CODE SWITCHING IN DEDDY CORBUZIER AND

NADIEM MAKARIM CONVERSATION

(*A Sociolinguistic Perspective)*

A THESIS

Submitted to the faculty of cultural science Hasanuddin University in partial

fulfillment of the requirements to obtain A Sarjana Degree in English Literature

Study Program

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ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAM

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THESIS

CODE SWITCHING IN DEDDY CORBUZIER AND NADIEMMAKARIM CONVERSATION (A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE)

By

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on Monday, 23 November 2020 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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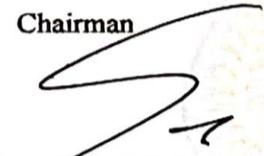
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Today, Monday, 23 November 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by NURASMI YUNINGSI (Student No. F21116026) entitled, **CODE SWITCHING IN DEDDY CORBUZIER AND NADIEM MAKARIM CONVERSATION (A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPERCTIVE)**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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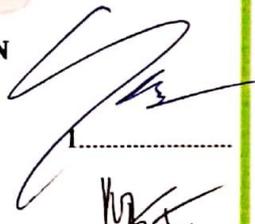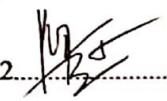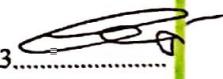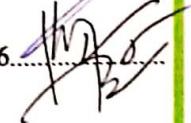
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Menyatakan bahwa Skripsi yang berjudul **"Code Switching In Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim Conversation (A Sociolinguistic Perspective Pada Putusan Nomor 435/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020)"** adalah BENAR merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilan tulisan atau pemikiran orang lain.

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(Nurasmi Yuningsi)

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Makassar, September 24 2020

Nurasmi Yuningsi

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ABSTRACT

Nurasmi Yuningsi. *Code Switching in Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim Conversation* (supervised by **Abdul Hakim Yassi** and **Karmila Mokoginta**)

The aims of this research are (1) to find the significant type of code-switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim, and (2) to identify the metaphorical functions of code-switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. It clearly described the fact of code-switching including the form and the functions based on the Podcasts. The data source of this research was the video from Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube channel. The techniques of collecting data were downloading and note taking. The writer committed the data analysis through five steps, which were watching, transcribing, analysing, determining and concluding.

The results of the analysis reveal 126 utterances that contain code switching. Intrasentential type was used more frequently compared to intersentential and tag switching. Based on Podcast, the writer also found four metaphorical functions of code switching. Those are: (1) quoting somebody else, (2) interjection, (3) reiteration and (4) message qualification.

Keyword: *Code-switching, Metaphorical Functions, Conversation*

ABSTRAK

Nurasmi Yuningsi. Alih Kode dalam Percakapan Deddy Corbuzier dan Nadiem Makarim (dibimbing oleh **Abdul Hakim Yassi** dan **Karmila Mokoginta).**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui jenis alih kode yang signifikan digunakan oleh Deddy Corbuzier dan Nadiem Makarim, dan (2) untuk mengidentifikasi fungsi metaporis yang digunakan oleh Deddy Corbuzier dan Nadiem Makarim.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam hal ini penulis menggambarkan dengan jelas tentang fakta alih kode, seperti apa bentuk dan fungsi berdasarkan data seluruh isi Podcast. Sumber data diambil dari kanal Youtube Deddy Corbuzier. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini ada dua yakni teknik mengunduh dan teknik mencatat. Adapun teknik analisisnya ada lima tahap yaitu menonton, mencatat, menganalisis, menentukan dan menyimpulkan.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 154 ujaran yang mengandung alih kode di dalamnya. Jenis alih kode intrasentensial merupakan jenis yang paling banyak digunakan oleh mereka dibandingkan dengan pengalihan intersentensial dan tag. Berdasarkan penelitiam terkait, penulis juga menemukan 4 fungsi metaporis dari alih kode. Diantaranya yaitu: (1) mengutip orang lain, (2) interjeksi, (3) pengulangan dan (4) kualifikasi pesan.

Kata kunci: ***Pengalihan kode, Fungsi Metaporis, Percakapan***

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Code switching is the practice of moving back and forth between two or more languages, dialects or varieties of language. According to Hymes (1974: 107 cited in Chaer and Agustina 2005: 107) "code-switching is a term for alternate use of two or more languages varieties of language or even speech styles". Code switching occurs when someone uses one language, but another person answers it in another language.

Code switching is also a phenomenon of language that can be found in novel, movie, magazine, music, newspaper, radio broadcast, etc. It also becomes an alternating way of communication used by bilingual or multilingual society. The phenomenon of code switching is interesting because it often happens in daily life. Code switching exists far more often in conversation than in writing. Therefore, it is easier to find in a verbal way.

In addition, the phenomenon of code switching is included in Linguistics. As the scientific study of language. Armstrong and Ferguson, (2010, p. 21) states that, "there are three aspects of this study: language form, language meaning, and language in context". Some aspects like the influence of social, cultural, historical and political factors on language are included in Linguistics. The domain of sociolinguistic is the study of such cultural discourse and dialects, which look at the relation between linguistic variation

and social structures, as well as the discourse analysis, which examine the structure of texts and conversations.

Language and society are studied in sociolinguistics. One of the topics in sociolinguistic is code switching studying. In dealing with sociolinguistic, especially with the term of the speech community, human, also corresponds with a mulitilingualism, bilingualism, or monolingualism.

As the part of bilingualism, the use of code switching is always found in human's daily conversation. Nowadays, this phenomenon has spread out through all parts of human life, such as in politics, educations, economics, socials and so on. They could be businessmen, lecturer/teacher, executives, entertainers, or just ordinary people.

The wide spread of code switching makes the writer interested to analyse the Podcast video of Deddy Corbuzier with Nadiem Makarim, published on Youtube in March 2020. The writer finds many code switching cases in the dialogues. Therefore, the writer would like to analyse the significant type and metaphorical functions of code switching used by an artist (Deddy Corbuzier) and a minister of Education (Nadiem Makarim).

1.2 Identification of Problem

1. Lack of public knowledge about code switching itself

2. The number of people use code switching, but they do not understand what the function of code switching is.

3. A lot of people misplace the use of code switching in communicating

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1.3 Scope of Problem

Code switching is a language phenomenon that already used by many people.Therefore, in this study the writer limits the object of her research only two people who have big influence in Indonesia. They are Deddy Corbuzier, an artist and the minister of education, Nadiem Makarim.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background above, the writer will focus to analyse the questions below:

1. What are the significant types of code switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim?
2. What are the metaphorical functions of code switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim?

1.5 Objective of The Study

Based on the statement of problems, the writer wants to get the targets below:

1. To identify the significant type of code switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim
2. To analyse the metaphorical functions of code switching used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim

1.6 Significance of The Study

This study tends to share two things, practical and theoretical information about code switching. The writer recommends this thesis to all students or researchers as a reference for their research later. Besides that,

the practical information can be applied in daily conversation after reading this thesis. The writer also hopes this thesis could be informative and positive input for everyone who are interested in sociolinguistics, especially code switching.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

The writer has found some studies related to this research. Those are helpful in completing this thesis. The previous studies are as follows:

Ahmad Rusdi (2019) writes a thesis about code switching used by host and guest in "Hitam Putih". He explains two things: the types of code switching and the reasons using code switching. He explicates the five types of code switching, which are; tag switching (15%), intrasentential switching (53%), intersentential switching (25%), lexical switching (6% and intra phrasal switching (1%). Besides that, he also employes explanatation about the four reasons on why the hosts and guest of Hitam Putih used code switching, which are; habit, topic, express idea freely, and lack of vocabulary.

Wiruma Titian Adi (2018), in her Metathesis, explains the types of code switching in the Critical Eleven Novel. She describes ten reasons influencing the use of code switching in the Novel described in it. The reasons are; talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifiying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, to soften or strengthen request or command,because of lexical need

and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience. She also conludes the most used code switching in the Novel was Intersential switching.

Rina Anggriya Anisari (2017) writes about code switching and code mixing in non-Asian commentators in the Asia Dangdut Academy. The writer describes two types of code switching that most frequently used, which are: intrasentential code switching (26 utterances) and intersentential code switching (3 utterances). She also explaines about the types and the positive or nevative effects of code switching, which are; code-mixing in the form of word insertion (15 utterances); code mixing of word repetition (2 utterances) and code mixing in the form of a clause (2 utterances). The effects are; (1) problem towards the national language (Indonesian language), errors in the use of grammar, social effect. (2) Increase of vocabulary and preservation both of English and local language.

Similar to the studies above, this research explains the types and the functions of code switching. However, the writer tries to explain and indicate more specific about the metaphorical functions of code switching used in Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim's conversation.

2.2 Related Teories

A. Sociolinguistics

As explicitly mentioned before, code switching is part of Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics, as a branch of linguistics, is the science

which concerns with the relationship between language and society. Wardaugh (1986:4) states that:

> Sociolinguistics concerned with investigate the relationship between language and society in order to have a good understanding of the structure of language and how language work in communication. The equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, for example, how certain linguistic feature serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Next, from Hudson (1996:13), describes that, "Sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language". In other words, Sociolinguistic studies about language and society in order to find out as much as about what kind of language is. And the sociology reverses the direction of out interest.

The third is from Chambers (1995:11) who describes that, "Sociolinguistic as the study of the relationship between language and society with the goal of understanding the structure of language". He defines the main point of Sociolinguistic as the study that concentrates on the relationship of both language and society. In addition Ronald Wardaugh (1986) explains that,

> Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives – how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language.

Thus, according to the explanation above. The writer concludes that Sociolinguistic has generally been a study, which investigates the

relationship between language and society. From some definitions given by the experts about Sociolinguistic. The writer chooses the definition from Ronald Wardhaugh because his definition is most suitable with this research. He explains sociolinguistic concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of the structure of language function in communication.

B. Code switching

In bilingual and multilingual societies, the use of more than one codes is available. (Romaine, 1994:110) states that, Code switching can be defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situation." Code switching is mostly used by bilingual communities. The ability of switching code their language in their communication shows the speakers know more than one language. As Arnoff and Miller (2003:523 cited in Fitriany 2016: 85) indicate,

> Many linguists have stressed the point that switching between language is communicative option available to a bilingual member of the speech community, on much the same basis as switching between styles or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker.

In addition, Appel (1875:103 cited in Chaer and Agustina 2005:107 difines that "code switching is a symptom of language that is affected from changing of situation. In regard to, Gumperz (1982:72 cited in Esen 2019:4) comments,

what we need are detailed investigations of speakers' use of code switching strategies, in actual conversational exchanges, to show that they exhibit some form of linguistic patterning, that they contribute to the interpretation of constituent messages'.

Therefore, based on the definitions above code switching can be considered as a phenomenon of language that usually happened in conversation, and mostly used by bilingual or multilingual community. In conlution, the characteristics of the code switching process are; every code of language has the appropriate function to the language context and every code of language is appropriate to the situation.

C. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an ability to use two languages in communication. Recognizing code switching is just not enough without having knowledge about bilingualism. As the writer explicitly mentions before that switching from one language to others commonly used by bilingual and multilingual people. That is why code switching has a close relationship with bilingualism and multilingualism. For a complete explanation, here are the some definitions from linguists. Wardaugh (1986:94-95) has determined bilingualism as follows:

> In many parts of the world using bilingual on their life such as people speak several languages: Perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for the purpose of trade, and yet another for contact with the outside world of the wider social or political organization.

He states that bilingualism has spread in all parts of human life in the world such Politic, Culture, Social, Economic and other. It shows that using more than one language is acceptable in this world.

Next, according to Bloomfield (1933 cited in Kachru 1980) "People usually called bilingual when they can use first language (mother language) as good as second language (Foreign language)." Thus, bilingualism is ability of using language in conceiving, communicating and understanding two languages fluently.

Bilingualism is also the equality of language using in a speech community. It means that every person may freely use different codes when they conduct communication.

From the definitions of bilingualism above, the writer finds that bilingualism deals with people's ability in communicating with two different languages in their communicative events.

D. Multilingualism

Fasold (1990 cited in Dweik and Qawar 2015:4) states the definition of multilingualism as follows:

> At the individual level, multilingualism serves as an interraction for the multilingual speaker. Typically, multilingual societies tend to assign different task to use as the home language and with close friends, whereas another is doing business with government agencies.

Many multilingualism gives the contribution, especially in creating the variety of languages which is caused by the interaction of multilingualism speaker in a society. Nordquist (2019) "Multilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to communicate effectively in three or more languages." It has determined that many multilingual communities the choice of one language over another has the same signification among lexical alternates in linguistically homogeneous society.

Thus, the study of multilingualism not only focuses one of the most significant types of language, but it also has the potential to determine and concentrate on the relationship between language and society.

2.3 Types of Code Switching

There are some kinds of code switching explained by some linguists. According to the grammatical and textual classification, it results three types of code switching. Poplock (1980 cited from Yassi 2016,p.35) classified three main types of code switching. Here are the explanations below:

a. Intersentential Code Switching

Intersentential code switching is used by someone who switches a language between sentences and occur at sentence boundaries. The characteristic of intersentential switching could be seen as a complete

sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

For example, Indonesian-English code switching; "Mau ke gedung konsernya aja udah penuh perjuangan, pas keluarnya masih ketemu macet yang lebih buruk lagi. Pernah tuh di Sentul, keluarnya tiga jam sendiri. Macetnya bikin nggak waras. *I hate Jakarta*."

The utterance above is taken from *critical eleven novel*. It is in one dialogue, which one of actresses in the novel complains the situation of Jakarta. She is resentful to the traffic jam because it makes her late to come to a concert in Jakarta. Firstly, she uses Indonesian to explain her feeling. But, at the end of her utterance, she finally says "*I hate Jakarta*". So, the writer concludes the type of the utterance is intersentential code switching because it occurs at sentence boundaries.

b. **Intrasentential Code Switching**

Intrasentential code switching occurs when somebody switches within a sentence. It is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause of foreign language within the sentence in a base language.

The example below is cited from Mufliha (2016).

Ana : Ayo Mbak, ke audit.
Anti : Mbak kan panitia, harus *stand by* lebih awal. Jam berapa si

mulainya?
Ana : Undangan *at one o'clock*. Ini Adrian lagi makan dulu

The utterances above are taken from the lecturers of IAIN University conversation. There are two people are communicating each other. First, Anti asks her friend to visit the auditorium. Then, Anti replies by using Indonesian. But, she inserts a phrase "*stand by*" in her utterance. Same with the utterance from Ana "*Undangan at one o'clock. Ini Adrian lagi makan dulu*". Ana also adds a phrase "*at one o'clock*", which also appears with sentence. So, it can be conluded that the type of the utterances is intrasentential code switching.

c. **Tag Code Switching**

Tag switching happens when a bilingual, inserts short expression (tag) from different language at the end of utterances. Tag switching can be an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than the rest of the sentence. For example "I mean", "you know".

Another classification of code switching is those introduced by Blom and Gumperz (1972 cited in Yassi 2016: 37). They classified code switching into two parts such situational code switching and methaporical code switching.

d. Situational Code Switching

Situational code switching is a transactional code switching. The idea was developed by many sociolinguists and one of them is Romaine (1989). She defines transactional or siuational code switching as a code alternation which is being controlled by components of the speech events, such as topic and participants.

Situational code switching is the tendency in a speech community to use different languages or language varieties in different social situations, or to switch linguistic structures in order to change established social setting or topic more so than others. Social factors like class, religion, gender, and age influence.

The example of situational code switching which can be seen in this situation. "A four years old child named Benjamin, an English-French bilingual speaker. He has constantly coded switches his parents. His father only being able to speak English and his mother is a bilingualist, but only speaks French to him. Growing up in the English-speaking community, Benjamin Prefered English over French. He prefers to use English in daily conversation, talking about everyday activities. However, when conversing about school related topics at home. He mostly used French to talk with his mother and tutors."

e. Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical code switching is where alternation enriches a situation, allowing for allusion to more than one social relationship within the situation. Romaine (1991 cited in Yassi 2016:77) states that metaphorical code switching concerns much on the communicative effect the speaker intends to convey. Metaphorical code switching refers to the tendency in a bilingual or multilingual community to switch codes (language or language variety) in conversation in order to discuss a topic that would normally fall into another conversation domain.

This is an example of metaphorical code switching comes from a conversation. "An Austrian town that is home to many ethnic Hungarians. According to Gal's study the German Language had high prestige in Oberwaert, while Hungarian had low prestige. In this exchange a grandfather is calling his two grandchildren to come and help him. (Hungarian is shown in ordinary type with German).

Grandfather: "*Szo! Ide dziin! jestzt jeramunyi (Well, come here! Out all this way) mind e kettuotok, no hat akkor! (Both of you, well now). Kum her! Nem koapsz vacsorat (Come here! You don't get supper)*"

The grandfather first calls his grandchildren in Hungarian. But, when they do not answer him, he switches to German. Since the German language is associated with more formal settings. It also gives the

grandfather's words more force. So, the example above shows that there is something behind of the utterance. There is an implicit message of the code-switching. Therefore, the writer also gives the metaphorical functions of code switching below.

2.4 Metaphorical Functions of Code Switching

Gumperz (1986 cited in Yassi 2016.p.77-79) explicates there are six different specific functions of code switching under pragmatic perspective, as follows:

a. Quotation

Quoting is the way to assemble data from book, internet, journal, speech and ect. A quotation can be sentence or phrase which is repeated by someone else. The code-switched passage sometimes serves to mark either direct quotations or indirect ones (reported speeches).

One example can be seen in a conversation among Hindi speaking college students and writers in Delhi: I went to Agra, to maine bhaiko bola ki (Then I said to my brother that)**,** **"***if you come to Delhi you must buy some lunch*".

The utterance above shows that one student explains what he has said to his brother if he comes to Delhi. So, there is a quoting process done by him. Therefore, it can be classified the metaphorical function is quotation.

b. Interjection

Nordquist (2019) states that interjection is one function that used to convey an emotion such as surprise, excitement, happiness, or anger. An *interjection,* also known as an *ejaculation* or an *exclamation*. It can be a word, phrase, or sound. Put another way, an interjection is a short utterance that usually expresses emotion and is capable of standing alone. Interjecting a code is also used to mark interjection or sentence filler.

> For example: Spanish-English. "*Pero como (but how)* **you know** *la Estella ya la Sandi relistas en el telefon (Stella and Sandi are very precocious on the phone)".*

c. Addresse specification

Addresse specification is the function used to specify the addresse. The code switched to also directs the message to one of several possible addresses. This is the example: A Hindi speaking student couple is talking to a Hindi speaking visitor in their home:

Wife   : Pipelmint piyengi ap (will you have some people mint…?)

Visitor   : Piyengi (drink)?

Wife   : Pinekihi ciz hai (that is what it's for, drinking).

Visitor   : Ye kaise piya jata hai (how can I drink it)

Husband   : But she doubts us, ki is me kuc alcohol to nehi (there might be some alcohol in it).

Husband   : (turning to his wife) put it in a glass for her.

The conversation above shows that the wife uses English to communicate with her husband and vice versa. But, suddenly the language switches to Hindi because the wife talks to visitor who can not speaks English.

d. Reiteration

Reiteration is a way to switch message which is repeated in other code, either in modified form. Such repetitions may serve to clarify what is said, but often simply amplify or emphasize a message.

> This is an example from Hindi-English: A father calling his small son who was learning to swim. *"Baju-me jao beta, andar mat (**Go to the side son, not in the side**). Keep to the side*".

There is a repetition of the message. First, the Father calls his son to stay in the side by using Hindi. Then, he switches using different code, which is English. This function is used to emphasize his message.

e. Message qualification

Qualifying message is an action or fact or being eligible for something by giving clear explanation. Somebody usually consists to qualify constructions such as sentence and verb compliments or predicates following copula.

> For example: English-Spanish, "*We've got all… all these kids here right now. los que estan ya criados aqui, no los que estan recien venidos de* Mexico. (*Those that have been born here, not the ones that have just arrived from Mexico).* They all understood English.

f. Personalization

Personalization is a process that creates a relevant, individualized interaction between two parties designed to enhance the experience of the recipient. It is also a process of making something suitable for the needs of particular person. In addition, personalization is a way to respect and show the unity.

For example:

Abi   : She is really beautiful

Adi   : Of course…! Haha

Arman : I want her to be my girlfriend…

Abi   : Hei Bro, Apa kareba…?

Agung : Alhamdulillah baik Bro.

The conversation above shows that there are three men are talking about a girl in English. Then, Abi suddenly changes his language because he sees his classmate when he was in senior high school. It shows that Abi tries to talk personally with him. Therefore, the function of personalization describes their brotherhood, which means they are from same village.