

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING ON DEDDY  
CORBUZIER PODCAST: SOCIO-LINGUISTICS  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:**

**Rahmi Sri Muliana**

**171210007**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

**2022**

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING ON DEDDY  
CORBUZIER PODCAST: SOCIOLINGUISTICS  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



**By:**

**Rahmi Sri Muliana**

**171210007**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2022**

## SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Skripsi ini adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik (sarjana), baik di Universitas Putera Batam maupun di perguruan tinggi lain.
2. Skripsi ini adalah murni gagasan, rumusan, dan penelitian saya sendiri, tanpa bantuan pihak lain, kecuali arahan pembimbing.
3. Dalam skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali secara tertulis dengan jelas dicantumkan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan disebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka.
4. Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan apabila dikemudian hari terdapat penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran dalam pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi sesuai dengan norma yang berlaku di perguruan tinggi.

Batam, 23 Januari 2022



**Rahmi Sri Muliana**

171210007

## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Rahmi Sri Muliana, NPM 171210007  
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING ON DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name or others.

Batam, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rahmi Sri Muliana' in a cursive style.

**Rahmi Sri Muliana**  
171210007

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING ON DEDDY  
CORBUZIER PODCAST: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of Sarjana  
Sastra**

**By:**

**Rahmi Sri Muliana**

**171210007**

**This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2022**



**Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd**

**Supervisor**

## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini membahas tentang penggunaan alih kode pada Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik. Peneliti memfokuskan pada penggunaan alih kode oleh presenter dan tamu pada Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Penelitian ini mengambil “FIKI NAKI OHH FIKI NAKI!!” dan “CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!” sebagai sumber data. Peneliti menerapkan teori yang dijelaskan oleh Poplack (1980) dan Hoffmann (1991) untuk menganalisis jenis dan alasan penggunaan alih kode. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dan teknik non-partisipatif. Sedangkan metode identitas referensial dan kompetensi referensial- dalam teknik penyetaraan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis alih kode, yaitu alih tag, alih antar kalimat, dan alih intra kalimat. Namun, inter-sentential switching adalah jenis alih kode yang sering ditemukan pada sumber data tersebut. Selanjutnya peneliti menemukan beberapa alasan digunakannya alih kode. Yaitu berbicara tentang topik tertentu, mengutip orang lain, pengulangan untuk memperjelas, kata seru, dan niat untuk memperjelas isi pidato lawan bicara. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat dipastikan bahwa penggunaan alih kode oleh presenter dan tamu pada Podcast Deddy Corbuzier menunjukkan kemampuan mereka dalam berbicara dan menguasai lebih dari satu bahasa.*

***Kata Kunci:*** alih kode, alasan penggunaan alih kode, sosiolinguistik, jenis alih kode

## ABSTRACT

This descriptive qualitative research discussed the use of code-switching on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. This study applied the sociolinguistics approach. The researcher focused on the use of code-switching by presenter and guests on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. This research took “FIKI NAKI OHH FIKI NAKI!!” and “CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!” as the data source. The researcher applied the theory described by Poplack (1980) and Hoffmann (1991) to analyze the types and reasons for using code-switching. In the collecting the data, this research used observational method and non-participatory technique. Meanwhile, referential identity method and referential competence- in equalizing technique. The results showed that there were three types of code switching, those are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. However, inter-sentential switching was a type of code switching that is often found in the data source. Furthermore, the researcher found that some reasons the use of code-switching. The reasons are talking a specific topic, quoting somebody else, repetition for clarify, interjection, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Based on the results, it is certain that the use of code-switching by the presenter and guests on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast showed their ability to speak and master more than one language.

**Keywords:** code-switching, reasons for using code-switching, sociolinguistics, types of code switching

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises to Allah who has given the grace and blessings, so that the researcher is able to complete the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Code-switching on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast: Sociolinguistics Approach” for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.

The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfection. Therefore, criticism and suggestions will be accepted by researcher with pleasure. With all the limitation, the researcher realized this thesis would not be completed without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The greatest gratitude also address to thesis supervisor, Mr. Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd, M.Pd as the thesis supervisor who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis well. For this reason, with all humility the researcher expresses gratitude to:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S. Kom., M. SI., as Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Dr. Michael Jibrael Rorong, S.T., M.I.Kom., as Dean of Social Sciences and Humanitaries Faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Nurma Dhona Handayani, S. Pd., M. Pd., as Head of English Department of Putera Batam University
4. All lecturers of Department of English Literature, for their knowledge, motivation, and suggestion during my Research at Putera Batam University.
5. All the researcher family for all the support and prayers.
6. All the researcher friends Febrina Sanjo Pulungan, Dewi Sartika, Yulia Puspita Sari, Aulia Rahmadani Harahap, Kristin Enjelina Sidabutar, Fanny Virginia.

The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the writer hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and grace to them. Aamiin.

Batam, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2022



**Rahmi Sri Muliana**  
171210007



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER PAGE</b> .....	i
<b>SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS</b> .....	ii
<b>DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY</b> .....	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vi
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1 Background of the Research.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	5
1.3 Limitation of the Problem .....	6
1.4 Formulation of the Problem .....	6
1.5 Objectives of the Research.....	6
1.6 Significance of the Research .....	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms .....	7
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b> .....	9
2.1 Sociolinguistics.....	9
2.2.1 Bilingualism .....	10
2.2.2 Code-switching.....	11
2.2 Previous Research.....	16
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	19
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	21
3.1 Research Design .....	21
3.2 Object of the Research .....	21
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	22
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data.....	22
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result .....	23
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b> .....	24

4.1	Research Analysis.....	24
4.2	Findings.....	40
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>		<b>44</b>
5.1	Conclusions .....	44
5.2	Recommendations.....	45
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>		<b>46</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>		
<b>RESEARCH LETTER</b>		

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Figure 4.1 Analytical Framework.....</b>	<b>43</b>

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

People who are able to communicate in more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual person. These abilities allow someone to switch the languages while communicating, a process known as code-switching. Both of these things can affect the ability of language speakers who are getting used to doing code-switching while communicating. In the other hand, the inability to communicate more than one language will face difficulty by doing code-switching. They could not understand the meaning efficiently. So, it will appear the misunderstanding when doing a conversation.

Bilingualism can be found in our society easily. Phenomena that relate to bilingualism is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics refers to how the language affects to communication in society. It also examines how the variety of language used. According to Mullany & Stockwell (2010), sociolinguistics focuses on the variety of language used in different social contexts. That variety refers to the appearance of code-switching. Code-switching is defined as the use of more than one language by bilingual people in a conversation (Gardner, 2009). There are three types of code-switching explained by Poplack (1980). Those are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Beside the types of code-switching, there are several reasons of using code-switching that explained by Hoffmann (1991). Those are talking about a specific topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech

content for the interlocutor, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group identity.

The use of code-switching reflects in everyday life. It can be found on variety show. One of the examples of using code-switching showed in the previous research by Siregar & Jusmaya (2020). The data source was found on the dialogue in “*Hitam Putih*” talk show.

Deddy : *“tapi Reza, gue bilang ketika elu masuk ke sebuah hmm karakter tau tokoh. **You really deep influent.**”*  
 Reza : *“yaa”*

The sentence above is categorized as inter-sentential switching. In the sentence uttered by Deddy was using two languages in the difference sentences. The first sentence used Indonesian continued to the next sentence used English. It occurred switch of language from Indonesia to English. The characteristic of inter-sentential switching is the switch of language in sentence boundaries. According to Poplack (1980), inter-sentential switching is switch the first language to the second language occurs sentence boundaries. It can be concluded that the utterance above classified into inter-sentential switching.

Besides on the talk show, code-switching is also applied in novel. One of the research that analyzed code-switching was done by Adi (2018). The phenomenon was found in utterance in “Critical Eleven” novel.

*“Udah, percaya sama gue. Pasti nggak akan kenapa-kenapa, paling setelah itu kita semua juga ketawa. **Ale can handle it, I know.** Sekali-kali, Nya, biar dia nggak serius-serius amat.”*  
 (p.114/ch.14)

Based on the utterance above, there is switch of language from Indonesia to English in the middle of utterance. The switch happens because for intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. According to Hoffmann

(1991), intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor to make the meaning run smoothly and effectively to the interlocutor.

Deddy Corbuzier Podcast is one of the Indonesian podcasts with 12.1 million viewers and a cumulative audience of at least 2.3 million for each video. The podcast offers material that discusses current issues related to entertainment, sports, celebrity, politic, and wellness. Beside on the current issues, the intriguing thing about this podcast is phenomenon of code-switching occurred in that podcast. The effect code-switching in a podcast can affect the use of language by people, especially for viewers of that podcast. The utterance below was taken from video on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast entitled “FIKI NAKI OH FIKI NAKI!!” on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021. It was said in the minute of 14:00-14:04. The utterance is shown below:

“Dan hampir semua cewek yang gua undang disini, **I asking the same question.**”

The utterance above was uttered by Deddy Corbuzier as the presenter on that podcast. That utterance classified into intra-sentential switching because that utterance consists of two different languages in one sentence that separates by comma. According to Poplack (1980), intra-sentential switching is inserting a word, a phrase, or a clause in a sentence that uses another language which is different called intra-sentential switching. So, the utterance above classified into intra-sentential.

Furthermore, the next utterance below was taken from another video on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast entitled “CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!” invited Juna as the guest on that video. The Video 2 uploaded

on November 1<sup>st</sup> 2020. That utterance was taken in minute 01:51-01:58. The utterance has shown below:

**“Do you call your immigration lawyer’, *katanya*. ‘Do what is right to get this back’ *artinya lu mesti stay enam bulan di dalem.*”**

The utterance above uttered by Juna. The switch happened in that utterance to quote someone else. According to Hoffmann (1991), quoting someone words or public figures. Refers to the theory, the switch in that utterance to quote someone else.

Furthermore, the research about code-switching has been done by several researchers. The first research was done by Wahyudi, Arifin, & Setyowati (2018). The aims of this research to analyze the types of code-switching and the social factors that triggered the code-switching occurs by the characters in Eastern Promises film. The researchers used the theory by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code-switching. Meanwhile, the theory by Holmes (2001) was used to analyze the social factors of code-switching. The characters’ utterances in the Eastern Promises film as the data source of this research. As the result, the researcher found three types of code-switching and four social factors by the characters’ performing.

The next research has been done by Anjarani (2021). The aims of this research to identifying the types and reasons of code-switching that used by the English students in Unisma through Instagram. The researcher used the theory by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code-switching. Furthermore, the theory by Hoffmann (1991) used to analyze the reasons of code-switching in this research. The data source of this research is comment, captions, and insta stories of student from English Education Department that have Instagram

account. The results showed that students mostly used tag-switching and the researcher found three common reasons of using code-switching which were free switching, talking a certain topic, and emphasized the point.

The previous researchers and present researcher both used the same theory to analyze the types and reasons of code-switching. Meanwhile, the previous researcher and present researcher used different data source.

According to the entire previous explanation, the present researcher was interested in investigating the use of code-switching by presenter and guest on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. The present researcher used theory explained by Poplack (1980) and theory by Hoffmann (1991) used to analyze the reasons of using code-switching. The data in this study were collected from the utterances conducted by presenter and the guest on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. This research was thought to be beneficial to the process of language learning in sociolinguistic studies and language used. It can be a reference for the next research of code-switching and it will give more information for people that are interested in code-switching. Therefore, the present researcher decided to choose code-switching as a discussion topic and gave the title of this research “An Analysis of Code-switching on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast: Sociolinguistics Approach”.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

The present researcher got some identification of the problems based on the background above:

1. The inability to use more than one language.



2. Code-switching on social media.
3. Code-switching in written media.
4. Code-switching used by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
5. The types of code-switching used by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
6. The reasons of using code-switching by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identifications of the problems above, the limitation of the problem was made to focus on the research objectives:

1. The types of code-switching used by presenter and guests on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast
2. The reasons of using code-switching by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

There were two formulations of the problem based on the limitation of the problem:

1. What are the types of code-switching used by the presenter and guests the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast?
2. What are the reasons of using code-switching by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast?

### **1.5 Objectives of the Research**

Based on the limitations of the problem above, the objectives of the problem were stated as follows:

1. To analyze the types of code-switching used by presenter and guests on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast
2. To analyze the reasons of using code-switching by the presenter and guests on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

### **1. Theoretical significance**

Theoretically, the purpose of this research is to provide readers with more information about the types and reasons for the researcher's use of code-switching.

### **2. Practical significance**

Practically, this research has aim to give the knowledge about code-switching. It is hoped this research will be useful in social interactions. So, the speakers who have the ability to do code-switching can be delivered and achieve the target in daily speaking.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

**Sociolinguistics** :Sociolinguistics is still obviously focused by its concern about how people use language to build and communicate identities, how they relate to each other in groups and how they try to resist, defend or increase different kinds of power (Wardhaugh, 2010).

**Code-switching** :Code-switching is linked to and reflects community participation in particular kinds of multilingual speech communities, therefore the frequency with which two or more languages are used alternately in a discussion varies a lot (Salzmann & Auer, 1998).

**Bilingualism** :The use of two or more languages in a limited casual communication is known as bilingualism. It can be inferred that bilingualism is a situation in which speakers are often expected to use two languages (Myers-Scotton, 2006).

**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL**  
**FRAMEWORK**

**2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the studies of how society and language interact. This is used to understand how effective a language is in communication in society. As described by Wardhaugh (2010), sociolinguistics' aims to understand the social system through language research; for example, how certain linguistic features function in the interpretation of social contexts. Sociolinguistics focuses on the study of the relationship between language and society in order to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of language and how language works in communication.

Gross in Mesthrie (2002) explained, sociolinguistics examines the relationship between society as well as the social characteristics of the individual on the one hand and the use of language on the other hand. These two sides are related. It can be said that the use of language can reflect the character of an individual. This is in the aspect of an individual choosing words, language and the way of conveying the language chosen to communicate with other individuals or groups. A good person, for example, uses polite words, choosing the language used in the interlocutor that is conveyed in a polite manner. So, the information can be conveyed effectively and communication runs smoothly. Otherwise, if the words used are impolite, however, the information will be confused and the social situation will be affected. To conclude, the use of various words in communication has an effect on the target.

Based on the explanation above, present researcher will use a sociolinguistic approach. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in regards to the use of it. In other words, the sociolinguistics approach is used to find out how language is used in communication by people in society. The present researcher will use this approach to assist researchers in analyzing CS phenomena that occur in society. The CS phenomenon to be studied is taken from Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast as a data source of this research.

### **2.2.1 Bilingualism**

Wardhaugh & Muller (2015) define that many people who act as speakers typically know more than one code and must use the chosen code when interacting with others. Bilingualism or multilingualism is a condition that is described as having more than one code. Bilingualism is described as the practice of using multiple languages interchangeably. Its speakers are referred to as bilinguals. Multilingualism is a state in which a group of people interacts with their surroundings in a variety of languages. One of the countries with this multilingual phenomenon is Singapore. There are four languages that are developing in those regions namely Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English.

According to Spolsky (1998), a bilingual as a person who can communicate effectively in a second language. Functional abilities in the second language are communicative skills and abilities in language. As an example is Indonesia, bahasa is the first language or mother tongue, while English is the second language. This ability in a second language can be obtained from formal and non-formal education. For example, learning foreign

languages in schools formally and foreign language courses for non-formal, even self-taught learning. Those ways can build bilinguals society.

Meanwhile, according to Myers-Scotton (2006), bilingualism is defined as the use of two or more languages to conduct a brief casual conversation. It can be concluded that bilingualism is a situation where speakers are required to use two languages as well. A situation that can be defined as a society made up of many people who communicate in a variety of languages in daily life. Consider a situation in which three people from the group are present, two of them speak Minang and one of them does not. When they talk, the speaker switches from Minang to Indonesian. So, that one other person can understand what is being said.

### **2.2.2 Code-switching**

Code-switching involves using two types of language in the same conversation. In code-switching, there is the use of two or more languages in one utterance whose speakers or at least understand the language in which the transition occurs. As well, in the code-switching activity, there is a transition from one code to another. The description of the code-switching phenomenon is that if the first person uses code A (e.g English), and then changes to code B (e.g Indonesian) (Myers-Scotton, 2006).

### **2.2.3 Types of Code-switching**

According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code-switching:

#### **A. Tag-switching**

Tag-switching is a word or phrase uses another language inserted into a statement or question sentence. The characteristics of tag-switching are mostly

the tag inserted at the beginning or the end of sentence. The insertion of tag usually is followed by comma or question mark. Tag-switching can be definition as a filler code because it does not affect the meaning of sentence. However, the tag acts as an affirmation for the utterances conveyed in the sentence. Commonly used words or phrases are 'Look!', 'No!', 'I mean', 'OK (okay)', 'right', 'you know', etc. Example:

**“It’s okay, no problem, *ya nggak?*”**(Harya, 2018)

The utterance above classified into tag-switching because there is a phrase in Indonesian at the end of the utterance followed by question mark. The insertion phrase as a filler code in that utterance.

### **B. Inter-sentential switching**

Inter-sentential switching is a form of transition between sentences that occurs in sentence boundaries. Inter-sentential switching occurs when a speaker switches the language from one to another. To simplify, inter-sentential code-switching consists of one sentence in language 'A' and another sentence in language 'B.' There is the example below:

**“My life, Nya. *Dua ratus hari dalam setahun, in the middle of nowhere, nggak ada konser, nggak ada bioskop. Cuma dinding besi dan laut. Bored 200 days a year.*”** (Adi, 2018)

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switch of language occurs in sentence boundaries.

### **C. Intra-sentential switching**

Poplack (1980) explained the inter-sentential code-switching is inserted of words, phrases, or clauses within sentence. Usually, it is found in the form

of words or phrases, speakers can switch to clauses, lexical items and even morpheme. As an example:

*“Ya saya berharap kamu milih bahan yang cukup bijak karna ini tergantung sama kamu untuk tantangan selanjutnya, **we did a twist.**”*  
(Wijaya, 2013)

The utterance above appeared intra-sentential because there is a switch of language from Indonesian to English that showed by an English clause separated by comma.

#### **2.2.4 Reasons of using Code-switching**

After discussing the various types of code-switching, the present researcher discussed the reasons for using code-switching. Hoffmann (1991) gives seven explanations, which are as follows:

##### **A. Talking a specific topic**

Often, people tend to speak in one language rather than another about a particular topic. They think the meaning of the topic will be conveyed well. There are also people who do code-switching because they feel comfortable and assured to share emotional feelings in a language other than the speaker's native tongue. As in the following example:

*“Le, junior masih diem. **I’m really worried this time.** Aku langsung ke RS ya, ketemu di sana aja. **Call me when you land.** Doain enggak apaapa ya, Le.”* (Adi, 2018)

The reason to switch the language in the utterance above is talking about a specific topic. The speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English while expressing the emotional feeling.



## B. Quote someone else

Quote someone else or a famous word, quotation, or expression from a variety of well-known people. Some people in Indonesia quote famous figures who speaks English or other foreign languages. The purpose of quoting someone is usually to convey information from one person to another or it can be a motivation while talking about things that are relevant to the topic of conversation at that time. Usually, the quote from famous figures is quoted in the completeness. In other hand, while quoting someone's word, it does not need to do not need to have the same words as the first speaker. As seen in the example below:

*“Bro, sini gue kasih tahu sesuatu,” si Harris mencondongkan badannya ke gue. “To woman, how you deliver the message is sometimes more important than the message itself.” (Adi, 2018)*

Quoting someone else as the reason of this utterance because there is switch the language to quote the words from famous figure.

## C. Demonstrating empathy about something

When someone who speaks a language that is not the speaker language of origin unexpectedly needs to be assertive or deliberately emphasize something or not. Intended to transition from the second language to the first language. It refers to demonstrating empathy about something. An example for this reason to do code-switching is:

*“Lo ngapain bangunin gue, **dude?** Kalau mau ambil mobil ya ambil aja. Kuncinya kan lo yang pegang.” (Adi, 2018)*

The switch of language in that utterance showed the solidarity between them. So, the reason of code-switching related to the utterance is demonstrating empathy about something.

#### D. Interjection

Interjection as the fourth reason of using code-switching is words or phrases that are inserted into a sentence in order to express shock, intense emotion or focus. Interjection is a brief exclamation like the following: Damn!, Hey!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical meaning, but are used by speakers. Usually it uses for more spoken than written. Language switching between bilingual or multilingual people may often mark a connector for interjections or sentences. This can happen involuntarily. As in the example below:

**“Oh my Gosh!** *semoga aku juga diterima di Columbia University*” (Novedo & Rachmawaty, 2021)

The English phrase in that utterance to express the shock. So, the switch in that utterance means interjection.

#### E. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person needs to describe a speech in such a way that it is best understood by the listener, the speaker may also use both languages (code) to telling the same message. In the other code a message is always replicated simply in one code. Not only is a clarification used to clarify what's said, but it also confirms or strengthens a meaning. It means using code-switching in repetition used for clarification. For example:

**“Kesegaran greentea buat kamu ... NU Greentea makes you new.”**  
(Girsang, 2015)

The switch language in that utterance above was done to clarify the previous sentence that using Indonesian.

## F. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

Whenever a bilingual or multilingual person speaks to another bilingual/multilingual person, there will be a code change. This helps the speech material of the speaker to run efficiently so the listener can understand it. The message in one code is repeated in a slightly different form in the other code.

*“Mau ke gedung konsernya aja udah penuh perjuangan, pas keluaranya masih ketemu macet yang lebih buruk lagi. Pernah tuh di Sentul, keluaranya tiga jam sendiri. Macetnya bikin nggak waras. I hate Jakarta.”*(Adi, 2018)

The main reason of using English in the utterance is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor to convey the speech content run smoothly.

## G. Expressing identity of a group

It is the way academics interact in their disciplinary groups is distinctly different from the other groups. In other words, the way a person interacts is different from people outside the person. Such as an example:

“Bikin kamu lebih segar dan lebih siap. **Super O2 super you.**”

The switch language in that utterance to mention the name of product. It refers to express the identity.

## 2.2 Previous Research

A research carried out by Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015) to evaluate code-switching used in conversations with an American student program, four goals are discussed in order to determine the types and functions of code-switching, potential causes influencing code-switching, and the effect of code-switching on the language skills involved. This approach to analysis is qualitative. The

results is there were three types of code-switching were found in conversations and analyzed using Poplack and Hoffman theory; inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag/emblematic switching. The intention to clarify the content of speech to other interlocutors is the most significant factor that causes code-switching which is the highest percentage (40.8%). Code-switching was found to have an effect on the capacity of the language used in conversation. It results in the deterioration of English skills and gain the Indonesian language skills.

Yuliana et al., (2017), the previous researchers' purpose of the research is to obtain information to find out the types of code-mixing and code-switching that Indonesian celebrities use. However, the present researcher focuses on the section of code-switching which uses Poplack's theory of code types switching. The research had been split into two groups. Group I was composed of celebrities with parents of native speakers and Group II featured celebrities who could speak two or more languages. The qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyze various frequencies in code-mixing and code-switching. The previous researchers concluded that Group II uses code-mixing and code-switching with a different frequency and is more interested in speaking foreign language.

Adi (2018) conducted a code-switching research in the *Critical Eleven* novel by Ika Natassa. The aims of this study is to define the types of code-switching used in the novel and to clarify the reasons for the novel's use of code-switching. This study employs a qualitative analytical approach. This means that it specifically describes the reality of the code-switching of how the type

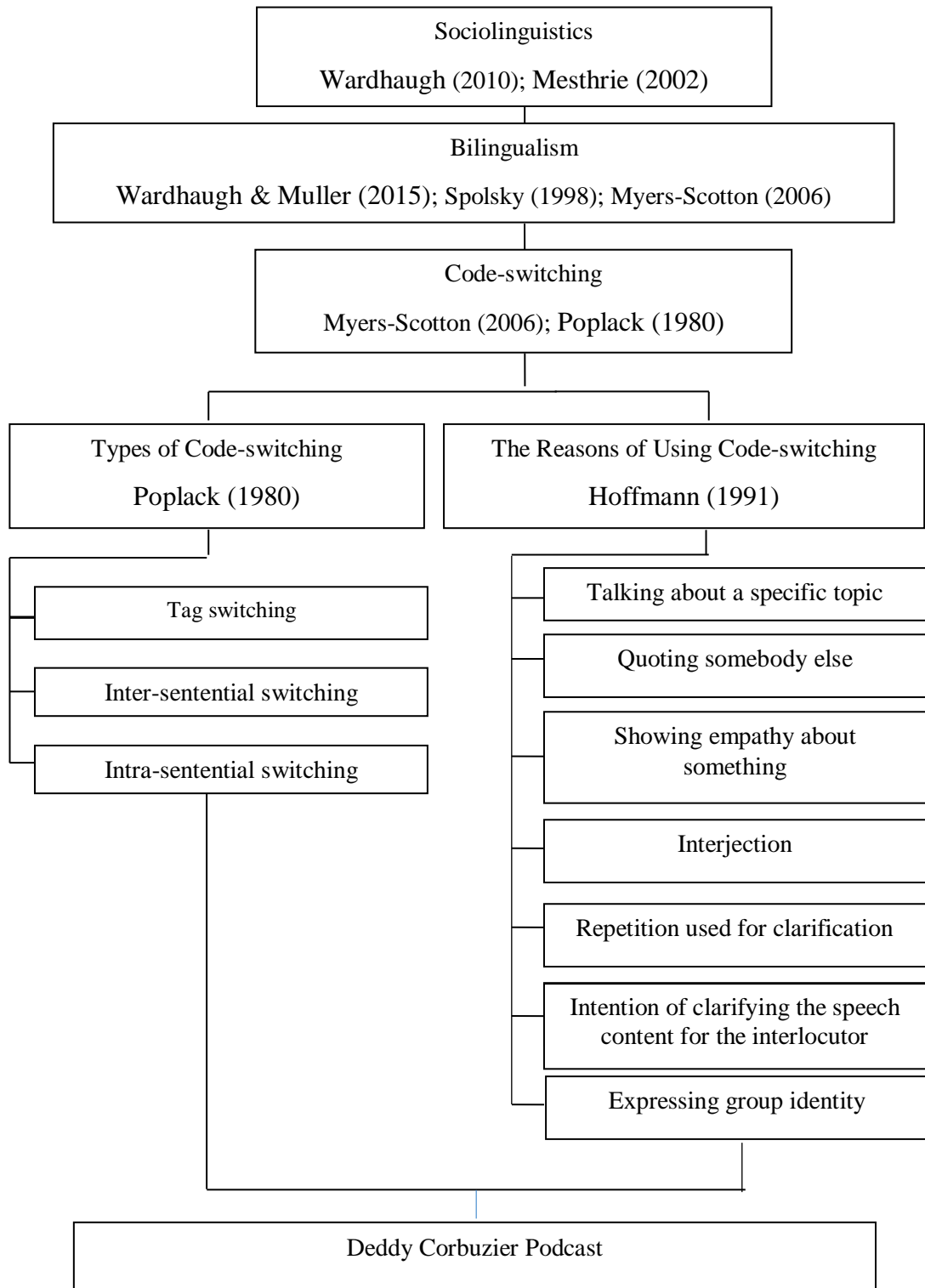
and the interpretations are based on the data collected by reading the novel as a whole. This study focuses on three types of code-switching based on the theory of Poplack (inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag-switching) and the reasons for code-switching. Results of this study indicate that inter-sentential switching is used in this novel to a large extent.

The research from Kamariah & Ambalegin (2019) have aims to describe the form and factors of use of code-switching used on Instagram. There are three types of code-switching found on Instagram accounts from Instagram users: Tag-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching. There are four reasons found in this research about the reasons for using code-switching: changing topics, lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multilingual, prestige and trends. The researchers use sociolinguistic approach and qualitative research methods for analysis.

Rini, Natsir, & Setyowati (2019) carried out a research about code-switching. The aim of this research is to investigate the types and reasons of code-switching Dior and I film. The theory by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code-switching. Then, the theory by Hoffmann (1991) used to analyze the reasons of using code-switching. The data source of this research was the utterances by characters of Dior and I film. The result of this research was inter-sentential as the most frequently as type of code-switching found in Dior and I film. Then, the most frequently reasons of code-switching was talking a particular topic.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The research started about sociolinguistics as an approach for this research. For analyze the data, it can be used Poplack's theory for the types of CS; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Analysis for the reasons of using CS based on the theory by Hoffman; talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. Deddy Corbuzier Podcast as data source for this research.



**Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research was a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is used to explore problem or issue in society (Creswell, 2013, p.56). This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research this research analyzed the data in the form of utterances. This research analyzed dialogues of presenter and guest in Deddy Corbuzier podcast. Besides, there was no diagram, map, or table. The problem or issue that was explored called as sociolinguistics phenomenon, specifically about code-switching.

Furthermore, this research descriptively presented the research result which means that it was descriptive qualitative. The results of this research explained in the form of sentences (Creswell, 2013). The phenomena obtained by researcher analyzed based on the theory of Poplack (1980). It was used to analyze the types of code-switching. Also, the theory of Hoffmann (1991) for the reasons of using code-switching. The theories were used to analyze code-switching on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

#### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The source of the data in this study is the code-switching phenomenon contained in the Dedy Corbuzier Podcast video uttered by the presenter and guests during the dialogue. Thus, the object of this research is about code-switching which is analyzed based on the theory described by Poplack (1980) and Hoffmann (1991). In particular, this research focused on analyzing the types and reasons for using code-switching.



### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

This research used the observational method in data collection. Observational method is a method of collecting data by observing data source. Observational method refers to the observation of language in use (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.203). For technique, this research conducted non-participatory technique. Non-participatory technique means data from research which the researcher not involved in the dialogue being studied (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.203). In this research, the researcher did not involve in dialogue of the videos.

Through this technique the researcher did some steps. First, the researcher watched two videos of the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast on YouTube. Next, the researcher listened to get what the presenter's and guests' talking about. Then, the researcher transcribed the utterances that were uttered in the video entitled "FIKI NAKI OH FIKI NAKI!!" and "CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!" as the second video. Furthermore, the researcher highlighted the utterances that related to phenomena of code-switching.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, referential identity method used in the data analysis (Sudaryanto, 2015). This study identified sociolinguistics phenomena that appeared in utterance. The referential identity method deals with the relationship between a language and certain entities outside the referenced language. In other words, with each utterance, the competence of specific actions in relation to the context situation increases. The researcher used referential competence- in equalizing. Referential competence- in equalizing technique is analyzed by equalizing data and theory (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.31).

There were some following steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher identified the utterances by presenter and guest found on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. Next, the researcher equalized the data with types of code-switching theory by Poplack (1980). Then, the researcher equalized the data with reasons of using code-switching theory by Hoffmann (1991). Last, made a conclusion based on the analysis.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

Presenting the results of the analysis as the final step in this research. It applied the informal method of Sudaryanto (2015, p.241). The results of the analysis were presented in sentences. The findings were presented descriptively by the researcher through words. This research took informal method in order to make readers understand easily.