

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the research, formulation of research, purpose of the study, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study, definition of terms, and systematics of discussion.

A. Background of the Research

Language is a tool for communication and also a means of expressing opinions and arguing with others.¹ The function of language is not only limited to convey messages, but also to play a role in building social relationships and affirming membership in a particular group. Therefore, understanding language change in a social context is very important, especially in multilingual societies.

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics concerned with language in relation to society.² This means that sociolinguistics studies how language is used, as well as variations in language that are influenced by social factors such as ethnicity, age, gender, and cultural context, e.g., how language can change in multicultural communities. Sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that shows language is always integrated with society.

One linguistic phenomenon, which arises in multilingual societies, is

¹ Okarisma Mailani et al., “Bahasa Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Dalam Kehidupan Manusia,” *Kampret Journal* 1, no. 1 (2022): P. 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.35335/kampret.v1i1.8>.

² R. A. Hudson, *Sociolinguistics*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

code-switching. It is the switching from one language code to another.³ This switch is usually done consciously in order to a person can adjust their communication style according to the situation, social environment, or type of listener, e.g., if someone is speaking Indonesian and then switches to English, this switch is called code-switching. This phenomenon is common in everyday life.

Poplack explains that code-switching occurs when people who speak more than one language mix those languages while speaking, usually without changing their conversation partner or the topic of conversation.⁴ This means code-switching is a habit practiced by people who are proficient in more than one language, namely switching from one language to another in a single conversation. Speakers usually insert words, phrases, or sentences from different languages naturally when communicating. Code-switching occurs because of the speaker's linguistic ability to adapt to the conversation environment. Gumperz describes code-switching is a way people talk by mixing different grammar systems, which helps them make sense of conversations and understand what others are saying.⁵ This means code-switching in conversation occurs when a speaker can switch their language code repeatedly within a sentence. According to Chaer, Code-switching is when people use two languages or two different

³ Lusi Lian Piantari, Zarmahenia Muhatta, and Debby Ayu Fitriani, "Alih Kode (Code-Switching) Pada Status Jejaring Sosial Facebook Mahasiswa," *Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Humaniora* 1, no. 1 (2011): 12–13, <https://doi.org/10.36722/sh.v1i1.19>.

⁴ Shana Poplack, "Code Switching : Linguistic," in *Code-Switching (Linguistic)* (International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, 2001), P. 2062, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/03031-X>.

⁵ John J. Gumperz, *Discourse Strategies* (Cambridge University Press, 1982), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511611834>.

forms of the same language within the same speech community.⁶ This means code-switching reflects social and cultural changes in society, whereby speakers adapt the language they use depending on the situation, the purpose of communication and their interlocutor.

Research on code-switching has been conducted previously, including previous research by Aisatul Maghfiroh Birrul Walidain entitled “An Analysis of Code-Switching in *Bulan Terbelah Di Langit Amerika* Novel and Its Implications to English Language Teachers’ Instruction in Bilingual Class”.⁷ This research aims to describe code-switching that appears in the novel and its implications for English language teachers’ instruction in bilingual classes. This study uses the theory of Poplack and Gumperz. The research method is qualitative, using humans as the instrument and using observation, interviewing, and documentation for collecting data. This research uses library research which focuses on describing the types and functions of code-switching and explaining its implications for English language teachers. The final results found 58 data in types and 60 data in functions. The highest dominant type is intra-sentential switching with 36 utterances, and the fewest is inter-sentential switching with 13 utterances. Meanwhile, the dominant function of code-switching is address specification, and the lowest is quotation. This research shows there are implications of code-switching that appear in the novel *Bulan Terbelah Di Langit*

⁶ Abdul Chaer Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2010).

⁷ Aisatul Maghfiroh Birrul Walidain, “An Analysis Of Code-Switching In *Bulan Terbelah Di Langit Amerika* Novel And Its Implications To English Language Teachers’ Instruction In Bilingual Class” (Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang, 2019), file:///E:/referensi/An analysis code switching in novel.pdf. P. 59-61.

Amerika for English language teachers. A teacher can apply code-switching in the class to reduce misunderstanding. The researcher suggests that future researchers examine code-switching in other media.

The second previous research is conducted by Ridwan Hanafiah, Umar Mono, and Muhammad Yusuf entitled “Code-Switching in Lecturer-Students’ Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia”.⁸ This research aims to examine the types and functions of code-switching in the interaction between lecturers and students during thesis exams. This research applies a qualitative approach using a content analysis design, which uses two sessions of thesis examination for collecting data. The result of the analysis found 141 occurrences in types, 111 in the first presentation and 30 in the second presentation. The highest dominant type is intra-sentential switching with 87 occurrences or 66%, followed by inter-sentential switching with 51 occurrences or 32%, and the fewest is tag switching with 3 occurrences or 2%. While there are 11 functions of code-switching found in the first presentation, namely asking, emphasizing, explanation, making an inference, entertaining, clarification, checking, understanding, translating, giving feedback, discussion, and repetition, and 9 functions in the second session, there is no discussion and repetition.

The last previous research is conducted by Suhardianto and Afriana entitled “The Types and Factors of Code Switching in ‘English Time’ Course”.⁹

⁸ Ridwan Hanafiah, Umar Mono, and Muhammad Yusuf, “Code-Switching in Lecturer-Students’ Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia,” *International Journal of Instruction* 14, no. 1 (2021): P. 445–58, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2021.14126a>.

⁹ Suhardianto and Afriana, “The Types and Factors of Code Switching in ‘English Time’ Course,” *Jurnal Ide Bahasa* 4, no. 1 (2022): P. 53–62.

This study aims to analyze types and factors of code-switching used by students in an English course. This research uses descriptive qualitative, and uses observation method to collect the data. The result shows there are 3 types of code switching, namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The highest type is inter-sentential switching with 18 data, followed by intra-sentential switching with 8 data, and the least is tag switching. Meanwhile, there are 11 factors of code switching, namely to emphasize a point, easy to convey a message, habitual experience, repetition to clarify a message, intimacy, affected with the addressee, to continue a pronouncement, easy to convey an idea, lack of vocabulary, to show different event, and to give explanation.

Code-switching is a common linguistic phenomenon in adolescent interactions on social media, reflecting cultural identity, social change, and the influence of language globalization in the lives of today's youth.¹⁰ In everyday communication, the younger generation often mixes their mother tongue with foreign languages, especially English. This reflects their efforts to preserve their local language while also embracing global culture. Furthermore, globalization has had a major influence on this phenomenon, as seen in social media content such as films, music, and digital trends, which have made foreign languages familiar to the younger generation.

In digital media, podcasts are increasingly popular among the public,

¹⁰ Putri Syaharani et al., "Kode Switching Dalam Interaksi Remaja : Studi Sociolinguistik Di Media Sosial," *Jurnal Dieksis ID: Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Seni* 5, no. 1 (2025): P. 58–68, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54065/dieksis.5.1.2025.776>.

especially the younger generation, code-switching also shapes a distinctive communication style and can reflect the speaker's identity, it does not only function as a means of conveying messages.¹¹ In Agatha Chelsea's podcast *Safe Space Playlist*, code-switching appears consistently in various forms and functions that are interesting to study. In her podcast, she often switches between Indonesian and English while discussing different topics. This situation shows bilingual communication practices commonly found in digital media. Therefore, the podcast provides relevant linguistic data for analyzing the types and functions of code-switching. In addition, Agatha Chelsea also studied at the University of Melbourne, Australia, majoring in Neuroscience & Psychology. This provides a strong academic foundation that is reflected in her podcast discussions. One of the main attractions of Agatha Chelsea's podcast is its focus on important issues related to education and youth empowerment. In her podcast, Agatha Chelsea often discusses topics such as career, self-development, and mental health, presented in a fun way with psychological insights.

Other podcasts, such as Endgame Podcast by Gita Wirjawan. Endgame tends to produce more in-depth, broad content on topics such as economics, geopolitics, and philosophy, with longer durations and heavier topics. Meanwhile, Agatha Chelsea's Podcast chooses themes that are relevant to the daily lives of young audiences with a lighter style to keep it interesting and easy to digest. In addition, there is also Podcast Warung Kopi (PWK), a podcast in the

¹¹ Nadjwa Salshabilla Humayra, Jumadi, and Arum Murdianingsih, "Pola Alih Tutur Dalam Podcast Youtube Raditya Dika 'Yang Punya Jantung, Non Ini!,'" *Argopuro: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Bahasa* 1, no. 4 (2023): P. 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.8734/Kohesi.v1i2.365>.

form of casual conversations with guests or several hosts, similar to the atmosphere in a coffee shop, discussing various stories experiences, gossip, public life, and topics ranging from light to somewhat serious. Meanwhile, the Agatha Chelsea podcast combines elements of psychology and personal experiences with *'fun'* discussions that are close to everyday life. In its description, it is mentioned that Agatha Chelsea aims to bring a *'psychological twist'* to her content.

Previous research is conducted by Linda, Rahajeng Hauwwa Khissoga, and Firqo Amelia entitled "Code Switching Used by Cinta Laura in The Podcast 'Friends of Merry Riana'".¹² The researchers show that Cinta Laura often switches languages, as she is more fluent in English and not entirely fluent in Indonesian. Cinta Laura's Indonesian is influenced by her English accent because English is the dominant language in her daily life. As a result, some of her Indonesian pronunciations sound mixed with English pronunciations. In addition, the researchers show that Cinta Laura uses American slang more often due to the influence of her living environment; she lived in America for eight years. Different from Cinta Laura, Agatha Chelsea speaks English naturally without losing her distinctive Indonesian intonation. Agatha Chelsea's English accent sounds more balanced and doesn't dominate when she speaks Indonesian, so her language switching sounds more relaxed and natural. Meanwhile, unlike Cinta Laura which often uses American slang, Agatha Chelsea tends to use Australian

¹² Linda, Rahajeng Hauwwa Khissoga, and Firqo Amelia, "*Code Switching Used By Cinta Laura In The Podcast ' Friends Of Merry Riana '*" English Literature Department, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Abdurachman Saleh Situbondo," n.d. P. 1-11.

slang due to the influence of her education in Australia. This makes her podcast linguistically and culturally unique, making it very interesting to study. However, to date, there has not been much research that has thoroughly examined the types and functions of code-switching, as well as the most dominant types and functions of code-switching found in this podcast.

This gap is the focus of this study, which analyzes the types and functions of code-switching in 2 episodes of Agatha Chelsea's podcast titled “Ternyata Punya Pasangan di Jaman Sekarang Itu Susah Banget!”, and “Siap-Siap Banjir Air Mata Bareng Randy dan Priscilla di Film Perayaan Mati Rasa”.

This research is important since code-switching often occurs in bilingual communication and reflects current language trends. In addition, previous research mostly focused on code-switching in formal settings, such as classroom activities, while research on code-switching in podcasts is still limited, particularly the types and functions. Therefore, the current research focuses on identifying types of code-switching (inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching) using Poplack's theory, and analyzing the functions of code-switching (quotation, addressee specification, interjections, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectivization) based on Gumperz's theory in Agatha Chelsea's podcast.

Based on the description above, the researcher is encouraged to conduct a research entitled: ***“An Analysis of Code-Switching Found in Agatha Chelsea's Podcast.”***

B. Formulation of Research

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of code-switching that appear in Agatha Chelsea's podcast?
2. What are the functions of code-switching that appear in Agatha Chelsea's podcast?
3. What are the most dominant types and functions of code-switching found in Agatha Chelsea's podcast?

C. Purpose of the Study

Based on research questions above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the types of code-switching that appear in Agatha Chelsea's podcast.
2. To explain the functions of code-switching that appear in Agatha Chelsea's podcast.
3. To determine the most dominant types and functions of code-switching found in Agatha Chelsea's podcast.

D. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of this research outline its focus and boundaries. This section aims to clarify which aspects are examined and which are excluded from this research in order to avoid overly broad interpretations.

The scope of this research is the analysis of code-switching in Agatha Chelsea's podcast on Spotify in episodes titled “Ternyatga Punya Pasangan di Jaman Sekarang Itu Susah Banget!”, and “Siap-Siap Banjir Air Mata Bareng Randy dan Priscilla di Film Perayaan Mati Rasa!”. This research focuses solely on identifying types of code-switching (inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching) using Poplack's theory, analyzing the functions of code-switching (quotation, addressee specification, interjections, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectivization) based on Gumperz's theory, and most dominant code-switching that appear in Agatha Chelsea's podcast.

The researcher selects 2 podcast episodes in order to obtain examples of code-switching from various conversational contexts. Each episode involves a different theme, namely relationship and self-awareness, or career. The researcher's results became more diverse and not biased towards a single theme if different topics are chosen. In addition, the researcher selects only 2 episodes so that the data produced would not be too extensive, allowing for in-depth analysis. This number is considered ideal because it allowed the researcher to explore code-switching patterns in detail without making the research too difficult to focus on.

This research is limited to 2 podcast episodes of Agatha Chelsea's podcast. The research only analyzes the types and functions of code-switching. In addition, this research also does not analyze social factors and listeners' responses to code-switching.

E. Significance of The study

Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, this research is useful for readers to increase their knowledge of sociolinguistics, especially in code-switching.

Practical Benefits

1) For English Teachers

This research can be used by teachers as a reference for understanding the code-switching phenomenon in digital media that is relevant to students' lives. Through this research, teachers may gain a deeper understanding of the types and functions of code-switching, so that they can apply it in the English learning process, such as provide more specific definitions, avoid misunderstandings in delivery of material, and clarify students' understanding of material presented. Teachers can also use podcasts to introduce the phenomenon of bilingualism and language use in everyday communication.

2) For Students

Students can gain a better understanding of code-switching and apply it directly to their daily lives.

F. Definition of Terms

It is necessary to emphasize some terms related to the title of this research so that there is no misunderstanding between the readers and the researcher. In this study, the terms that need to be explained are as follows:

1) Code Switching

The phenomenon of code switching, which is the switching between two or more languages in one conversation, has become an inseparable part of daily communication, both in the general public and in the academic environment.¹³ In this research, code-switching is defined as the switching between languages that occurs in Agatha Chelsea's podcast, where speakers alternate between English and Indonesian during informal conversations. Poplack divides code switching into three categories, namely tag switching (code switching that usually occurs at the end of a sentence), inter-sentential switching (code switching that occurs between sentences), and intra-sentential switching (code switching that occurs within a sentence).¹⁴

2) Podcast

A podcast is audio recording that can be listened to by the general public via the internet.¹⁵ Podcasts are often used to discuss various topics in depth. Each episode usually focuses on a specific theme, such as entertainment, education, health, social issues, or technology.

¹³ Anhar et al., "Use of Code-Switching in Formal and Informal Interactions of Balikpapan Economics College Students," *JICN: Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara* 1, no. 6 (2024): P. 9764–72, <https://jicnusantara.com/index.php/jicn>.

¹⁴ Lusi Lian Piantari, Zarmahenia Muhatta, and Debby Ayu Fitriani, "Alih Kode (Code-Switching) Pada Status Jejaring Sosial Facebook Mahasiswa,"....., P. 12–13.

¹⁵ Arum Rifda, "Apa Itu Podcast? Pengertian, Manfaat Dan Cara Membuatnya," *Gramedia blog*, 2022, <https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/apa-itu-podcast/?srsltid=AfmBOoqC70Q-oYFhCV2Ojg3vnY6Ako0AYxT-S69NiPa90Ua3BLuk6AAH>.

G. Systematics of Discussion

The research entitled “An Analysis of Code-Switching Found in Agatha Chelsea’s Podcast” contains the following systematic discussion:

- 1) CHAPTER I (Introduction): Background of the Research, Formulation of Research, Purpose of the Study, Scope and Limitations of the Study, Significance of the Study, Definition of Terms, and Systematics of Discussion.
- 2) CHAPTER II (Literature Review): Description of Theory, Previous Research, and Theoretical Framework.
- 3) CHAPTER III (Research Method): Research Design, Researcher Presence, Research Location, Data and Data Source, The Instrument of Collecting the Data, Technique of Collecting the Data, Data Analysis, Trustworthiness, Research Stages, and Systematic of Discussion.
- 4) CHAPTER IV (Research Findings): Data Analysis and Data Findings.
- 5) CHAPTER V (Discussion): Discussion.
- 6) CHAPTER VI (Conclusion and Suggestions): Conclusion, and Suggestions.