TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING FOUND IN PODCAST FRIENDS OF MERRY RIANA BY NAURA AYU AND MERRY RIANA

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Abstract

Most celebrity in Indonesia use English mix with Indonesian language in their utterance. Therefore, code switching frequently becomes evident in those instances. The primary aims of this study involve recognizing the various forms of code switching that appear in the video podcast dialogues between Naura Ayu and Merry Riana on YouTube.. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analysis data. The theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987) is employed to classify the various forms of code switching. For the result of this research demonstrate that within the statements made by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana, the prevailing form of code switching is intra-sentential switching. This happens because Naura Ayu and Merry Riana often insert English into Indonesian speech which is still in one utterance.

Keywords: *podcast, code switching, types*

Abstrak

Mayoritas artis di Indonesia mengaplikasikan bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia saat berbicara, yang berdampak terjadinya fenomena alih kode. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mencari tahu jenis alih kode yang terdapat dalam video podcast di YouTube, khususnya dalam percakapan antara Naura Ayu dan Merry Riana. Deskriptif kualitatif adalah metode yang digunakan pada studi ini. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Appel dan Muysken (1987) digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan berbagai jenis alih kode. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa alih kode digunakan dalam ujaran Naura Ayu dan Merry Riana, dan jenis peralihan intra-sentential menjadi yang paling dominan. Fenomena ini terjadi karena Naura Ayu dan Merry Riana sering memasukkan bahasa Inggris ke dalam percakapan bahasa Indonesia tanpa mengubah ujaran tersebut.

Kata kunci*: podcast, alih kode, jenis-jenis*

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a human means of conveying thoughts, emotions, and wishes, employing words in a structured and customary manner. To communicate with others we need language which makes people understand what is talk about. language is a system that systematically, perhaps also for regenerative systems (Asher, R. E., 1994). Henceforth, Linguistics is the study of languages. Sociolinguistics is one of important part of linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a part of study that examines how language influenced by its social context. Sociolinguistics also studies the influence of the culture of residence on the language used. Sociolinguistics is the discipline that examines the relationship connecting language and society, exploring how language is utilized within the social framework in which its speakers exist (Spolsky, 1998: 3).

As explained by Myers (2006:2), bilingualism refers to the practice of using one or multiple languages for communication. Bilingualism is an event where a person can speak

using 2 different languages. This event can occur because there is something that can trigger it to happen. For example, when we are in a new environment, the environment uses a different language than us, but we need to communicate with local residents, because of this, we are required to learn the language they use so that we can communicate well. It is this event that creates bilingualism. Where we are able to understand two languages, one is our mother tongue and the two languages where we just occupy. Bilingualism has the benefit of increasing multitasking, improving memory, and also introducing a new culture.

One of the effect of bilingualism is code-switching. Hymes (1875) quoted in Iwan (2010:74), explains that code-switching has evolved into a standard phrase denoting the interchange among several languages, linguistic varieties, or even speech patterns. Code switching involves shifting from one language to different one. Code switching can occur when there are people who speak two different languages. Poplack (cited in Romaine, 1989:122), three code switching types exist. Tag-switching denotes adding a tag from one language, inter-sentential switching involves moving between languages at sentence boundaries, and intra-sentential switching happens within a single clause or sentence, incorporating elements of both languages. This phenomenon can be found in films, novels, Instagram captions, podcast videos on YouTube and also in everyday life. Users of code switching are usually from association with outsiders or it could be the influence of parents who are married from different countries.

This research was contrasted with five previous studies. One of the studies in question focuses on code-switching, titled "Types of Code-Switching in Nofitah Official's Instagram Caption," authored by Lestari, Utami, and Maharani in 2022. Their investigation objectives to identify the diverse forms of code-switching within Nofitah official's Instagram captions and to uncover the motivations driving the use of code-switching by the speakers. This study utilizing descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data and utilized the theory by Appel and Muysken (1987) to classify the various types of code-switching. Additionally, they used Hoffman's theory (1991) to elucidate the reasons behind code-switching. The study's findings reveal a range of code-switching forms and pinpoint five fundamental reasons behind its usage. Among these, inter-sentential code switching emerges as the predominant type, The main purpose of code switching in this study is to enhance the clarity of the message for the listener. The other study which also used Instagram caption is from Ahmad thesis in 2022 with title "An Analysis of Code Switching on Instagram captions Used by the Student of UNISMUH Makassar". The objective of his research was to determine the categories of code switching and the most commonly employed form of code switching among University of Muhammadiyah Makassar students when crafting captions on Instagram. Descriptive quantitative approach method is used to analysis the data and theory from Hoffman (1991) used to classify the type of code switching and theory from Sugiyono (2017) to calculate the frequency. For the result, the researcher found all the types of code switching. Inter-sentential switching is the most dominant type of code-switching. Beside using Instagram caption as the data source for code switching analysis, other studies also use utterance in podcast or talkshow in Youtube. Novedo and Endar Rachmawati Linuwih (2018) authored an article titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in Sarah Sechan Talk Show." Their research focused on investigating the patterns and motivations behind the utilization of code switching and code mixing by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in the Sarah Sechan talk show. Descriptive qualitative approach is used to analyses the data. The analysis of code switching and code mixing types, along with the reasons for their use by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura, was

guided by Hoffman's theory (1991). The study's findings disclosed four categories of code switching: intra-sentential, inter-sentential, emblematic, and establishing continuity. Similarly, three forms of code mixing were identified: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and instances involving changes in pronunciation. Moreover, the motives behind code switching and code mixing were categorized into six: discussing specific topics, emphasizing a point, interjecting, The utilization of repetition to enhance clarity in speech content for the listener, the intention to make the message clearer, and the expression of group identity were observed. An additional research endeavor that utilized a YouTube channel as its data source was carried out by Nurhasanah (2021), titled "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Gita Savitri in Her Video Entitled 'Everything Wrong with Hustle Culture'." Her research aims to recognize, classify, and offer explanations for the code switching utilized by Gita. This research used qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The result of this study, The prevailing type observed in the video speech was intra-sentential switching. The motivation behind the utilization of code switching is connected to the specific topic under discussion. And the last review with title "Code Switching in Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim Coversation" was written by Yuningsi (2020). The primary goal of her study to discover the significant type of code switching and metaphorical function used by Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim. Descriptive qualitative method is used to analysis the data. theory from Poplack (1980) is used to classify the types of code switching and theory from Gumperz (1982 cited in Yassi 2016.p 77-79) to classify function of code switching. In this study finding's, the researcher found 126 utterances that contain code switching. In this study, the most prevalent type is intra-sentential switching, followed by the identification of four metaphorical functions there are quoting somebody else, interjection, reiteration, and message qualification.

On this opportunity, the researcher will examine code switching which is part of sociolinguistics used by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana. This study aims to find out the types of code switching by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana. The theory from Appel and Muysken (1987) is used to identify the types of code switching by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana on Friends of Merry Riana.

METHOD

This study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method in the form of descriptive which explains in detail about the phenomenon under study. Creswell (1994) state Research guided by the qualitative paradigm is described as an investigative approach aimed at comprehending a social or human issue. It entails creating a thorough and all-encompassing representation through the use of language, reporting detailed viewpoints from participants, and being conducted in an authentic setting." This research only taken one video from Merry Riana YouTube channel entitled "NGGAK NYANGKA!!! BARU 17 TAHUN, NAURA AYU BISA MEMIKIRKAN INI!" which was uploaded on December 2, 2022. In this study, the focus was on sentences using code-switching delivered by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana.

In this study, the theory by Appel and Muysken (1987) is utilized to classify the various forms of code switching. In collecting data in this study carried out by observation and recording methods. There are three main steps, first, watched the video to find out and understand what is being said. Second, Re-watch to record the sentences found. After that grouping the data in a table so that it is easier for researchers to analyses the types and

reasons. And last, If you have analyses the data, enter the data in the research. Presentation of technical analysis presented in an informal way.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section included the explanation of the research findings and subsequent discussions. The conversation between Naura Ayu and Merry Riana unveiled three distinct forms of Code Switching: tag switching; inter-sentence switching; and intra-sentence switching. Additionally, this section highlights the presentation of five reasons, along with explanations, underlying the employment of code switching within the discourse between Naura Ayu and Merry Riana. These rationales encompass discussing specific topics, emphasizing points, interjecting, using repetition for clarification, and aiming to enhance the clarity of speech content for the listener. The findings from this research are presented on the table presented underneath:

Table 1. The types for code switching Naura Ayu and Merry Riana on Friends of Merry Riana

No.	The types of code switching	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Tag Switching	2	2,20%
2.	Intra-sentential switching	77	82,80%
3.	Inter-sentential switching	14	15%
Total		93	100%

Table 1 indicates that the study identified a total of 93 instances of code switching. Specifically, there were 2 cases of Tag switching, accounting for 2.20% of the data. Intra-sentential switching constituted the majority, with 77 occurrences representing 82.80% of the data, followed by inter-sentential switching with 14 instances, making up 15% of the data. The table illustrates that intra-sentential switching is the most prevalent type of code switching, followed by inter-sentential switching, and lastly, tag switching.

1. **Tag switching**

Tag switching encompasses exclamations, tags, or parenthetical expressions in a language distinct from the remainder of the sentence (Appel and Muysken, 1987:117),

Data 1: Naura Ayu (9:25)

"Oh my GOD! Iya bener"

In the provided data, two distinct languages are utilized. The interaction commences with the English exclamation "Oh my GOD!" and concludes with an Indonesian greeting "Iya, bener". Based on Naura Ayu's analysis using tag switching in her words. From the data above, it can be seen that the speaker was a little surprise and excited. This sense of surprise is conveyed through the phrase "O my God!" while the enthusiasm can be observed in the sentence "Iya, bener," where the speaker acknowledges the accuracy of the other person's statement.

Data 2: Merry Riana (2:00)

"alright, tadi aku sempet bilang ya usia kamu 17 tahun, tahun ini"

The statement made by Merry Riana belongs to tag switching. The provided information encompasses two distinct languages. It starts with the English term "alright" and then proceeds with an Indonesian expression "tadi aku sempet bilang ya usia kamu 17 tahun, tahun ini," signifying that the information is contained within a single sentence framework.

2. **Inter-sentential switching**

As explained by Apple and Muysken (1987:118), inter-sentential switching involves language change between sentence or clause boundaries. True to their name, this type of language switch occurs precisely at the sentence boundary.

Data 3: Merry Riana (1:03:11)

"Kalau kita bukan siapa-siapa kita memulai, gagal. Nobody is watching."

Based on data 3, the sentence uses two languages. First sentence begins with Indonesian and is followed by English utterances. In the data above, speakers switch languages from Indonesian to English which causes the data to be categorized as inter-sentential switching. Merry Riana's statement "bukan siapa-siapa" was directed at an individual who initiated their journey from scratch. If their endeavor were to fail, it wouldn't attract much attention, given their business hasn't achieved success, leading to limited recognition. Because of this, in the next sentence, Merry Riana said "nobody is watching".

Data 4: Merry Riana (15:15)

"It was not easy. Untuk orang dewasa saja enggak mudah apalagi untuk kamu yang usianya masih muda."

In one of Merry Riana's words to her interlocutor, this includes inter-sentential switching. In the first part "it was not easy" are the words she conveys in English. Then proceed with the second sentence using Indonesian "Untuk orang dewasa saja enggak mudah apalagi untuk kamu yang usianya masih muda". Merry Riana's words were addressed to her interlocutor to express her praise to her interlocutor for being able to do things that are difficult for adults to do.

3. **Intra-sentential switching**

Intra-sentential switching pertains to the change of language within a sentence, happening at the same clause or sentence boundary, as described by Apple and Muysken (1987:118).

Data 5: Merry Riana (34:15)

"Tapi dibalik kebebasan selalu kan ada tanggung jawab dan kepercayaan itu diberikan jadi bukan bener-bener bebas-bebas, you can do whatever you want tapi you have to be responsible in wherever choices that you make in live kan."

Based on data 5, it is intra-sentential switching type because in one sentence or in one sentence context it uses two different languages. It can be seen from before the sentence "you can do whatever you want" using English and also after the sentence returns to using Indonesian "tapi".

Data 6: Naura Ayu (12:19)

"Dulu tu I was okay. Aku tuh pas jadi penyanyi cilik banget aku gapapa dengan orang yang ngehate aku"

The data 6 from Naura Ayu's statement exemplifies intra-sentential switching since the phrase "Dulu" in Indonesian, followed by the subsequent phrase in English "I was okay," still forms a single sentence. Naura Ayu mentioned that during her childhood as a singer, she didn't mind if someone disliked her. Naura Ayu feels that now she doesn't feel okay if someone hates her.

Data 7: Merry Riana (20:54)

"Dan ketika kamu bisa relate dengan mereka diusianya juga masih muda"

In the data above, Merry Riana again uses intra-sentential switching. He uses the alternation of Indonesian and English in one sentence. The English word "relate" is pronounced in the middle of a sentence which is included as intra-sentential switching. The utterance "relate" which means "berhubungan/ berkaitan"

Data 8: Naura Ayu (7:57)

"Aku gak punya tekad untuk perform diatas panggung"

In Naura Ayu utterance above, she combines two different languages, namely Indonesian and English. Where the word English is in the middle between Indonesian utterance. Naura Ayu uses the word "perform" to replace the word "pentas".

CONCLUSION

from the results of data analysis, there are 3 types of code switching found in the Friends of Merry Riana podcast by Naura Ayu and Merry Riana namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. In this study, 93 types of code-switching data were found on the podcast. Code switching in the Friends of Merry Riana podcast uses Indonesian and English as data sources. The type that occurs most often is intra-sentential switching with 77 data (82.80%) followed by inter-sentential switching with 14 data (15%) and low tag-switching with 2 data (2,20%). Researchers found 93 data but only 8 data were described as examples of discussion data.

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