

**A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING
AND CODE MIXING ON
CLOSE THE DOOR PODCAST EPISODE 388**



THESIS

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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MAKASSAR**

2022

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AND CODE MIXING ON
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THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University in Partial Fulfillment
of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department*

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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

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USED ON CLOSE THE DOOR PODCAST EPISODE 388**

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AGREEMENT

On February 20, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Yonanda Helzcyana Hasan (F041191049) entitled *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing used on Close the Door Podcast episode 388* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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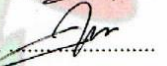
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Referring to the Dean of Cultural Sciences Faculty's decree number 1645/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding thesis supervision, we hereby approve the thesis draft of Yonanda Helzcyana Hasan (F041191049) to be further examined at English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 22th February 2023

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The writer,

(Yonanda Helzcyana H.)

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ABSTRACT

YONANDA HELZCYANA HASAN, 2023. *An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used on Close the Door Podcast Episode 388* (guided by Dr. Kamsinah, M. Hum, and Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum.)

This study aims to analyze the types of code-switching and code-mixing used in the *Close the door episode 388 podcast* and the factors that drive the *code-switching* phenomenon. The analysis method used in this study was a qualitative descriptive analysis method. The results of the research on *the Podcast Close the door episode 388* show types of *code-switching*, namely: intraphrasal with 6 data (35,29%), interclausa with 6 data (35,29%), intraclausal with 5 data (29,41%), and intralexical with 1 data (5,88%). The results also show that there are types of *code mixing*, namely: insertion with 12 data (75%) and alternation with 4 data (25%). As well as the factors that drive the phenomenon: easier to understand using a specific language with 10 data (58,64%), emphasizing meaning with 5 data (29,41%), and building speaker solidarity with 2 data (11,76%).

Keywords: *Code Switching, Code Mixing, Bilingual, Podcast*

ABSTRAK

YONANDA HELZCYANA HASAN, 2023. *An Analysis to Code Switching and Code Mixing Used on Close the Door Podcast Episode 388* (dibimbing oleh Dr. Kamsinah, M. Hum and Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum.)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe – tipe *code switching* dan *code mixing* yang digunakan dalam *podcast close the door episode 388*, serta factor yang mendorong terjadinya fenomena *code switching* tersebut. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian pada *podcast close the door episode 388* terdapat tipe *code switching* yaitu: intraphrasal dengan 6 data (35,29%), interclausa dengan 6 data (35,29%), intraclausal dengan 5 data (29,41%), dan intralexical dengan 1 data (5,88%). Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan, adanya penggunaan tipe *code switching*, yaitu: insertion dengan 12 data (75%) dan alternation dengan 4 data (25%). Terdapat pula faktor – faktor yang mendorong fenomena tersebut terjadi, yaitu: easier to understand using a specific language dengan 10 data (58,64%), emphasizing meaning dengan 5 data (29,41%), dan building speaker solidarity dengan 2 data (11,76%).

Kata Kunci: *Code Switching, Code Mixing, Bilingual, Podcast*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the Researcher discussed the introduction, which consists of the background of the study, problem statement, scope of problems, research questions, the objective of the study, and the significance of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a critical approach to verbal exchange. It is used to speak and to present statistics to others. Thus, in mastering a language, we also are sure of human beings or society. In Linguistics, it is miles referred to as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics mastering approximately in people and culture. There are many global languages where human beings can pick their interaction. People should choose a specific language and or determine whether to replace it with one every other. The use of English in verbal exchange creates many types of phenomena, that are Code-switching and Code mixing. The studies in code-switching and code-mixing take a look to apprehend why individuals who are in a position in languages trade in a specific communication or situation. Code-switching and code-mixing are usually when a bilingual and multilingual speaker shifts from one language to another within the communication path. Code-switching is primarily based totally on Grosjean (1985:22) definition of code-switching as the usage of a couple of languages via means of verbal exchange in speech act as part of bilingualism code-switching is generally discovered in any communication, teaching, mastering, or the opposite form of communications. Code mixing is switching from one language to another in the same speech or the exact spoken or written text.

Code-switching and code-mixing are linguistic phenomena that are frequently occurring these days, especially for the bilingual and multilingual language community. Bilingualism usually occurs when someone can convey messages using a language other than their mother tongue. Nowadays, people tend to use more than one language in communicating for several reasons, such as to make it look like they have a high education, make it easier to convey a message, show a particular community, show specific emotional changes, emphasize a certain message, exclude someone, or just part of the daily habits of a community.

Indonesian has one countrywide language. Besides that, Indonesians additionally use different languages for their communication. It may be community or society dialects or a worldwide language (English). They use their community dialects as their community identity, Indonesian language, countrywide language, and overseas language like English. Thus, Indonesians communicate two languages or more in a single speech, so Indonesian may be referred to as a bilingual or multilingual society.

Code-switching and code-mixing have become a trend among Indonesian teenagers, as Indonesian celebrities often use code-switching or code-mixing when speaking and writing tweets and captions on social media. Not only Indonesian celebrities but also the influence of entertainment, such as movies and music, can attract Indonesian teens to code-switching. Knowing how celebrities communicate via code-switching or code-mixing, they have no choice but to follow them and influence their daily lives. The trends above are very likely to occur among bilingual and multilingual people.

Podcasts are widely used on radio stations to provide access to music and talk shows. The word "podcasting" is a combination of the words "iPod" and "broadcasting." Currently, the term is not limited to broadcasting on the iPod, but it

may also refer to the use of a portable audio player that allows users to download sound files from the Internet.

The code-switching and code-mixing phenomenon is seen in an Indonesian podcaster named Deddy Corbuzier. Deddy Corbuzier used multiple languages, Indonesian and English, and has the ability to communicate with his interlocutors as described in this study, especially Sheila Marcia. The Podcast that Deddy Corbuzier created was shared on the YouTube channel, and the application called Spotify is Close the Door (Podcast Deddy Corbuzier). Podcasts can be viewed on the YouTube platform and listened to on the Spotify application. The topics in this Podcast vary by the interlocutor. Issues can be related to the lives of interlocutors, those infected with viruses, and so on.

The author chose one of the episodes of Close the Door (Podcast Deddy Corbuzier), episode 388. In this episode, Sheila Marcia is invited as an interlocutor. Researcher chose this episode because both voice actors are fluent in English, and it's worth continuing her studies. Both of their native languages are Indonesian, and in this Podcast, code-switching and code-mixing phenomena occur in their communication. The above phenomenon is common because both are non-native speakers. Therefore, the author wanted to analyze the types of code-switching and code-mixing used in the conversations taking place in this Podcast and the reasons for code-switching.

B. Problem Statement

The writer identifies that there are two problems in Close the Door Podcast episode 388:

1. There are several types of code-switching and code-mixing used in Close the Door Podcast episode 388.

2. It is hard to identify the reason for the code-switching used in Close the Door Podcast episode 388.

C. Scope of Problems

Based on the problems that have been stated above, the writer is interested in analyzing Close the door podcast episode 388. In this paper, the author will focus on an analysis of the types of code-switching and code-mixing used based on Yassi's theory and Muysken's theory and the reasons for code-switching based on Gumperz's theory.

D. Research Questions

1. What are the types of code-switching and code-mixing used in Close the Door Podcast episode 388?
2. What are the reasons for code-switching in Close the Door Podcast episode 388?

E. Objective of Study

1. To find out the types of code-switching and code-mixing that are used in Close the Door episode 388
2. To explain the reason for code-switching used in Close the Door episode 388

F. Significance of Study

The author hopes that this research will contribute not only to the field of sociolinguistics but also to those who need it for reference. The results of this study were helpful as additional information for sociolinguistic studies, especially code-switching studies. In addition, the results of this study should provide data on the types of code-switching and code-mixing, also the reasons for code-switching. In addition,

the practical contributions of this study should help readers expand their knowledge of code-switching and code-mixing and be developed as a reference for further research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the Researcher presents a previous study, theoretical background such as sociolinguistics; bilingualism and multilingualism; code; code-switching; types of code-switching; the reason for code-switching; code-mixing; and the types of code mixing, the last section will be theoretical framework.

A. Previous Study

There are some previous studies that are relevant to the research. The first previous study is from Sinaga and Hutahean (2020) in *An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*. This research is conducted to analyze the types of code-switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. In this research, the researchers analyzed the problem of code-switching in the proper context when using code-switching. This research used the theory by Wardhaugh (2006) in order to analyze types of code-switching. The writer applied a qualitative study based on content analysis in this study.

The following related previous study was by Wanda Syafika (2022), *A Code-Mixing Analysis used in Conversation by English Department Students in UIR with Banjar Native Language Background*. This study aims to analyze one of the most frequently occurring linguistic phenomena that happen in environments, i.e., code-mixing. The design of this study was descriptive qualitative. The Researcher got Data sources recorded from hidden if the respondent did it for free Researcher conducted interviews for conversational and code-mixing reasons. As a result of this research, researchers found that there are 95 utterances. Suandi (2014: 140: 141), as follows: 27 utterances for mixed inner code, 62 utterances for mixed outer code, and 5 Hybrid code mixing utterances.

Another related study to this research is from Asti Fitriani Dewi (2014) in the analysis of code-switching found in the Novel *Berjalan di Atas Cahaya* by Hanum Salsabiela Rais. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data. The Researcher tried to identify the types of code-switching used in the Novel, and the results show that the most frequent type used is intrasentential, followed by intersentential, and so on.

The previous related study to this research is from Novedo & Endar Rachmawaty Linuwih (2018) in the analysis of code-switching and code-mixing used by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in Sarah Sechan Talkshow. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of "code-switching" and "code-mixing" used by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in Sarah Sechan's talk show. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze this discussion. Found that there are four kinds of code-switching, three types of code-mixing, and six reasons to use "code-switching" and "code-mixing" such as: when talking about a particular topic, emphasis on something, interjections, repetition for clarity, the goal is to clarify the content of speech, to be interlocutors and to express group identity.

B. Theoretical Background:

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the impact of all aspects of society, including The impact of language use on cultural norms, contexts, and societies. Sociolinguistics explains why we speak differently in different social contexts and identifies social groups, the function of the language, and the way it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics has several definitions transformed from Wardaugh (1986); sociolinguistics of language and society aims to better understand how language works in communication. According to Hudson (2007), "sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and

its society" (p.4). Sociolinguistics studies language and society and teaches a lot. You can talk about what language is used in society. Sociolinguistics (intentional) means that sociolinguistics is a socially related language and is part of the language major. In addition, linguistics is concerned with identifying meaningful elements of a particular language (Herman, 2019: 4150). Linguistics is also a modulation of the speaker's voice, a process of using the information in new ways about the information that listeners and readers already have (Sitorus and Herman, 2019: 2428). This is a field of study in which human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviors, some of which are assumed to be linguists.

Based on the above explanation, we can conclude that sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics research related to the analysis of language use, such as: Explaining language usage patterns, dialectic diversity, related language choices, and linguistic speakers, and sociolinguistics is language diversity, used by one person to interact with another. It provides clues to communication by showing language and wording.

2. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism and multilingualism are people who use two or more different languages: Speech sound, vocabulary, and syntax. Bilingualism is about the use of two languages, while multilingualism means using more than one language. That is how people should be. When he or she can use more than one language with the same level of proficiency, it is called bilingual. Bilingual or multilingual people do not necessarily have the same language skills, speech, or linguistic diversity. Saville (2012: 8) found that multilingualism was associated with ability, then bilingualism in two or more languages, and the ability to use two languages.

Another definition by Bloomfield (1933), quoted in Bhatia (2006: 114), is that bilingualism and multilingualism are native speakers who learn two languages. If even a

speaker of a language is proficient in different styles and levels of that language, it is widespread for people to acquire some knowledge and skills, for example, in a second language. It can be bilingual or multilingual. Urin (2009: 3) writes: "Bilingualism and multilingualism are often broadly defined as groups or individuals or individuals who acquire and use knowledge from multiple languages."

Bilingual and multilingual are often clearly understandable, even when switching or mixing languages when speaking. According to Myers (2006: 2), bilingualism and multilingualism are terms for speaking more than one language. Everyone speaks at least one language. Second, the speaker is said to be bilingual if he has mastered, learned, or understood at least some sentences in a second language that indicate internal structural relationships. Being bilingual and multilingual means that you can not only read a second language using a dictionary but also speak more than one language. In addition, Baker (2017: 29) states that bilingualism and multilingualism are defined as the use of two languages by an individual or a group of speakers. Customs of a particular region or country.

From the above explanation, bilingual and multilingual are people who are fluent in one language but capable of producing significant utterances in another. In other words, members of the bilingual community have different levels of proficiency in the language used in the community, allowing them to set conditions for effective communication.

3. Code

Wardhaugh (2006:88), as cited by Lubis (2018:4), stated a code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more participants used on any occasion. It is possible to refer to a variety of languages as a code. In addition, Gumperz (1977), as cited in Saville (2003:41), stated that code includes all varieties, dialects, or styles used in

a particular society. Code is a term that refers to a variety. Variety is a sociolinguistics term for a specific set of linguistic items or human speech patterns which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or social group). It refers to the language or a variety of languages as a code.

Wardhaugh (2006:1) and (2006:88), as cited by Lubis (2018:4), states that "when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ." In this case, a code is a particular language chosen to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. When people want to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds and feelings. The particular code, in this case, can be a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily situations, people may use different codes in different situations. The term code cannot be separated from code-mixing and code-switching because a language or a variety of languages is possibly to be referred to as a code in every communication.

4. Code Switching

Code-switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used by switching from one to another. Wardhaugh (2010:98) describes code-switching as a conversation used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Dell Hymes, as cited in Chaer and Agustina (2010:108), describes that code-switching has become a common term for the alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech styles.

There are several definitions of code-switching. According to Hymes (1875), as cited in Iwan (2010:74), Code-switching has become a common term for the alternate use

of two or more languages, a variety of languages, or even speech styles. Code-switching occurs between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn in a conversation.

From some of the definitions above, the Researcher concluded that code-switching is found more with bilingual and multilingual speakers, although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from one variety or style to another.

a) Types of Code Switching

Yassi (2001:95) divides code-switching into four types: Intraclausal (Iracla), which is defined as code-switching that occurs within clause boundary; Intraphrasal (Iraphra) which occurs within phrase boundary; Intralexical (Iralex) which occurs within a word boundary, and Interclausal which occurs between a clause boundary.

b) The Reason for Code Switching

According to Gumperz (1972, pp.117-145), there are several factors or situations that stimulate code-switching:

- a. Lack of vocabulary in a particular language in expressing a concept
- b. Some activities can only be explained through certain languages
- c. Some concepts are easier to translate in certain languages
- d. Misunderstanding situations can be resolved by using code-switching
- e. There is a meaning to emphasize
- f. The need to build solidarity with speakers of other languages
- g. Exclude a member of a communication group who speaks another language.

5. Code Mixing

Code mixing means converting one language into another in the same speech or in the same spoken or written text without anything in a linguistic situation requiring

the mixing of languages (Nababan, 1984:32). According to Rokhman (Ulfiani, 2014:97), Code mixing is the use of two or more languages that combines elements of one language with another to expand language style. Code mixing is the use of two or more languages in pieces to add to the variety of languages or language styles in a conversation (Munandar, 2018:10). Based on the descriptions of some of the experts above; Researcher concluded that code-mixing is the joining or the mixing of two languages in the same clause without any situation requiring a change of language.

a) Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken, 2000 (in the journal Yuliana, Nana et al.), code-mixing divided into three types, namely:

1. Insertion (words or phrases), known as the code-mixing process, is something similar to borrowing: foreign lexical insertion or phrasal categories into a given structure.
2. Alternation (clause) that occurs between clauses means that the substitution is used when the speaker mixes his or her language with phrases
3. Congruent Lexicalization Impact of Regional language in language usage. In this case, the words, phrases, or phrases are mostly unchanged. Change happened due to the influence of local languages and the circumstances in which the two languages share structures grammatical.

C. Theoretical Framework

