

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Humans talk and communicate with each other using language in everyday life. It is a communication tool to interact well with others. Humans interact with each other in many ways. One way to interact is through communication. This is very important for humans because it is the way humans build good relationships. Everyone has their way of starting communication. Many people tend to use language that they find easier for the other person to understand.

Language skills in society could not be separated from social relationships between humans. The existence of a relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society to achieve a deeper understanding of the structure of language and how language works in communication. The goal of sociolinguistics is to study every consequence that exists in the language used in society. It has been observed and traced that language and society are complementary. This means that society and language cannot be separated and interrelated.

In communicating, people tend to use language that tends to be in the same frequency as the interlocutor so that it is easy to understand. According to Marlina (2007), it is not only with one language people communicate, but also more than one language with the abilities possessed by everyone. Besides that, the speaker

must adjust the interlocutor in language use so that communication can occur clearly and connected. It often occurs in different languages. In this phenomenon, some people only speak one language which is called "monolingual", although many people can know more than one language even if only in a few words. People who have this ability are called "bilingual" and some people who can speak more than two languages are called "multilingual". This is the language skill of the people.

In sociolinguistics, one of the codes associated with bilingualism is code-switching. According to Hoffman (1991), Code-switching is a language switch involving two languages in the same conversation. It is the use of other languages in one conversation to conform to other tasks or circumstances or because of the involvement of other participants. Code-switching happens, especially in bilingual societies. Speakers in more than one language are needed to switch code their language during a conversation. From code-switching, many phenomena can discuss such as the type, factor, reason, and function of code-switching.

Code-switching has three types such as tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching Stockwell (2007). It means that code-switching not only has one type. Tag switching requires combining a tag phrase, word, or both in one language into an expression, which is entirely in another language. While Inter-sentential switching requires a changing boundary between a clause or a sentence where each clause is in one language or another. Whereas intra-sentential switching entails switching within the boundary of the clause, expression, or statement, including the boundary of the word.

Besides types of code-switching, there are also factors influencing code-switching. According to Holmes (2013), Four factors that can influence people to switch code first is participant, Participant have an important role in the use of code-switching. The second is solidarity, the solidarity that a speaker can use another language as a symbol of community affiliation. The third is status, the occurrence of code-switching is also due to the status relationship between people or the formality of their interactions. The last is topic, the bilinguals are also easier to address topics in one code than in another.

The factors that exist in code-switching there are also several code-switching functions. According to Marasigan (1983) stated that there are many functions of code-switching such as quotation, address specification, repetition, interjection, message qualification, personalization and objectivization, and facility expression. It is mean the functions show the interdependence between contextual and situational functions that are relevant in the use of two or more languages. It can also be inferred that the function of code-switching is not only limited to the use of several languages but is often related to the function of language variants or language variations that are influenced by changing circumstances.

After knowing the functions of code-switching there are also reasons why code-switching occurs. According to Hoffman (1991), seven reasons occur in code-switching such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group

identity. It means that these seven reasons make code-switching even clearer in what direction. When code-switching occurs, a speaker's motivation or reason for switching code is an important consideration in the process.

Nowadays Indonesian people rarely use their mother tongue. They prefer to use Indonesian and learn more foreign languages. The language most often used and studied more by people is English. English can be used anywhere because English is an international language, therefore people want interaction and communication with each other often using two languages which are Indonesian and English. It can be reviewed and observed that nowadays these people tend to incorporate English and Indonesian codes in their daily communication.

In every city and region, the language is different from one another. However, most Indonesian citizens, especially in the Jakarta area, tend to use Indonesian and English more in their communication. The combination of these two languages then attracted attention because it was considered different from good and correct Indonesian. Some argue that the use of English in Indonesian is considered capable of elevating someone who uses it. Most children today do not apply their local language. People tend to prefer learning and applying foreign languages.

In this case, some people think code-switching is a good thing to implement. Most schools in Indonesia have implemented English as a compulsory language to learn in schools, especially international-based schools. English is very important in our lives today. This is why the ability to speak English is one of the main requirements to compete in the era of globalization. Language does not only act as

a means of communication, it can also make it easier for you to adapt to your environment and work. But not only in schools, but many public figures in Indonesia also tend to use two languages in their daily life. Therefore, the researcher chose code-switching used in conversations by public figures on podcasts.

The researcher found some people who have made researches about code-switching, first the title of this Journal is "Code-mixing and code-switching of Indonesian celebrities: a comparative study" and the second journal the researcher are Siregar, Bahri, & Sanjaya (2014) The title is "Code-Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics". Both of the journals same analysis of code-switching in Indonesia but the distinction between the two journals is about the data. The first journal use data in Indonesian celebrities and the second data used is in the expression of North Sumatra people.

This analysis focused on examining conversations with public figures in two languages. The researcher is interested in discussing the limitations of code-switching due to the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style or language variations; including the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, and more. The speech community is used to switching language not only in speech, but also in advertisements, business names, jargon, theme activities, and so on. Therefore, The researcher formulated the research with the entitled *Code Switching Used By Public Figures In Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast: Sociolinguistics Approach*.

Code-switching is what communicators need to fulfill social positions in culture, for example, using English in code-switching. It was discovered when the researcher used YouTube. The researcher discovered the phenomenon of using Code-Switching in the discussion of public figures. As an example:

Agnez Mo : *Contohnya gini misalnya Ded, em lu punya teman..*
 Deddy Corbuzier : *Oke...*
 Agnez Mo : *Teman lu uda tau lu orang Indonesia..*
 Deddy Corbuzier : *Emm... gak perlu nanya harusnya...*
 Agnez Mo : *Gak perlu kasih tau gak perlu lagi eh eh **gua orang Indonesia** mereka juga, **yeah I know you're Indonesian**, I know haha...*

Sources (Corbuzier, 2019a)

From the conversations carried out by the two public figures above, In the conversation, Agnes Mo gave an example to Deddy if he has friends and your friends already know that he is Indonesian and Deddy replied to the conversation by saying “*Emm... gak perlu nanya harusnya..*” and Agnez Mo said, “*gak perlu kasih tau gak perlu lagi eh eh **gua orang Indonesia** mereka juga, **yeah I know you're Indonesian**, I know haha..” This utterance “**gua orang Indonesia**” has the same expression as the sentence “**yeah I know you're Indonesian**” and this sentence is a clause. In the first sentence, She changes from Indonesia to the English Language. So that’s why this is a category of intersentential switching.*

The reason the researcher chose the topic of code-switching is that the researcher is interested in knowing and analyzing how Indonesians, especially public figures, speak both languages at the same time in daily conversation or communication. The researcher also chose data that was different from previous research because the researcher was interested in watching Deddy Corbuzier's podcast and found several things from there that could be used as knowledge. So

the researcher chose the topic of code-switching used by public figures in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Several problems can be identified from the background which are:

1. The types of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
2. The factors influencing code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
3. The reasons for code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
4. The functions of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

From the identification of the problems traced two things would be discussed which are:

1. The types of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
2. The factors influencing Code-Switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

From the problem specified above and to improve the problem statement, write the following questions below:

1. What are the types of code-switching in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast?
2. What are the factors influencing code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast?

1.5 Objective of the Problem

This research aims to determine and analyze how code-switching is interpreted in a conversation. following the purpose of the problem:

1. To analyze the types of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.
2. To analyze the factors influencing code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

1.6 The Signification of the Research

1. Theoretical Signification

The theory that can be taken from code-switching is how people's daily activities, especially Indonesian people, use two languages at once in communication or commonly called bilingual. There are lots of podcasts by public figures on YouTube. Code-switching is the switching of two language events when someone switches two (or more) languages in a speech act. Thus, the speaker puts out words from other languages in his sentence when using a certain language. The researcher hopes that readers would have a deeper knowledge of code-switching by reading this thesis.

2. Practical Signification.

This research gives a lot of information for people especially for English students because linguistics lessons have material of code-switching to learning it. The researcher hopes that this can be useful for readers. This research is supposed to be more useful for readers, particularly students in English who are useful in examining code-switching. The researcher assumes that the findings of this thesis

would be helpful for other researchers as a guide for the review of code-switching theory. The researcher hopes that this research would offer more knowledge to prospective researchers who are interested in analyzing the principle of code-switching.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Bilingual : According to Grant (2008), the concept of bilingualism is subjective and is determined by several variables such as the age of second language learning, continuing access to the first language (L1), relative performance in each language, and the conditions in which each language is acquired.

Code-Switching : According to Wardhaugh (2006), code-switching takes place as conversant uses all languages together to expand that they move from one language to another in a single language.

Podcast : According to Tsagkias et al., (2008), the podcast is a sequence of audio files that are delivered via feed-based syndication over the Internet.

Sociolinguistics : According to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics is a derivational expression. Sociolinguistics is studying the connection between language and society. Two words that form it are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to social science, and linguistics refers to a study of the language.