



Types of Code-Switching Found in The Friday Podcast

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to know the various types of code switching found in The Friday Podcast, especially in episode 213. Descriptive qualitative method is used to analyse the data. This study analyzed the different types of code switching using Appel & Muysken theory of Bilingualism, as presented in their book entitled Language Contact and Bilingualism (1987). There are three types of code switching stated by Appel & Muysken. The findings of this study revealed that all three types of Code Switching were discovered in The Friday Podcast. Intra-Sentential switching is the most common sort of code-switching occurrence in The Friday Podcast. Meanwhile, Intersentential-Switching is the speaker's least dominant data. For the conclusion, the reason why intrasentential-switching got the most occurrences in this podcast because the audience of this podcast is Indonesian people who are the majority of it not really fluent in English. The speakers in this podcast also using the familiar English terms that Indonesian society frequently heard.

Keywords: *code switching, Indonesian, English, podcast*

Abstrak

Studi ini memiliki objektif untuk menganalisis berbagai jenis alih kode yang ditemukan di siniar The Friday Podcast khususnya pada episode 213. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode Deskriptif Kualitatif. Studi ini menganalisis berbagai jenis alih kode dengan menggunakan teori Bilingualisme Appel & Muysken, sebagaimana disajikan dalam bukunya yang berjudul Language Contact and Bilingualism (1987). Ada tiga jenis alih kode yang dikemukakan oleh Appel & Muysken. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ketiga jenis Alih Kode ditemukan di The Friday Podcast. Alih kode Intra-Sentential adalah jenis alih kode yang paling banyak terjadi di The Friday Podcast. Sementara itu, alih kode Intersentential adalah data pembicara yang paling tidak dominan. Sebagai kesimpulan, alasan mengapa intrasentential-switching paling banyak terjadi di podcast ini karena audiens podcast ini adalah orang Indonesia yang mayoritasnya tidak terlalu fasih berbahasa Inggris. Pembicara dalam podcast ini juga menggunakan istilah-istilah bahasa Inggris yang sudah tidak aneh lagi didengarkan oleh mayoritas rakyat Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, Indonesia, Inggris, siniar*

Introduction

Language is how humans communicate. According to Chambers (2002), stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the practical uses of language. One of the branch

studies of sociolinguistics is named code-switching. Code-switching has been a familiar thing that happened in this modern era. Based on Hoffman (1991), the most general definition of code-switching is the alternating use of two languages or linguistic types within the same speech or conversation. According to Appel and Muysken (1987) code-switching has three types. There are; 1.) Tag-switching, 2.) Intrasentential-switching, 3.) Intersentential-switching. The code-switching phenomenon happened all around the world because of various factors. Villanueva and Gamiao (2023) did research on code-switching behaviors among Filipino high school teachers, stated that intrasentential code-switching has the highest number of occurrences. The use of code switching in high school classes has been displayed to benefit teachers as well as students. Another study by Nor & Shangeetha (2023) with the title “Code-Switching in Malaysian Stand Up Comedy Performances: A Case Study of Harith Iskander”. Their study studied the different types of code-switching using Poplack (1980) theory and the functions of code-switching using Hoffman (1991) theory. As a result, the type of code-switching employed when telling jokes is determined by the crowds, and as the crowds changes, so do the types and functions of code-switching.

The phenomenon of code-switching is also happening in Indonesia. A study from Santiyani & Hikmaharyanti (2023) entitled “Types of Code-Switching in Kisah Untuk Dinda Novel “. The study aims to know the types of code-switching in podcasts. To analyze the study, this study applies Poplack (1980) as the main theory to know the types of code-switching. As expected, The result showed that Intrasentential-switching become the most used in the novel with total percentage 82,22%. The second study is taken from Lubis et al. (2017) entitled “The Use of Code-Switching Among The Late Adolescents in Social Media Facebook”. This study applies Poplack's theory to identify the types of code-switching and Hoffman's theory to get to know the reason behind it. The study discovered that: (1) late adolescents used three types of code-switching on Facebook; (2) some of the reasons for code-switching included being emphatic to others. The study detected a lot of satire. Third study is come from Sinaga & Hutahaean (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel”. This study was analyzing Reza Arap, Indonesian YouTuber who is known quite often for using code-switching. Wardhaugh (2006) theory was applied in this study to investigate different types of code-switching. The study manage to find 25 data through Deddy's YouTube account. Tested with using theory by Wardhaugh (2006), yielding to the final results: situational having 15 (60%), meanwhile, metaphorical having 10 (40%).

From all of those cases above coming from local and international, we can see the case of code-switching not only comes from day to day conversation, but also from various media like video, audio, novel, movie and many more. One of the audio media that people nowadays listen to is called podcast. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Podcast is a program (such as music or a discourse) made available in digital format for automated download via the internet. One of the podcast that use code-switching is The Friday Podcast, A weekly podcast discussing well-known themes and the truth behind the facts (Spotify). This study has the objective to find the types of code-switching found in The Friday Podcast, especially in episode 213. In that episode, Iyas Lawrence, the host of The Friday Podcast had Timo Tjahjanto, an

Indonesian filmmaker as their guest. The conversation between those two unsurprisingly contains a lot of code-switching, considering they are both fluent in English. Timo Tjahjanto used to live in Australia for his college so that's made his English good. In the other case, Iyas Lawrence got his English skills because his dad is English. The Friday Podcast can be heard on Spotify, a music streaming platform that also includes podcast.

With the use of Spotify as the source, this study has been through certain circumstances, especially this research fully concentrated on types of code-switching used in The Friday Podcast. This study analyzed data using Appel and Muysken (1987) theory. By analyzing this podcast, this study hope to acquire a better understanding of the elements provided in the podcast on Spotify. The Friday Podcast was chosen as a data source because it provides what this study needs, code-switching. Code-switching provided not only one side, but both sides, and that makes this study interesting to analyze. Because the podcast is from Spotify, only audio shown without visuals, this can improve our listening better.

Method

For analyzing the data, this study use descriptive qualitative method for analyze it. The data is taken from a Spotify podcast named The Friday Podcast, especially in episode 213 with the title: *Timo Tjahjanto TALKS ABOUT ENDING THE YEAR WITH THE BIG FOUR* with 1:01:44 long durations. Observation method used to get more detail during the data collection phase. The process of data collection consists of three ways: (1) Open Spotify and search for The Friday Podcast episode 213 *Timo Tjahjanto TALKS ABOUT ENDING THE YEAR WITH THE BIG FOUR*. (2) Listen the podcast carefully to get full attention and reproducing Iyas Lawrence and Timo Tjahajanto utterances in which code-switching happens. Then, continued by write the transcription of the utterances that happen in the podcast. (3) Read the transcription carefully to select right code-switching that fit in the study. For the theory, Appel and Muysken is used through their book entitled "Language Contact and Bilingualism" (1987) for analyzing types of code-switching in the podcast. Types of code-switching according to Appel & Muysken (1987) theory has three kind of types. There are; 1.) Tag-Switching, 2.) Intrasentential-Switching, 3.) Intersentential-Switching.

Result and Discussion

This chapter showed how analyzing types of code-switching. The theory that this study use was a theory by Appel and Muysken (1987), which are; Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential switching, and Intra-Sentential Switching. This study examined 14 data sets, including three for tag switching, eight for intra-sentential switching, and three for inter-sentential switching. The result stated that intrasentential-switching is the highest occurrence in the podcast with 81 occurrences found. The least type were found is the intersentential-switching with only 26 occurrences found.

Tag-Switching

Appel and Muysken (1987) stated that tag-switching can also take the pattern of an exclamation, a tag, even a parenthesis in any language, except when a word has been cut for emphasis. A word, phrase, or sentence placed between parenthesis to provide further explanation or ideas to a text is similarly to using a comma between sentences.

Data 1

16:08

“I guess, kita waktu itu belum begitu ngerti kayak where are our career path is gonna be.”

(I guess, at that time we didn't really understand where is our career path is gonna be.)

Data 1 showed the example of tag-switching. The first utterances in the English language ‘I guess’ means. The tag was uttered in Indonesian at the start of the speech, and then the speaker switched to Indonesian for the next part. The English tag ‘I guess’ was used by Timo after asked by Iyas about his career path as filmmaker, but he doesn’t really understand at that time because he was still young back then. The used of the tag is as a filler. It didn’t change any meaning of the whole sentence.

Data 2

37:39

“Timo: **So basically,** seperti yg gue bilang waktu gue casting Antonio juga lumayan ribet karena goal pertama gue itu bukan Marthino Lio.”

(So basically, like I said, at that time when casting for Antonio role, it was also quite complicated because my first goal wasn't Marthino Lio.)

Two languages appeared to be involved in the data above. The first line began with "So basically," while the second sentence turned to Indonesian by saying "Seperti yg gue bilang waktu gue casting Antonio juga lumayan ribet karena goal pertama gue itu bukan Marthino Lio." To communicate additional or supplementary thoughts, the sentence filler "So basically" was used. The data can be categorized as tag switching because the phrase above began in English with the expression "So basically" as a tag and continued in Indonesian. The context behind it was that Iyas asked Timo about the cast of Timo’s new movie, The Big Four. Timo added the role of Antonio at first was not for Marthino Lio.

Data 3

2:04

“Rumah Dara itu bisa dibilang it was a movie that shocked people **”Oh shit!”**, there is a movie that this gore, friendship, yang pada akhirnya tidak menyenangkan itu.”

Data three is about Iyas Lawrence speaking about Timo first film. As data three presented above is categorized as the type of tag-switching since there is an insertion in English terms. The English tag “Oh shit!” The English word 'Oh shit!!' refers to an exclamation used to emphasize excitement or to express spontaneously. The use of tag-switching here is because Iyas wanted to represent the audience reaction to Timo about Timo’s debut film.

Intrasentential-Switching

Intrasentential-switching happens within a single word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Appel and Muysken (1987). Each phrase or clause within a clause or sentence border is uttered in a separate language or code.

Data 4

0:54

“Ya gue ya kadang kayak gitu, udah level bapak-bapak ya lo ketawa sama **joke** lo sendiri”

(Yes, I am sometimes like that, already at dad jokes level, you laugh at your own jokes)

Data 4 is about Timo who already at the age using dad joke. He sometimes laugh with his own joke. The sample data four categorized as intra-sentential switching. The word "joke" can be observed in the whole of Indonesian speech. Thus indicates that the language was switched between the characters within the sentence.

Data 5

7:24

“Gue akhirnya gak bakalan bisa jadi dokter. Gue **honestly** kayak **I don’t feel comfortable** kayak nyawa orang ada di tangan gue, dan juga otak gue juga gak nyampe sih jujur.”

(I'm not going to be a doctor in the end. I honestly feel like I don't feel comfortable like people's lives are in my hands, and my brain is not that smart, to be honest)

According to the data presented above, practically every statement was made in Indonesian. However, there are English switch in some of the utterance. The word "honestly" and the clause "I don't feel comfortable" belonged to intra-sentential switching (Appel and Muysken, 1987)

Data 6

12:03

"Timo: Bisa dibilang Kimo itu **my role model** untuk kehidupan yang lebih normal."
(I could say that Kimo is my role model for a more normal life.)

The data above is an example of Intrasentential-switching. Almost all of the sentences were made in Indonesian. But, there is a code-switching happening in the the conversation. The utterance "my role model" is an example of code-switching type intrasentential-switching. The context behind it was Timo said his work partner, Kimo, is his role model for a normal life because Timo was still childish back then.

Data 7

1:02

"Lo tau gak gue itu kayak **sometimes** gue itu ngerasa kayak **you know? older guy** yang **wants to be cool** di depan anak-anak"
(Do you know that I feel like sometimes I feel like you know? older guy who wants to be cool in front of the kids)

In the next data, Timo sometimes felt he was still young and related to young generations. In fact, now he is a middle aged man. Code-switching happened in some part of the sentence. It seen words, clause, and phrase there, which are categorized as intrasentential-switching.

Data 8

4:20

"**Yeah**, karena **by that time**, gue udah masuk di **stage**, gue dulu penakut banget sampe umur 12, sampe nonton apa-apa nggak berani".
(Yes, because at that time I had already entered the stage, I used to be really scared until I was 12, so I didn't dare to watch anything.)

From the data above, Timo shares his childhood experience watching horror movies. He said back then, he was a coward and didn't dare to watch anything. Couples of English utterances seen in the data. It seen there are words "Yeah", "stage", and a clause "by the time" which are belong to the code-switching, especially type of intrasentential-switching.

Data 9

12:23

“Gua gak bisa nih kayak gaul sama orang-orang Indonesia terlalu banyak di sini karena **the whole point** adalah **I want a experiencing something that non Indonesian experience**”

(I can't hang out with Indonesian people too much here because the whole point is I want an experience of something that's a non-Indonesian experience)

The data above is about Timo sharing his experience in his college life in Australia. He said he didn't want to hang out with Indonesian people because he wanted a different experience. Furthermore, this data can be a part of intra-sentential switching because as it seen, there are a clause and sentence right in the middle of the utterance and then, Timo switched his language.

Data 10

12:51

“Jadi pertama kali gue kenal dia itu karena gue punya kamera yang namanya canon XL1 kan, **which is mini DV** itu udah **old primitive technology** sekarang.”

(So the first time I met him was because I had a camera called Canon XL1, right, which is mini DV, its old primitive technology now.)

The next data is about Timo tell his first time met Kimo, his partner in film industry. He said Kimo wants to borrow his camera, which is an old technology in today's era. Even though almost all the conversation using Indonesian, it seen some of English words added there. The phrase “which is mini DV” and “old primitive technology” are the occurrences. That is the example of Intrasentential-switching because there are a switching language in the conversation.

Data 11

13:12

“Gue waktu itu emang suka **freelance** buat **dance party** gitu. Dulu tuh orang-orang Asia di sana tuh suka doing **Asian dance party** gitu.”

(At that time, I really liked freelancing for dance parties. In the past, Asian people there loved doing Asian dance parties like that)

From the data above, it seen that Timo shares his experience as a college student in Australia. He said he liked doing freelance and recording Asian people doing dance party in Australia. It seen the words “freelance”, “dance party”, and a clause “Asian dance party” in the same utterance, are an example of code-switching type

intrasentential-switching because as it seen, there are code-switching in the middle of the utterance.

Intersentential-Switching

As stated by Appel and Muysken (1987), intersentential switching involves switching among sentences. Bilingual people who are fluent in both languages are more likely to experience this.

Data 12

12:16

“Where did you met him? Belajar bareng berarti kan?”
(Where did you met him? You guys study together right?)

Iyas Lawrence in the conversation used two languages when asked Timo Tjahjanto where he met Kimo. Iyas Lawrence began the statement with an interrogative sentence "Where did you met him?" and then continued with another interrogative sentence in Indonesian, "Belajar bareng berarti kan?" It signifies that Iyas used code-switching types intersentential-switching because the switched happened in a different sentence.

Data 13

15:29

“We went to LA with our own money. Kita kayak susah payah buat ngeliat reaksi orang bule kayak gimana.”
(We went to LA with our own money. We worked hard to see how the white people reacted.)

The data above shares about Timo and his team working hard to make a film that will be presented in the LA film festival. The first sentence is a declarative sentence. He spoke with English language “We went to LA with our own money”. And then, he continued the sentence with Indonesian language “Kita kayak susah payah buat ngeliat reaksi orang bule kayak gimana”. So, the data 13 can be classed as inter-sentential switching.

Data 14

19:34

“Marthino Lio is fucking amazing banget. Maksudnya dengan improvisasinya dia.”
(Marthino Lio is fucking amazing. I mean with his improvisation.)

The data shown above is an example of code switching. The switching from English to Indonesian following sentence boundaries displays this. Timo Tjahjanto praised the actor from his film. He begins the declarative sentence in English, "Marthino Lio is fucking amazing," because he really proud with his actor. And then continues in Indonesian, "Maksudnya dengan improvisasinya dia." Timo Tjahjanto switches languages within the sentence boundaries in the data above. As a result, it can be classed to inter-sentential switching.

Conclusion

The focus of this study is on analyzing the types of code-switching used in The Friday Podcast, especially in episode 213. By using the theory by Appel & Muysken (1987), this study has find out all three types of the code-switching in The Friday Podcast with total of 140 occurrences. The result stated that intrasentential-switching is the highest occurrence in the podcast with 81 occurrences found. The least type were found is the intersentential-switching with only 26 occurrences found. From the result above, Intrasentential-switching lead the most common code-switching that used in this podcast. The main reason why the intra-sentential switching become the most used in the podcast because the audience of this podcast is an Indonesian people who the majority of them are not fluent with English language. Either from Timo Tjahjanto as the guest or Iyas Lawrence as the host, the utterances that they are deliver are easy to understand. English terminology in utterances that used in the podcast are frequently heard and familiar with it used among the people in Indonesian society.

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