AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN GRACE TAHIR AND MERRY RIANA'S UTTERANCES ON MERRY RIANA'S PODCAST

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Abstract

The majority of Indonesian public figures speak both Indonesian and English, which contributes to the problem of code-switching.In order to better understand the phenomenon of code switching, this study looked at the various forms and justifications for its use by Merry Riana and Grace Tahir on their November 19, 2021, YouTube channel, "Bukan Uang, Ternyata Ini Masalah Orang Kaya -Grace Tahir (Zero To Hero Full Version)". The present study adopted a qualitative descriptive methodology, which was interpreted in accordance with a theory put forward by Appel and Muysken (1987) regarding the types of code-switching and in accordance with Hoffman's (1991: 115) regarding the reasons for code-switching.The study found all types of code-switching, as well as five reasons why code-switching occurs. First, three types of code-switching were found: tag switching (8%), intersentential switching (32%), and intrasentential switching (60%), with intrasentential switching being the most dominant. Second, five reasons why code-switching occurs were found: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, quoting somebody else, and interjection. Being emphatic about something is the most dominant.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics; Code switching; Podcast*

INTRODUCTION

Language can generally be defined as a symbol. The human speech organ creates a system of symbols that functions as a means of communication called language. This is inseparable from the need for humans to interact with others. Languages are varied because the members of the language-speaking community are very diverse, and the grammar itself is used for various purposes. According to Hudson (1980), sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. This indicates that sociolinguistics is a theory that examines how society uses language and how relationships with the community might influence how language develops.According to Kridalaksana (1984: 2), sociolinguistics is the study of language's properties and varieties, as well as the interaction between linguists and the language's functional features within a language community. As for what is the essence of what Kridalaksana put forward is the probability of the emergence of language uniformity so as to give birth to language studies that involve the community. The study of language that involves the language community, especially about the characteristics or varieties of

language is called linguistics. Furthermore, Chaer and Agustina (2010: 3) state that sociolinguistics is a field of knowledge in society.

Many people nowadays can speak in multiple languages in different societies. We refer to this phenomenon as multilingualism or bilingualism.In bilingual and multilingual societies, events often occur called code switching. Code switching, according to Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 107–108), is a sign of language use shifting as a result of shifting circumstances. One way to define code switching is a change in the way a language is used, either from one dialect or language variation to another. According to Kridalaksana (2009: 9), code switching is the employment of different linguistic variations to adapt to different roles or situations or because of other participation, which is in line with Appel's opinion that was cited by Chaer and Agustina. The aforementioned viewpoints suggest that code switching is a sign of a shift in language use brought on by shifting roles and circumstances. The interdependence of situational and contextual functions that are important when using two or more languages is demonstrated by code switching. Continuous contact between two or more languages in a bilingual society tends to result in a linguistic symptom called code switching.

Hoffman (1991) defined code switching as the use of two different languages in the same communication. On the other hand, code switching, or alih kode in Indonesian, is the act of moving a code from one language into another, according to the journal of Number, Ma, Allimaat (2016). Those that communicate with bilingual and multilingual people typically practice code switching (Fachriyah, 2017). There are three types of code flipping, according to Poplack (quoted in Romaine, 1989:122). Tag-switching is the act of adding a tag from one language to another; inter-sentential switching is the act of switching between languages at sentence boundaries; and intra-sentential switching is the act of combining components of two languages within a single clause or phrase. This phenomena is present in books, movies, Instagram posts, YouTube podcast videos, and daily life. The aforementioned viewpoints suggest that code switching is a sign of a shift in language use brought on by shifting roles and circumstances. The interdependence of situational and contextual functions that are important when using two or more languages is demonstrated by code switching.

This study was contrasted with earlier studies. The study "Types of Code-Switching in Nofitah Official's Instagram Caption," by Lestari, Utami, and Maharani from 2022 is one among the publications in question that addresses code-switching. Their investigation seeks to identify the many kinds of code-switching that can be discovered in Nofitah officials' Instagram captions as well as the motivations behind the speakers' use of it. Appel and Muysken's (1987) theory was utilized in this study to categorize the different types of code-switching, and a descriptive qualitative approach was employed to analyze the data.In addition, Hoffman's hypothesis (1991) was used to elucidate the reasons behind code-

switching. The study's conclusions emphasize a range of code-switching forms and suggest five primary arguments for its adoption.Inter-sentential code swapping is the most prevalent kind among them. This study suggests that the main objective of code flipping is to increase the message's comprehension by the listener. In 2022, Ahmad did a study named "An Analysis of Code Switching on Instagram captions Used by the Student of UNISMUH Makassar," which also made use of Instagram captions. The purpose of his study was to categorize the various forms of code flipping and to determine which kind is most commonly used by University of Muhammadiyah Makassar students when creating Instagram captions. A descriptive quantitative approach method is used to evaluate the data and theory from Hoffman (1991) to classify the type of code switching, and Sugiyono's (2017) theory is used to compute the frequency. As a result, the researcher found every type of code switching. Inter-sentential switching is the most prevalent type of code-switching. Some studies use talk show or podcast utterances from YouTube as the data source for code switching analysis, in addition to Instagram captions.

In Grace Tahir's section on Merry Riana's Podcast, there is an interaction between two public figures who use code switching in their conversation. Analysis of their speech shows the use of code switching with various types in conversation. This use of code switching not only reflects the bilingual abilities of the two speakers but also shows how they adapt to the audience and situation. Merry Riana's YouTube channel often features interviews with various figures, including Grace Tahir, where they switch between Indonesian and English to make the conversation more interesting and relevant for a wide range of viewers.

Using this chance, the researchers will look at code switching, a sociolinguistics concept that Merry Riana and Grace Tahir employ in Merry Riana's podcast on Merry Riana's YouTube channel.The purpose of this study is to identify the types and reasons of code switching used by Merry Riana and Grace Tahir. Merry Riana and Grace Tahir utilize the theory from Stockwell's (2002) to categorize the many forms of code flipping on Merry Riana's YouTube channel podcast.

RESEARCH METHOD

The goal of this study's qualitative descriptive method is to describe and interpret the objects in a way that is true to life. Gay, L. R., Geoffrey, E. Mills, and Peter (2006) state that in order to gain a deeper understanding of a particular occurrence, qualitative research involves the collection, analysis, and interpretation of intricate narrative and visual data. Moreover, the qualitative descriptive design merely reports events and findings from the data. This indicates that the purpose of the research is to find fresh evidence to support the concept rather than to develop a new theory

There are other ways to gather data, such as through questionnaires, tests, observations, interviews, and document studies. In this instance, observation was the method employed by the researchers to collect the data. According to Marshall, Catherine, and Rossman (1989), the title of the aforementioned article is connected to the methodical description of the actions, events, and artifacts in the social context that was selected for investigation.

The research uses code-switching statements made by Grace Tahir and Merry Riana, which were uploaded on November 19, 2021, on Merry Riana's YouTube channel under the title "Bukan Uang, Ternyata Ini Masalah Orang Kaya-Grace Tahir (Zero To Hero Full Version)". The following are the steps that researchers use when collecting data: The researchers' first task is to locate a relevant YouTube video. Secondly, the video is downloaded by the researchers. After creating a transcript of the video in the third phase, the researchers observe the dialogue. Finally, researchers must find code-switching.

Data analysis, according to Ardhana (2011), is the process of combining data sequences and categorizing them into a pattern, category, and fundamental description unit. As per Ardhana's assertion, the subsequent action Following the data collection phase, the researcher proceeded to the data analysis phase, where the data was classified according to kind, category, and fundamental unit description. In order to evaluate the data, the researchers first watched or listened to the video that Merry Riana and Grace Tahir posted on Merry Riana's channel. They then began to observe the data, assessing it based on meaning and context before looking at the different kinds of mixed codes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

105 data of total occurences found in this syudy. The authors examine the types of code-switching by according on the theories put forward by Appel and Muysken (1987: 118). Authors also provide an analysis of the causes behind Grace Tahir and Merry Riana's language switches, according on Hoffman's theory.

Table 1. Types Of Code-Switching in Grace Tahir and Merry Riana' utterances

No.	Types of Code-Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Tag Switching	8	8 %
2.	Inter-sentetial Switching	32	30 %
3.	Intra-sentetial Switching	65	62%
	Total	105	100 %

Analysis The Types and Reason of Code Switching

Types of Code Switching according to the theory put forward by Apple and Muysken (1897: 118), there are three types of code switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. According to another theory (Hoffman, 1991: 115), there are seven reasons for code switching: 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.

1. Analysis of Tag Switching

(Appel and Muysken, 1987:117), Tag switching includes exclamations, tags, or parenthetical expressions in a language different from the remainder of the sentence.

Data 1: Grace Tahir (4:10)

"oh yeah for sure, menurut saya kan ayah saya itu berjuang untuk keluarga kita ya untuk sukses dalam dunia bisnis juga ya"

This data sentence includes Tag Switching because the phrase "oh yeah for sure" is a short phrase or tag in English that is inserted at the beginning of a sentence. This tag does not affect the structure of the main sentence and is usually used to provide a quick response or reinforcement without affecting the grammar of the next sentence.

The reason of code-switching for this data is interjection. The phrase "oh yeah for sure" is used as a quick response and an expression of agreement or affirmation that is more accurately expressed in English. This interjection is often used in casual and spontaneous conversations, especially in bilingual contexts where speakers feel more comfortable or expressive by using phrases in another language.

Data 2: Merry Riana (14:21)

"iya iya betul, that's true."

This sentence is types of tag switching because there is an insertion of an English phrase ("that's true") after the Indonesian statement ("iya iya betul"). This tag provides affirmation or confirmation of the previous statement without changing the structure of the main sentence.

The reason for code-switching here is Being Emphatic About Something. The use of the English phrase ("that's true") emphasizes the previous statement, strengthening the agreement or consent expressed in Indonesian.

2. Analysis of Inter-sentential switching

According to Apple and Muysken (1987:118), inter-sentential switching refers to linguistic shifts that occur at the boundaries of sentences or clauses. This kind of linguistic switch happens right at the sentence boundary, as their name suggests.

Data 3: Grace Tahir (3:00)

"Bukan karna dia (papa) sukses atau gimana bukan masalah tersebut. But I think it's his aura."

Based on data 3, the sentence is intersentential code-switching because the language switch occurs between two different sentences. The first sentence uses Indonesian, and the second sentence uses English ("But I think it's his aura"). This switch occurs between two sentences that stand alone.

The reason of code-switching for this data here is most likely being emphatic about something. By switching to English in the sentence "But I think it's his aura", the speaker emphasizes a stronger personal impression or opinion about his father's aura. The use of English may also add a formal impression or emphasize the idea, emphasizing the speaker's feelings.

Data 4: Merry Riana (13:04)

"Walaupun sekarang kita dah dewasa dan sekarang punya anak.It's good to be reminded."

In this sentence is intersentential switching, code switching occurs between two different sentences. The first sentence uses Indonesian ("Although now we are adults and now have children."), while the second sentence uses English ("It's good to be reminded.").

The reason of the code-switching for this data here is most likely being emphatic about something. The use of the English phrase ("It's good to be reminded") emphasizes the importance of the statement. English is often considered stronger or more formal in certain contexts, adding weight to the statement.

3. Intra-sentential switching

According to Apple and Muysken (1987:118), intra-sentential switching refers to a linguistic shift that takes place within a sentence at the same clause or sentence boundary.

Data 5: Merry Riana (2:02)

"Sebagai seorang anak dari Dato Sri Tahir, Ci Grace pernah bilang itu sebuah is intimidating and inspiring at the same time, mungkin bisa dijelaskan seperti apa dan pengalamannya gimana?"

Data 5 indicates that it is an intra-sentential switching type since it uses two different languages in a same sentence or sentence context. It is evident from the English before the

statement "is intimidating and inspiring at the same time" and from the return to the Indonesian word "mungkin" after the sentence.

Data above is included quoting somebody else in the reason of code switching. The phrase "is intimidating and inspiring at the same time" is a quote delivered by Ci Grace. The sentence is an original expression in English that might have been said by Ci Grace, so Merry Riana did code-switching to maintain the authenticity of the quote.

Data 6: Grace Tahir (2:14)

"Pak Tahir papa saya kan sebagai sosok inspiration buat saya terutama sebagai seorang putrinya."

Data 6 contains intrasentential code-switching because the language switch—from Indonesian to English by inserting the word "inspiration"—occurs in the same sentence. Two different linguistic structures are combined into one sentence without coming to a finish in this one.

Talking about a particular topic is the reason for the apparent code-switching here.The English term "inspiration" may be used because it is more familiar or is considered more appropriate in describing an abstract concept such as inspiration, especially in a formal or personal context. The word "inspiration" is often used in English by bilingual speakers because it is more common in contexts related to motivation or inspiring role models.

CONCLUSION

According to the data analysis results, there are 105 examples of three types of code switching—tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching—that can be discovered in Grace Tahir and Merry Riana' utterances. According to the data type of code-switching results above, the most common form of switching is intra-sentential switching because Grace Tahir and Merry Riana appear more at ease using words, clauses, and phrases in a single sentence to communicate motivating messages.According to Hoffman (1991), there are five factors that apply to this podcast. There are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, quoting somebody else, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. According to the results above, The most dominant reason for code switching in this research is being emphatic about something. Grace Tahir and Merry Riana feel more at ease and free to express their emotions through code-switching, which is the main reason why they feel the need to be passionate about anything.

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