

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics delves into the relationship of language and society. Chambers (2002) suggests that the investigation of how language is applied in a social context is called sociolinguistics. Initially, it is known as "language in society" or the "sociology of language." Wardhaugh (1992) explains that sociolinguistics seeks to explore language and society relations as a means of language structure and the processes of communication in order to improve understanding of language structure in communication processes.

Nowadays, people are improving their ability to be bilingual to master more than one language and they usually combine several languages in the communication process. Bilingual communication involves the application of multiple languages simultaneously (Sinaga & Hutahaean, 2020). This occurrence is known as code-switching.

Code-switching is the act of switching from one code to another code. Based on Holmes (1992), code-switching is a phenomenon that occurs if speakers transition from one language to another for speech, word, or sentence. People from other nations frequently switch codes when speaking these days, this also happens in Indonesia. This statement is supported by Suardani, et al. (2023) code-switching has become increasingly common in everyday conversations, with a growing inclination to incorporate multiple languages into daily discourse. Code-switching

can be found in several contexts, including everyday speech, newspapers, movies, books, and social media sites like Instagram, YouTube, Spotify, etc. There are more than 100 million songs from record labels and media companies on Spotify. Besides music, a podcast can also be uploaded on Spotify. A podcast refers to a multimedia file, typically in the form of audio or video, which is uploaded to a website and made available for public access and download by users over the Internet (Auriliya, 2022). A lot of influencers and entertainers do their podcasts on Spotify, one of which is Iyas Lawrence with his podcast “The Friday Podcast”.

Iyas Lawrence is a multitalented person in the entertainment field. Based on LinkedIn (2023), he is an influencer, podcaster, radio host, editor-in-chief, art director, graphic designer, film director, and artist. In addition, he has joined an entertainment industry called “Makna”. He created a podcast which is known as “Makna Talks” and in 2019 he decided to expand his content ground to Spotify with the podcast entitled “The Friday Podcast”. The Friday Podcast has more than a hundred podcasts content. Many people are interested in watching The Friday Podcast since the podcast usually talks about social life, self-branding, career, productivity, and booming events occurring lately, with various guest stars, such as famous public figures, actors, and artists that have different life backgrounds. In addition, various motivations can be found on The Friday Podcast. In his podcast videos, the use of code-switching has occurred. For example:

*“Aku rasa asumsi work life balance atau kerja dengan me time dengan diri sendiri untuk balancing itu udah gak selaras sekarang ini.”*

There is one sentence in this example that basically spoken in Indonesian but there is also a switch into several English words. It can be identified that there is an application between English and Indonesian within the utterance. According to Poplack (1980), when a speaker switches codes within a sentence and adopts the structure of a sentence, word, clause, or phrase, this is referred to as intra-sentential switching. Thus, it is identified that his speech was characterized by intra-sentential switching.

Code-switching is a very interesting language phenomenon in the field of sociolinguistics. This topic is chosen since lots of people from different countries, especially in Indonesia are able to speak multiple languages. Therefore, combining more than one language is often done unwittingly whether in spoken or written language or in communication with others. Besides that, this topic is also chosen with the data source used since there are lots of people who applied code-switching in both real life as well as social media. Therefore, it is important to know and analyze deeper related to people switching their language to another language whether in direct communication or in social media.

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## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

The research investigated following questions, derived from the background information presented above:

1. What types of code-switching are found in The Friday Podcast on Spotify?

2. What are the reasons for the use of code-switching in The Friday Podcast on Spotify?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The following are the goals of the study to answer the research problems in this study:

1. To find out the types of code-switching found in The Friday Podcast on Spotify.
2. To find out and analyze the reasons of code-switching found in The Friday Podcast on Spotify.

### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

To prevent an extensive scope of discussion in this study and achieve a specific problem and discussion, this study was limited to the study of sociolinguistics specifically code-switching study focuses on the variety as well as the reason for code-switching. The data for this study was extracted from The Friday Podcast on Spotify, specifically targeting podcasts released around March 2022 to March 2023. The study analyzed the utterances in the dialogues involving Iyas Lawrence and the invited guest stars. The focus of this study was both English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English utterances. The theories applied in conducting this research were also limited. A theory suggested by Poplack (1980) was employed to examine the code-switching types and theory introduced by Hoffman (1991) was employed to examine code-switching reasons.

## **1.5 Significances of the Study**

In carrying out the study, the results are assumed to be a framework whether it is theoretical or practical.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The findings and results of this study theoretically wished to expand and enrich the theoretical and knowledge perspective in sociolinguistics, especially in the scope of code-switching. This study is expected to help the development of sociolinguistics in language contact studies and theories. In addition, this study would provide the readers with a clear knowledge explanation about the implementation of code-switching.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Both the findings and results of the research are practically wished to inspire and give contribution to language learners. This research can be used as guidance for future language learners who want to explore the topic of code-switching. Besides, this study might be useful as teaching material in the sociolinguistics field. In addition, the knowledge of code-switching provided in this study could be utilized in daily life.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

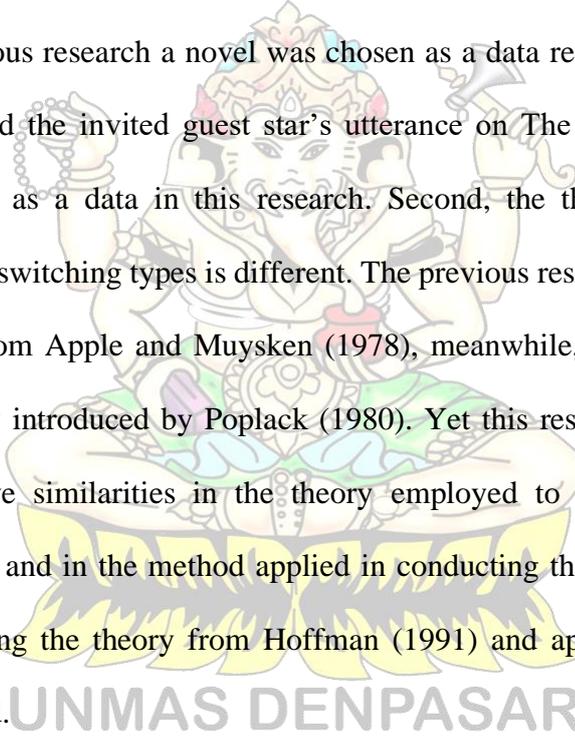
This chapter discusses the review of related literature, concepts, and theories. The first subchapter is the review of related literature, this chapter will discuss some previous studies related to this study. The second subchapter is concepts in which this chapter explains a related topic that is relevant to this study. The last subchapter is theories, this part describes the theory that is used as a framework in this research.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

Research related to code-switching phenomenon is very interesting. There were many previous researches discussing code-switching as the topic. Nerdi, et al. (2022) wrote an article entitled “The Reasons and the Types of Code Switching in the Novel “Biru Pada Januari.” The main objectives of that research were to discern the code-switching types and investigate reasons for its occurrence. The data for this research were sourced from a novel entitled "*Biru Pada Januari*" which was raised in July 2012. In conducting that research, the analysis of code-switching types drew upon the theory put forth by Apple and Muysken (1978). Meanwhile, to delve into code-switching reasons, Hoffman's (1991) theory was employed. The research approach utilized for that study was the qualitative approach. Based on the study results, three distinct kinds of code-switching were identified which were intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag-switching. The data showed that inter-sentential switching was the prominent occurrence and tag-

switching was the lowest occurrence found in the novel. The analysis of the data revealed five primary reasons for code-switching within the novel which are repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, expressing feelings about something, talking about a particular topic, and interjection. Expressing feelings about something was the most common occurrence in that research. Meanwhile, quoting somebody else was the lowest occurrence.

Several distinctions are identified within this study and the previous study. First, in the previous research a novel was chosen as a data resource, meanwhile, Iyas Lawrence and the invited guest star's utterance on The Friday Podcast on Spotify was used as a data in this research. Second, the theory employed to characterize code-switching types is different. The previous research employed the theory adopted from Apple and Muysken (1978), meanwhile, this present study applied the theory introduced by Poplack (1980). Yet this research and previous research also have similarities in the theory employed to characterize code-switching reasons and in the method applied in conducting the study. This study was also employing the theory from Hoffman (1991) and applied a descriptive qualitative method.



The second article was compiled by Anindita (2023) entitled "The Analysis of Code-Switching in the Movie "Luca". The target of that study was to classify kinds and of code-switching functions within a movie entitled "Luca." A qualitative approach was applied in conducting that study. The study applied the theory suggested by Apple and Muysken (2006) in analyzing both code-switching types and functions. The results and discussion revealed the kinds of code-switching

identified were 39,72% inter-sentential switching and tag-switching and 20,56% intra-sentential switching. There were only 4 code-switching functions found out of 6 functions namely 24,68% of referential, 38,35% of directive, 17,8% of expressive, and 19,17% of phatic function. There are several distinctions between Anindita's study and this study. The data was collected from a Disney movie called "Luca", meanwhile, this study used a podcast on Spotify called "The Friday Podcast". The theories used are also different. That research applied the theory from Apple & Musyken (2006) in analyzing the variety of code-switching yet this study employed the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) in analyzing the variety of code-switching. It might be used as a guidance despite the use of different data sources and theories since the same topic was taken.

Apriyanza (2022) wrote a similar study entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching of Diaspora in Podcast Cinta Laura in Channel Youtube "Puella Id". That research was aimed at analyzing code-switching functions identified in the data used. The data source was taken from Cinta Laura's podcast on Puella Id YouTube Channel. The study used qualitative method and employed theory stated by Gumperz (1982) in analyzing code-switching functions. Based on the findings, 39 data were found which 1% of quotations, 21% of addressee specifications, 10% of interjections, 3% of reiteration, 13% of message qualification, and 51% of personalization vs objectivization. It could be summarized that prominent code-switching function in the data source was personalization vs. objectivization. There is a resemblance in the former study with this study which is the data is taken from a podcast. Yet the previous research also has difference from this research in that

the previous study centralized on examining the code-switching function but this study analyzed the types and reasons for code-switching.

Another research focusing on code-switching was done by Juita (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Found in “Sadena and Sandra” Novel”. The objective of that research was to examine the types of code-switching and the reason of code-switching in the data source. A novel entitled “Sadena and Sandra” was taken as the data source. The novel has 400 pages and the novel was published in 2019. Qualitative approach was applied in that study. In classifying the variety of code-switching, the theory introduced by Hamers and Blanc (2000) was applied, meanwhile, theory introduced by Hoffmann (1991) was used to examine the reason of code-switching.

The results of that study were presented by formal and informal methods. The study found the variety of code-switching in the “Sadena and Sandra” novel which were intra-sentential switching, extra switching, and inter-sentential switching. The occurrence of inter-sentential switching was 24, 77%, the percentage of intra-sentential switching was 51, 43%, and the occurrence of extra switching or tag switching was 23, 80%. The research also found that there were 7 code-switching reasons in the data which were talking about a particular topic with 3,75% of occurrence, quoting someone’s word (2,5%), expressing feeling about something (20%), interjection (50%), repetition used for clarification (1,25%), intention of clarifying the speech content of interlocutor (18,75%), and expressing group identity (3,75%). There are differences within this research and the previous research. The previous research used a theory introduced by Hamers and Blanc

(2000) in examining variety of code-switching, meanwhile, this present research employed the theory stated by Poplack (1980). Then, the data source is also different, in which that study used a novel, meanwhile, this present study used the data from a podcast. The similarities within this study and that study are; first, the previous study and this study investigated the same topic which was the kinds and reasons for code-switching. Second, the theory utilized in investigating the reason for code-switching was introduced by Hoffmann (1991).

The next thesis was conducted by Sawitri (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by English Teacher in Teaching-Learning Process at the First Grade of Dynata School Primary in Academic Year 2021/2022.” The objective of that study was to analyze the types and functions of code-switching in the data source used. The theory proposed by Poplack (1980) and Gumperz (1982) was used as a framework. The data source used in that study was collected from the first-grade students at Dynata School Primary in the English lesson. That study used a qualitative method. The study found that there were three varieties of code-switching found which were tag switching with 15, 24% occurrence, inter-sentential switching with 44,76% occurrence, and intra-sentential switching with 40% occurrence. The second finding was the function of code-switching. That study presented six of code-switching function. The dominant occurrence was the message qualification with 34, 2% occurrence, meanwhile, the lowest occurrence was quotation function with 2, 85% occurrence. There are differences realized between the prior research and this study. The prior researcher focused on investigating the kinds and functions of code-switching but this study was

investigating the kinds and reasons for code-switching. Then, the data source is different. The prior study took the data source from the English class lesson in Dynata School Primary but this study took the data source from a podcast on Spotify. The similarity realized in both studies in the theory employed in examining the varieties of code-switching which this research also employed the theory by Poplack (1980).

## **2.2 Concepts**

In this part, a discussion about the definitions of several concepts regarding this study is discussed. The concepts are bilingualism, code-switching, and Spotify.

### **2.2.1 Bilingualism**

Apple and Musyken (1987) argue bilingualism arise when a society employs two or more languages for communication. Similarly, According to Trudgill (2003), the skill of an individual to communicate proficiently in numerous languages is labelled as bilingualism. People in numerous nations throughout the world are termed bilingual because they are both able to speak and are familiar with multiple languages. Additionally, when people can speak both their native tongue and a foreign language fluently, they are said to be bilingual, Bloomfield as cited in Yuningsi (2020).

From the provided explanation, it can be summarized that bilingualism is the skill individuals possess in mastering multiple languages, or on the other hand,

they can use more than one language when speaking in the community besides using their mother language.

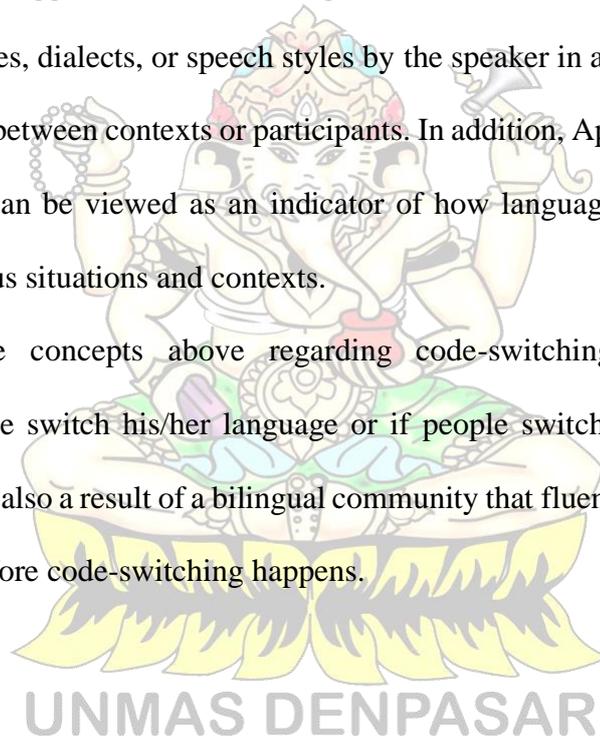
### 2.2.2 Code Switching

Based on Hymes (1974), the alternative application of multiple languages, speech styles, or dialects has come to be known as code-switching. Meanwhile, Romaine (1994) suggested code-switching can be described as the utilization of multiple languages, dialects, or speech styles by the speaker in a single expression, conversation, or between contexts or participants. In addition, Appel (1987) defines code-switching can be viewed as an indicator of how language is influenced by changes in various situations and contexts.

From the concepts above regarding code-switching, code-switching happens if people switch his/her language or if people switch his/her dialect or speech style. It is also a result of a bilingual community that fluently speaks in many languages, therefore code-switching happens.

### 2.2.3 Spotify

According to Wikipedia (2022), Spotify is audio streaming and media services provider with 489 monthly active users founded by Daniel EK and Martin Lorentzin in 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden. Spotify offers copyright-restricted recorded audio content. It has more than a hundred billion songs and podcasts that can be heard by everyone in the world. This can be accessed on the smartphone. The songs can be accessed online or offline. This statement is also



supported by Collins Dictionary Online (2014), Spotify is an online music streaming platform that enables individuals to remotely access an extensive collection of songs from various record labels using their laptop, smartphone, or other devices.

### **2.3 Theories**

This section discusses the theories employed in conducting the research. A theory suggested by Poplack (1980) was employed to analyze the variety of code-switching and the theory stated by Hoffman (1991) was employed to find out the reasons for code-switching. Before directly explaining the main theories applied in this study, as an overview, the discussion of sociolinguistics is a good start.

Sociolinguistics explores the interplay between language and society. Sociolinguistics involves examining how language and society are interconnected, focusing on the influence of society on language and vice versa. In contrast, the sociology of language investigates the dynamics of society while considering the role and impact of language within that societal context (Hudson, 1996). This statement is also supported by Gumperz (1971) as cited in Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics can be defined as the study that seeks to uncover associations between the structure of society and the structure of language while also examining any alterations that may arise. Thus, sociolinguistics aims to uncover the intricate relationship between social factors and linguistics to get a further insight into the structure of language and to observe how language usage evolves and changes over time due to social influences. Chambers (1995) articulated that sociolinguistics

involves examining how language and society are interconnected, ultimately aiming to comprehend the underlying structure of language.

Based on the provided explanation, sociolinguistics is summarized as study of how language is utilized within the context of society. Sociolinguistics examines how language is utilized in society and involves context, language structure, and cultural norms. Its goal is to achieve a deeper comprehension of how language functions within a community, enabling it to be effectively utilized and embraced by that society.

### 2.3.1 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

According to Wardhaugh (1986), many individuals, when they communicate, often use multiple languages or codes, and they select a particular one based on their interaction with others. This phenomenon is known as bilingualism or multilingualism, signifying that people possess proficiency in more than one language.

Myers-Scotton (2006) stated bilingualism as a capacity to speak more than one language fluently enough to have basic, casual interactions. In order to provide a clear definition of the terms bilingual or multilingual, Spolsky (1998) characterizes bilingual as an individual who possesses practical competence level in a second language. This level of competence can range from having limited proficiency in one or more specific areas to possessing a highly proficient command of both languages.

Multilingualism in society involves the presence of multiple languages. The progression of languages in a society typically starts with monolingualism, then advances to bilingualism, and eventually develops into multilingualism. When an individual has the capability to apply multiple languages or codes at an equivalent level of proficiency, they are typically referred to as multilingual. In addition, based on Sridhar (1996), multilingualism entails having an equal ability in all languages. Usually, multilingual individuals exhibit different levels of proficiency in various languages within their repertoire.

### 2.3.2 Code-Switching

Code-switching happens when an individual employs multiple languages within a single conversation, with the stipulation that the speaker or, at the very least, the participants in the conversation comprehend the language being switched into. This statement is supported by the statement by Myers-Scotton (2006), that code-switching could be described as the utilization of two different languages within a single conversation. For example, when individuals initially use one language, such as English and then switch to another, like Indonesian within the same conversation, this phenomenon can be referred to as code-switching.

Based on Poplack (1980), code-switching is often described as the shifting between two languages both between and within sentences. He also adds that code-switching is a linguistic form of language contact. These phenomena can encompass a range of language-related activities, including borrowing at the levels of vocabulary (lexical) and sentence structure (syntactic).

### 2.3.2.1 Types of Code-Switching

As stated by Poplack as cited in Romaine (1989), code-switching could be classified into three kinds, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

#### 1) Tag Switching

Tag switching comes to pass when a speaker or writer inputs filler words into a sentence without violating grammatical rules. In simpler terms, the act of inserting filler words or a short phrase from one code into a sentence spoken in a foreign code refers to tag switching. For example, *right, I mean, you know*. Tags might be placed in any position within sentence due to their syntactic characteristics, without disrupting the sentence's syntactic structure. This form of code-switching is relatively convenient and does not need high proficiency level in the two languages, as the risk of violating grammatical rules is minimal. An example of tag switching can be seen as follows:

*Mutta en ma vitting, no way! (But I'm not bothered, no way!)*

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#### 2) Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is a phenomenon in which the speaker transitions between languages either between sentences or within a single sentence. This transition come to pass at sentence boundary, where a sentence is in one code, and the other one is in other code. The example below is provided from Puerto

Rican bilingual Spanish-English speech, as discussed by Poplack in 1980 (cited in Romaine, 1989: 112).

Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English *y termino en español*.

(Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish.)

### 3) Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is a form of code-switching in which the speaker transitions between languages within single sentence. The switch depends on the speaker's needs. It could be in a word, sentence, clause, or phrase. The complexity of intra-sentential switching arises from the elevated likelihood of violating syntactic rules and the necessity for a deep understanding of both grammatical systems and how they intersect with one another. An example is taken from Tok Pisin/English.

What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, *yu bai go long kot*.

(What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, you will go to the court.)

(Romaine, 1989: 117)

#### 2.3.2.2 The Reasons of Code Switching

In this study, the factors for code-switching as described by Hoffman (1991) are employed as the instigators for the use of code-switching. Hoffman (1991) mentioned seven reasons for code-switching, namely quoting someone's words, expressing feeling about something, talking about a particular topic, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity, repetition used for clarification, and interjection.

### 1) Talking about a Particular Topic

Hoffman (1991: 115) argued individuals may occasionally opt to discuss a topic using one language rather than another language. Individuals may experience a sense of freedom and increased comfort when conveying emotions, enthusiasm, or anger in foreign languages. Conversing a specific subject could sometimes be a way to conceal one's emotions or opinions regarding a thing. If the unwanted person arrives, a speaker might alternate the language and the person is unable to understand that language. Furthermore, code-switching can occur due to linguistic limitations, where the speaker is unable to find a suitable translation or expression in their native language. Therefore, the speaker often chooses to switch to the second language, which can better convey the intended significance of the utterance.

An example is taken from an English-German-Spanish trilingual:

Mother: 'Na, wie war's beim Fußball?' ('How was the football?')

Pascual: 'Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der  
(*'We won. Our team was brilliant. I was . . . '*) *goalie. I stopped eight goals. They were real hard ones.*

(Grosjean in Hoffmann, 1991: 111)

### 2) Quoting Someone's Word

Hoffman (1991) claimed humans occasionally prefer to cite well-known term or saying by some renowned figures, hence people code-switch while quoting someone. People often quote someone's words because they believe that such words carry significance and can stimulate people's thinking. Quoting influential or

insightful statements is a way to share valuable ideas and perspectives. Quoting someone's words often involves drawing from their wisdom and experience in various aspects of life, including love, family, and other life matters. An example is taken from Hoffmann's (1991) book:

'... y si dices "perdon" en Castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice:'

('... and if you say "sorry" in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says:')

*'En catala'*

('In Catalan!')

(Calsamiglia & Tuson in Hoffmann, 1991: 112)

### 3) Expressing Feeling about Something

Individuals who occasionally choose not to use their mother language may want to be firm regarding a thing. As Hoffman (1991: 116) mentioned "He or she may switch from their first code to their second code, either deliberately or inadvertently." He or she may opt to express their emotions by code-switching to their first language.

The example below is taken from a Catalan-Spanish bilingual:

'Bueno! Si que tienen por que.

('Well! They do have a reason')

*'O sigui, o l'encenen amb nosaltres o ...'*

('I mean, either they have the bonfire with us or. . .')

(Calsamiglia & Tuson in Hoffmann, 1991: 111)

#### 4) Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Code-switching could be a means of asserting authority, as the speaker feels more empowered than the interlocutor by using a language that not everyone can understand or utilize effectively. In accordance with Hoffman (1991: 116), the switching and mixing of language among bilingual individuals could occasionally serve as a form of interjection or sentence connector. This can occur either unintentionally or intentionally. Indeed, people often employ interjections to issue commands or express anger. When interjections are utilized within code-switching, it can enhance the clarity of instructions and make the speaker's emotions more apparent and noticeable.

The example is taken from a Spanish-American English speaker:

'... *Oh! Ay!* It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!'

(Silva-Corvalan in Hoffmann, 1991: 112)

#### 5) Repetition Used for Clarification

During conversations between two individuals, miscommunication might occur and is sometimes unavoidable. It arises because the languages they are using are not aligned, leading to difficulties in understanding each other. For this reason, as pointed out by Hoffman (1991: 116), when bilingual aims to make their speech clear and more understandable, they at times may repeat the same utterance using languages they understand. This repetition helps in increasing comprehension and ensuring that the message is effectively conveyed. A speaker needs to switch her/his language so the interlocutor understands what the speaker is talking about. In addition, it may avoid miscommunication.

An example is taken from the Spanish-English bilingual:

‘Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, *they were off-white, you know.*’

(Silva-Corvalan in Hoffmann, 1991: 112)

### 6) Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

As suggested by Hoffman (1991: 116), if two bilingual individuals engage in a conversation, it is often observed that there is a significant amount of code-switching that takes place. This is a common phenomenon in bilingual interactions.

The speaker selects the terms or languages that are more familiar to the listener, in order to facilitate effective comprehension and maintaining conversational coherence. Therefore, the speech is understandable by the listeners.

An example is taken from Hoffmann’s 1991 book:

Cristina: ‘This is Pascual’

Friend: ‘What’s his name?’

Cristina: ‘Pascual’

(Hoffmann, 1991: 112)

### 7) Expressing Group Identity

Hoffman (1991) suggests that switching codes could serve as a means of expressing group identity. The manner in which academic individuals communicate within their disciplinary groups is notably distinct from communication within other groups. An example is taken from the previous study (Adnyani, 2018) as follows:

"Sifilis ini disebut dengan cupid's disease."

"Cupid's disease" is the medical term for syphilis, it means that the term is only known by certain people, especially people who are concerned in health. In addition, that term is unknown by common people. This analysis showed that the medical term was used to express group identity since only a specific group used this term.

