

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Sociolinguistics is a study that studies various kinds of things related to social beings. According to Hudson (2006) says that sociolinguistics is the subject of learning material of language in relation to society. It can be seen that sociolinguistics can be said to be related to language because when talk about social beings, it made us to recognize that language can be a tool to communicate with other social beings. In communicating a person can be distinguished from the language used. In Indonesia learning other languages such as English is something that must be done because with the progress of the times and also technology makes people very eager go aboard that they have never seen such as traveling to other country. This desire makes many people in Indonesia able to speak and use more than one or two languages or what is commonly called bilingualism.

Bilingualism or can be interpreted as mastery in communicating using two languages. According to *Webster's Dictionary* (1961), Bilingual is defined as having the ability to speak two languages fluently and can also have characteristics such as native speakers. The ability to understand various languages can be a science that is needed in starting a social relationship, this ability can help when people wants to have broad relationships from various countries, and people who can use two languages or are bilingual usually have a slightly different way of

speaking as a result of mastering the language owned, in this case a bilingual will mix the use of one language into another or commonly called code-switching.

According to Myers and Scotton (2006), code-switching is a bilingual's core abilities, and it is acquired through the habit of speaking two languages. Code switching is defined as the usage of different languages in the same discussion (Wardhaugh, 2006). Another definition of code switching is the phenomenon of language switching in bilingual or multilingual populations. Nowadays, many individuals can communicate with a variety of groups using a variety of media developed by technology breakthroughs, such as social media. One of the most popular events nowadays is a chat between renowned people, such as musicians, utilizing YouTube media, also known as podcasts.

According to Rajic (2013), a podcast is audio or video content material that is consistently supplied across a community via a loose subscription. Nowadays podcasts are better known as programs to tell stories about something freely such as social justice, state problems or small things like just venting, through social media podcast is very fast becoming a dream for all circles, this happens because podcasts use YouTube media which is very easy to be accessed and used. The podcast of *Daniel Mananta Network* is one of the podcast created by an Indonesian *Youtuber* and famous *Presenter*, Daniel Mananta. In one of his videos, he invited Agnes Monica, who is an Indonesian actress that go International, to discuss her career and experiences about being International singer. The writer choose Podcast Daniel Mananta Network with Agnes Monica as the guest become the data source,

because the writer found many utterances were switched between Indonesian and English by Daniel Mananta and Agnes Monica. There are a lot of code switching can be found in this podcast. For example;

Daniel: *Pemakaman anaknya temen gue **which is** umurnya 19 tahun, itu meninggal kena kecelakaan mobil.* (Video Part 1, 00:04:28)

In this case, Daniel Mananta was spoken the utterance by switching the language from Indonesian to English and ended with Indonesian again. It was found that the words “which is” in the Indonesian sentence. Therefore, the data above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems that are analyzed in this study can be formulated as follow:

1. What are types of code switching used by Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta in *Daniel Mananta Network*?
2. What are the reasons motivating code-switching by Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta in *Daniel Mananta Network*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study answered the problems that have been formulated above.

1. To find out types of code-switching are used by Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta in *Daniel Mananta Network*?
2. To analyze the reasons motivating code-switching by Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta in *Daniel Mananta Network*?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on analyzing types of code-switching, and the factors motivating Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta do code-switching in Daniel Mananta Network. The data were obtained from Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta in Daniel Mananta Network published in 2021.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretical and practical significance are provided in this study, those significance can be explained below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study provide more information and knowledge about code-switching. Especially code-switching contained in an online broadcast, namely podcasts, this will help students understand more about linguistics namely code-switching.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to provide assistance for students of linguistics, especially for the English Department. Students who study this study can do a further understanding of code-switching and know its types and functions. The result that will be obtained in studying this study is to recognize and understand

code-switching through learning to recognize the types and aspects that may affect a person's decision to use code-switching. It is also anticipated that it will be a useful reference for those looking to research the same area, particularly when looking into the different forms and contributing aspects of code-switching.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, there are three aspects were explained, first a review of related literature, second is concepts and the last is theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In order to conduct this study, there are two theses and one journal article were reviewed in order to conduct this investigation. Inten (2019), from the English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, completed a thesis named "Code Switching Found in *Padang Bulan Novel* by Andrea Hirata." Second, Nuri Afina (2016) compiled a thesis titled "Code Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in 'iLook' Program in Net TV" from the Faculty of Humanity Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang's English Letters and Language Department. Finally, Celli and David (2020) from the Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan, compiled an article titled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on *Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*."

First, Inten (2019) completed a thesis titled "Code Switching Found in Andrea Hirata's *Padang Bulan Novel*". The goals of her research are to determine the sorts of code switching discovered and to analyze the causes for code switching discovered in Andrea Hirata's novel "Code Switching Found in *Padang Bulan*." Her research intended to answer the following research questions: (1) What sorts of code

switching are employed in Andrea Hirata's novel *Padang Bulan*? (2) What is the significance of the code swapping in the *Padang Bulan* novel? The study employed a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data obtained from 44 chapters and 254 pages. The method was used to provide a clear description of the data using Appel and Muysken's (1987) theory to classify the forms of code switching and Hoffman's (1991) theory to examine the causes for code switching. All sorts of code-switching and three motivations for code-switching were discovered as a consequence of her research. The three types of code-switching discovered are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching, with inter-sentential switching being the most prevalent. Second, three motivations for code-switching were discovered: discussing a certain issue, emphasizing something, citing someone else, and showing group identification. The most common motive is to discuss a specific issue.

The similarities between Inten's thesis and this thesis is both of studies have same topic with this studies about code switching. The difference between Inten's research and this study are the data source and the factors affecting code switching, the research done by Inten analyzed code switching on Novel and this study analyzed code switching on YouTube Channel.

The second thesis, compiled by Nuri Afina, is titled "Code Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in 'iLook' Program in Net TV" (2016). The goal of her research is to determine the most common domain type of code switching and the reasons why Kimmy Jayanti uses code switching in her language on the Net TV program

"iLook", using Romaine (1995) and Hoffaman's (1991) theories. Kimmy Jayanti's words in seven "iLook" films were used to create statistics for the researcher. Kimmy Jayanti uses three types of code switching, according to the results of her research: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. There are forty-nine intra-sentential switches, thirty-four inter-sentential switches, and nine tag switches in all. Kimmy Jayanti changed her language for seven reasons: forty-one data for talking about a specific topic, one data for quoting someone else, two data for fillers or sentence connectors, two data for repetition used for clarification, three data for expressing group identity, and three data for the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

The similarities between Nuri's thesis and this thesis are find the data from utterance of public figure and the data found from the videos, not real situation. But the difference is the data that she found from TV program and this thesis collected the data from YouTube Channel.

The third item is a journal article. Celli and David's essay "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on *Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel*" (2020). The study is looking into the many sorts of code swapping that Reza Arap uses on *Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel*. The researchers looked into the issue of code-switching, specifically the proper environment for using code-switching. In order to investigate different types of code switching, the researchers employed Wardhaugh's (2006) theory. In their research, they encountered two types of issues: (1) 'What are the types of code-switching used by Reza Arap on *Deddy Corbuzier*

YouTube Channel, (2) What are the dominant types of code-switching used by Reza Arap on *Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel*. In their investigation, they used qualitative research based on content material evaluation. Searching the video, watching the video, listening to the audio, and figuring out the code-switching are some of the approaches for gathering data. Following that, the researchers went through a few phases in data analysis, including familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, interpreting and representing. After analyzing the data, the researchers discovered 25 data points from Deddy's YouTube channel and analyzed them using Wardhaugh (2006) theory. The researchers came up with two conclusions: situational and metaphorical, with situational having the fifth teen (60 percent) and metaphorical having the tenth (40 percent).

Their study and this study are comparable in that they both address the many types of code-switching used by popular people on the YouTube platform. And the difference is that their study focused on studying code switching issues, whereas this study focused on the factors that influence code switching.

2.2 Concepts

There are four concepts used related to this study such as Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Code-switching, and Podcast.

2.2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a discipline of linguistics that focuses on the qualities of languages and languages that require a connection to social, or contextual,

components in order to be fully understood (Downes, 1998). To put it simply Sociolinguistics is a study of the interaction between language and society.

2.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism, defined as the regular use of two or more languages, is a relatively unique language phenomena limited to a few countries, such as Canada, Belgium, or Switzerland, where presumably every resident is multilingual, according to Grosjean (1982). When different languages are used simultaneously or for the same purpose, this is referred to as bilingualism. This approach incorporates bilingualism because code switching is described in this book.

2.2.3 Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991), code-switching is defined as the interchangeable employment of two languages or linguistic kinds inside the same speech or throughout the same discussion. Code-switching is a sociolinguistic concept that describes the use of more than one language or grammatical system, usually by multilingual speakers or writers, in the course of a single conversation. Code-switching is quite similar with code-mixing based on Wardough (1986:103) assert that code mixing occurs when conversation use both languages together to the extent that they key change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It correlates positively with the educational attainment of individuals.

2.2.4 Podcast

According to Rajic (2013), a podcast is audio or visual information that is supplied on a regular basis across a network by a loose subscription. A podcast can also be used to push people to be more productive or to think positively in order to improve themselves more.

2.3 Theories

There are two primary theories and one supporting hypothesis employed in this study. First, Appel and Muysken established a theory of code switching that included tag switching, inter sentential switching, and intra sentential switching (1987). Second, the theory proposed by Hoffmann (1991) that used to Agnes Monica and Daniel Mananta's analysis of the motives for utilizing code-switching.

2.3.1 Types of Code Switching

The theory applied in this discussion is proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987: 118) which states that code-switching can be identified to three types, as following:

2.3.1.1 Tag Switching

Tag-switching may also include exclamation, a tag, or parenthesis in any language other than the relaxation of the sentence for emphasis, according to Appel and Muysken (1987: 118). *I do, isn't, won't you, you know, and I mean*, for example, are English tags. *oh! watch out! and ow!* are two examples of English exclamation. While a comma in a word, phrase, or sentence placed as an extra clarification or

concept into a piece, parenthesis is a word, phrase, or sentence inserted as an extra clarification or idea into a passage. Fallis gave the following instances in Appel and Muysken (1987: 117).

- a. *Oye* (listen), when I was a freshman, I had a term paper to do.
- b. Hey you! *Aku menoleh ke kiri dan ke kanan*. (Inten, 2019: 23).

2.3.1.2 Intra-sentential Code Switching.

Intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of a phrase, according to Appel and Muysken (1987: 118). Within the clause or sentence border, different types are switched. It could include word boundary mixing. Intra-sentential switching can be shown in the following examples:

- a. I started acting real *curiosa* (strange), you know. Example given by fall in Appel and Muysken (1987): 117).
- b. *Jika menjadi supporter akan menyalah-nyalahkan wasit*. (Inten, 2019: 27)

2.3.1.3 Inter-sentential Code Switching.

Inter-sentential switching, as the name implies, occurs between sentences, according to Appel and Muysken (1987: 118). The language swap occurs at the end of each sentence. This is particularly common among bilingual speakers who are fluent in both languages. Examples of Inter-sentential switching is as bellows:

- a. *Teniz zapatos blancos, un poco* (White tennis shoes, a little), they were off-white, you know (Hoffman, 1991: 112).

2.3.2 The Reasons Motivating Code-switching

The incentives for employing code-switching are the emphasis of this hypothesis, which is based largely on Hoffman's idea. There are seven reasons for using code-switching, according to Hoffman (1991):

2.3.2.1 Talking about Particular Topic

According to Hoffman (1991) People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

2.3.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

Hoffman (1991) makes the case that individuals occasionally favor quoting idioms or statements made by well-known individuals. Only the words that the speaker believes the person who was quoted said have changed. The switch has a quote mark-like form.

2.3.2.3 Being Emphatic about Something

According to Hoffman (1991) put it, bilingual either purposefully or inadvertently, will transition from the second to the first language when a person speaking in a language that isn't mother tongue feels compelled to be passionate about something.

2.3.2.4 Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connection)

Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people may occasionally signify an interjection, according to Hoffman's (1991) theory. It could happen

accidentally or on purpose. Interjections are words or feelings inserted into a sentence to express surprise, strong emotion, or to draw attention.

2.3.2.5 Repetition Use for Clarification

Hoffman (1991) asserts that a bilingual person can say an utterance in any language they are familiar with in order to make it clearer for the listener to understand. Messages in one code are frequently verbatim repeated in another. Repetition helps to reinforce or stress a message in addition to helping to make what was said clear.

2.3.2.6 Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual man or woman converses with another bilingual, there may be a lot of code-switching going on, according to Hoffman (1991). It requires making sure that the content of his or her speech flows smoothly and that the audience can understand it.

2.3.2.7 Expressing Group Identity

Code-switching can also be utilized to define an organization's identity. The manner in which educated persons of their disciplinary groups share spoken information is clearly distinct from that of other organizations (Hoffmann, 1991).