



## Types of Code-Switching Used in “Pod Hub” Podcast

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### Abstract

This research concerns on code-switching from Indonesian-English language used by the people in Pod Hub podcast in Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. Code-switching is a phenomenon where someone changes their code/language from one to another. This habit is usually done by bilingual people in their daily conversation. Nowadays many people like to use code-switching, especially teenagers. The aim of this study is to find out the types of code-switching contained in Pod Hub YouTube videos. This study used a qualitative method to analyse the data by word description. The data were analysed by using the theory by Poplack (1980) to analyse the types of the code-switching contained in the video. The result shows the most dominant code-switching used in Pod Hub Podcast is intra-sentential switching with 60 utterances with the percentage 85%. Then followed by inter-sentential switching with 6 utterances with the percentage 8,6% and tag switching is the least with 4 utterances with the percentage 5,7%.

**Keywords:** *code switching, types, pod hub, youtube channel*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis alih kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris yang digunakan oleh orang-orang dalam podcast Pod Hub di Channel YouTube Deddy Corbuzier. Alih kode adalah keadaan dimana seseorang mengubah kode/bahasanya dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain. Kebiasaan ini biasanya dilakukan oleh para bilingual dalam percakapan sehari-harinya. Saat ini banyak orang yang gemar menggunakan alih kode terutama kalangan remaja. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis alih kode yang terdapat dalam video YouTube Pod Hub. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data dengan deskripsi kata. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Poplack (1980) untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis alih kode yang terkandung dalam video. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan alih kode yang paling dominan digunakan dalam Pod Hub Podcast adalah peralihan intra-sentential dengan jumlah 60 ujaran dengan persentase 85%. Kemudian disusul dengan peralihan inter-sentential switching sebanyak 6 ujaran dengan persentase 8,6% dan yang terendah tag switching sebanyak 4 ujaran dengan persentase 5,7%.

**Kata Kunci:** *alih kode, jenis, pod hub, channel youtube.*

## **Introduction**

Communication is a crucial element in our daily life. According to (Herman, 2019) communication is an action of exchanging idea between one individual to another to acquire an information or other benefits. A communication can be said as success when the speaker idea can be understood by the hearer. In the communication, language plays an important role in the society. Language can help people to share information from one to another. Communication and language are things that cannot be separated. According to (Herman, 2019) language is a tool of communication, it plays a crucial role in the communication. It is very important in humans' life to build a connection from one person to another and understand other's thought, words, and ideas.

Humans are social beings who need to interact with others because it is the way by them to communicate. Sociolinguistic is a study about how language and society are connected as stated by (Holmes, 2013). Therefore, this study became very interesting because it studied about why in various social situations we speak differently and how language expresses social meaning. By learning sociolinguistics, we are able to know how people use language in different contexts, social relationships, and express their identity. It can build a relationship and create a sense of community by using language.

There are thousands of languages exist in the world. Some people often speak more than one language when they communicate in society and this person is called as bilingual. According to (Merriam- Webster, 2024) bilingual is the ability of a person to using two languages particularly with an equal fluency. As stated by (Sunarti and Permana, 2023) Bilingualism or multilingualism refers to the ability to speak and understand two or more languages. For example, Indonesia has so many ethnicities and languages based on their region. They will combine their local language to Indonesian even into English. To convey their idea, they often use code-switching to simplify communication and help each other understand specific terms. During the conversation, the speaker can choose which language that they want to use.

The action of switching one language to another is called as code-switching. Code- Switching refers to the practice of alternating between two languages in one conversation, sentence, or linguistic unit (Poplack, 1980). This habit is usually done among bilingual people in their everyday conversations depend on the context and topic. According to (Poplack, 1980) there are three types of code-switching which are inter-sentential switching (happens between sentences, which is each sentence being in two different languages), intra-sentential switching (that occurs within a single sentence), and tag switching (where a tag, sentence filler, or idiomatic expression from one language is inserted into the sentence that has different language).

Nowadays, social media has become an important platform for human being. It is not only for entertainment but also used to communicate with others. The advance of social media is also increasing lately. As noted by (Obar & Wildman, 2018), social media is used as a platform for sharing creativity, ideas, and information. Code-switching also often appeared in social media platforms such as YouTube videos, Instagram caption, Tweeter, WhatsApp chats and many more. Not only social media, code-switching also often appeared in novels, daily conversation, and educational settings. Thus, many studies have explored the code-switching phenomenon. The first

study is a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Code-Switching Found on Melaney Ricardo YouTube Channel* by (Candra, 2023). This study aims to find out types and reason of code-switching uttered by Melaney Ricardo on her YouTube Channel. The findings showed all of the code-switching types were found. Intra-sentential is the most common types of code switching in this study and the least is tag switching. Meanwhile there are 6 types of reason found on the data. Talking about particular topic is the highest found in this study.

The second study is an article from (Murtadho et al, 2023) entitled *An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Cinta Laura Kiehl’s Vlog: Cinta Laura Membantu Anak-Anak Melihat Dunia Lebih Jelas!* aims to examine code-switching and code-mixing by Cinta Laura in Cinta Laura Keihl Vlog. The study found there are 2 factors that make Cinta Laura use the code-switching. The analysis found 27 data. The highest types are intra-sentential code-switching with 21 utterances of and the lowest is inter-sentential code switching with 1 utterance. From code-mixing has found 24 data that the most dominant is hybrid and repetition with 6 utterances. The lowest is clause and imperative with 1 utterance.

The third study is an article entitled *Code Switching in Tweeter Jerome Polin: Sociolinguistic Study* by (Banowati & Hendar, 2022) analysed and examined closely the type of code-switching that occur in the Twitter account user Jerome Polin and function contained in each type. The data were taken from a social media application namely Tweeter. The result shows that the most dominant types of code switching in Jerome Polin Twitter account is inter-sentential code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching with 2 utterances, and the lowest is tag-switching with 1 utterance. And the dominant function of code-switching used in Jerome Polin Twitter account is Bilingual with 5 utterances and the lowest is jokes with 1 utterance. This previous study is really correlated and contributed to this research because it used the same theory from Poplack (1980). The difference in the data source where the previous study took the data from Twitter.

The fourth study is an article by (Sugianitri, & Sulatra, 2024) entitled *Code-Switching found in Nessie Judge’s Instagram Captions* aims to identify the types and to analyse the reason of code-switching found in Nessie Judge’s Instagram Captions. This study used descriptive qualitative methods and applied the theory Poplack (1980) theory the types of code switching and (Hoffman, 1991) theory the reason of code-switching. The findings showed 18 data from inter-sentential switching, 13 data of intra-sentential switching, and 7 data of tag switching. And the most dominant reason is talking about particular topic 37%, expressing feelings about something 21%, interjection 21%, quoting someone words 10%, repetition used for clarification constitutes 8%, and expressing group identity 3%.

The last study is an article by (Dwipayanti & Maharani, 2024) entitled *Intra-Sentential Code-Switching in Novel Cinta di Dalam Gelas by Andrea Hirata* aims to identify the different level of intra-sentential switching and examine the reason that motivate it. This study used a qualitative method to analysed the data which referred to the theory by Halliday (2004), Romaine (1989) and Hoffman (1991). The finding showed 3 types of words that appeared in intra-sentential switching, there are nouns, adjectives and verbs. A noun phrase also found in the novel and the most dominant reason of code-switching that appears in the novel is talking about particular topic.

This study is correlated and contributes to the current study because it has the similarity that focusing in analysing the intra-sentential switching that become the most dominant types in the current study.

Nowadays, many celebrities have move from TV to YouTube. The video that they make in YouTube can be daily life vlog video, review, and podcast. The aims of this study are to find out the types of code-switching found in Pod Hub podcast. The data were taken from one of the famous celebrities on YouTube that is Deddy Corbuzier. He makes many shows on his channel, one of the most famous is his podcast. Recently, Deddy Corbuzier made a new podcast show called Pod Hub that was hosted by Deddy Corbuzier himself and one of the famous singers named Vidi Aldiano. They publish a new video every Saturday. This podcast is very interesting because the host's utterances found use a lot of code-switching. This situation also caused the guest of this podcast to do the same thing. This phenomenon makes this podcast chosen as the data source because it's rich in code-switching data. It was hoped all variety of code-switching is found. This study used three videos from Daddy Corbuzier YouTube in Pod Hub podcast edition because the code-switching happened a lot in those videos selected. The videos used in this study were taken a video that published on 30<sup>th</sup> march 2024, 6<sup>th</sup> July 2024, and 13<sup>th</sup> July 2024. This study uses YouTube as it's source and focuses specifically on the types of code switching in Pod Hub Podcast. The researcher aims to gain a better understanding about the types of code-switching with more detailed explanation with some linguistic insight as it is not explained in previous study. This study also showcased perspective from both the interviewer and the guest, which makes this study become more interesting.

## **Method**

The theory proposed by Poplack (1980) is employed in this research to analyse the types of code-switching found in Pod Hub podcast in Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel. This study used a qualitative method to analyse the data by word description. The data source was taken from a podcast entitled "Pod Hub" in Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. The observation method also used in this study to collect the data with some techniques such: as watching repeatedly, note taking, and classifying the data found as code-switching. The formal and informal methods are used in presenting the findings. The formal method is presented in table and the informal method is presented by descriptive words to present the code-switching found in Pod Hub podcast based on the theory applied.

## **Result and Discussion**

According to Poplack (1980) theory, there are three types of code-switching, there are inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and tag switching. All the types of code-switching found in this study is based on Poplack theory. The details and some representative data analyses are shown below.

Table 1. Types of Code-Switching

Types of Code-Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Inter-Sentential Switching	6	8,6%
Intra-sentential switching	60	85%
Tag Switching	4	5,7%
Total	70	100%

According to the table above, there are three types of code-switching with the total of 70 utterances. The most dominant used is intra-sentential switching with 60 utterances with the percentage 85%, then followed inter-sentential switching with 6 utterances with the percentage 8,6% and the least is tag-switching with 4 utterances with the percentage 5,7%.

### 1. Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

According to Poplack (1980) Inter-Sentential code-switching is a switching that changes the language at the boundaries between sentences. It happens when a phrase or clause is spoken in the first language in one sentence then the following sentence switches to a different language. The speaker who does this kind of switching needs to have a great fluency in both languages.

#### Data 1

Onadio Leonardo: *“It changes everything man. Gua jadi tau, oh anak gua gini perkembangannya.”*

(Kan Ribut Kan, Onad: Kan Gua Yang Cari Duit!! Dasar Siluman Ayam Penyet Lo!! Vidi, Beby, 02.13.)

From the first data above, the changes occurred in the first sentence. From the data above, Onadio delivered his utterances using English *“It changes everything man”* when he rejects the statement given by Deddy Corbuzier. He was told that he did not care about his child. Then he continued his next sentence by using Indonesian language *“Gua jadi tau, oh anak gua gini perkembangannya.”* when he stated the result after going to his son's school. From the data above it can be classified as inter-sentential code-switching because the speaker did the switching in the sentence boundaries which was delivered in English in his first sentence then switched it into Indonesian language in his next sentence.

From the data source that taken from YouTube, this study identified code-switching that not only found in the beginning of the sentence but also found at the end of the sentence that is illustrated in data 2 below.

#### Data 2

Deddy Corbuzier: *“Beb maksud gua gini lo. Kalau emang dia ga pernah ambil rapot anak terus dia ada shooting hari ini, ya udah lah, ga pernah juga. It's not gonna change anything.”*

(Kan Ribut Kan, Onad: Kan Gua Yang Cari Duit!! Dasar Siluman Ayam Penyet Lo!! Vidi, Beby, 02.01.)

From the data above, there are two different languages used by Deddy Corbozhier. He started his first and second sentence using Indonesian languages when he told Beby that it is okay that Onadio never takes their kids to school and comes to the podcast that time. Then the last sentence uttered by English when he wants to say that it's not gonna change anything too. From the analysis above, it can be categorised as Inter-Sentential code-switching where the switch happens in the sentence boundaries from Indonesian to English.

## **2. Intra-Sentential Code-Switching**

According to Poplack (1980) Intra-Sentential switching is a switch that occurs smoothly in the middle of the sentence and the switch is done in the same sentence. This involves a potential risk as other words or phrases from another language are combined to the main language in the same sentence.

### **Data 3**

Dara Sarasvati: *"Awalnya tu aku bikin konten konten **rivew skin care** biasa. Terus kan aku ngalamin **stuck** tu, kok gini-gini aja."*

(Ada Dara Tapi Bukan Sheila! Selain Muhhamadiyah, Ternyata Yusril Ahli Sejarah-Vidi, 13.17.)

From the data above, the code-switching phenomenon has occurred in the middle of one sentence. In the first sentence Dara Sarasvati has uttered a statement that is dominant in Indonesian language, then in the middle of her statement, she uttered a phrase "**rivew skin care**" which can be categorised as a verb phrase in the middle of the sentence. She used that verb phrase because the term "**rivew skin care**" is familiar and often heard by other people because it is often used by the beauty vlogger in Indonesia. Then in the second sentence the switch also occurs in the middle of the sentence which is "**stuck**" that is an adjective phrase. In that sentence, Dara wants to tell a story that she starts her first video by doing a skin care review. She is stuck because there is no progress. Because of that she tries creating Indonesian traditional cosplay video content and become famous. Based on the analysis, Dara Sarasvati switched her phrases into English in one sentence. The use of two English phrases in the middle of her sentence occurs smoothly with Indonesian structure sentences. So, it can be categorised as intra-sentential switching.

### **Data 4**

Chandika: *"Dengan citra vidi yang **rich people**, begitu ini ada di ruang tamunya orang-orang akan gini, "oh rolex ada yang model gini?"*

(Vidi Podhub Ulang Tahun!! Selamat Tinggal Good Image-Vidi, Enzy, Chandika, Nino RAN, 15.16.)

From the data above, there is a switch that happens in the middle of a sentence. When Chandika and friend give Vidi a present, he said that Vidi Aldiano, who has a rich people image having a Rolex wall watch in his living room will amaze other people because no one has this before. In the utterance above, we can see Chandika using an English noun phrase "**rich people**" in the middle of his statement that is

dominated by Indonesian language. The English noun phrase is located in the middle of an Indonesian sentence. It occurs smoothly with Indonesian sentence structure and this English term doesn't break the meaning of the sentence. Moreover, it makes the sentence understood well by the hearer. So, it can be categorised as intra-sentential switching.

#### **Data 5**

Dara Sarasvati: “*Salah satu produk aku kan ada **hair color** tu., Hair color kalau di tempat aku tu paling **start** satu juta sampai dua jutaan. Kalau di sini tiga sampai lima juta.*”

(Ada Dara Tapi Bukan Sheila! Selain Muhhamadiyah, Ternyata Yusril Ahli Sejarah-Vidi, 54.30)

There are three sentences from the data above. From the data above she used two different languages in one sentence. In Dara Sarasvati's first utterance, there is a noun phrase in English “**hair color**” that occurs in the middle of Indonesian language. This phrase is used because this English term is commonly used by many people These days. In the second sentence also occurs a switch in the middle of a sentence in the form of the adjective phrase “**start.**” In that sentence, she tells the interviewer that one of the products in her salon is hair colour in English while the other words using Indonesian and she compares the price of her salon treatment that located in Solo is cheaper than the saloon in Jakarta. She used that English term as an alternation because some people are mostly familiar with that term when spoken in English. The use of those English phrases also didn't break the structure of the Indonesian sentence and occur smoothly. So, it can be categorised as intra-sentential switching.

#### **Data 6**

Dara: “***Over thinking** banget si om Deddy. Ada **trust issue** apa sih?*”

(Ada Dara Tapi Bukan Sheila! Selain Muhhamadiyah, Ternyata Yusril Ahli Sejarah-Vidi, 18.59.)

From the data six above, there are two sentences containing code-switching. In Dara Sarasvati sentence, there is a switch of English phrase in the beginning of the sentence which is “**over thinking**” that can be categorised as a noun phrase. When she asked why Deddy Corbuzhier was so over think. In the second sentence the switch of an English noun phrase “**trust issue**” occurred in one sentence that is dominated by Indonesian language. In the second sentence, she asked if Deddy Corbuzhier has a trust issue. They select that phrase because it allows most Indonesian people, especially teenagers who are the Pod Hub viewers, to easily understand what the speaker is saying. So that, from the analysis above, both of the sentences can be categorised as intra-sentential switching because the switch of English phrases occurs smoothly in one sentence and combine the main language in the same sentence.

#### **Data 7**

Chandika: “*Lah in ikan mau kasi lihat **true friends.***”

(Vidi Podhub Ulang Tahun!! Selamat Tinggal Good Image-Vidi, Enzy, Chandika, Nino RAN, 36.53.)

From the sentence above, a switch of an English phrase has appeared at the end of the sentence. In the Indonesian sentence above, Chandika told Vidi that he wants to show how true friend is. At the end of that sentence, he uttered a noun phrase which is “*true friends*” in English language while the rest of the sentence using Indonesian language. The switch above occurs smoothly in one sentence without changing the whole meaning of the Indonesian sentence. That term is used because it's more familiar for the audience. Based on the analysis above, it can be categorizing as intra-sentential switching because it's done in the middle of the sentence with no interruption and hesitation.

### **3. Tag-Switching**

According to Poplack (1980) Tag-Switching is a switching a single word, a tag or phrase or both between two different languages. It often occurs within a sentence, where a tag from one language is inserted into an utterance in another language. Tag Switching usually occurs when someone want to emphasize a word or a short phrase in their speech without breaking the syntactic rules.

#### **Data 8**

Vidi Aldiano: “*Ini yang seribu candi **right**?*”

(Ada Dara Tapi Bukan Sheila! Selain Muhammadiyah, Ternyata Yusril Ahli Sejarah-Vidi, 03.00.)

Based on the utterance above, the tag switching has appeared at the end of the sentence. The English adjective phrase “*right*” is used by Vidi Aldiano at the end of the sentence. The phrase “*right*” above is an interrogative phrase that Vidi Aldiano used to ask for the certainty of his statement. At first, he was a bit confused about the backstory of Roro Jonggrang. After several answers, he finally gets it to correctly mention the “*right*” phrase. The term “*right*” is used because he wants to emphasize his answer without breaking the syntactic rule of the whole sentence. The term “*right*” is commonly used among teenagers today, which is why he used it in his sentence. So that, from the analysis above, it can be classified as tag-switching because the functions as a sentence filler and does not change the meaning in the whole sentence. The speaker uttered that word to make sure his answer was correct this time.

Bilingual speakers often mix their language to help them emphasize the points of their main ideas. The placement of tag-switching in different places allows speakers to enhance clarity and emphasize the key points of their statement. So that, tag-switching not only occurs at the end of the sentence but can also appear in the beginning of the sentence as shown in the data 9 below.

#### **Data 9**

Dara Sarasvati: “*Oh really? Kok tadi ini, tanya warna baju dan lainnya?*”



(Ada Dara Tapi Bukan Sheila! Selain Muhammadiyah, Ternyata Yusril Ahli Sejarah-Vidi, 07.34)

From the utterance above, there are two languages used in the sentence above that is Indonesian and English. From the data above, the tag switching occurs in the beginning of the sentence. In the first sentence the adverb phrase “*oh really?*” is an interrogative sentence using English language when Dara Sarasvati questioning the truth of Yusril’s job. The switch used by Dara Sarasvati can be categorised as tag-switching because she used a short expression in the form of an interrogative sentence in English then followed by Indonesian language in the next sentence. So that, the speech above can be categorised as tag-switching because the switch of the interrogative word “**Really?**” occur in a different language that makes the switch have a boundary without breaking the syntactic rule of the whole sentence.

## Conclusion

According to the result of the data analysis from Pod Hub podcast in Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel, three types of code switching based on Poplack (1980) theory has found, which are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. According to the analysis, this study has found 70 data containing code-switching types. The result showed that the most dominant types of code-switching used in Pod Hub Podcast is Intra-Sentential Switching with 60 utterances. Most of the switch is located in the middle of the sentence and mostly using a noun phrase. In inter-sentential switching, the result has found 6 utterances. Most of the utterances begin with English sentences. And the lowest is tag switching with 4 utterances. The tag switching is equal because two of the switches occur in the beginning of the sentence then the rest of two utterances is at the end of the sentence.

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