CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is a branch of macro linguistics that investigates the relation between human and language in social community, and how it is used in bilingual and multilingual area. Bilingual or multilingual is a term for people who speak more than one language effectively. For instance, Indonesia is one of the countries that has a multilingual language, which is made up of the diversity of ethnic groups and different cultures in each region. Therefore, bilingual or multilingual often change one language with another. In linguistics, the activity of mixing and switching one language to another is called code choice.

Code choice is defined as the speaker's intention about which codes are used in certain utterances when they communicate in society. Wardhaug (2006) in a book entitled *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition,* stated a language or a component of a language might be referred to a code. It refers to how individuals express emotions using a certain dialect, style, register, or variety of language. Code switching occurs at every age, gender, status, as well as in real life communication and even on social media.

Social media is an interactive technology, where people can exchange information, interests, ideas without the limitations of distance and time. Through social media people can search various forms of information and entertainment, and it can all be found on YouTube. According to a survey of the Top 10 Social Networking Sites by *Market Share Statistics* (2021), YouTube is in second place, as one of the most used social media with more than 2,291 Billion active users. Various kinds of video content can be found on YouTube, which are music, movies, *vlogs*, tutorials, and podcasts. The *Podcast Ruang Sandi* is one of the podcast created by an Indonesian *Youtuber* and a politician, Sandiaga Uno. In one of his videos, he invited Cinta Laura, who is an Indonesian actress, to discuss her career and education. Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura are bilingual who speak two languages, Indonesian and English. The writer choose Podcast Ruang Sandi with Cinta Laura as the guest become the data source, because the writer found many utterances were switched between Indonesian and English by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura. When watching this podcast the writer found many code switching. For example:

"Itu *experience* yang nggak bisa kita dapetin kalau kita nggak kuliah aku rasa." (8:25).

The example above shows, when Cinta uttered her opinion, she inserted a word in English "*experience*" within Indonesian sentence. Therefore, the data can be categorized as Intra-sentential switches.

From the case of code switching above, this research aims to study more deeply about code switching in terms of types and its speech functions and expected to contribute to a greater understanding of the code switching, which occurs frequently in social interaction and communication.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the phenomenon above, there are two problems that could be formulated in this study. The problems of this study are formulated as follows :

1. What are the types of code switching used by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sandi*?

2. What are the reasons of using code switching used by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sandi*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study are stated as follows.

1. To identify the types of code switching used by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sandi*.

2. To classify the reasons of using code switching used by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sandi*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

A limitation of the study is very important to avoid broad discussion and to make the discussion more specific. Therefore, this research is focusd on the discussion in analyzing the types and the reasons of code switching that used by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sand.*

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to contribute to the teaching and learning process. There are two major significances, as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to be a further knowledge, concerning bilingualism, especially the types of code switching that can be found in everyday conversation. In addition, this study tends to give additional knowledge regarding the reasons of using code switching in daily conversation with others.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to give benefits for practical purpose the next student who takes the same topic a reference in investigates the types and reasons of code switching. In addition, provide a reference for readers to improve their ability in understanding code switching material.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, there are three aspects, namely, a review of related literature, concepts, and theories that were explained below. There were three related literatures which described here. The concepts used in this study are also presented. The theories used are also described in support of the data analysis process in accordance with the problems that have been formulated previously.

2.1 Review Related Literature

In this study, the writer used three related researches, which consists of two theses and one article, which discussed in this section. The first review is written by Risweni (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code switching in The Novel *Negeri Para Badebah*", which is a qualitative research. The objectives of this study are to investigate the types of code switching based on Romaine's (1989) theory and Hoffman's (1991) theory about reasons of using code switching. The result of the study shows that, the total data were 126 code switching. Intra-sentential switching was the most with percentage 84,92%, meanwhile for the least type of code switching that occurred in the novel is inter-sentential switching which only 2,38%.

The next result shows that, all the reasons of code switching uttered in the novel. From 126 data, the dominant data has reached 46,03%. On the contrary, code switching due to quoting someone's word came out as the lowest percentage with only 1 data or 0,80% were found in the novel *Negeri Para Badebah*.

The second thesis was done by Antari (2016) in her thesis entitled "The Use of Indonesian English Code Switching in Donny Dhirgantoro's Novel *"5 Cm"*", covers two major problems, namely the types and the reason why the writer switch one language into another language. The data analyzed descriptively and qualitatively based on theory from Poplack (in Romaine 1995: 122-123) regarding the types of code switching and the reason of using code switching is proposed by Grosjean (1982: 150). Tag switching, inter sentential switching, and intra sentential switching were found to be the three main types of code switching in this study. According to the result of the analysis, Intra-sentential switching was found to be the data that appeared the most. For the top three reasons of code switching namely, fill the linguistic need lexical item, (57%), quote someone (9%), and specify address (9%).

The third review, is taken from an article entitled "The Sociolinguistics Study On The Use Of Code Mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's Youtube Channel Video", written by Astri, Fian (2020), which focuses on describing and explaining the types of code mixing found in videos on Gita Savitri Devi's Youtube Channel. This research used qualitative and documentation method in order to gain the data and indentified the data by using Hoffman (1991) theory. As the result, intra-sentential found as the

dominant types in Gita's video which is 88.46 %. In addition, the writer noted that 11.54% for Intra-lexical of code-mixing.

The three studies above are very useful as a reference for this research, but there are some similarities and differences that need to be considered. This research and those related studies discussed about the types of code switching. Meanwhile, in analyzing the second problems of the study, the writer was focused on reasons of code switching based on theory from Grosjean (1982) and supported by using theory from Gumperz (1982) in analyzing the second problem. Besides, the difference could be seen from the data source. This study used the videos by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura in *Podcast Ruang Sandi* as the data source of the study and there is no other research found which used these videos as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

The concept is a general idea or can be based on a real phenomenon. The concept is also a representation of the title of a study. In this study there are four concepts that are applied to this study.

2.2.1 Bilingualism

According to Hartman and Stork (1972: 27), bilingualism is the capability to speak fluently in two languages. Bilingualism can be defined as the equal mastery of

two languages. When a speaker communicates with another people in two languages, this is a common phenomenon in society. On the other hand, what Edwards in Mulyani (2017: 30) means about bilingualism is that people is considered bilingual if he or she speak more than two words or utterances in different language that is fluent, easy, and straightforward to define.

2.2.2 Code Switching

Holmes (1992: 50) said code switching arises people communicate while switch one language to another language, weather it is in a word, clause or a sentence. Hoffman (1991:112) in Wibowo, Yuniasih, & Nelfianti (2017:16) showed there are several types of code switching based on the juncture or scope of switching where language occurs: Inter sentential code switching, Emblematic code switching, Establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Code switching is a popular terminology for bilingual people, who speak different languages, according to Hymes in Chaer (1995: 142). When people switch from grammatical to casual code, for example, when the situation turns into an informal setting. This indicates that code switching might occur not only in the form of a language change, but also in the form of a language variety change.

2.2.3 Podcast

According to Kargozari & Zarinkamar (2014: 840), podcasts can be interpreted as a file in the form of audio that can be listened to through various devices such as laptop, computer, or mobile phone and it can be downloaded via the internet. The term podcast is actually taken from the words'iPod' and 'broadcast'. Pod is taken from the digital media player from Apple 'iPod' and cast is taken from the radio term 'broadcast'.

2.3 Theories

In this research, there are two main theories and one supporting theory that used to solve the problems of the study. The first theory is proposed by Hoffman (1991) from a book entitled *An Introduction to Bilingualism,* to indentifying the first problem of the study, regarding the types of code switchig. The second theory was used to analyzing the reason of code switching based on Grosjean (1982) in a book entitled *"life with no language"*. Furthermore, in supporting the main theory, the theory regarding the speech functions of using code switching proposed by Gumperz (1982) also used to support the analysis of the second problem.

2.3.1   Types of Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991: 109), code switching can emerge relatively regularly in a casual dialogue among individuals who are familiar and share a common educational, cultural, and socioeconomic background. It is a natural conflation that often occurs between bilingual or multilingual speakers who have two or more languages in common. However, in formal communication, code switching is avoided for other individuals who share little in terms of social rank, linguistics integrity, or formality. Hoffman (1991: 112) mentioned that there are four types of code switching, as follows:

2.3.1.1 Intra-sentential Switches

Intra-sentential switches commonly happen in border of clause and also sentence, which every clause or phrase to be in a different code or language. For example:

- "Do your homework now, *supaya gak kena hukum lagi*".
- "I started going like this. Y luego decia. Look at the smoke coming out of my fingers".

Hoffman (1991: 220).

2.3.1.2 Inter-sentential Switches

Inter-sentetial is different from intra-sentential, it arises between a boundary of clause or sentence, where every utterance is delivered in different language. For example:

"Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know."
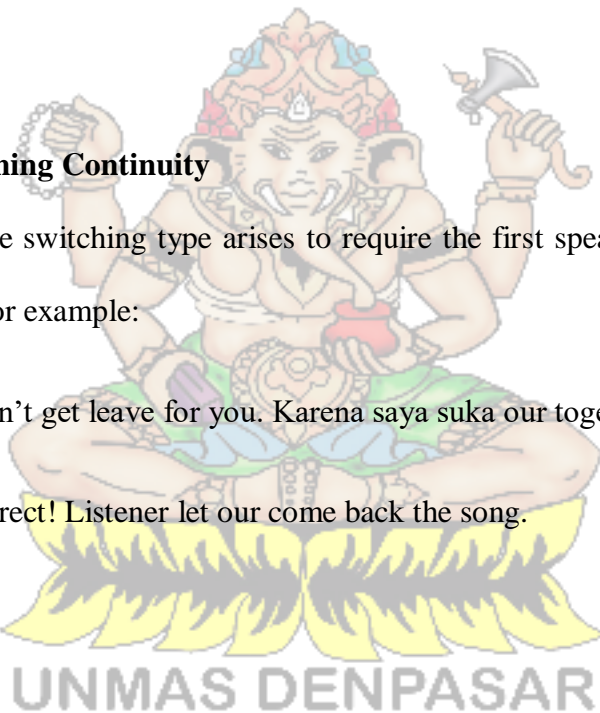
Hoffman (1991: 112).

2.3.1.3 Establishing Continuity

This code switching type arises to require the first speaker to continue his or her utterance. For example:

Speaker 1 : I can't get leave for you. Karena saya suka our together today…

Speaker 2 : Correct! Listener let our come back the song.

Lismayanti (2016: 4)

2.3.1.4 Emblematic Switching

In this type of code switching is can be in a form of exclamation, and a particular set of words from a certain code are placed into a sentence that would otherwise be in a different language. For example:

Spanish-English Bilingual

"Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!"

Hoffman (1991: 112)

2.3.2 The Reason of Code Switching

According to Grosjean (1982 :149-152), there are ten reasons why bilinguals do code switching when communicating both in the community and on social media. Here are the ten reasons of using code switching as follows:

2.3.2.1 Fill a Linguistics Need for Lexical Item, Set Phrase, Discourse Maker, or Sentence Filler.

Bilingualism often explains that they switch from one language to another due to a lack of ability in one language when exploring a certain topic, according to Grosjean (1982: 149). In this case, the switch occurs when they cannot find the appropriate word or expression in one language so they switch it in another language. For example:

"Udah dulu ya, Dinda juga lagi disuruh bikin *paper*"

Antari (2016: 45)

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2.3.2.2 Continued The Last Language Used (Triggering)

This reason is considered when speaker use their language although there are conditions that could affect them to switch to another language. This reason of triggering is a found a single word in continue last language and try to accurate the sentence. For example, Spanish-English bilingual:

"No yosibrincaba en el *(no, really did jump on the)* trampoline when I was a senior".

Grosjean (1982: 151)

The data above is categorized in continued last language used because it is mix or switch other language. The writer started the utterance in Spanish and then the last phrase is continued into English "trampoline when I was a senior".

2.3.2.3 Quote Someone

When the speaker in the utterance some word quoting someone and set of quotation comment, the quote of someone occurs in switch involved the word. This statement appears as an exclaimination of phrase in Indonesian English. The similarity of this sentence is quite apparent in intra-sentential switching and tag switching.

"Kalau ada yang pernah baca teori motivasi **McClelland** pasti tau bahwa sesungguhnya manusia memiliki 3 kebutuhan yaitu: *Needs of Achievement, Needs of Affiliation, Needs of Power.*"

Antari (2016:46)

The code switching occurred in this sentence is quote someone where the someone is involved in topic above. The writer want to provide an information to the reader about one of the theory from someone in this topic the someone refers to *McCelland*. The switching sentence *"Needs of Achievment, Needs of Affiliation, Needs of Power"* are done quote the theory from McCeland.

2.3.2.4 Specify Address

The specify address is a speaker who a bilingual and wants to clarify his speech so that it is better understood by the listener. The speaker may also wish to mix in another language. The address indicates how the user utilized language to combine one language with another. For example:

"Riani, cita-citanya adalah bekerja di TV, itu sebabnya dia kuliah *broadcasting.*

Antari (2016: 47)

The data shows that an English word "***broadcasting"*** is inserted in utterance which begins with Indonesian sentence.The reason the writer use the word "broadcasting" is to clarify and make the sentence above clear so it will be understand better by the speaker.

2.3.2.5 Qualify Message Amplify or Emphasize (Top in Argument)

Qualify message is one code that is repeated in another code and modified from speech to ensure that the listener understands each argument or discussion.

"Nyambung lah itu kan ceritanya ada cowok yang jatuh cinta sama cewek dan nomer cewek itu 99, "*he fell in love with number 99"*"

Antari (2016: 48)

In the example, th switching occurs at the end of the utterance, the writer switch from Idonesian utterance into English. Those utterance although spoken in different language nevertheless have the same meaning.

2.3.2.6 Specify Speaker Involvement (Personalize Message)

The specify speaker involvement (personalize message) can be include in intra-sentential switching that can be include in the sentence. It is commonly happens when people switch language in order to give a motivation for the respondent.

"Ada yang bilang, ***The man with greatest soul will always face the greatest war with the low minded persons***" Sambung Genta.

Antari (2016:49)

The sentence above is anlysis when someone is share to another one. The sentence beginning in Indonesia, and continue with English. The utterance above it is impressed attention of the reader with the writer linguistics skill by inserting other language in using mother tongue.

2.3.2.7 Mark and Emphasize Group Identity (Solidarity)

Mark and emphasize group identity (solidarity) sometimes insert other language in native language creating more convenient to be emphatic in second language rather than in first language.

"Indonesia so beautiful" kata si bule lagi

Ian mengangguk angguk lagi

"See you up there" Kata si bule lagi

Ian mengangguk angguk

"Oui, oui.." Ian mengangguk

Antari (2016:50)

The sentence above shows that the code switching with the phrase ***"oui, oui"*** in French which means ***"yes,yes"***, it aims to show solidarity between Ian and the French people who met for the first time.

2.3.2.8 Convey Confidentiality, Anger, and Annoyance

This reason of code switching explaines why the writer used the sentence is mix into language to another language. The convey confidentiality, anger, and annoyance it is the sentence that have related to the inter-sentential switching or intra-sentential switching when a bilingual people to clarify their speech that it will be understand by the listener.

"Nggak ada yang bisa bikin dia berhenti hari itu. Ian *on fire, Don't stop me now* terus mengalun penuh semangat di otak Ian.

Antari (2016: 45)

The English phrase *"on fire"* and *"don't stop me now"*, used by the writer to show the reader about the confidentiality of Ian who is believed on his self and full of ambitionto finish his thesis on campus.

2.3.2.9 Exclude Someone from Conversation

In this reason, code switching may occur when the person who is being excluded doesn't understand the language used for switching. For example, Intalian-American parents switch to Italian to discuss topics that they wish to keep from their young, supposed monolingual, English-speaking children.

Grosjean (1982: 155)

2.3.2.10 Change the role of Speaker, Raise Status, Add Authority, Show Expertise

The last reason of code switching is to change the role of the speaker, raise status, add authority, and how expertise.

"Kewajiban gue bikin *what to do* sama *check list* tetep gue selesain. Tapi selanjutnya loe gantiin gue bentar ya."

Antari (2016:52)

The exmaple above shows that the writer switches the word into English *"what to do"* and *"check list"* to show the status or raise status of the speaker. It also to emphasize that the spekaker is having high education and smart so that the character always switches the codes in Indonesian into English.

2.3.3 Speech Functions of Using Code Switching

There are various theories in linguistics that explain why bilingual people switch from one language to another when communicating. This research will focus on the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982). He stated that in using code switching, there are six of speech functions, as follows:

2.3.3.1 Quotation

This code switching speech function occurs when the speaker quotes someone's statement in another language, such as sayings that mostly the famous one. For example as follow:

Thomas   : "Kau adalah *superhero*."

Maggie   : "ya, ya superhero remeh temeh."

Risweni (2021: 44).

From the example above, the character named Thomas give a compliment to the character named Maggie. Thomas said that Maggie is a "superhero" and it responded by Maggie by quoting the same word "superhero". As a result, this case is indentified as a quotation.
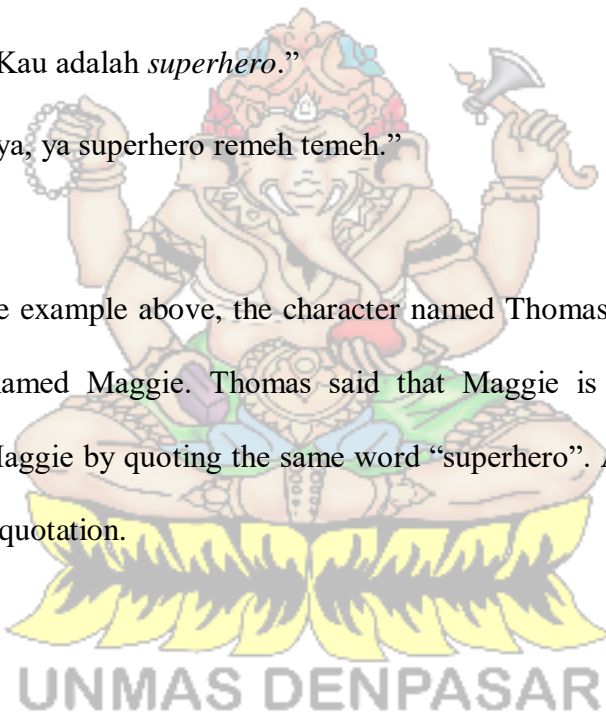
2.3.3.2 Addressee Specification

The addressee specification is used to send the message to one or more recipients. Its purpose is to show that the speaker has asked the addressee to engage in a comunication. For example:

"Ada yang bilang, "*The man with the greatest sou will always face the greatest war with the low minded persons".* Sambung Genta Dhirgantoro (2005: 268).

Antari (2016: 49)

The speaker altered the code in English-Indonesia to deliver the utterance to the addressee, which is an Indonesian. As a result, it qualifies as an addressee specification.

2.3.3.3 Interjection

This type of speech function is used to get the addressee's attention, express intense emotion, or express amazement. Interjection is more often used in spoken conversation than written. And here is the example given:

"*Bye,* Thom. Salam buat nenek lampir itu."

(Bye, Thom. Greeting to the witch.)

Risweni (2021: 49)

In this case, the word "bye" spoken by the character to strengthen her farewell utterance. To make her utterance clearer, she switched the language into Indonesian "salam buat nenek lampir". Therefore, an interjection is a reason for switching the language by the character.

2.3.3.4 Reiteration

Repetition and repetition are similar. The message is repeated, enhanced, or highlight using the switching. Repetition might take the form of a direct repetition

a different version. This speech function can also be used as an explanation to ensure that the audience comprehends the topic at hand. For example:

"Pura-pura mengantar pizza ke pesawat, *delivery service?*" Liye (2018:330)

(Pretend to deliver pizza to the plane, delivery service?.)

Risweni (2021:52)

The example above, show that the words "delivery service" which mean "mengantar" in Indonesian language. It meant that the word was said repeatedly by the character to clarify his idea and minimize miscommunication. Therefore, the data above can be categorized as a repetition.

2.3.3.5 Message Qualification

The switching function defines the information in relation to the main point delivered by another code. Typically, the speaker introduces the point of the statement from one language and changes to another code in the comment section. For example:

"Ya gitu deh ada alassannya, gue heran kadang gue tuh Cuma mau dismapingnya dengerin dia ngeliat tingkkahnya, *just happy to be at his side*". Dhirgantoro (2005)

Dhirgantoro (2005)

This message is started Indonesian sentence, that the character said that she likes to be at side someone she likes, then switched into English phrase "just happy to be at his side" to qualify and emphasize the message. Therefore, this message is clarified as message qualification.

2.3.3.6 Personalization Versus Objectification

The contrast between talk about activity and talk as an activity is related to the speech function. It shows the speaker's level of participation in a conversation, the range between both the speaker and the target, whether it conveys the speaker's perspective or understanding, or whether it deals with particular cases or has the authority of broad information. Here is the example of personalization versus objectification.

"*I admirepeople who have the ability to sit stil.* Karena aku tidak bisa."

Siahaan (2021: 28)

In this case, when the speaker answer the question, she expressed her perspective on the topic in English then switching to Indonesian to deliver her personal message to the listener.