

Code-Switching Used by Putri Tanjung and Boy William in *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Podcast Episode 2

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Abstract. This study wants to investigate the code-switching that occurred in the Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s Podcast Episode 2. This study also aims to describe the types of code-switching, the factors causing the code-switching, and the function of code-switching that occurred in the Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Episode 2. This study used qualitative descriptive research. The object of this research is a data containing code-switching in speech events on the Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Episode 2. The result showed three results. The first type of code-switching that occurs according to Stockwell (2007) there are, 1) tag-switching, 2) intra-sentential switching, 3) inter-sentential switching. Second, the reason that causes code-switching according to Hoffman (1991), there are 1) talking about particular topic, 2) quoting somebody else, 3) express solidarity, 4) interjection, 5) repetition used for clarification, 6) intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and, 7) expressing group identity. The last is the code-switching function according to Gumperz (1982), there are 1) quotation, 2) addressee specification, 3) interjection or sentence filler, 4) reiteration, 5) message qualification, and 6) objectification.

Keyword: Code, Code-Switching, Utterance, Multilingualism, Podcast

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1 Introduction

Code-switching has become a well-known phenomenon, especially among teenagers. In Indonesia, especially in Jakarta, the phenomenon of code-switching is found in South Jakarta and the speakers are known as *Anak Jaksel*. They use code-switching to make their utterances heard to be more prestigious. The code-switching process, apart from everyday life, appears in programs broadcast on television media such as on talk shows or on social media pages on someone's channel. Currently, the code-switching process also exists in Podcast form.

In Indonesia, a Podcast is a *Siaran Web Tanalir* abbreviated as *Siniar*. Podcasts are audio or video documents that are then broadcasted via the uploaded system so that a variety of audiences can access them via a computer or digital media player. The digital media currently

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being used for listening to Podcasts is Spotify. Spotify is a digital music, video, and podcast streaming service that provides access to songs and other content from artists around the world.

Spotify's basic function is playing music for free, but everyone can also choose to upgrade to Spotify Premium. The word Podcast cannot be separated from Apple's iPod in 2001. This word appears as an abbreviation of 'iPod broadcasting' or broadcast via iPod. Unlike radio, which is a live broadcast, a podcast is on-demand, or everyone can listen to it whenever they want. The host usually speaks from one code to another code in order to run the program smoothly. So, it can be said that the host does code-switching.

Furthermore, in the Podcast that will be analyzed, there is a conversation between Putri Tanjung and Boy William. In the podcast, both are talking about love. Boy William tells about himself; from nobody to being known by everyone. Both Putri Tanjung and Boy William have similar backgrounds in living and studying abroad. They interact with native people there and even their daily communication speaks English very well. They also talk about the details of the entertainment world in Indonesia. During the conversation between Putri Tanjung and Boy William, there are many switching codes occur that arise the writer's attention. For example, "Eh, thank you *ya gua tau lo sibuk banget, jadi* thank you *untuk waktunya*." and "By the way, this is the first time *kita ketemu* in person!". The writers think that their language has been affected by their background.

In this research, the writers will analyze Putri Tanjung and Boy William's conversations on Podcasts, which were uploaded by the Spotify account of *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*. *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* is a program created by CXO Media. *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s podcast hosted by Putri Tanjung. *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* has been around since August 20, 2020. In *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*, Putri Tanjung as the host will explore the other sides and perspectives of selected speakers in a fun and light manner.

Podcasts are produced by individual creators and mass media groups. The characteristics of the podcast are the same as those of radio. The difference is that the podcast is based on on-demand or according to the needs of the listeners. Podcast content can also be guaranteed to develop with the creativity of podcast creators that are tailored to the characteristics of podcasts, namely on-demand based or according to the needs of the listener. As stated in [1], the use of podcasts in tertiary education is considered to promote motivation and engagement, cognition and learning, learner autonomy and innovative opportunities for teaching and presenting.

Podcasts have become one of the fastest-growing media in recent years. According to [2], a podcast is a digital audio (or video) file that is created and then uploaded to an online platform to share with others. So, podcasting is an interesting development of media technology because anyone can get involved, express themselves, exchange ideas, or promote their products while

podcasting. In Podcasts, the listener only hears a few people speaking in different styles of language. One thing that often happens in Podcast conversations were everyone uses two languages.

This research obtains data taken from the conversation found in the podcast of *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* hosted by Putri Tanjung. Here, the writers focus on analyzing the reason for using code-switching; after that is the function of using code-switching, and the last is the type of code-switching used in *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s Episode 2.

The research about code switching was done by different writers, such as by [3], [4], and [5]. The phenomena of code switching are found in a multicultural community where the speakers are multilingual. Therefore, the speakers are able to choose different codes when speaking to different addressee. As [6] states that the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism. The term used to explain about bilingualism and/or multilingualism also have been proposed by some experts, such as by [7] and [8]. it can be concluded that bilingualism is the ability to use two languages in communication depending on the topic, participants, and context. The language selection rules are based on who the bilingual speaks to. The bilingual conversation mostly occurs in informal situations.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Code-Switching

There is a situation where everyone deliberately changes a code being used, its name code-switching from one language to another language. As [9] define that language as the source of human life and power. That means without language, everyone finds it difficult to express his/her intention in speaking and communicating because he/she uses language to fulfill the needs of conveying a message. Language is also known as code.

In the speaking process, speakers tend to change the code for different context and addressee. The changing of code is the code-switching. Code-switching is an event transition from one code to another code. [10] said that code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bi- and multilingual speech communities. Everyone that switches their language while talking should have a purpose, such as to qualify a message, to amplify, and sometimes to convey their confidence. Another definition from Wardhaugh said code-switching is the conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations [6]. Therefore, everyone that lives in a community where two languages are consequently being used in their daily lives, tends to switch between the languages.

It can be said that the study about code-switching have been done by many experts, such as [11] and [12]. Hence, code-switching stands to be a supporting element in communication and is used as a tool for the transference of meaning. Moreover, speakers switch and mix languages because they just want to show their ability to use a language other than their mother tongue. They may also switch up the codes because they want to emphasize something, emphasize the message, and exclude people from the community by speaking in a language they do not know the meaning of. In addition, speakers switch the code to make things clear because no words have the same meaning, and no topic or situation can be changed to talk about a particular topic.

2.2 Types of Code-Switching

The types of code-switching can be classified into two classifications, 1) grammatical and 2) contextual classification. Grammatical classification is based on the different code positions found in speech or sentences. Meanwhile, the contextual classification is based on the reasons why people tend to switch their code.

According to [13] there are three kinds of code-switching: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. 1. Tag-Switching is the simple form of code-switching because in this form the speaker tags and occurs when a bilingual enters a short phrase from a different language at the end of their utterance. The examples can be seen from [14] an extract of tag-switching in the novels **“Oh, God! *Saya lupa nggak bawa ban serep. Bagaimana ini?*”** and from [15] **“I’m a good friend, *neh?*”** 2. Inter-sentential Switching. Intra-sentential code-switching occurs when a word or phrase or clause in a foreign language is located within a sentence in the first language. This form often occurs when the conversation changes the topic Intra-sentential switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary. For example, **“*Seperti yang you lihat, ike sekarang sudah bintang film sekarang...*”**. And 3, Intra-sentential Switching occurs when there is one foreign language sentence structure between the first two sentences. This situation may also include a switch from a whole sentence, or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language. This type is seen most often in fluent bilingual speakers. For example, **“*...Last week aku shopping dengan sisterku. That’s why aku gak di rumah*”** The classic example is from Poplack’s article title, **“Sometimes I will start a sentence in English y termin ó in español”**.

Furthermore, [6] and [16] divide code-switching into two types, 1) Situational Code-Switching and 2) Metaphorical Code-Switching. Situational Code-Switching occurs when the languages used to change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used, Metaphorical Code-switching occurs. While other experts such as [17] divide code switching into situational code-switching and conversational code-switching; [8] divides code-switching into classic and composite code-switching. It can be said that each experts have different term in classifying the code-switching.

2.3 The Reason of Doing the Code-Switching

Everyone may switch from one code to another code either to show solidarity, to distinguish oneself to express feelings and affections. As stated in [18], a speaker may switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity within an addressee. The reason of doing code switching may differ each other. Wardhaugh said code-switching has been suggested including solidarity, accommodation to listeners, and choice of topic [6]. That means it occurred because it was previously planned for the needs of the listener as well as the topic selection. In addition, [19] divides seven reason of doing code-switching: 1) talking about a particular topic, 2) quoting somebody else, 3) being emphatic about something (express solidarity), 4) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 5) repetition used for clarification, 6) intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and 7) expressing group identity.

2.4 The Function of Code-Switching

[18] has grouped three functions of code-switching: 1) Participant's Solidarity and Status, everyone as the speaker switches the code to show respect toward the interlocutor; 2) Topic Switch, the use of topic discussion which can only use a language to state the topic rather than another language; and 3) Affective Functions, it is a function of switching the code when the speaker is disinclined to say certain topic in front of the listener. Differ from Holmes, [16] defines functions of code-switching into six functions: 1) quotation, 2) addressee specification, 3) interjection or sentence filler, 4) reiteration, 5) message qualification, and 6) personalization or objectification.

3 Research Method

This research uses descriptive research. Qualitative descriptive research in this study is a research procedure with the results of the presentation of descriptive data in the form of oral speech in a speech event or act of communication and linguistic phenomena that also influence the use of language. According to [20] and [21], qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem.

The research process involves questions and procedures that arise. The writer collects data in participant settings; analyzes the data inductively so that the writer puts her ideas at the end of the sentence and the general explanation at the end. In qualitative research, the writer usually shows data that probably are not taken from counting or processing numbers. That is why the method shows the factual data without using any numbers [5]. So that, in qualitative research using a qualitative method, a writer describes the phenomena and the research result by using language.

The data is taken from the speech event that occurs in the Podcast of *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* in Episode 2 with Boy William. Podcast *Ngobrol Semuanya* Episode 2 aired on Thursday, August 27th, 2020 in the YouTube channel of CXO Media retrieved from <https://open.spotify.com/episode/6XXAldB8EhftWajifwQhZj>.

4 Results and Discussion

The data analyzed are in the form of the utterances uttered by both speakers; Boy William and Putri Tanjung.

4.1 The types of code-switching found in Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Episode 2

The code-switching found in this analysis as the speaker's way to respond to one another. The code-switching uttered by both speakers as **"IG live gue, do you remember that?"** The speaker, Putri Tanjung, starts the conversation by saying something about her previous activity using Bahasa Indonesia. Suddenly, she switches her utterance from Bahasa Indonesia into English by saying **"IG live gue, do you remember that?"** Instead of finishing her utterances in Bahasa Indonesia, she switches to English. It seems that when Putri wants to remind Boy William about her activity in her Instagram live, she finds it difficult to find the "IG Live" term in Bahasa Indonesia. That is why she then remains the English term for "IG Live". It seems because some terms are used in social media are difficult to translate from English.

When she asks Boy to recall the previous activity, she addresses herself by saying **"Gue"** and suddenly saying **"Do you remember that?"** in her question to Boy. Here, she uses the question tag **"that"**. The use of the question tag "that" in this utterance shows the switching of code in one utterance uttered by one speaker. The code-switching in this utterance that includes the use of tag 'that' can be said as a type of tag switching. In addition, the speaker does switch code in terms of not finding the related term in other languages especially the terms in use on social media. While the function of code-switching in this utterance is to grab someone's attention or focus on one topic. The type of tag switching is also found in utterance **"...I'm good. Elu gimana?"** marked by the use of question tag 'Elu gimana? In addition, the speaker does switch code in terms of getting conversation going smooth. The use of tag switching by the speakers occurs as short phrases. The other tag switching also occur using the exclamation words 'stop', 'gitu', and in a simple clause such as 'you know'.

The next type of code switching found in this research is the intra-sentential switching. This type of code switching is found in the single phrase such as 'of course' in *'karena **kan of course** lo bisa **meeting** dimanapun'*. It can be said that the speaker does switch code in terms to make the conversation heard more informal and to show closeness. This type of code switching also found in a clause 'that's so true' which seems to be prestigious, because they both show excitement and closeness to each other with changing situations because from formal to

informal. By saying “**that’s so true**” belongs to the freedom contained in the language of a statement sentence. It also occurs the switching code because the speakers have difficulty to find the related term in other language, such as when speaker utters ‘**yang** inside the little tend **gitu**’. Sometimes, some terms are used in social media are difficult to translate from English. Everyone is rare to used terms in their own language, mostly they are using English term to make it understandable.

Then, there is inter-sentential switching found in this research. This type of code switching seems to occur because some words can be understood more quickly and there is a force to be emphasized because, in this utterance, both the speakers are focused on social media things. It can be seen from the utterance by Boy William “.... **I like to keep compact and short...**”. It can be said that the inter-sentential tag is used for the situation that also include a switch from a whole utterance. In addition, the speaker does switch code in terms of not finding the related term in other languages especially the terms in use on social media. While the function of code-switching in this utterance is to grab someone’s attention or focus on one topic. The inter-sentential switching may also include a switch from a whole sentence produced entirely in one language. In addition, the speaker does switch code in terms of not finding the related term in other languages especially the terms in use on the other language.

4.2 The reason of using the code-switching found in Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Episode 2

There are some reason speakers do switching in his/her conversation. In this research, the writers have found the speakers’ reasons of switching the code. Since both speakers have similar background, had lived in the U.S, their main language for communicating is English. That is why the speakers seems comfortable to switch the code. The difficulty in finding the related word in the second language also causes the speakers to switch the code. In this Podcast were to express ideas that cannot be expressed in Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, the used of English vocabulary to be expressing emotion or ideas to convey a message easily.

When talking about particular topic, as the speaker, everyone feels free and more comfortable expressing their emotions in a language other than their native language. It also causes speakers to switch the code. Switching code in conversation also occurs because of quoting someone’s statement. In order to express solidarity, interjection, repetition for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content and expressing group identity, speakers do code switching. In connection with the participant that had an experience of living and studying abroad, they switch a code to expressing a group identity.

4.3 The function of using code-switching found in Podcast *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya* Episode 2

The function of doing the code-switching by the speakers in *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s Podcast Episode 2 is to quote statement. It is because the speakers do code-switching in *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s Podcast Episode 2 is to describe something based on the fact. Then, other function is to addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, and message qualification. On the other hand, the function of personalization in the *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*'s Podcast Episode 2 is switching to express the speaker's knowledge about discussed topic. The occurrence of code-switching cannot be avoided because the speakers involved in it were multilingual.

5 Conclusion

After doing the analysis, the writers conclude that they have found three types of code-switching from the Podcast. The three types are tag switching in which speakers tags through short phrase; intra-sentential switching marked by the use of certain words which may include a switch from a whole sentence produced entirely in one language; and inter-sentential switching in which some words can be understood more quickly and there is a force to be emphasized because, in this utterance, both the speakers are focused on social media things. The reasons of speakers to switch code are because of talking about a particular topic (sometimes switching code occurs spontaneously); to quote somebody else especially a well-known figure; and to express solidarity and group identity. In function of doing code-switching, the writers have found that to quote someone by describing factual thing is the first function that the writers found; to show addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, and message qualification is other function of doing code switching; and the last function of doing code-switching found in this research is the function of personalization in order to express the speaker's knowledge about specific topic.

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