

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

There are many people who have the ability to speak more than one language. This phenomenon where someone could speak more than one language is called bilingualism or multilingualism. According to Bialystock (2001, 175) bilingual people are described as persons who also acted appropriately in the socio-cultural way of both languages. People living in bilingual areas tend to speak more than one language in everyday communication. This situation leads people to code switch their language during conversation.

Code Switching in very simple terms, is “the alternation of (two or more) languages within a conversation” (Matras 2009, cited in Cozien 2020). A study by Genesee (1982) demonstrated that code switching is influenced by social context and individual background. Research conducted by Al-Qaysi (2017) stated that code switching plays a vital role in educational contexts and social media interactions. Thus, code switching can be defined as a tool for expressing identity and culture.

Code switching is a common phenomenon used in multilingual societies such as Indonesia, because Indonesia is the second country with the most spoken languages. Not only regional languages are used in Indonesian conversation, but also English occurs widely in everyday communicative interactions. The phenomenon of code switching from Indonesian to English is easy to find in everyday life. Most use of the "switching" has to do with the sayings of youth and public figures. Because when they combine the language, it looks even more impressive. Furthermore, this tendency is found not only in real conversations in daily life but also in developed media, one of them is Podcast. Podcasts become a more popular platform, and it gets big attention from the hearers since it is accessible on various digital platforms.



In the abundance of multilingual content in this digital age, it is increasingly relevant to comprehend code-switching in this setting. Through this knowledge, we can better understand how code-switching is used by the influencers to communicate more effectively and creatively.

In this research, the writer chose the Pancatera podcast to be analyzed because it has a unique and fresh perspective in discussing the late trends, philosophies and life struggles from the eyes of modern women. The hosts' background is also disparate thus it makes the conversation more interesting and engaging. Code switching also occurs while they are talking or explaining something in this Podcast. The urgency of this research lies in the increasing use of mixed languages in daily interactions, particularly due to the strengthening influence of English in Indonesia. Therefore, by using a descriptive qualitative method the researcher wants to analyze what types of code switching used by the hosts and why they code switching in the podcast.

Identification of the problem

The identification of the problems is stated as follows:

1. There are several types of code-switching used by the hosts of Pancatera in their podcast video.
2. The audience finds it difficult to understand the meaning of utterances when code-switching appears.
3. The use of Indonesian-English code-switching by influencers greatly raises audience interest.
4. Certain English terms have more powerful meaning, making them easier to use in expressing our emotions.

Scope of Problem

To make this research focus on what should be studied, the researcher limits the object of the research only in the use of Indonesian-English code switching. This study focused on explaining the types of code-switching and the reasons for code-switching used by the hosts of Pancatera podcast on YouTube. The researcher takes only three videos to be analyzed. These videos are part of podcast serial in Pancatera YouTube Channel, called In Her View, which every episode has different title.

Research Questions

Based on the identification above, the problems of the research are:



1. What types of code-switching are used by the hosts of Pancatera?
2. What are the reasons for using code-switching by the hosts of Pancatera Podcast on YouTube?

Objective of the Study

Based on the research question above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the type of code-switching used by the hosts of Pancatera Podcast on YouTube
2. To analyses the reasons for using code-switching by the hosts of Pancatera Podcast on YouTube

Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this research can be beneficial both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research can support the theory about the types and the reasons of code switching that occurred in a conversation especially in digital media like Podcast. Meanwhile, practically, it can be a reference for students to understand more detailed toward sociolinguistics especially code-switching and be able to using it every day conversations, also for the researchers to enrich their knowledge of code-switching and can be helpful for future research issuing in sociolinguistics.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There are a lot of previous studies dealing with code switching with different data of analysis were conducted, one of them was written by Faiz in 2016 with his thesis entitled *Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson in Tonight Show and Sarah Sechan on Net Tv*. It investigated the use of types and functions of code switching used by Sacha Stevenson as guest star in Tonight Show and Sarah Sechan on NET TV. This study used Hofmann (1991) theory of the types of code switching, and Holmes (2001) theory to analyze the function of code switching. This study found that the type of code switching occurred are intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching, and establishing continuity toward previous speaker emblematic or tag-switching. Furthermore, the functions of code switching found covering the difficulty in speaking Indonesian are reducing or avoiding face and increasing prestige to be viewed as an educated person and covering inability in speaking in Indonesian.

The next study is from Putra, P & Yastanti, U. (2018) in their journal entitled *Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Critical Eleven Novels by Ika Natassa*. This study used Hoffman (1991) theory to find the reason why the characters switch or mix their speaking, such as they are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification. The result of this research points out that code mixing is frequently used by the character in the novel. The writer has collected about five kinds of code switching externally and ten kinds of code mixing. A further result, there are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching. They tend to choose lexical items that are appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive.

Also, there is Yunandra (2016) who analyzed the type of code switching and what factors influenced Indonesian artists to switch their languages, resemble in his study entitled *Code Switching in Indonesian Artists' Tweets*. This study used Poplack (1980) to distinguish the types of code switching, and Bista (2010) in defining the factors that influence artists to switch the languages. He found that the types of code switching occurring in Indonesian artists' twitter tweets were tag-



switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential code switching. Furthermore, the factors are no similar words in the language in use, users do not know the word in the language in use, easier to use their own language or where they are fluent at, to add emphasis, forget the term, and there is similarity in both languages.

Next research was carried out by Adyagari in 2019 with the title *Code-switching in Sara Sechan talk show on 8 April 2015* discussing the types and the functions that were found in her research. There were 70 types and 93 functions of code-switching that were used by Sarah Sechan in her talk show. The researchers used Poplack's theory to figure out what kinds of code-switching Sarah Sechan used and Gumperz' (1982) theory to figure out what the functions were.

Widowati also carried out research in the same theme with the title "Code-Switching Used by Emily as Seen in The Emily in Paris". This research was conducted in 2021 with the aim to find out what kind of code-switching used by the main character in the *Emily in Paris* series and the functions of code-switching that are found in the *Emily in Paris* series. The research used Hamers' and Blanc's (2000) theories to gain the results that showed there were 3 types of code-switching that are used by Emily in Emily in Paris, such as inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and extra-sentential/tag switching. Furthermore, the functions of code-switching that are usually used by Emily were 4, namely reiteration, quotation, interjection, and message qualification.

Research on code-switching was also arranged by Uzziela in 2024 entitled *Type and Reasons for Code-Switching Used by Andovi Da Lopez in the AndoviAndreaShow*. This study analyzed tree video from tiktok using a descriptive qualitative approach, and employed theory from Hoffman to find out the types of code-switching. Meanwhile for the causes, it used Holmes and Wilson (2017). The data collected showed that all code-switching types complied with Hoffman's theory; those are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. However, not all reasons were found, there are five reasons found (participants, solidarity, and status, topic, switching for affective functions, metaphorical d, lexical borrowing), while linguistic constraints were not analysis. The researcher claimed the cause is since Andovy nesian and English fluency.



Reviewing those past studies, the researcher discovered there resemblances and contrasts with this study. In resemblance, s studies used descriptive qualitative method and also try to

uncover types and reasons of code-switching phenomena. Whereas, the contrasts between this study and previous research above are its theory, sample and finding. This study used theory from Yassi (2016) in his book entitled *Code-Switching A Communication Strategy*. His theory is more trustworthy for examining Indonesian-English code-switching because he carried out his research and gathered his data in Indonesia. As a result, it enables the author to perform a more precise analysis.

2.2 Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study which consists of two disciplines: sociology and linguistics. It describes people's ability to use rules of language correctly in different circumstances. Sociology is associated with society, while linguistics is the study of language, especially the elements of language. Thus, sociolinguistics is the study that devised a theorizing on how people relate to language. Hudson (1996) in his book entitled *Sociolinguistics* defined sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (internationally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Thus, the value of sociolinguistics is the light which it throws on the nature of language in general, or on the characteristics of some particular language.

The resemblance concept is defined by Wardhaugh (2006), he implies that sociolinguistics is a sub branch of linguistic studies that discuss the relationship between language and society, with a greater understanding of the various forms of structure and characteristics of how it functions in communication. It is supported by Janet Holmes (2009), he defined that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech communities. Holmes asserts that sociolinguistics is characterized by a correlation between language and various aspects of language life. In addition, it is characterized by variations and specificity in language use



ial utter populations.

lism
ever speaks or communicates in two or more languages can
ilingualism. According to Bloomfield (1933:56) in his book,
is "the ability of a speaker to speak two languages equally

well." So, a person should only be called bilingual when he can speak two or more languages at the same level of performance. Trudgil (2003:24) also says that bilingualism means the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages. Today, there are many capable of speaking more than one language, especially for those living in bilingual and multilingual societies.

2.2.3 Code Switching

Wardhaugh (1986: 83) states that a code is a specific system or language utilized by two or more individuals for communication. When people communicate with one another, we can refer to the system they employ as a code. Wardhaugh proved that scanning codes went from one variant to another. Switching codes can lead from the most formal to the most informal codes.

The code switching occurred when the language was used, changing according to the situation in which the user found himself. The speakers here change one code to another or they speak one language into another. Wardhaugh (2006: 98) according to this theory, override codes occur in bilingual societies. Codes switching also occurs when people use certain codes and suddenly change to other codes. According to Hoffman (1991: 112) indicates many types of misdirection and misrepresentation based on the point or scope of the transfer where language takes place. Example: intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching, and continuity with the continuous speakers.

There is also Hymes (1975, in Putra & Yasntati, 2018), he tells: "Code Switching is changing two or more languages or some variations in one language or some styles in one register." It is understood that the code switching is a changing or alteration from one language to the other language.

a. Types of Code Switching

There are several theories distinguish the types of code switching. First, according to Poplack (1980), he categorized code switching into 3 types, which are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. Next is Hofmann (1991) distinguished the type of code switching into five, there as follows: intra-sentential code switching that is a code switching occurs within a sentence; inter-sentential code-switching, is a code-switching occurs between sentences; Emblematic or tag



switching is a tag phrase or word from a language which is put into another language; Involving a changing of pronunciation is a change of pronunciation from a language into another language; and establishing continuity toward previous speaker, it is a code-switching which occurs a repetition of code toward previous speaker to make the utterance understandable. There is also theory from Blom and Gumperz (in Nilep 2006) which separated the type of code switching into two types, those are Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching. Meanwhile, Oksaar (2012, in Dipta 2020) proposed the division of code switching into internal and external categories based on participant or subject transitions and speaker language proficiency.

In this study the writer used the theory found by Yassi (2016) advanced by Poplack (1980) theory, he added two types of code switching, thus the types of code switching includes Intraclausal (Iracla), Intraphrasal (Iraphra), Intralexical (Iralex), and Tag switching.

1. Intraclausal switching (Iracla); the switch within a clause or sentence boundary. e.g., '*Seduh teh itu pake* hot water (brew the tea with hot water)'.
2. Intraphrasal switching (Iraphra), the switch happens within a phrase boundary. e.g., '
3. Intralexical (Iralex) switching, is the switch that occurs within a word boundary.
4. Intersentential: occurred at a clause or sentence boundary, also can happen between speakers' turn. e.g., '*Saya menyeduh teh dengan air hangat* (I brew the tea with warm water), because I like it warm'.
5. Tag-switching: using a tag in one language into an utterance which is entirely in a different language from the tag. e.g., 'right', 'you know' and 'I mean'.

b. Reason of Code Switching



According to Hoffmann (1991, in Hidayati, 2023) there are several reasons for people to use code-switching:

Talking about particular topics

Some people choose to talk about a topic in one language over another. Because some terms in a language sound more suitable than other languages. An example can be found in

Singapore. English is used for business purposes, Mandarin as an international “Chinese” language, Malay as a regional language, and Tamil as one of the most important ethnic languages there.

2. Quoting Someone's Words

People usually do Code Switching with the excuse of quoting words, proverbs, or statements of famous figure. Code Switching here involves words or sentences that are stated by the interlocutor as an expression of quotes from someone. In Indonesia, the famous figures usually come from countries that use English and then their statements are quoted directly in their native or transfer them to Indonesian.

3. Showing Empathy or Solidarity

When someone uses his second language, he usually wants to show empathy for something. The person either consciously or unconsciously change the language from the second language to the first language or vice versa.

4. Interjection

Interjection is a word or expression that is inserted into a sentence to express surprise, explosive feeling, or to get attention. Simply, it is usually found in daily conversation rather than in writing. For instance: Hey! Look!

5. Repetition to clarify expressions

When two people are communicating, often one of the speech partners does not understand what another speaker is saying. Therefore, speakers often clarify their statements through language that is equally understood by their interlocutors. For example, a lecturer who repeats a statement in English which is repeated in Indonesian again.

6. Clarify the Content of the Conversation

There are be a fair amount of Code Switching that occurs when two people with bilingual skills talk to each other. They lo Code Switching with the intention of streamlining the content of their conversation, so that it is easy for both parties o understand. A message can be repeated using another language or code that has been modified.



7. Show Group Identity

Code Switching is also used to indicate the identity of a group. The way a group communicates, of course, has differences with people outside the group. For example, a group of Indonesian use Bahasa when they talk with their group where this language may not be understood by other groups. Or someone uses Bahasa to show that he or she is Indonesian.

In addition, there are also some reasons for bilingual to switch their language, it proposed by Savile-Troike (in Hidayati, 2023), those are:

1. To Soften or Strengthen a Command or Request

Code Switching in different language can also be used to reinforce commands or requests because the speaker feels little stronger than the interlocutor because the speaker uses a language that not everyone can use. For Indonesians, Code Switching from Indonesian to English can be used to ask for something as English is not the main language so it sounds softer.

2. Due to Lexical Needs

This usually happens to a bilingual speaker, for example between English and Indonesian. When they speak English but experience blank or do not know an English word, then they use Indonesian and vice versa. Lexical requirement here can mean when a language does not have an equivalent for a term, so that it uses another language to represent it.

3. To Exclude Someone When the Discussion is Only for Certain People

Sometimes, a person just wants to talk to their own group so they use a language that only their group can understand. This activity was carried out with the intention of avoiding intervention from other groups and people who objected to their communication.



2.2.4 Podcast

Podcasts are audio files in a radio-like format that can be downloaded or streamed online for listeners to enjoy. Podcast is an abbreviation that combines the terms "iPod" and "broadcast". Ben Hammersley, a journalist for the BBC, coined and first mentioned the term "podcast" in the The Guardian article in early February 2004 (Rime, 2022). The growth of podcast has spread to various digital media and now it is not only available in the form audio blog, but also it can be found in the form of video as we can see in YouTube. It also really accessible, we can watch and listen to podcast whenever and wherever.

2.2.5 Pancatera

Pancatera is a special podcast show available on YouTube and Spotify that cultivates thoughts from five women with different backgrounds and puts them into different perspectives. The members of Pancatera are Marissa Anita (actor and journalist), Caroline Soerachmat (News presenter), Shahnaz Soehartono (presenter, writer, model), Karina Basrewan (news anchor, Miss Earth Indonesia 2022, businesswoman) and Kai Soerja (broadcaster). In the podcast show, they bring their personal views and stories to share to the world on how to navigate life as a modern woman. they are coming from different backgrounds; there it makes the show unique and more engaging.

