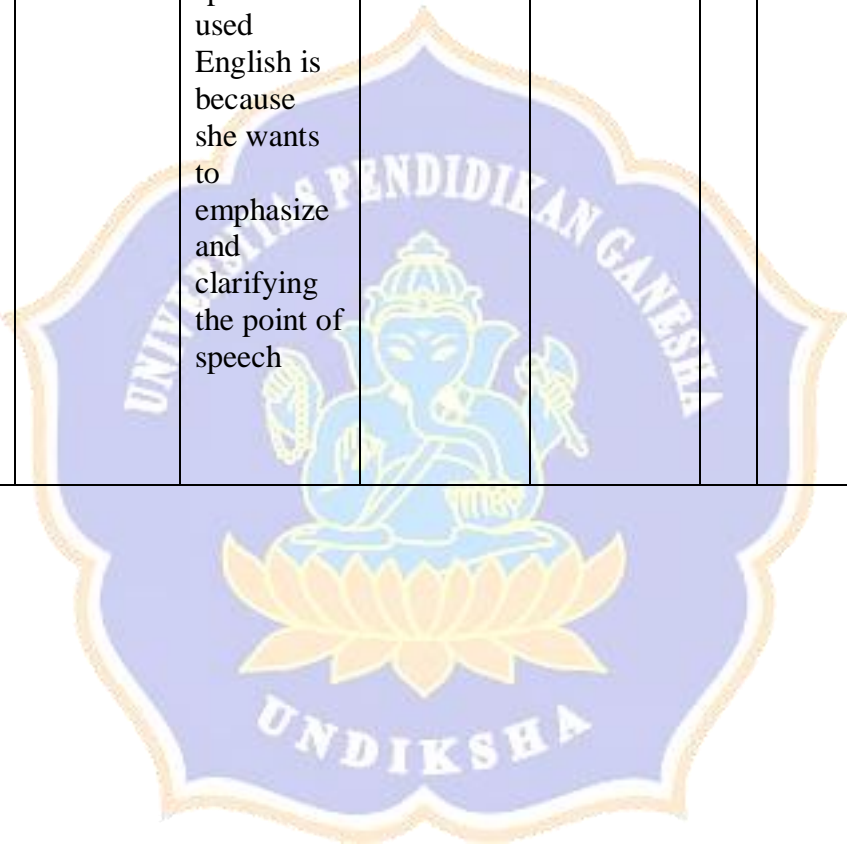
109	Jangan banyak gengsi to the point aja.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the words 'to the point' is more stylish		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize and clarifying the speech						
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110	<p>Kayak as a boy, point of view kalian tuh gimana?</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to draw attention</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the content of the speech</p>						
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111	Aduh gue harus play hard to get soalnya gue gak mau..	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize and clarifying the point of speech						
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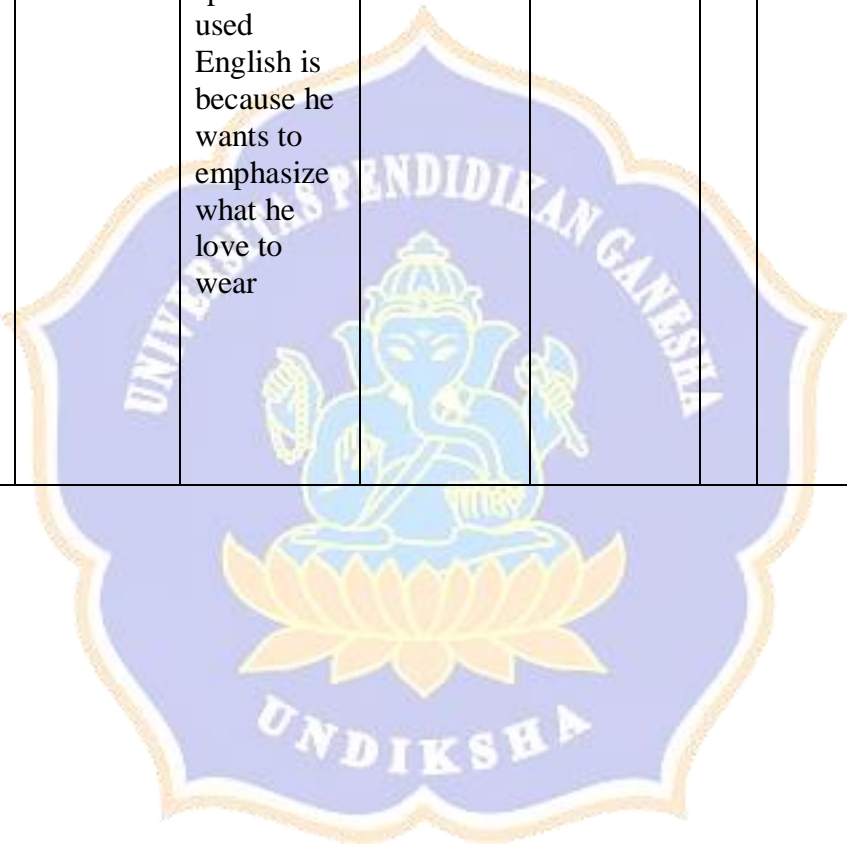


112	Tapi kalo cowok kayak do you appreciate the straightforwardness from girl?	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to draw attention		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the content of the speech					
113	Menurut gue lebih oke karena udaranya dingin jadi gue paling suka layering.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'layering' is more stylish						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	

114	Kangen banget kan layering tuh duh.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'layering' is more stylish						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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115	Gue suka banget tuh. I love to use hoodies everywhere .	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize what he love to wear						
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116	Jadi gue itu dulu gue face hypebeast gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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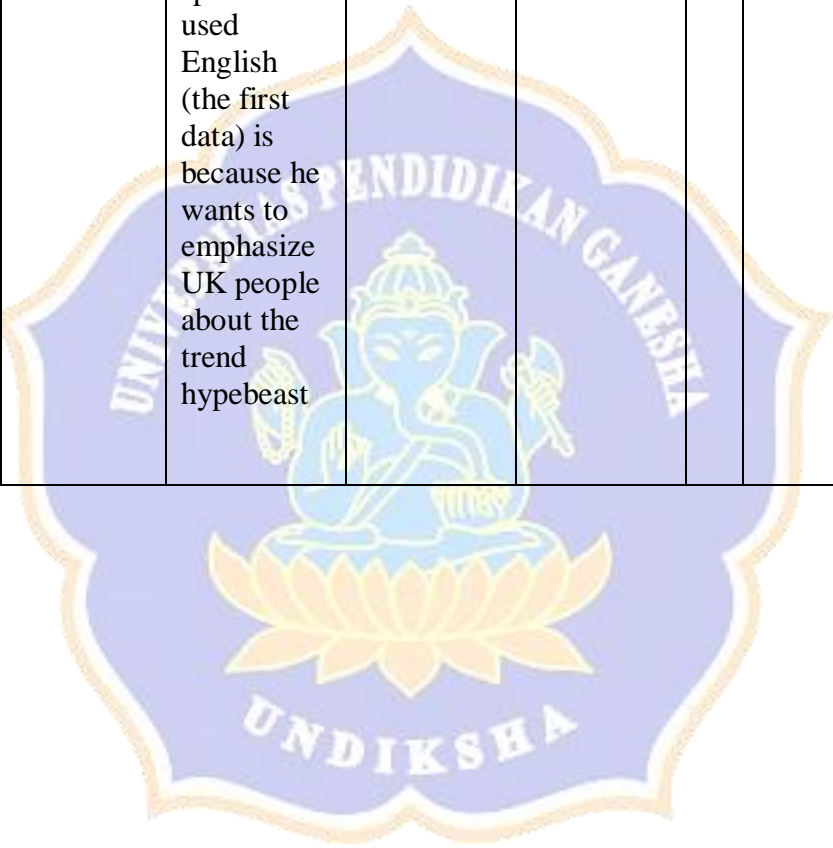
117	Hype tees kayak Supreme lah atau kayak..	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'hype tees' is more stylish						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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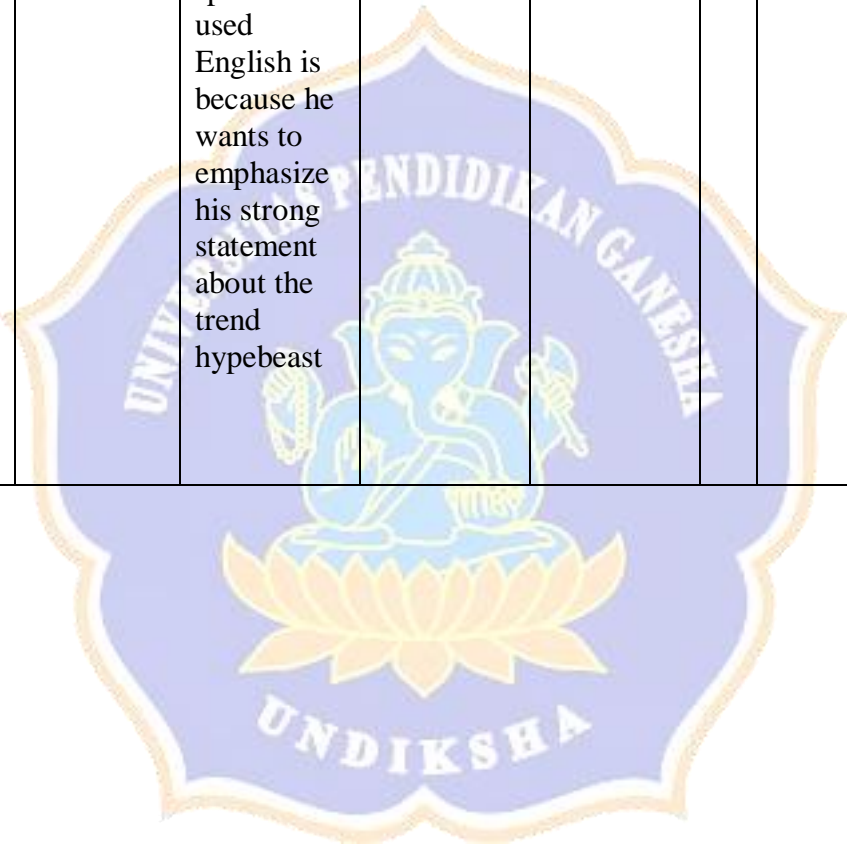
118	Yaudah give a shit kayak.. malah gue kayak dianehin.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show strong emotion						
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119	<p>They know what is this, tapi kayak lo ngapain spent duit lo buat hal-hal kayak gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the word in English and the word 'spent' is more stylish</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because he wants to emphasize UK people about the trend hypebeast</p>						
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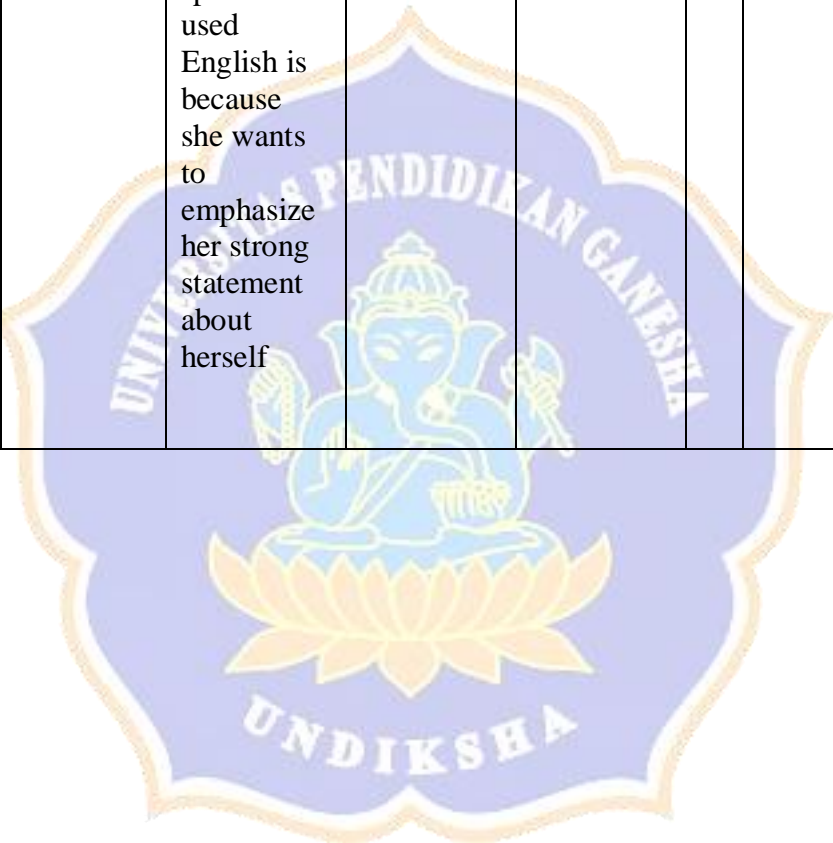
120	Bagi gue it's a lot easier to express myself to clothes at style.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his strong statement about the trend hypebeast						
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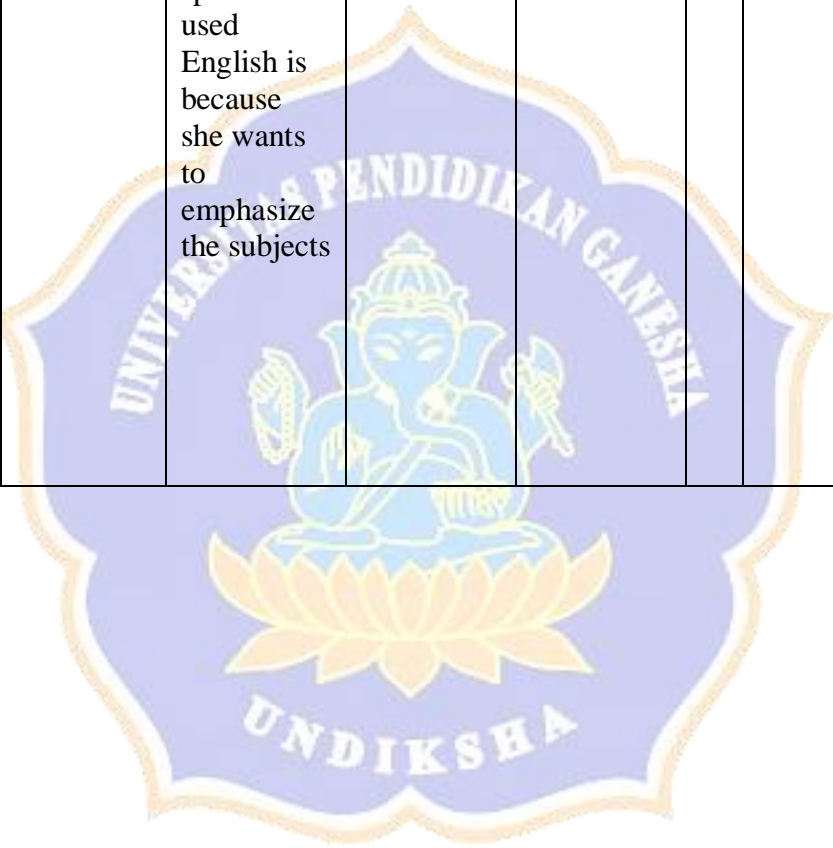
121	<p>Karena pilihannya banyak banget terus size inclusivity.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the words 'size inclusivity' is more stylish</p>						<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry</p>	
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122	Kalo disini kan ukuran Asia. Me is a plus size girl it's really hard to like find clothes here.	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize her strong statement about herself						
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123	<p>Kayak explore banyak banget style yang emang gue suka gitu.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (both of the data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and those words and wants to draw attention</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize the subjects</p>						
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124	<p>You know they've a shirt kayak atasan, bawahan, sepatu, jam mungkin gitu kan.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his statement</p>						
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125	Gue pulang dari UK masih suka pake sweater ,	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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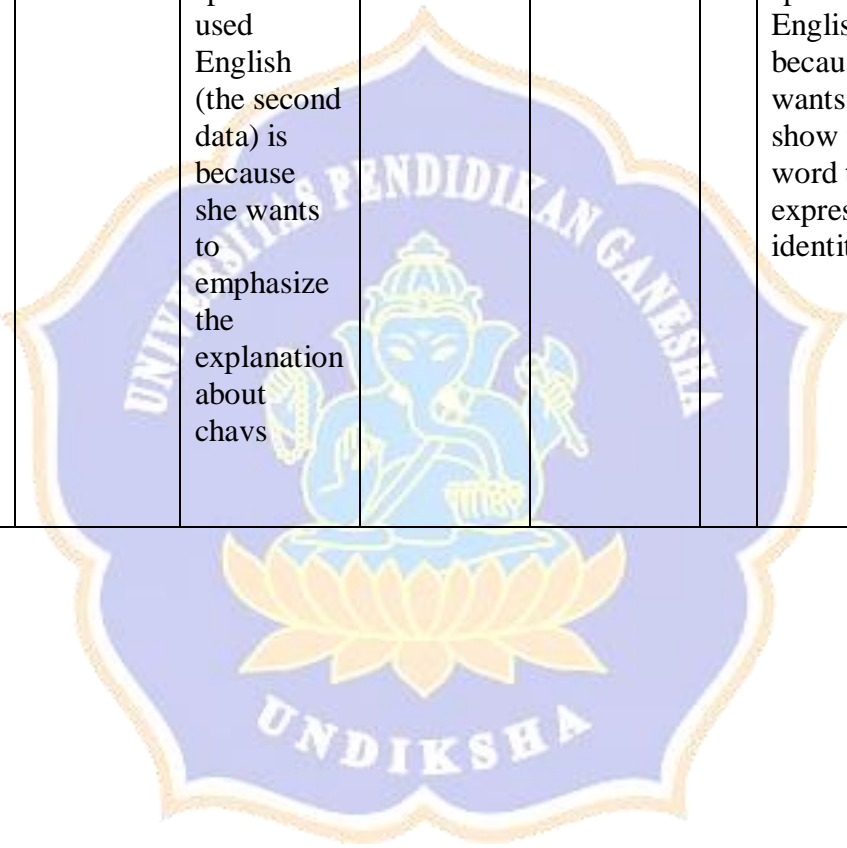
126	Gue mulai beli baju-baju yang linen gitu,	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the words 'linen' is more stylish to say the type of the clothes						The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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127	Okay basically chavs tuh kayak alay gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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128	<p>Chavs tuh mereka kayak hobinya kayak they go in the groups.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because she wants to emphasize the explanation about chavs</p>			<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry</p>	
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129	Mereka biasanya kalo yang cowok-cowok pakai track suits , cuman kayak mereka biasanya kayak suka rasis gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'track suits' is more stylish to say the type of the clothes					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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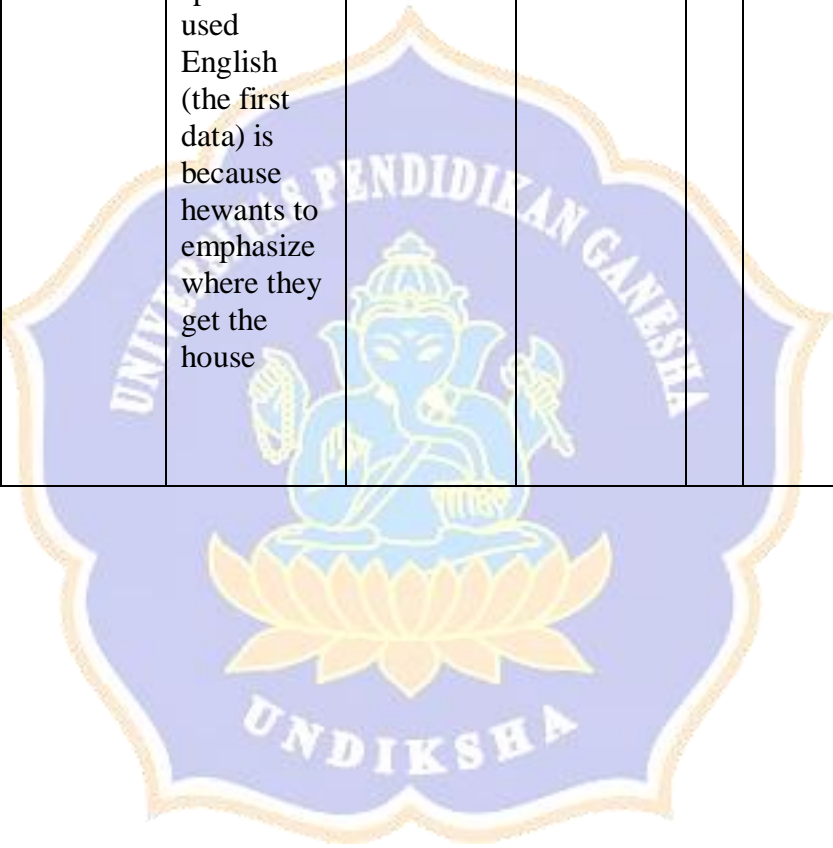
130	<p>Basically mereka tuh kebanyakan pengangguran, Jadi they haven't anything to do.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the explanation about chavs</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to draw attention and the word is indicated as a filler to start the speech</p>						
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131	Makanya bajunya track suit sama semua.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'track suits' is more stylish to say the type of the clothes					The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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132	<p>Kayaknya mereka tuh tinggal dari consult state kayak public house.</p>	<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the second data) is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'public house' is more stylish</p>		<p>The reason why the speaker used English (the first data) is because hewants to emphasize where they get the house</p>						
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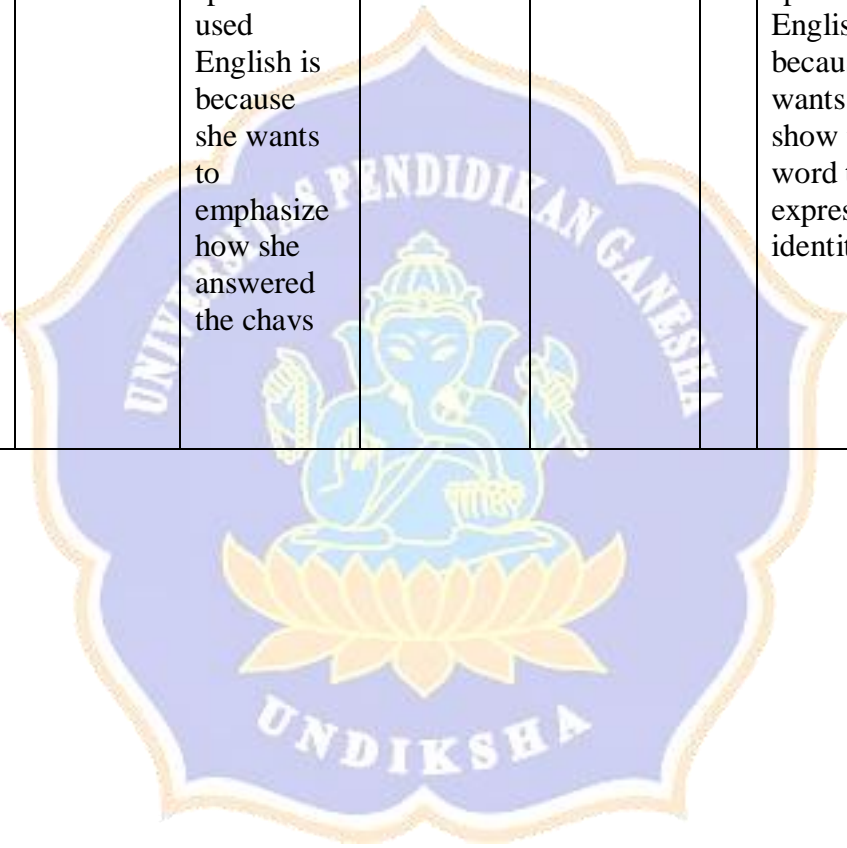
133	Dan kayak mereka tuh hobinya misalkan mereka bawa bluetooth speaker , terus di park kayak mereka nyalain lagunya kayak gede banget gitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize the object						
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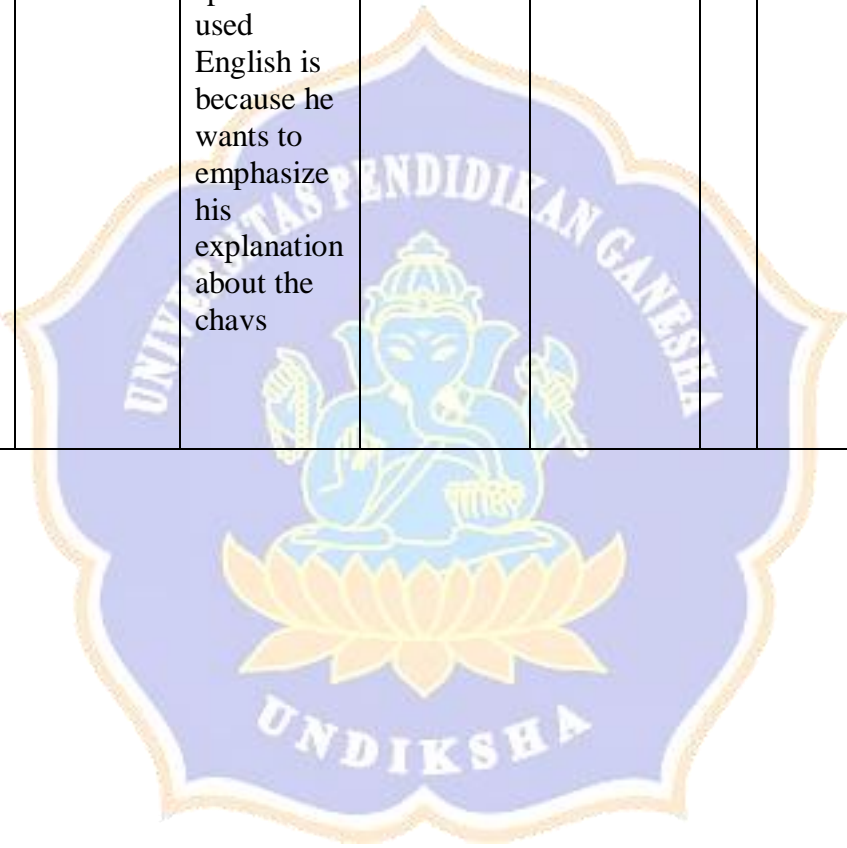
134	Temen gue pernah di teriakin gitu sama chavs , Kayak " this is England, talk in English ".	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language	The reason why the speaker used English is because she reports the speech of another person in a conversation				The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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135	Iyaa teriak balik kayak “bilingual” .	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to emphasize how she answered the chavs			The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity			
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136	Ohh gak juga sih. They're just like stuck in poverty like no matter what the conditions is.	The reason why the speaker used English is because he feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and he wants to show the ability to use more than one language		The reason why the speaker used English is because he wants to emphasize his explanation about the chavs						
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137	Tapi emang lifestyle- nya jadi begitu.	The reason why the speaker used English is because the speaker feels more comfortable to say the words in English and the word 'lifestyle' is more stylish							
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138	Rambutnya di- bund , terus bibirnya nude gitu pake concealer .	The reason why the speaker used English is because she feels more comfortable to talk about the topic in English and she wants to show the ability to use more than one language		<input type="checkbox"/>				The reason why the speaker used English (all of the data) is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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139	Ya itu udah kayak street mark chavs gitu.						The reason why the speaker used English is because she wants to show the word that express group identity	The reason why the speaker used English is because it easier to spoken in English because of real lexical need so that the meaning of the word is not blurry	
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