

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics. It is a study of language in its relation with communities and the way language is utilized during multilingual speech at society. According to Downes (1998: 15) in Wardaugh (2006) stated that Sociolinguistics is a scope of linguistics that targeted on the qualities of language and how they are affected by social variables, such as context. Human is a social being that always does interaction and communication to the others in daily life. Language as a tool of communication, language must be able to express thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings speakers. By using the language, people are able to create reality by naming and giving meaning aspect of experience from a particular experience. In this globalization era the usage of English has been a common. It is commonly known that English has become an International language in which it is well established around the world. People do not only speak in one language in a time. It can be said that language belongs to human kind and it could be one of the major distinctions between human kinds and other living creatures in the world. In a foreign language, most people improve their understanding and skills. They become bilingual or multilingual can speak two or more languages in a time. Trudgill (2003: 15) defined bilingualism as a person's capacity to communicate in two or more languages. It is common in a multilingual or bilingual culture for individuals to be faced with the decision of choosing

among at least two codes. Multilingualism or bilingualism is the term for this phenomenon. This ability allows people to change languages in the middle of a discussion. Code-switching is the term for these phenomena. According to Romaine (1989: 122) code switching is the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent.

In this era, code-switching is when individuals can converse in two languages at the same time, depending on the context. Code-switching becomes a trend in several countries, especially in Indonesia. It can be found in many media such as in song, film, newspaper, novel, social media, etc. It is also occurred in Podcast. Jordan (2007) as stated in (Samad, Bustari & Ahmad 2007), The phrase "podcast" is a mix of the phrase's "podcast" and "podcasting" (e.g, from broadcast and iPod which is a brand name). A podcast is a video or audio file that is posted to a site and publicly downloaded by website visitors via the internet. Podcasts are popular among those in the entertainment industry, such as performers like Daniel Mananta.

Based on Wikipedia (2021) Daniel Mananta sometimes known as VJ Daniel Mananta. He is a multitalented individual in the entertainment industry as he is a presenter, an actor, also television host of mixed Chinese and Javanese descent. In addition, he is an active person in making podcast that are posted on Spotify. He has good English pronunciation and easy for people to understand. Daniel Mananta is known as a public figure in Indonesia that influence in English Language, even in his daily life, he usually speaks English and he also uses code-switching in conversation. In his podcast, code-switching is occurred. For

example: *“Hey, what’s up tetangga-tetangga yang gua sayangin dan gua kasihin kembali lagi di Daniel Tetangga Kamu.”* It can be seen that English and Indonesian. His utterance can be concluded used code-switching especially intra-sentential switching, as based on Romaine (1989: 122) that intra-sentential switching is an action where the speaker switches the codes within a sentence.

As a language phenomenon this era, code-switching is an interesting topic in the field of sociolinguistic and commonly used by the general public in Indonesia. Code-switching is chosen as a topic for this study because mostly people, especially Indonesian people, can speak more than one language, so that combining languages are often done intentionally or unintentionally. Furthermore, the reason why the writer chooses Daniel Mananta’s on his Podcast as data source because he is one of Indonesian artist who can speak Indonesian and English fluently, this condition influences his utterance by using code-switching. Moreover, many public figures make podcast content for example is Daniel Mananta. His podcast is unique and different with the other podcast. In his podcast, he usually talks or discuss about the viral things that happens in society. Generally, he invited the sources and asks the source to make clarification. The concept of his podcast brings so much attention to the fans or the listener. By analyzing podcast, the researcher hopes this study can give the better understanding of the element which is presented in the podcast on Spotify.

1.2 Problems of the Study

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

1. What types of code-switching are found in Daniel Mananta's Podcast?
2. What are the functions of code-switching found in Daniel Mananta's utterances?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to answer the problems which have been formulated above, the objectives are as follow:

1. To identify the types of code-switching those are found in Daniel Mananta's podcast.
2. To analyze the functions of code-switching found in Daniel Mananta's utterances.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study limited on the code-switching as the communication strategy used in Daniel Mananta's Podcast. Specifically, this study focused on both Indonesian-English and English-Indonesian utterances used by Daniel Mananta's on his Podcast. The varieties of code-switching were investigated using Romaine (1989: 122) theories, and afterwards the purposes of

code-switching were described using Appel and Muysken's theory (1987: 118-120).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study can be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance. They are outlined as below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study can be divided into theoretical perspectives on the study of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta's podcast on Spotify, especially how to examine the speech of language study using code-switching theory as demonstrated in Daniel Mananta's podcast on Spotify. Furthermore, it can be used by the reader to get deeper knowledge as well as good understanding on the theory.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically significance of this study may be used to facilitate reader in analyzing code-switching. Moreover, the writer also expected that this study can be developed into a teaching material of sociolinguistic especially in code-switching. Additionally, this study provided knowledge for the reader on the use of code-switching that is applicable, when, how and where to apply it properly in daily life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are some researches related to this topic of study. In this case there are one article and two different theses that reviewed in order to know how the researcher analyzed the topic of code-switching. The first is an article entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Found in Entertainment Program “Black in News” on ANTV” compiled by Armawan (2018) from STIBA Saraswati Denpasar University. Second, a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis by Alia Zalea” compiled by Nafi’ah (2013) from state Islamic College (STAIN) Tulungagung. The last is a thesis entitled “Code Switching and Code Mixing Used in Masterchef Indonesia 4” compiled by Ridho Putra’s (2018) from state Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University.

The first review of related literature is taken from an article by Armawan (2013) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Found in Entertainment Program “Black in News” on ANTV”. The aims were to found the type of code-switching and to analyze the function of code-switching. In analyzing the data, non-participatory observational method was used by the researcher. The theory used this paper is theory from Muysken (1976) for finding out the type of code-switching and analyze the objective of code-switching. In data analysis, the quantitative and qualitative method will be applied, for the quantitative method it

was used by the researcher to count the appearance of the type of code-switching found in entertainment program “Black in News” in ANTV. On the other hand, qualitative method will be shown in the analysis and description of the function of code-switching found in entertainment program “Black in News” in ANTV. The result of this research showed that the types found in “Black in News” in ANTV were tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. He found 79 data of Inter-sentential switching, 43 data of Intra-sentential switching and 20 data of tag switching. The prior research has some parallels and variances. Up to examined code-switching, the study above has a striking resemblance. The functions and the types of code-switching were the emphasis of Armawan's research, and the functions and types of code-switching are also the topic of this study. There are some differences between his study and this study. First, the data source of Armawan's study was different with this study, he had taken the data source from in the entertainment program television were used as the data source for his study, while in this study Daniel Mananta's utterances in his Podcast was used as the data source. Second, Armawan's study used the theory from Muysken (1976) to founding the type of data of code-switching and analyze the function of code-switching, while this study was used the theory from Romaine (1989: 122) to analyzed the types of code-switching and from Appel and Muysken (1987: 118-120) to analyze the function of code-switching.

The second research that was related with this thesis was done by Nafi'ah (2013) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis by Alia Zaela”. The aims were to analyze the sort of code-switching employed by the

characters in the story "Miss Pesimis" inside the conversation, and determine why the people in the story "Miss Pesimis" altered their language to English from Indonesia. In analyzing the data, descriptive qualitative method was used by the researcher. The theory used this paper is theory from Hoffman (1992:112) for classifying the types of code-switching and identify the reason of using code-switching. The result of this study showed that there were four types of code-switching, there were emblematic, inter-sentential, intra-sentential, comprising a pronunciation change, and creating a connection with the preceding speaker. The researcher also found six explanations why the characters do code-switching in the novel "Miss Pesimis", there were discussing a certain issue, referencing someone else, emphasizing topic, interruption, repeat for clarifications, and the goal to explain the content of the speech for the interlocutor. There are some similarities between Nafi'ah's research and this study. The first, Nafi'ah's study emphasized on the types of code-switching. Second, her research used descriptive qualitative method, while this study also uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. There are some differences between her study and this study. First, the data source of Nafi'ah's study was different with this study, she had taken the data source from the dialogue characters in the novel "Miss Pesimis" by Alia Zalea were used as the data source for her study, while in this study Daniel Mananta's utterances in his Podcast will be used for data source. Second, Nafi'ah's study used the theory from Hoffman (1991:112) to analyze the type of code-switching, while this study will use the theory from Romaine (1989: 122) to analyze the types of code-switching. The last, Nafi'ah's study focused on the reasons of code-

switching, while this study focused on the reasons of code-switching, while this study focus on the functions of code-switching.

The last review of related literature is taken from a thesis by Ridho Putra (2018) entitled “Code Switching and Code Mixing Used in Masterchef Indonesia Season 4”. In this study the objectives were from the accompanying videos, learn about the many forms of code mixing and code switching, as well as the factors that influence code-mixing and code switching. The data sources of the study were taken from the television program “Masterchef Indonesia Season 4” which aired in RCTI television station. It was analyzed by descriptive method using qualitative approaches to assess the data. The data comes from an inspection, and the writer finds it through a note-taking approach. Furthermore, the researcher discovers 12 code mixing and 24 code-switching in the Top Five until Grand Final of MasterChef Indonesia Season 4. Twelve codes mixing, 2 Extra-sentential Code-Switching, Inter-sentential Code-Switching, 10 Intra-sentential Code-Switching, and 12 Inter-sentential Code-Switching make up the data. The phrase filler, the address, situational aspect, quote from a past occurrence, speakers' experience, overuse of a term, and speakers' difficulties finding correct word and phrases insertion are all variables that drive code-mixing and code switching, according to him. Comparing to his study, there are several differences and similarities among Ridho’s research and this study. Ridhos’s research focused on the types of code-switching, while this study also focuses on the types of code-switching. The difference found between Ridho’s study and this study. First “Masterchef Indonesia Season 4” which aired in RCTI television station was used

as the data source for his study, while in this study Daniel Mananta's utterances in his Podcast will be used as the data source. The second, Ridho's study focused on the types of code-switching and code mixing also the factor of code-switching and code mixing that occurs, while this study focus on the types of code-switching and the functions of code-switching.

2.2 Concepts

The concepts here provide an explanation of the term referred to in this title, as they are relevant to the problem in this study. The concepts are described below:

2.2.1 Code-switching

Code-switching can be defined as a term that refers to language or variety of language. Grosjean (1982:145) in Deibert (2014) explained that the employment of two or more languages in the same statement or conversation is referred to as code-switching. It may be deduced from the previous premise that code-switching occurs when somebody changes their languages. This could also occur when someone's accent or speaking style alters.

2.2.2 Podcast

A podcast is a series of digital audios files made available in the internet for downloading or videos recorded on a particular topic and shared with general audience on a subscription basis. Gray (2007) defined podcast as an audio programmer, like Talk Radio, however we can subscribe to it on our devices or listen the audio. Therefore, a podcast is a series of spoken word, audio episodes, or

an audio version of Spotify. And also, the audience may subscribe to the podcast using an app on their phone and listen to episodes on their headphones anytime they like, or through speakers or in the car.

2.3 Theories

The theories in this study were divided into two parts; they were the functions of code-switching and the types of code switching. In this study, the theory from Romaine (1989: 122) was applied to classify the functions of code-switching and the types of code-switching was analyzed using theory Appel and Muysken (1987: 118-120).

2.3.1 Types of Code-Switching

Based on theory by Romaine (1989: 122), he divided types of code-switching onto 3 categories they are, tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The three types as describe below:

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching is inserting a tag inside one language into a sentence that is otherwise wholly in another, e.g. you know what I'm talking about, right? Tags can be placed in several various places in a sentence without disrupting the syntactic order due to their syntactic nature. Because there is little possibility of grammatical rules being broken, this sort of code-switching is fairly straightforward and does not need a strong mastery from both languages.

For example (in Finnish/English code-switching):

- a. Mutta en ma vittiny, **no way!**
- b. 'But I'm not bothered, **no way!**

(Poplack, 1987:122)

2. Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching occurs when a switch is made at a clause or sentence border, with each clause or phrase being in a different language. It can also happen in the middle of a speaker's turn. Since the primary elements of the speech must correspond to the laws of both languages, inter-sentential switching might be viewed of as needing more fluency in both languages than tag switching. Poplack recompiled Puerto Rican bilingual Spanish-English speech as an example (1980).

- a. Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English **y termino in espanol.**
 - b. Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and **finish it in Spanish**
- (Romaine (1989: 122)

3. Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching, based on Romaine (1989: 122) is a switch that happens within a sentence or clause when a word or a phrase from another language is injected into the language being discussed. The switch is determined by the speaker's requirements. The high chance of violating syntactic norms, as well as the required of a thorough understanding of both languages and the way they mapping onto each other, explains the difficulty of this sort of code-switching. Like an example taken from Tok Pisin English:

- a. What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, **yu bai go long kot.**
 - b. What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, **you will go to the court.**
- (Romaine, 1989:117)

2.3.2 The Functions of Code-Switching

There are always functions if someone does something. It also occurs in code-switching. Bilinguals may have some reasons why they switch from one language to another. Here are six functions of code-switching proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987: 118-120).

1) Referential Function

Appel and Muysken (1987: 118) explained code-switching refer to this function when there is a deficiency in one language's expertise or proficiency in that language on a particular issue. In the introduction of a subject to be discussed, it sometimes happens code-switching by certain words from one language involved may be more conceptually fit for a certain idea, or the language chosen is more suitable for talking about a given topic. As a result, all topic-related switching may be conceived of as providing language's referential purpose.

The example of Indonesian-English code-switching is taken from previous thesis as below:

*“Kita lagi nungguin **request** kalian nih... mau lagu apa? Lagi banyak music baru yang keren nih!”* (Putra, 2020:27)

The word “request” is used due to lack of knowledge, so the speaker used word “request” meanwhile he can use “permintaan” in Indonesian language.

2) Directive Function

The hearer is directly involved in code switching. It can take a variety of shapes when addressed at the listener. One option is to exclude specific people from a section of the discussion. Using a person's speech to include them more is the inverse. In an encounter, a person may have joined the participants. The directing role of language usage can be seen as serving all participants' relevant switches. Appel and Muysken (1987) present a simple example: many parents are trying to speak another language when they don't want their children to comprehend what they're saying.

Another example is taken from previous thesis as below:

“Pertama kali naik pesawat, pramugari nya ngomong “marilah kita berdoa untuk keselamatan kita...” is that normal?” (Putra, 2020:47)

The sentence “is that normal?” means that the speaker wanted the followers to give opinion about his question.

3) Expressive Function

It demonstrates the way speakers stress a mixed identity by using two languages in the same conversation. In the Puerto Rican population, for example, code-switching from Spanish to English is common. Conversation filled with code-switching is a manner of communication in and of itself for proficient bilingual Puerto Ricans in New York, and specific shifts no longer have a discursive role. This function may not be available in all code-switching societies, but it is an important aspect to remember (Appel and Muysken, 1987:119).

The example of English-Indonesian code switching is taken from previous thesis as below:

“Last day on set of The Laundry Soon movie coming soon! *Seneng banget bisa gabung di team ini... i am excited for this one!!!* Coming soon at the top of next year!!! Goodnight *teman2*” (Putra, 2020:43)

The switch from Indonesian into English language “I am excited for this one!!!” was used to express feelings of exciting.

4) Phatic Function

This function serves to indicate a change in tone of conversation. In written text, the tone of conversation is showed by punctuation mark of the sentences. This type has been called metaphorical switching by Gumperz and Hernandez-Chaves (1975: 119).

The example of English-Indonesian code-switching is taken from previous thesis as below:

“**REQUEST TIME!** *Mau lagu apa? Bebas! @breakoutnetofficial*” (Putra, 2020:35)

The first utterance “REQUEST TIME!” intended to emphasize the important part of the Instagram caption. The speaker wanted the followers to make a song request in his TV program entitled Breakout.

5) Metalinguistic Function

When it's employed direct or indirect to remark on the languages, it's called metalinguistic purpose. It occurs when communicators communicate in a variety of codes in attempt to please the other listeners with their linguistic prowess.

(Apple and Muysken 1987:120, Scotton, 1979). The public domain has several instances of this: entertainers, circuses, director, and market merchants, to name a few.

The example of Indonesian-English code switching is taken from previous thesis as below:

*“Perasaan kemaren baru tahun baruan. Sekarang udah mau seminggu aja. **Slow down dude**. Cepet banget ya hidup.. heran gue..”* (Putra, 2020:40)

The utterance “Slow down dude” was used to attract the attention of his Instagram followers by inserting an English sentence into Indonesian utterance. It showed the speaker's linguistic ability so that his followers can know that he can speak Indonesian and English fluently.

6) Poetic Function

The switching fulfills the poetry role of language by allowing bilingual language utilization containing swapped puns, jokes, and so on. To honor the twentieth-century poet who is arguably the most adept code changer, here is a quote from Ezra Pound's

Canto XIII:

*Yu-chan to pay sycamores
of this wood are lutes made
Ringing stones from Seychoui river
and grass that is called Tsing-mo'
Chun to the spirit Chang Ti, of heaven
moving the sun and stars*

que vos vers expriment vos intentions
et que la musique conforme

Pound uses complicated internal rhymes in a variety of languages, combining mountain, emperors, rivers, and Chinese gods s with Homeric French and Greek, Italian, or Provencal poetry. The end product is an intellectual portrayal of all human civilizations as well as a kaleidoscope of sounds. (Appel and Muysken, 1987:120)

