

Code-Switching Used By Valerie Thomas In The Puella Id Podcast On Youtube**Shelly Aulia Pratiwi¹, Nizam Ahsani^{1*}**¹*Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia***Corresponding Author:** ✉ nizam.ahsani@pbi.uad.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

Code-switching is a phenomenon of switching two or more languages that commonly happens to bilinguals and multilinguals. In this digital era, code-switching can be found in almost all social media platforms, one of them is YouTube. This research aims to identify the types code-switching and analyze the reasons for its occurrence spoken by Valerie Thomas in the Puella Id podcast on YouTube. The research applied Poplack's (1980) and Hoffman's (1991) theories. The research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were Valerie Thomas's utterances in the form of sentences containing code-switching. The data were collected using the observation method (*metode Simak*) and analyzed using identity method (*metode padan*) by Sudaryanto (1993). The result showed 45 utterances with code-switching: three types of code-switching: 4 data in tag switching, 35 data in intra-sentential switching, and 6 data in inter-sentential switching. Whereas, six out of 7 reasons for code-switching appeared in this research: 26 data were talking about a particular topic, 2 data were about quoting somebody else, 5 data were being emphatic about something, 4 data were interjections (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 3 data were repetition used for clarification, and 5 data were the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The researcher did not find any data on expressing group identity.

Keywords: *Code-Switching, Types of Code-Switching, Reasons For Code-Switching*

ARTICLE INFO*Article history:*

Received
June 01, 2024
Revised
July 12, 2024
Accepted
July 31, 2024

Journal Homepage <https://www.attractivejournal.com/index.php/aj/>

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Published by CV. Creative Tugu Pena

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential part of building communication with others. The relationship between language and society cannot be separated. Through language, people can express their messages, feelings, and thoughts, gain information, increase knowledge, and develop their experiences (Trisnayanti & Affini, 2021). According to Wardhaugh (2006), the connection between language and society to better understand language structure and function in communication is called sociolinguistics.

People must choose the proper language during communication to avoid misunderstanding. In this digital era, all aspects rapidly grow and change. It also has an impact on language style (Bazarova et al., 2013). Therefore, many people can communicate with more than one language nowadays. We often hear people switch their language in a particular situation. The phenomenon of switching language in sociolinguistics is called code-switching (Eka prasasty, 2022). Someone who can

communicate in multiple languages often uses the switching language. Mastering two languages or more in communication is well known as bilingual or multilingual (Gamallo et al., 2017; Setiawan, 2022). They often switch from one language to another for some factors. It can be caused by location, family, and the factor of school (Rapini, 2022). Code-switching was also used to make their utterance more prestigious.

Switching language is also commonly used in social media (Radwan, 1990; Smith-Keiling & Hyun, 2019). One of the most popular social media platforms is YouTube. There are many videos with various contents, such as podcasts. The podcast is audio or audiovisual, and it is a form of discussion that talks about a particular topic and is guided by a host (Ayu et al., 2020). Puella Id is one of the podcasts that exist on YouTube. Cinta Laura guides this educative podcast as a host and always invites a guest star to discuss some topics together. The podcast aims to motivate the young generation and women's empowerment. The topics in the podcast are not only about sharing personal life but also about social issues that are rarely discussed.

One of the guest stars of the Puella Id podcast who carried out switching language is Valerie Teresa Thomas. Valerie Teresa Thomas, well known as Valerie Thomas, is an actress and model. She is Indonesian, mixed Indian, Philippines, and Dutch from her father. Valerie grew up in a family with a strong entertainment industry presence. She is the daughter of Jeremy Thomas and Ina Indayati, a prominent Indonesian actress. She has a brother, Axell Matthew, who is also an actor. Valerie Thomas started her career in the entertainment industry at a young age. She has appeared in various films and television shows. One of her films is *"Romeo Ingkar Janji"* she is the main character in this film. Besides that, she also makes her own lipstick brand named *"Val."* For her education, Valerie Thomas studied at the British School Jakarta and continued her studies in London (Desyaningrum, 2022).

Due to her educational factors and environment, she often switches her languages from Indonesian to English and opposites. It can be seen when she talks in the Puella Id podcast as a guest star. For example, *"I'm very adaptable. Jadi bisa ngomong sama banyak orang...."*, *"You guys should know that sampai sekarang aku tuh masih pakai retainers..."*. In the podcast, she discussed her experiences, motivating the young generation in education, and current issues that happened to women. It inspires the viewers and makes the podcast interesting to research.

In this research, the researcher discussed the code-switching used by Valerie Thomas in the Puella Id podcast entitled *"Valerie Thomas & Cinta Laura: Lokasi syuting harus aman dan nyaman untuk semua"* on YouTube. This research aims to identify the types of code-switching using the theory by Poplack (1980) and Hoffman's (1991) theory to analyze the reasons for code-switching used by Valerie Thomas.

The reason for choosing this object is because the researcher sees a phenomenon of code-switching commonly used in our daily conversation. The use of switching languages has already become a part of communication nowadays. However, not many people know about this language style. People might not know about the use of code-switching and the reason why bilinguals or multilinguals switch their language in a particular situation. By studying this research, we can gain more knowledge about the phenomenon of switching language that grows rapidly containing the types and the reasons for using code-switching in daily conversation. Along with the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting the research entitled *"Code-switching used by Valerie Thomas in the Puella Id podcast on YouTube."*

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher is trying to study the phenomenon in people's surroundings. Moleong (2000) stated, "Qualitative research is a research method that generates descriptive data from people and observed behavior in the form of written or spoken words." Descriptive research aims to describe existing phenomena, good natural phenomena, and human engineering (Apriyanto et al., 2020; Herman et al., 2021).

Data and Source of Data

The data are facts or actual information collected to answer the research questions. Hornby (2010) stated, "Data is defined as any information or facts that is used in deciding and discussing something". According to Arikunto (2010), the data source is defined as the subject that gives the information or the data that is obtained. The data collected in this research are the utterances in the form of sentences that contain code-switching. The source of data taken from the Puella Id podcast entitled "Valerie Thomas & Cinta Laura: Lokasi syuting harus aman dan nyaman untuk semua!". In this research, the utterance of Valerie Thomas as a guest star in the Puella Id podcast will be the data that the researcher identifies and analyzes.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two methods of collecting data, as follows: the observation method (*metode Simak*) and the Interview method (*metode cakap*). The observation method (*metode Simak*) focuses on observing the use of the researched language. Meanwhile, the Interview method (*metode cakap*) is a method that needs an informant and an interview to collect the data for the research.

In this research, the researcher applies the observation method by Sudaryanto (1993). Practically, this method is done with tapping. Tapping is a basic technique that involves tapping someone else's language to collect data. This technique will be carried out with four advanced techniques, which are explained as follows:

- a) *Teknik Simak bebas libat cakap* (non-participative observation technique), is a technique that is used to understand a phenomenon but the researcher does not participate in the conversation.
- b) *Teknik Simak libat cakap*, is a technique that involves the researcher in the conversation of the community. The researcher tapped the use of the language not the message of the speech.
- c) *Teknik Rekam* (record Technique) is a technique for recording data using a recording tool prepared by the researcher.
- d) *Teknik catat* (note-taking technique) is a technique for writing or describing the data that have heard, seen, or experienced.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher applies the non-participative observation technique (*teknik Simak bebas libat cakap*), record technique (*teknik rekam*), and note-taking technique (*teknik catat*). The steps for collecting data are as follows:

- 1) Downloading the video entitled "Valerie Thomas & Cinta Laura: Lokasi syuting harus aman dan nyaman untuk semua!" on Puella Id YouTube Channel.
- 2) Watching and listening carefully to the podcast.
- 3) Taking note of the data that may contain code-switching.
- 4) Classifying the data systematically based on the theory of Poplack (1980) and Hoffman (1991).

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher starts to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the identity method (*Metode padan*) of Sudaryanto (1993). Sudaryanto (1993) stated that the identity method (*metode padan*) is a method of analyzing data whose determining tool is outside, apart, and not part of the language concerned. There are five kinds of identity method (*metode padan*) such as referential method, phonetic method, translational method, orthographic method, and pragmatic method.

In this research, the researcher uses a pragmatic method. The pragmatic method is where the determining tool is the interlocutor. There are several steps to analyze the data, as follows:

- 1) Preparing the data that contain code-switching
- 2) Analyzing and identifying the types and reasons of the data based on the theory of Poplack (1980) and Hoffman (1991).
- 3) Describing the data collected to answer the research problems in more detail.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

C.1 Types of code-switching Used by Valerie Thomas in the Puella Id Podcast.

According to Poplack (1980), code-switching is classified into 3 types: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

C.1.a Tag Switching

Tag switching is a type of code-switching that inserts tags or short phrases from one language into sentences in another language without changing the significance of the utterance.

"Sejujurnya, dulu people used to bully me for having big lips and wide lips and there came a time where lip injection became a thing, right? So, I was like this is an opportunity for me to make a lipstick line."

Valerie Thomas inserts an English tag, *"right?"* in her utterance, which is classified as tag switching. She used that tag to invite listeners to agree and validate the statement that lip injection was popular at that time.

In the utterance *"Makanya aku udah yang kayak ya udah lah. Mobil itu mobil as long as I can get to my destination in one piece, I'm happy, you know?"* Valerie Thomas added *"you know"* in her utterance, which presented a tag switching. This phrase shows that the utterance is understandable and emphasizes her statement that she does not care about the car, provided she can get to that place safely.

C.1.b Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is switching from one language to another but still in the same sentence. *"Sebenarnya sih, I suck at beer pong. I suck at everything that is to do with cups."*

Valerie Thomas switched her language from Indonesian to English but on the same topic. She explained that she could not play a game that involved cups.

In other instance Valerie stated *"I love to sing, I love karaoke. I sing everywhere anytime. But, kalau professionally belum, belum aja."* Valerie switched her language to English and Indonesian in one sentence when she talked about enjoying singing. However, she has yet to reach the level to become a professional singer.

The data above includes intra-sentential switching because Valerie switched her language to Indonesian and English in the same utterances and on the same topic.

C.1.c Inter-sentential Switching

The speaker switches between languages in different sentences. “*Aku belajar nih. I’m a student, I’m a quick learner.*” Valerie used Indonesian to say that she was learning it, then switched her language to English in a different sentence to say that she is a student and can understand new knowledge quickly. In her sentence “*I’m very adaptable. Jadi bisa ngomong sama banyak orang. Bukan orang yang cuma sifatnya kayak aku, tapi orang yang sifatnya berbeda*”. Valerie started speaking in English and switched her language to Indonesian when she explained that she quickly adjusted to a new environment and different people.

C.2 The Reasons for Code-Switching Used by Valerie Thomas in the Puella Id Podcast.

According to Hoffman’s (1991) theory, there are seven reasons for code-switching.

1. Talking about a particular topic

Bilinguals and multilinguals prefer speaking one language over another when discussing a particular topic (Hoffman, 1991). They find it easier to express their emotions when talking using another tongue. The example of data will be explained below:

“*I journal all the time and when I see my improvement, my progress dari couple years ago when I read my journal itu tuh aku kayak very enlightened, aku lega gitu.*”

The utterance above refers to talking about a particular topic. Valerie talked about how journals make her feel better through difficult times. She can see her improvements and positive changes when she reads her journal. She expressed her feelings in English rather than Indonesian because she feels more comfortable expressing her emotions in that language.

2. Quoting somebody else

People usually switch their language to a different language when they want to quote someone. Quoting someone else aims to emphasize the statement and support the speaker's arguments. “*Even though, aku spoiled brat. Orang tua aku selalu ingetin aku kalau aku mau sesuatu, I have to work for it.*”

The utterance above shows Valerie switching language to quote somebody else. She used direct quote, “*Orang tua aku selalu ingetin aku kalau aku mau sesuatu, I have to work for it.*” It refers to her parents' advice that if Valerie wanted anything, she had to work to get it.

3. Being emphatic about something

Bilinguals and multilinguals frequently switch their language to express empathy about something. They either intentionally or unintentionally switch from their second language to their first language. But sometimes, some people switch their first language to their second language because they feel it is more convenient to show empathy.

“*Not a lot of people realize that catcalling itu tu bener-bener bisa affect mental health seseorang wanita, bukan cuma wanita doang, tapi laki-laki juga.*”

The utterance expresses empathy. Valerie switched her language from English to Indonesian to explain her emphatic statement that catcalling has a significant effect on mental health, but many people still underestimate its impact.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

The interjection is commonly used unintentionally or intentionally, indicating the speaker's natural emotion. "*Sejujurnya, dulu people used to bully me for having big lips and wide lips and there came a time where lip injection became a thing, right? So, I was like this is an opportunity for me to make a lipstick line.*" The utterance above belongs to code-switching for interjection because Valerie inserted the English phrase "*right?*" as a sentence filler. She used it to seek the listener's agreement that lip injection was once popular in the past.

5. Repetition used for clarification

Bilinguals and multilinguals commonly repeat information using two or more languages they have mastered. The repetition aims to clarify or emphasize their statement.

- 1) "*Aku paling benci, this is my pet peeve. Aku gak suka banget kalau orang ngunyah, tapi mulutnya dibuka.*"

The utterance above belongs to the repetition for clarification. Valerie uttered, "*This is my pet peeve,*" which means something that makes her annoyed. According to Merriam Webster, pet peeve is a frequent subject of complaint. She repeated her utterance to clarify in Indonesian, "*aku paling benci,*" to emphasize her statement about someone's behavior that annoyed her.

- 2) "*It honestly something that a lot of girls go through, but they choose not to say anything. Aku tau beberapa perempuan yang udah go through this tapi mereka takut untuk berbicara.*"

The utterance above shows that the reason for code-switching is repetition for clarification. Valerie started uttering in English about the experience of the woman who got catcalled but was afraid to speak up and repeat the same utterance using Indonesian.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

This reason for code-switching requires bilingual or multilingual people to rephrase the information in another language to ensure the listeners understand the message and avoid misunderstanding. "*I'm very adaptable. Jadi bisa ngomong sama banyak orang. Bukan orang yang cuma sifatnya kayak aku, tapi orang yang sifatnya berbeda*"

The utterance above represents the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Valerie used English and said, "*I'm very adaptable,*" which means she can easily adjust to a new environment or situation. She continued her utterance by using Indonesian and adding some information for the interlocutor, saying that she could speak with many people, even with people with different personalities.

7. Expressing group identity

Code-switching can be used to express group identity. The communication styles of academic people in disciplinary groups are different from those of other groups. However, the researcher did not find any data that contained expressing group identity in this podcast.

CONCLUSION

Code-switching is a phenomenon where individuals switch two languages or more. In daily conversation, this phenomenon commonly occurs in bilinguals and

multilingual to switch languages within a single sentence and between sentences. They switch their language with certain people and in a particular situation. Several types and reasons influence bilinguals and multilinguals to using code-switching in their conversations. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 45 utterances that contained code-switching. Three types of code-switching based on Poplack's (1980) theory were found in this research: four tag switching data, 35 intra-sentential switching data, and six inter-sentential switching data. While based on Hoffman (1991) theory, the researcher found 26 data on talking about a particular topic, 2 data on quoting somebody else, 5 data on being emphatic about something, 4 data on interjections (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 3 data on repetition used for clarification, and 5 data on the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The researcher did not find any data on expressing group identity. Upon completing the research, the researcher realized that some limitations existed and further research on this area is very much recommended to provide more comprehension and enrich sociolinguistics study, mainly focusing on code-switching.

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