Types of Code Switching Used in Merry Riana's Podcast Entitled *Kata* Marissa Anita *Tentang* Insecure & *Depresi Karena* Social Media

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Abstract: *the phenomena of code switching has became more frequent, especially in Indonesia which has a lot of different communities with their respective languages. this study was conducted in order to enhance the knowledge regarding code switching by analyzing the types of code switching used in the podcast chosen. Podcast taken form Marry Riana entitled Kata Marissa Anita tentang Insecure & Depresi karena Social Media was used in this study as data source. Qualitative method was used as method in conducting the research by doing documentation, and observation method in analyzing the data with the help of checklist as its instrument. The data analyzed were the form of written data which was got by transcribing the utterances in the podcast. Based on the analysis, three types of code switching proposed by Hamers and Blanc (2003) was used in the podcast. The types of code switching used by Marissa Anita, and Mary Riana in the podcast were inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and extra-sentential code switching.*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one inseparable component in a community. Living as social being who is craving for interaction, makes communication becomes important aspect in life. Sharing an information, conveying one feeling to another, are the few functions of communication. Communication could be engaged by using a language, either it would be in the form of written language, or speaking language. As the community becomes more diverse, as technology has become more and more advance, it is not rare to find a certain community who would use more than one language in engaging a communication. This phenomenon is known as bilingual, or multilingual. Someone would be considered as bilingual if they could speak two languages fluently (Lado, 1964: 214). Wardhaugh (2006: 1) also stated if someone has an ability to speak more than one code, they also considered as bilingual. While speaking two languages fluently is considered as bilingual, the ability to speak more than one language is considered as multilingual. It is said, community with a lot more diversity than the other is more likely to be bilingual, or multilingual.

Following the phenomenon of bilingual, and multilingual, another phenomenon has occurred. This phenomenon is known as code switching. According to Hamers and Blanc (2000: 58), "code switching is how two or more languages used alternately in the same utterance or conversation." Thus, as the improvement of diversed community which is more likely to produce bilingual, or multilingual community, it is also said if the phenomenon of code switching has become more frequent nowadays. Despite of the increased code switching phenomenon, code switching seems to be causing a few misunderstanding. Could be seen from the podcast by Eno Bening entitled *Benci Lihat Orang Sok Inggris Adalah Tanda Tidak Mampu* which was published on his YouTube channel on 28 May 2020. The podcast was talking about the bad treatment of people who used code switching, specifically in Indonesia. Often, using code switching during communication would be perceived as cocky, or in this case, it is known as the term *'sok Inggris'*. Using code switching would be less in order to avoid the term '*sok inggris.'*

Technology would continue to improve. It is inevitable to say if community would more likely to be more diverse resulting in more community who possessed the skill of being bilingual, or multilingual. This study believed it is important to understand more about the phenomenon formed by the skill of bilingual, or multilingual, which is code switching, to avoid any misunderstanding, and to remove the stigma around code switching, especially in a country like Indonesia which has a lot of cultures with its respective languages. As the knowledge of what code switching is, hopefully, communication would be more effective, and the fear of using code switching would be replaced by comfort.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section covered the theory used in analyzing the data obtained from the podcast. Theory proposed by Hamers and Blanc (2003) was used to analyze the types of code switching used by Mariss Anita, and Marry Riana. Based on Hamers and Blanc (2003), there are three types of code switching. Those are inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and extra-sentential code switching.

Inter-sentential Code Switching

Hamers and Blanc (2003: 259-260) defined inter-sentential code switching as "switch at clause/boundary, one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other." Thus, switching one clause being in one language to the other clause with other language, or switching which happens within the clause/sentence boundary is called as inter-sentential code switching. An example of inter-sentential code switching taken from Hamers and Blanc (2003), someone says **sometimes I will start a sentence in English *y termino en Español***. The switch happens from English to Spanish. In full English, that sentence means sometimes I will start a sentence in English, and finish it in Spanish. In this situation, the speaker probably has an urge to tell others if they can speak English, and Spanish which resulted in the speaker switches the language used in the clause from English to Spanish. The switch happens within the clause/sentence boundary which makes the example considered as inter-sentential code switching.

Intra-sentential Code Switching

According to Hamers and Blanc (2003: 260), "where switches of different types occur within the clause boundary, including the word boundary" is considered as intra-sentential code switching. The example of intra-sentential code switching which was taken from Hamers and Blanc (2003) is ***kio ke* six, seven hours *te* school *de vic* spend *karde ne***. In the example given, the speaker uses two different languages which are French, and English. The switch happens when the speaker inserts French words within the English utterance.

How speaker speaks in one language, then uses a word, or a phrase of another language is considered as intra-sentential code switching. Becoming bilingual is not required in order to use intra-sentential code switching as the word, or the phrase used in different language is considered as common and well known.

Extra-sentential Code Switching

Extra-sentential according to Hamers and Blanc (2003: 260) is "the insertion of a tag". Could be said, Extra-sentential is a situation where the speaker inserts a tag of one language within an utterance with entirely another language. Usually, the insertion of the tag from other language happens in the spoken language of the speaker or tag which is common to use before switching to another language. This type of code switching usually happens in a live conversation. The tag words which commonly used are **okay, I know, I mean, sure, so**.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method included the steps of how the data was collected, and analyzed for scientific purpose. This section covered data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and analysing data, and method and technique of presenting analysis.

Data Source

Two kinds of data were used in this research, which were the primary data, and secondary data. The primary data would be in a form of written data from the podcast, which was the transcript of the conversation. The source of the primary data was taken from Merry Riana's podcast featuring Marissa Anita about depression, and insecurity released on 19 March 2021. In this podcast, both Marissa Anita, and Merry Riana were using Indonesia as their source language as it is their main language.

The secondary data was also in a form of written data taken from thesis, journal, and book related to code switching. The video conducted by Eno Bening entitled *Benci Lihat Orang Sok Inggris Adalah Tanda Orang Tidak Mampu* was also used as secondary data to provide the information of code switching phenomenon in Indonesia. As for the podcast, the source language is in Indonesia.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Documentation method and observation method were used in this study to collect the data. The data was taken from YouTube, specifically, Merry Riana's YouTube channel. The data was in a written form from the transcript made based on the conversation between Marissa Anita, and Merry Riana in the podcast. The transcript used was the conversation which included code switching within to answer the questions for the types of code switching used in the podcast. Documentation method was conducted by downloading the podcast from Merry Riana's YouTube channel which was published on 19 March 2021. Collecting the data in the form of written data from the transcript of the dialogue in the podcast was the next step in documentation method by writing down the utterances containing code switching. As the transcript containing utterances with code switching was acquired, observation method was conducted by observing the transcript which had been made in the documentation method to find out the types of code switching used in the podcast with table as the instrument to help in collecting the data.

Method and Technique of Analysing Data

This study used content analysis to analyze the data. First, the data was sorted out by choosing the conversation that related to code switching in order to make the matrix data or the raw data of the podcast. Followed by, the classification of the data based on the types of code switching using the theory used. The data which had been classified were the corpus data, and 2 interesting data were chosen from the corpus data to be chosen later as data to be analyzed.

Method and Technique of Presenting Data Analysis

The method of presenting the analysis was in descriptive form. The analysis data was presented in a form of text to describe the types of code switching proposed by Hamers and Blanc (2003).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section covered the further analysis of the data chosen from the corpus data. The data gained from the podcast were analzyed using theory proposed by Hamers and Blanc (2003), which devided code switching into three types which are inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and extra-sentential code switching.

Inter-sentential Code Switching

This section covered further analysis of the data categorized as inter-sentential code switching in detail. There were going to be two data chosen from corpus data to be analyzed. This data was categorized as inter-sentential code switching from English to Indonesia as the speaker started a sentence, or clause in English then followed by a sentence, or clause in Indonesia, and vice versa. The further analysis of these data were analyzed in detail in the following sections.

Data 1

Minute (00:06:14)

Merry: *Jadi, Marissa keluar dari media sosial karena menganggu produktivitas?* Honestly, I somehow can relate to that.

The context of this conversation was Marissa Anita explained the reason of why she stopped using social media to Merry Riana. The conversation was started by Marissa Anita explaining fully in Indonesia about the reason of why she stopped using social media, then followed by Merry Riana's respond to Marissa's utterance. Inter-sentential code switching was used by Merry when she switched the language from Indonesia to English during her utterance. The switch occurred as she ended the Indonesia clause '*Jadi, Marissa keluar dari* social media *karena menganggu produktivitas*?' to switch the language to English sentence which was 'honestly, I somehow can relate to that'. The proceeding of the English sentence in the utterance started in Indonesia sentence made the utterance stated by Merry categorized as inter-sentential code switching.

Data 2

Minute (00:15:21)

Merry: *Dia sih ikut*, *cuman ya gimana ya-* sometimes, he will try to change the topic. So, I can say if he somewhat in between.

The context for this conversation was Marissa, and Mary talked about the way their husband usually avoided engaging in a deep talk. Marissa was starting the conversation by explaining how her husband avoided talking about his problem by trying to solve his own problems as to avoid making others worry about him, then ended her utterance by asking Merry about his husband's way of avoiding engaging in a deep talk. While Marissa uttered her utterance

in full Indonesia, Merry used inter-sentential code switching in her utterance by switching from Indonesia sentence to English sentence. It could be seen from the data above, Merry began her speech in Indonesia by trying to explain her husband's behavior in dealing with a situation where he was involved in a serious conversation before she switched the language to English.

Intra-sentential Code Switching

The data which was categorized as intra-sentential code switching was analzyed in detail in this section. There were going to be two data of inter-sentential code switching in the podcast which was chosen to be analyzed in this section.

> **Data 1**
> Minute (00:25:41)
> Marissa: *Setuju, sih,* mer. Agree (Merry nodding her head) *banget sama pemikiran kamu. Bisa dibilang juga, ya, engga jodohnya di sana. Mungkin, ada kesempatan yang lebih baik, dan lebih cocok untuk kita. Itu aja.*

The context of the conversation in the data above was Merry, and Marissa who argued that sometimes unfinished, or unachieved plan could be a blessing in disguise to pave the way toward the more fitting plan for us. The conversation started with Merry expressing her thoughts in Indonesia, and then asking Marissa's opinion about her thoughts on plans that couldn't be achieved. Marissa then responded to Merry's question by agreeing with Merry's thoughts. in Marissa's utterance, she started her utterance in Indonesia, and then she inserted the word 'agree' in her utterance. This change was categorized as intra-sentential code switching due to the use of the English word, 'word', in the middle of the Indonesia sentence.

> **Data 2**
> Minute (00:11:16)
> Merry: *Bener banget, mba* Marissa. *Tapi, itu ga gampang pastinya. Dibutuhkan kedisiplinan, terus juga suatu* (awareness), *awareness* (merry pointing her hand toward marissa while nodding her head). *Jadi, ga bisa hilangin semua kebiasaan itu dalam sekejap.*

the context of the conversation from the data above was about how it took a discipline and also awareness from someone to change their habit. Marissa started the conversation by outlining some of the important things to do in the development of the era with fast technology. The conversation then continued with Merry's response to Marissa's statement about the importance of taking a break from technology. Merry expressed her agreement with Marissa's statement in an utterance that was almost completely spoken in Indonesia, which was then she inserted an English word in. the use of the word 'awareness' in the middle of the Indonesia sentence spoken by Merry was classified as intra-sentential code switching.

Extra-sentential Code Switching

This section analyzed the data categorized as extra-sentential code switching. There were going to be two data of extra-sentential code switching in the podcast which was chosen to be analyzed in this section.

> **Data 1**
> Minute (00:02:09)
> Marissa: *Betul. Kamu inget loh, Mel.* Oh my god.

This data was classified as extra-sentential code switching. The utterance started by using Indonesia, then the insertion of a tag word 'oh my god' happened. The expression of oh my god

was commonly used as an expression of shock, or disbelief. Marissa was using the word oh my god to express her feeling of disbelief by the fact Mary still remembered the time when they were first met.

Data 2
Minute (00:19:11)
Marissa: *Ya, sudahlah, ya, engga apa-apa. Gimana ya ngomongnya-* Sure, ya, itu pasti nyakitin juga, sih (laughing).

The context of this conversation was Marissa explaining her feelings to Merry after accepting the fact that she was not accepted as a stewardess. The conversation in the data above began with Merry asking about what feelings do Marissa feelt after knowing the fact that she was not accepted as a stewardess. In Merry' utterance, she fully expressed her utterance in Indonesia. Then, Marissa responded to Merry's question by saying that she did not really mind the fact that she could not work as a stewardess, although after that, Marissa made the switch to say that it hurt her a little even though she did say if it is not really bothering her. The switch was categorized as extra-sentential code switching because of the insertion of the English tag word 'so' in Marissa's utterance.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion was formulated as the research was conducted. The podcast conducted by Merry Riana featuring Marissa Anita entitled *Kata Marissa Anita Tentang* Insecure & *Depresi Karena* Social Media was using three types of code switching which was proposed by Hamers and Blanc (2003). Inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and extra-sentential code switching/tag switching were used repeatedly by Marissa Anita, and Merry Riana.

Code switching could be trend nowadays by how both the guest, and the host used all three types of code switching within their utterances. There were also more high possibilities for code switching to happen if the speaker is bilingual, or multilingual, and a high possibility of English tag word becomes more popular in Indonesia as the host, and guest from the podcast had a tendency to use extra-sentential code switching with English tag word. By conducting research on code switching, the awareness on code switching was expected to be more improved to raise the tolerance between different communities, especially in Indonesia, and the knowledge of what actually code switching is would improve by knowing the meaning of code switching, and the types of code switching.

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