

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language can be both a means for talking with one another and a system of conventional verbal, physical (signed), or written words by which human beings represent us as individuals and groups as cultural participants. As cited in (Wardhaugh, 2006) we have to realize that a language is basically a collection of part, or linguistic things, including word, sound, and grammatical forms. In this modern age, there are many individuals who can communicate in two different languages. This phenomenon usually called code-switching in sociolinguistic. Following (Holmes, 2013) sociolinguistics is the studies that learn of the connection between languages, culture and the environment. People will learn how language works and social relationships exist in a community if they examine the relationship.

In many modern nations, including Indonesia, code-switching among young people is increasingly popular. In their daily talks, many young people in Indonesia employ code-switching. In order to direct the show they present on social media or television, we frequently hear famous people use code-switching when they speak. It also can be found on the other media such as songs, movies, novels, YouTube, and instagram. YouTube has become one of the most popular media among the public that serves videos by sharing content. One of the types of content that attracts people's attention on YouTube is podcasts. Podcasts

are audio recordings that can be listened to by the general public via the internet can also be implemented at any time and can be listened to through various existing electronic media. In this study, the writer used a media podcast from one of the famous Indonesian YouTubers, namely Deddy Corbuzier. He is an actor, former mentalist, and television host in Indonesia. After leaving the profession of magic, Deddy now regularly produces videos for his YouTube channel's "Close the Door" podcast, which has over 2.32 billion viewer. His YouTube channel has over 16 million subscribers. On 7th November, 2020, Chef Juna was a guest on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Juna Rorimpandey as we know as chef Juna is one of the well-known celebrity chefs in Indonesia who usually uses code-switching in his speaking. His name is well-known because of his performances as a judge at the Master Chef Indonesia cooking competition. He lived in Houston, Texas for about 12 years. That's why when he talks, he always switches his language from Indonesia to English or vice versa. During this episode, many occurrences of code-switching done by the speakers are found in the video

One of the example of code-switching that uttered by chef Juna in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast is for example:

"But he's very humble, kita dia kan maksudnya".

(Mereka Semua Bohong, 00:03:11)

From the example above, we can see that there are two different languages; they are English and Indonesian, when they talk on Deddy Corbuzier's video podcast. It might be said that he used code-switching. The author chooses

the topic of code-switching in for the data analysis because majority of people, especially Indonesian can speak more the one language

The issues that this study analyzes can be explained as follows in light of the background mentioned above:

1.2. Problems of the Study

The study's issues can be formulated as follows, based on the study's background:

1. What types of code-switching are used in Deddy Corbuzier on the podcast episode *Mereka Semua Bohong*
2. What possibility Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier switch one language to another in the podcast episode *Mereka Semua Bohong*?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The research's goals are to find solutions to the issues that were previously identified. The aims are following:

1. To find out the types of code-switching's used in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast
2. To describe the reasons that Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier switches one language to another in "Deddy Corbuzier podcast.

1.4. Limitations of the Study

The objectives of this research are to examine code-switching in order to evaluate the types of code-switching using Poplack's (1980) idea and the reasons of code-switching in accord with Hoffman's theory (1991) that are found in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast entitle "Close the Door" episode "Mereka Semua Bohong. This limitation analysis assists readers in recognizing the primary issues and ideas properly.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This research is focused on analyzing the code-switching found Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast. The author expects that the findings of this study assist the reader in better understanding code-switching. The last point can be separated into two categories: theoretical and practical significance. Based on this previous point, this study should be able to provide some relevance.

1.5.1. Theoretical Significance

Technically, the conclusion of this research is predicted to expand and develop theoretical ideas on sociolinguistics, particularly code-switching studies. Furthermore, the reader can use it to get more knowledge and a better understanding of the theory.

1.5.2. Practical Significance

This study's findings will be beneficial to language learners. It is a resource that can be used for future studies who have an interest in conducting code-switching research. Moreover, the findings of This analysis may be transformed into sociolinguistic teaching materials, particularly in the area of code-switching. This research elaborates about the types and the reasons for code-switching in daily life, and audiences may realize how, when, and where to use it properly.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1. Review of Related Literature

The topic of code-switching was covered in a number of previous works. As a result, we would have to do a comparison and literature analysis in order to learn how the previous researcher solved the study's issue and which kind of theory did the study use to avoid duplication in their data analysis.

The source material earlier study that concerned to code-switching is analyzed by Anggraeni (2017) titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing In Gala X-Factor Indonesia 2015; Between the Mentors". This research describes what types of code-switching and the factors that influence the mentors of gala X-Factor Indonesia. The research used the qualitative approach in this research. The writer limited the sample to the Gala Show, which consists of 10 episodes out of a total of 23 in X-Factor Indonesia 2015. The data is available from Gala Show 1 in episode 11 until Gala Show 10 in episode 20. The Gala Show was chosen as the data because it contained a large amount of data, and the coach's comment on the Gala has become highly important because it can affect the participants' voting. The information is easily accessible on YouTube, as it has been posted on the official X Factor Indonesia YouTube account since June 2015. In this previous research, the writer used some theories such as Wardhaugh (2006) to clarify the types of code-switching and theory from Holmes (1992) to clarify the factor of code-switching. The analysis among information in the previous study showed

there were two types of code-switching, six types of code mixing, and four elements that influence code-switching and mixing. The finding showed that Situational Code-Switching in the Gala Show X Factor Indonesia 2015 occurred 47 times. Based on the result Afgan, Bebi, Dhani, and Rossa all do situational code-switching, with Afgan doing it 17 times, Bebi 1 time, Dhani 7 times, and Rossa 22 times. In the X Factor Indonesia 2015 Gala Show, Metaphorical Code-Switching occurs 25 times, with Afgan switching 12 times, Dhani switching 4 times, Rossa switching 9 times, but Bebi not switching his phrase even once. The similarity between this research and Anggraeni's thesis is that both suggest the same issue, which is code-switching. The difference among both of this study and Anggraeni's thesis is the theories of the types of code-switching. The previous researchers employed the perspective from Wardhaugh (2006) to clarify the types of code-switching and this analysis applied the concept of Poplack (1980).

Second study is analyzed of code-switching by Wijaya (2019) the title is "The Analysis of Conversational Code Switching in a Video Vlog of Boy William Youtube Channel in the Episode (Deddy Corbuzier Uncensored Bersama Boy William – Nebeng Boy Season 2)." In this analysis the researcher focused on the types and the reasons for code-switching taken from a video blog of Boy William and Deddy Corbuzier on the video Nebeng Boy in his YouTube channel in episode "*DeddyCorbuzier Uncensored bersama Boy William - Nebeng Boy Season 2*", which is the conversation between both speakers using Indonesia and English language. The source of data is a transcript of a video conversation that was uploaded to YouTube. The researcher used the information from Boy

William's video blog in the program. In previous this study the writer used two types of research methods when conducting the study, they are quantitative method and qualitative method. The theories that are employed to review the types and also the reasons for code-switching were the idea from Hoffman (1991). According to the findings, there are 39 utterances or sentences that are identified as intra-sentential code-switching, 48 for inter-sentential code-switching, 9 utterances that are classified as establishing continuity switches, 16 emblematic switches, and 2 classified as involving a change of pronunciation. The writer has discovered five reasons for code-switching in this study, all of which are supported by the data. The writer discusses a particular topic, interjection, being emphatic about something, repetition for clarification, and showing group identification. The similarities between this study and Wijaya's thesis are examined the types of and the reasons of code-switching. The different between both of the studies can be seen by the theory that is applied which is the theory from Hoffman's (1991) to discuss the types of code-switching. Meanwhile, in this study utilized the definition by Poplack's (1980) theory.

The last related literature by Sinaga & Hutahean (2020) is entitled, "Analysis of Code Switching Used on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel". The aim of the research is to identify and analyze code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel performance by d by Reza Arap. In this analysis, the writer focused on what types of code-switching that Reza Arap used on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. The researcher collected data for the study using a qualitative approach. The theory used in this work is based on Wardhaugh (2006)

in order to analyze different types of code-switching. There are two types of code-switching, including situational and metaphorical code-switching, according to Wardhaugh (2006). The researchers on the previous study shown 25 data from Deddy YouTube channel and Wardhaugh concept proposed in this analysis. The researcher of this previous study found from the data was situational have 15 data (60%) and metaphorical have 10 data (40%). Both of the researches explore different types of code-switching, which is a similarity between the earlier work and the current study. The difference among this study and Sinaga & Hutaean article is that the previous study uses the theory from Wardhaugh (2006) to analyze the types, whereas this research employed the theory from Poplack's (1980) to defined the type of code-switching.

2.2. Concepts

To clear up any confusion regarding this study that might arise and to clarify the audience about certain concepts used in it. There are some concepts that are explained below such are Bilingual, Code-Switching, and Podcast.

2.2.1. Bilingual

According to Grosjean (1992:51) as cited in (Cantone, 2007) People who use two or more languages in their daily lives are described as bilinguals. Bilingual is the ability to speak two languages fluently and also a noun that describe a person or community that speak two languages.

Nowadays, you can find a bilingual person in social media and society, allowing people to connect with one another by turning Indonesian into English. Members of society frequently speak more than one language in addition to their native one. This occurrence is common in practically every aspect of individuals' daily life

2.2.2. Code-Switching

Code-switching is a technique that is used to produce new languages. Individuals are generally requested to select a certain code each time they interact, and they can also decide to switch between different codes, even within very short utterances (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to Poplack's statement in (Romaine 1989: 122-3) three different types of code switching may be identified: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

2.2.3. Deddy Corbuzier

Deddy Corbuzier, or Deodatus Andreas, is an Indonesia metal practitioner. Deddy made a fresh breakthrough after realizing that magic profession in Indonesia isn't popular as the singing and acting careers. Through the MASTER program, he organized an event that hunted out Indonesia magicians. He has won the Merlin Award twice in a row for World's Best Mentalist. Deddy is also a YouTube star. Deddy actively makes a video broadcast named Close the Door and Somasi on his YouTube page after resigning from the profession of magic. As of

December 2021, the channel had over 16.7 million members and 3,160,638,445 views on its videos.

2.2.4. Podcast

A podcast is a digital recording file containing voice, music, broadcast material, etc., and in between over the internet for uploading to a desktop or mobile media player; a set of these kinds of files, new parts of which can be downloaded by subscribers immediately (OED Third Edition, December 2008).

2.3. Theories

In order to solve the study's issue of identifying the types and reasons for code-switching, some theories are used to support the analysis. The writer used the concept from Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (1989) in the book entitled *Bilingualism* to classify the three types of code-switching, while the idea by Hoffman (1991) was used to classify the seven reasons for code-switching

2.3.1. Types of Code-Switching

The concept defined by Poplack (1980) as mentioned by Romaine (1989) in the book named *Bilingualism* was used to assess the varieties of code switching and evaluate the three categories of code-switching. There may be numerous ways to exchange codes.

2.3.1.1. Tag Switching

Tag-Switching is indeed the use of a tag from a single language in a statement written totally in the different language, for example, *you know, I mean*” Romaine (1989). Tags can be used in several various positions without interrupting the syntactic order due to their syntactic nature. The example of tag switching shown as below

Example:

Mutta en ma vitting, no way!

(But I'm not bothered, no way!)

(Romaine, 1989, p. 112)

2.3.1.2. Inter-sentential Switching

Depending on the language of each phrase, speech, or sentence, inter-sentential language switching occurs at the boundary of a clause or a sentence. It comes at the end of sentences. According to Romaine (1989:112), this type put midst sentences, the switch occurs whenever a clause or sentence has language differences at the boundary is in different languages.

Example

“I think that is your nature. Itu bawaan kamu”

(I think that is your nature. It's your default)

(Nurhayati S., 2021)

In the sentence above contains two sentences in a different language. The first is in English language *“I think is your nature”*, and then the speaker continued the

sentence using Indonesian language, “Itu bawaan kamu”. The speaker switched the language from English with complete sentence and switched it into the Indonesian language. It belongs to the category of intra-sentential switching

2.3.1.3. Intra-sentential Switching

It is a code-switching activity of switching or changing the speaker's code inside a sentence. The communicator changes the code in the form of a sentence, a word, a sentence, or a clause. The change is determined by the speaker's requirements.

Example:

Dan aku yakin kalau kita *consistent*, kalau kita melakukan apapun dari hati, *from a place of love, from a place of life, eventually people* akan lihat kok.

(And I believe that if we are consistent, if we do anything from the heart, from a place of love, from a place of life, eventually people will see.)

(Nurhayati S., 2021)

In the utterance above the speaker use Indonesia “Dan aku yakin kalau kita” at the beginning of the sentence and switch with the word “*consistent*” in English and the continue the sentence with Indonesian language “kalau kita melakukan apapun dari hati” switch again in English language “*from a place of love, from a place of life, eventually people*” in the end switch and close with Indonesian language. It can classify into intra-sentential switching.

2.3.2. The Reason for Code-Switching

The speaker's motives or explanations are taken into account when code-switching or code mixing happens. According to (Hoffmann, 1991), bilingual or multilingual people change or combine their languages for a variety of reasons. There are various reasons why code-switching is employed in bilingualism. The reasons for code-switching were analysed using the explanation from Hoffman (1991). Hoffman claimed that seven reasons for code-switching include, talking about a particular topic, being empathic about something, quoting somebody else, interjection (inserting fillers or sentence connectors), the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutors, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity.

2.3.2.1. Talking About Particular Topic

When talking about a specific subject, people frequently choose to speak in one language rather than another. They feel comfortable and relax discussing their feelings, joys, and perhaps even in one language rather than their native one Hoffman (1991). For example, Indonesian – English:

*“Bicara tentang **fashion item** wanita tidak aka nada habisnya. Especially this one, Bag.”*

(Talking about women's fashion items is endless. Especially this one, Bag)

(Rahmaniah, 2016).

The bolded word in the sentence in the example above was an example of the reason for code-switching while discussing a specific topic. Because the case is about fashion, which refers to a woman's bag, the speaker used the term "fashion item" in the sentence.

2.3.2.2. Quoting Somebody Else

Due to this explanation, Hoffman (1991) mention that “people commonly like quoting a well-known statement or saying from a famous person”. The switch simply affects the phrases that the speaker claims the mentioned individual stated. The switch has the appearance of a set of sentences. These famous figures in Indonesia are basically from English-language nations. Then, since many Indonesians today speak English fluently.

Example:

“Yes of course, Audrey Hepburn pernah mengatakan sebuah quote “my look is tenable, women can lookedlike Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair by a large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dresses”.

(Yes of course, Audrey Hepburn once stated a quote “my look is tenable, women can look like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair by a large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dresses)

(Rahmaniah, 2016)

It can be classified as quoting someone else in the statement above. Hoffman (1991) claimed that for this reason, people occasionally desire to use a slogan or statement that is associated with a famous person.

2.3.2.3. Interjection (Interesting Sentence Filter or Sentence Connector)

Hoffman (1991) suggested that interjections and sentence connectors are commonly characterized as language switching between bilingual or multilingual people. It could take place accidentally or on purpose. As an example of an interjection, consider the following: Hi!, Bye!, Well!, Cheers!, Okay!, Sorry!, Wow!, Shit!. Here is an illustration of an interjection from Silva-Corvalan (1989:185)

An adult Spanish-American English speaker:

‘...oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed.’

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

Through the case above we can observe that the interjection "Ay!" is a non-grammatical term that people frequently employ. An interjection is a type of statement that can be used to convey surprise, express emotion, or attract attention.

2.3.2.4. Being Emphatic About Something

Most individuals prefer to convey sympathy in their native language, while others prefer to do it in their second. In some situations, using English to express empathy, especially among teens nowadays, is common in daily life and will extend the meaning if applied so in the correct way. When someone speaks in a

language other than their mother tongue, they often feel compelled to express themselves emphatically to others.

“How about the colors? Warna-warna basic seperti putih, hitam, krem, dan abu2 adalah pilihan utama pada masa itu. But don’t worry saat ini warna hijab sudah bervariasi”.

(Rahmaniah, 2016)

The writer finds an English utterance “but don’t worry” to comfort the other about the color of the hijab that can be used for this day they can use variation of the color.

2.3.2.5. Repetition Used for Clarification

For this reason Hoffman (1991) a bilingual or multilingual individual tends to repeat his or her statements to confirm that the interlocutor understands and he can usually convey using the other languages (codes) that he learns to communicate the same information. Repetition serves two purposes: it clarifies what has been spoken and it strengthens or emphasizes the message. Here is an example of repetition used to clarify:

“Keep straight. Sidhajao”

(Keep straight. Keep straight) Grumperz (1982:78)

2.3.2.6. Intention Of Clarifying the Speech Content for The Interlocutor

Perhaps there is a lot of code-switching when a bilingual person converses towards another bilingual person. Bilinguals prefer in order to explain their

statements to make certain the topic of their presentation flow easily and the audience understands them. The first code's message is reproduced in a slightly different format in the other code. Below is an example of the aim to make the speech content more understandable to the listener.

Example:

Cristina: (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers.)

This is Pascal“ (paskwal)

Friend: What’s his name?” (i.e she didn’t catch it)

Cristina: “Pascual!” (pəskwæt)

Friend: “Oh”

Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.2.7. Expressing Identity of Group

Academics' communication styles in their discipline groups are completely distinct from those of other groups. To put it another way, the way one group speaks may differ from the way another group speaks. To put it differently, the way one group communicates may differ from the way another community communicates Hoffman (1991).