



## TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF CODE-SWITCHING FOUND IN DANIEL MANANTA'S PODCAST ON SPOTIFY

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### Abstract

Nowadays, combining two languages in the communication process often occurs in the bilingual community that is called code-switching. This study concerned code-switching in Daniel Mananta's utterances on his PodCast. This study has specific aims (1) to find out the types of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta on his Podcast; (2) to identify the functions of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta's utterances. This study is concerned with code-switching Indonesian-English language in Daniel Mananta utterances in PodCast on Spotify. A qualitative method is used for this study for analyzing the data collected from ten podcasts. The method is applied to give a clear description of the data according to that theory proposed by Romaine (1989: 122) and the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987). Type of code-switching which is intra-sentential switching is the most often used in Daniel Mananta utterances because Daniel Mananta is more comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence to convey motivational messages. Metalinguistic is the dominant function of code-switching in Daniel Mananta utterances with 81 data (44,95%) as the final result of this study. It occurs because Daniel Mananta wanted to impress the other participants with a show of linguistic skill.

**Keywords:** *code-switching, daniel Mananta, podcast*

### Abstrak

Saat ini penggabungan dua bahasa dalam proses komunikasi sering terjadi dalam masyarakat dwibahasa dimana proses komunikasi tersebut lebih dikenal sebagai alih kode. Penelitian ini membahas tentang alih kode dalam tuturan Daniel Mananta di PodCast miliknya. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan khusus (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh Daniel Mananta dalam Podcast miliknya; (2) mengidentifikasi fungsi alih kode yang digunakan dalam tuturan Daniel Mananta. Penelitian ini membahas tentang alih kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris dalam tuturan Daniel Mananta pada PodCast di Spotify. Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk penelitian ini untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari sepuluh podcast. Metode tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan gambaran yang jelas tentang data menurut teori yang dikemukakan oleh Romaine (1989: 122) dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Appel dan Muysken (1987). Jenis alih kode yang merupakan intra-sentential switching paling sering digunakan dalam tuturan Daniel Mananta karena Daniel Mananta lebih nyaman menggunakan kata, klausa, dan frasa dalam satu kalimat untuk menyampaikan pesan motivasi. Metalinguistik merupakan fungsi alih kode yang dominan dalam tuturan Daniel Mananta dengan 81 data (44,95%) sebagai hasil akhir dari penelitian ini. Hal itu terjadi karena Daniel Mananta ingin membuat peserta lain terkesan dengan pertunjukan kemahiran berbahasa.

**Kata kunci:** *alih kode, daniel mananta, podcast*

## **Introduction**

Language is a very important means of communication. It is used to communicate and to give information to others. There are many languages in the world that people can choose to interact with. Choosing one proper language in communication is very important to avoid misunderstanding. People have to choose a particular language and or decide to switch from one to another and people use language as a medium of communication because people cannot express their feelings without language. The language itself as a media of communication plays an essential role in society. As an international language, nowadays, English shows a significant development in spoken and written forms. In written form, English plays an essential role in various aspects of our lives. So does in spoken forms. Language is very closely related to society. In the linguistics field, this study is known as sociolinguistics.

Hudson (1996) described that sociolinguistics is the study of language applied in society. It means the main focus of sociolinguistics is the language, and then the society is the object where the language is used. In another word, it discovers the way of using language in society concerning the cultural norms, context, and expectations. It can find the way to communicate with others and to know the difference between how to use language toward friends, parents, teachers, and etc. According to Holmes (2001: 1), sociolinguistics is the study of the term language and refers to the study between language and society and how language is used in multilingual speech communication. In many communities in this world, many people usually communicate using more than one language to deliver their ideas. This phenomenon is known as bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingualism is an individual's ability to use more than one language variety. It is the ability to use two languages. According to Mackey in Grosjean (1995: 12) bilingual people may speak two languages or more and keep them separated. However, sometimes bilingual people tend to switch from one language to another in their conversation. People with this ability can switch languages in their conversation. This phenomenon in linguistics is called code-switching.

At this time, code-switching is mostly used by presenters, artists, writers to show their language, variety, and dialect. It can be found on the radio, television, novels, film, social media, and song. It also occurs in Podcasts. According to (Sze, 2006) a podcast itself is defined as audio or video downloaded to a computer. The Podcast is used among people in the entertainment world, such as actors. One example is Daniel Mananta. Daniel Mananta has the real name VJ Daniel Mananta, a multi talented person in entertainment since he is an actor, mentalist, and presenter.

Public figures commonly use code-switching in Indonesia. This phenomenon happens because English has been given a status as the most important international language, giving a feeling of prestige to the speaker. There are so many English words that we found in Podcasts. Besides that, it is also strategic marketing in this era because with this strategy, the Podcast is more attractive, and the listener will be interested when hearing it. Therefore, it is very challenging to analyze the use of

Podcasts on Spotify. Specifically, the research focused on 1) types of code-switching used by Daniel Mananta on his Podcast and 2) the functions of code-switching used in Daniel Mananta's utterances. The type of code-switching which was analyzed by using the theory Romaine (1989: 122) and the functions of code switching was explained by using the theory Appel and Muysken (1987: 118—120). By analyzing these Podcasts, the researchers expect to understand better the elements presented in the Podcast on Spotify.

In order to develop a scientific study, some previous studies have been reviewed. In the first journal entitled "Code Switching Analysis in the Notes Made by the Sales Assistants in Ripcurl" (Utami, 2018), the researchers state that almost all the staff used code-switching that found in the notes in Ripcurl Nusa Dua because the English language is easier to be understood or remember than in the Indonesian language, while the study entitled "Code Switching in Indonesian Artists" Twitter Tweet"(Yunandra,2016) found that in Twitter almost all the user does not know the word in the language in use, and it is easier for the user uses other languages which are easier for the user to use. On the other hand, the study entitled "Code Switching in *Bukan Empat Mata* Entertainment Program" (Riyanto, 2010) found that this thesis analyzed the types of code-switching in Tukul's utterances and to identify the possible reasons for the use of code-switching in *Bukan Empat Mata*. Tukul is the host that has code-switching characteristics in every spontaneous joke conveys by him. One of the jokes that categorizes one of the types of code-switching in *Bukan Empat Mata* show is "*kembali ke laptop*" which can be.

categorized as code-switching because he switches from one language to the other. And the last study entitled "Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson in Tonight Show and Sarah Sechan on Net TV"(Faiz,2016) found that Sarah Sechan is the presenter that has code-switching when the audiences of the two talk shows are Indonesian so she spoke by using Indonesian, in certain conversation, she used English which caused code-switching occurred.

Although the recent study and previous studies analyzed the similar topic, it has a difference from the previous studies. The difference can be noted from the data source, in which the previous studies used Twitter, notes made by the sales assistants in Ripcurl, YouTube, while the recent study used a podcast on Spotify as the data source analyzed. The podcast was chosen as a data source to be analyzed as it provides choices to the researchers who are interested to do similar research in sociolinguistic study, especially code-switching. Therefore, Podcasts were chosen as data sources for analysis because they are interesting, we can listen anytime and anywhere through the speakers or in the car. Even though some are in the form of video, generally it is more in the form of audio and indirectly your listening skills will also be trained. In the end, it will make us good listeners for others, specifically, a podcast can also be analyzed and provide new perspectives and knowledge for researchers.

## **Method**

The researchers conducted library research, an observation method, specifically non participatory, was used in the process of collecting the data. The Podcast from Daniel Mananta on Spotify was applied as the data source in this research. There are ten podcasts on his Spotify account. There are ten podcasts on his Spotify account. The duration of ten podcasts is 43.25 minutes, 49.11 minutes, 51.37 minutes, 40.09 minutes, 42.22 minutes, 48.20 minutes, 53.02 minutes, 58.14 minutes, 44.36 minutes and 53.26 minutes. Ten of those podcasts have been chosen because all of those podcasts each have an interesting topic and are trendy at that time, besides that all ten podcasts have code-switching in it. In the process of collecting the data, the researchers used the observation method to obtain detailed information. There are four steps in collecting the data: (1) Opening Spotify and finding the Podcast. (2) Downloading those podcasts. It was continued by listening to the Podcast to find out the use of code-switching. (3) Listening carefully and repeating Daniel Mananta's utterances in which code-switching occurs. It was followed by making the transcription of each Podcast. (4) Reading the transcription to select the code-switching can be the best representation in analyzing the data. The data was described factually, systematically, and scientifically following code-switching theories proposed by Romaine (1989: 122) and Appel and Muysken (1987). The result of data analysis was presented formally and informally. In a formal way, the data were shown in table form to show the occurrence and percentage of the types of code-switching and its functions. In an informal way, sentences were used to explain the data descriptively.

## **Result and Discussion**

The finding is divided into two parts: the first one is to show the finding of types of code-switching and the second is showing the finding of code-switching functions. In finding, the data are identified and tabulated. Moreover, the finding is presented in the form of a table. There are two tables in finding: table 1 according to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Based on the finding, all types of code switching were found in Daniel Mananta's utterances. The data of types of code switching were classified clearly on the tabulation table as bellow

Table 2 based on finding of Daniel Mananta's utterances in his podcast, the functions of code switching were classified by using the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987). There are six functions of code switching: referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. The result of data that is found in terms of functions of code switching is presented in the table.

Table 1 Tabulation of Types of Code-Switching

Podcast \ Types of Code-Switching	Tag Switching		Inter-sentential Switching		Intra-sentential Switching	
	Occurance	%	Occurance	%	Occurance	%
Podcast I	8	4,44	17	9,44	5	2,77
Podcast II	7	3,88	14	7,77	11	6,11
Podcast III	5	2,77	2	1,11	10	5,55
Podcast IV	7	3,88	5	2,77	7	3,88
Podcast V	2	1,11	7	3,88	9	5
Podcast VI	0	0	0	0	5	2,77
Podcast VII	2	1,11	2	1,11	5	2,77
Podcast VIII	8	4,44	3	1,63	4	2,22
Podcast IX	7	3,88	1	0,54	10	5,55
Podcast X	5	2,77	3	1,63	9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28,28</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30,42</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>41,07</b>

Formula:

F:  $N \sum W \times 100$

- F : Percentage of each types of code-switching  
 N : Occurrence of each types of code-switching  
 $\sum W$  : Total occurrence of types of code-switching

Table 2. Tabulation of Function of Code-Switching

Function \ Podcast	RF		DF		EF		PhF		MF		PoF	
	O c c u r a n c e	%	O c c u r a n c e	%	O c c u r a n c e	%	O c c u r a n c e	%	O c c u r a n c e	%	O c c u r a n c e	%
Podcast I	2	1,09	5	2,77	5	2,77	1	0,55	17	9,44	0	0
Podcast II	5	2,77	3	1,66	1	0,55	6	3,33	17	9,44	0	0
Podcast III	9	5	0	0	1	0,55	3	1,66	4	2,22	0	0
Podcast IV	6	3,33	5	2,77	0	0	2	1,09	6	3,33	0	0
Podcast V	3	1,66	3	1,66	4	2,22	1	0,55	6	3,33	1	0,55

<b>Podcast VI</b>	1	0,5 5	1	0, 55	1	0, 55	0	0	2	1, 09	0	0
<b>Podcast VII</b>	3	1,6 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3, 33	0	0
<b>Podcast VIII</b>	4	2,2 2	5	2, 77	0	0	0	0	6	3, 33	0	0
<b>Podcast IX</b>	5	2,7 7	3	1, 66	0	0	2	1, 09	8	4, 44	0	0
<b>Podcast X</b>	3	1,6 6	1	0, 55	3	1, 66	0	0	9	5	1	0, 55
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22, 71</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14 ,3 9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8, 33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8, 33</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>44 ,9 5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1, 11</b>

RF:Referential Function  
DF:Directive Function  
EF:Expressive Function

PhF:Phatic Function  
MF:Metalinguistic Function  
PoF:Poetic Function

Formula:

$F = \frac{N}{\sum W} \times 100$

**F:** Formula

**N:** Total of code-switching

**$\sum W$ :** 180 (Total of all code-switching)

## Tag Switching and Its Function

### Data 1

**Oh my god!** *Glen yang pertama kali ngedeketin?*

(Oh my god! Glen was the first to approach?)

(PODCAST X, 17:21)

(Source: *Mutia Ayu Bertemu Glenn Fredly (November 2021)*)

It can be classified into a type of tag switching because there is an insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance of another language. The English word “Oh my god!” belongs to an exclamation that indicates an expression of emphasizing annoyance or spontaneously.

Code-switching was used in the data above. Due to the English phrase “Oh my god!” the data is under expressive function. The word above was used to express the feeling from the speaker because he was shocked. When Daniel heard from Mutia as Glenn Fredly’s wife directly that Glen had approached Mutia for the first time which everyone didn’t know until now, and it was used by the speaker, instead of using “Oh my god!” in the English language. Therefore, the code-switching above was intended to show his feelings.

### Data 2

**Anyway,** *gimana kabar lu ta?*

(Anyway, how are you ta?)

(PODCAST III, 5:01)

(Source: *Menjadi Youtuber No 1 di Asia, Atta Halilintar rasakan tekanan dan ujian (October 2020)*)

Inserting a tag “anyway” into Indonesian utterance above can be categorized as tag switching. The tag was uttered by using English language in the beginning of the utterance, and then the speaker switched into Indonesian for the rest of the utterance. The code-switching function above is phatic. In the discussion, Daniel asked about how it's going and how Atta's condition. Here, the speaker used the word “anyway” to start or open his explanation based on the analysis. It also emphasizes the tone when the speaker says “anyway”. Therefore, it can be categorized as a phatic function.

### 3.2 Inter-sentential Switching and Its Function

#### Data 3

*Berdamai dengan diri sendiri, how do you do that?*

(Make peace with yourself, how do you do that?)

(PODCAST I, 27:10)

(Source: *Luna Maya Butuh Bertahun-tahun Memaafkan Ariel! (July 2020)*)

From the data above, there were two utterances in different languages. The first utterance was expressed in the English language, and after the full stop, the speaker continued it by using the Indonesian language. It can be seen that the speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English after the sentence boundary so that it can be concluded as inter-sentential switching.

They switch into English by saying “how do you do that?” was used to ask. The switching was the intention to give a directive effect for the person being talked to. The speaker asked about how she can make peace with herself when the situation is so uncomfortable, when everyone also found out that she also was involved in this case. From the analysis, code-switching above holds the directive function.

#### Data 4

*Let go everything that we just passed, terkadang kita harus tau itu.*

(Let go everything that we just passed, sometimes we have to know that)

(PODCAST IX, 11.47)

(Source: *Sepi Job, Marion Jola Stress Saat Pandemi? (October 2021)*)

It can be categorized into inter-sentential switching because there are two utterances in different languages. The first utterance was in English “*let go everything that we just passed*”. After a full stop, the speaker continued it by using the Indonesian language “*terkadang kita harus tau itu.*” It can be seen that the speaker switches the language from English to Indonesian after sentence boundary so that it can be concluded as inter-sentential switching.

The combination of those two languages indicated code-switching. The speaker used the English language “Let go everything that we just passed” at the end of the utterance. The purpose was the speaker wanted to impress the hearer or viewer since he could speak fluently by using two languages. It was used to show the speaker's opinion about life. Moreover, comment indirectly on the language involved was the

other purpose of the speaker. This analysis indicates that code-switching above holds function as metalinguistic.

### **Intra-sentential Switching and Its Function**

#### **Data 5**

*Taunya gara-gara **hangout** sama nyokap gue.*

(Know it's because of hanging out with my mother)

(PODCAST III, 19:07)

(Source: *Pernah Kecelakaan Berkali-kali & Nyaris Meninggal, Boy William Dapatkan Mujizat (July 2020)*)

The data above was a type of code-switching. It can be seen from the combination of the used of Indonesian language and English in the utterance. A word in the English language was inserted into a sentence in Indonesian. The insertion of the word “hangout” occurred within a sentence. From the statement, the code-switching above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching.

Thus, the data above was classified as a referential function because it was interesting because the English word “hangout” was inserted in the middle of Indonesian utterance. It happened due to the lack of knowledge of the Indonesian language on the word “hangout”. In Indonesian, it refers to “*nongkrong bareng*”. However, that word is rarely known by Indonesian people. Therefore, many people tend to use the English word “hangout” in speaking the Indonesian language.

#### **Data 6**

*Kadang-kadang akhirnya mereka **enggak find the true they happiness. Until they can find on happiness by doing they love, what they want by the own passion.***

(Sometimes they end not find the true they happiness. Until they can find on happiness by doing they love, what they want by the own passion.)

(PODCAST V, 14.21)

(Source: *Cobaan Hidup Melaney Ricardo di Tahun 2020 (December 2020)*)

This data is the types of intra-sentential switching because the switch from the Indonesian language to the English language occurs within the sentence boundary. It can be categorized as intra-sentential switching because according to Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (1989: 122), intra-sentential switching switches the code within a sentence.

The switching from Indonesian to English language in the data above is intended to hold the code-switching function. The clauses “find the true they happiness. Until they can find on happiness by doing they love, what they want by the own passion.” were designed to advise the hearer. The speaker states to the hearer about Humans forget how to find happiness for themselves. Until they can find it themselves by liking what they like. Based on the analysis, the data above is under the directive function.

### **Conclusion**

Code-switching is the used between two languages in conversation. The people usually use code-switching to make the utterances easier to be understood by the hearer. In this study which used the data source from Daniel Mananta utterances on podcast, it was found some types and the function of code-switching which was



found one hundred eighty data, the result presented intra-sentential switching as the highest occurrence of code-switching in Daniel Mananta utterances because often switches his code which is intra-sentential switching and got 74 data(41,07%). Inter-sentential switching is in the second position with fifty-five total data (30,42%). Meanwhile, the lowest occurrence was obtained by tag switching with fifty-one total data (28,28%). Intra-sentential switching is the most often used in Daniel Mananta utterances because Daniel Mananta looks more comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence to convey motivational messages. Some English terms in utterances that used are also acceptable among the people because they are often heard and used in society. Daniel Mananta can show the ability to use English terms.

Meanwhile, for the function of code-switching from ten podcasts in Daniel Mananta utterance, code switching is based on theory purposed by Apple and Muysken (1987). It was found six functions of code switching are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. The highest occurrence was obtained by metalinguistic function with eighty-one total data (44,95%). In the data Daniel Mananta wanted to grab the attention from other participants with a show of linguistic skill. Afterward, referential function with forty one total data (22,71%), directive function twenty-six data (14,39%), phatic function fifteen data (8,33%), expressive function fifteen data (8,33%). Meanwhile, the poetic function was the lowest in Daniel Mananta Podcast on Spotify with two total data (1,11%) because Daniel Mananta rarely inserted puns, jokes, etc utterances.

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