AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED IN CINTA LAURA KHIEL PODCAST

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Abstract: Language is an activity that people do to express their feelings and the means to communicate with others in the daily activity primally in socializing with people around. This day many people already speak use two language or more where code switching also give a role in language changes. Code switching is not only found in the surrounding environment but also in an interview, social media, novels or a song. This time the writer focuses on Cinta Laura Khiel podcast with DeddyCorbuzier, Boy William, Chef Juna and AzkaCorbuzer. The purpose of this study is to know what is the dominant type and factor of code switching that appear in Cinta Laura Khiel podcast. This study is use qualitative descriptive method to collect the data. The writer use theory from Brown to analyze the type of code switching, the writer also use theory from Hoffman to analyze the factor of code switching, the most dominant type is inter-sentential switching with 173 data, the most dominant factor is repetition for clarification with 47 data.

Keywords – Code switching, video, podcast

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of few things about people that appears to be true defining trait of what it means to be human (Chapman, 2020). (Wei, 2014) To most people, language is what we speak, hear, read or write in everyday life, and we speak, hear, read and write in what are considered different languages, In the theoretical discipline of Linguistics, however, tensions and controversies abound as to how language is conceptualized. Language is an activity that people do to express their feelings and the means to

communicate with others in the daily activity primally in socializing with people around the writer and in this time many people realized that English is important and they start to study about English event in Indonesia. In this era the writer can hear or see people speak with two language or more for their daily.

According to (Holmes-Elliott, 2019) there is some factors that affect the bilingualism these are participants, setting or social interaction, topic of discussion, and function. In this era many people can speak not only in the one language but also can be two, three, and many more especially for artist that want more success in global music market, of course they have to learn about another language more over English as international language. Language changes used by a person in a conversation are referred to as code switching, Code-switching involves changing from one way of speaking to another between or within interactions and includes changes in accent, dialect, language (Nakayama et al., 2019).

There is some factors that affect code switching based on According to Hoffman in (Rianda, 2017) there are eleven factors like the topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy, interjection, repetition for clarification, and showing identity, intention of clarifying the content, expressing group identity, to soften or strengthen request or command, because of lexical needed, to exclude other people when comment is instead for audience.(Musyken, 2000) divide the code switching into three categories in terms of grammar aspects. These categories are tag-switching code-switching, inter-sentential code switching, and intra-sentential code switching. Tag switching is are dipping tags in a language into sentences that use other languages. it can be concluded that the switching tag is to insert a tag when someone is talking to a language but he inserts a tag sentence in another language, usually the switching tag is used by someone to use a sentence or just ask about an opinion.In the intra-sentential speaker changes the language in a sentence, it can be said when the speaker is speaking using a language, in the middle of the word he will change the next sentence with another language. Inter-sentential switching is a change in language that occurs in sentence form. Inter-sentential switching occurs when the speaker has completed a sentence and changes the language when completing another sentence or occurs at a sentence level, where every clause or sentence in one language or another.

In this study the author used theory Hoffman in (Rianda, 2017) to find factor code switching there are: Talking particular topic, people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express the emotional feelings in a language that is not his

everyday language, sometime when people want to talk about sensitive or secret topic. Quoting somebody else, people often quote word, sentence, and expressions that they like from well-known person sometimes, the quote from different language such as English wise word. People use quotes because can express and emphasize sometime to look better, usually used in closing when someone do some speech or variety show. Showing empathy, some people often switch their language to express empathy about something. In some cases using another language, English, is more convenient to show their empathy rather than using the mother language. Moreover, the appropriate language usage is able to make the meaning stronger. Interjection Interjection is kind of sentence fillers or sentence connector that is frequently used by people naturally such as: "By the way, Anyway", etc. interjection is also called as a short exclamation such as: "Dam!, Hey!, Well, Look!, etc" They have no grammatical value, but speaker usually use interjection more in speaking than in writing. Repetition used for clarification, when a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify their speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is a repeated in the other code literally. Intention for clarifying When a person with the ability to be bilingual or multilingual talking with other bilingual/multiples. There will be many codes switching and code mixing occurs. This indicates that to make the contents of their conversation run smoothly and understood by the listener. Expressing group identity, code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity, the way of communication of academic in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. To soften or strengthen request or command, For Indonesian citizens, mixing and switching from Indonesian into English also function as a request because English is not their mother language, so it does not sound like Indonesian as the mother language. Lexical needed, the most common reason for a bilingual/multilingual user to switch language their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in that language, when Bilingual English-Indonesian and the other has a lack of words in English, it will find easier to say the word in Indonesian. In addition, on the contrary, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, people will use the term English. Exclude other people, Often people want to talk to people of course and do not want people other than they know their conversation, therefore people will use other languages that are not widely known by others, to avoid others intervening from others.

The activity of communicating is not only lasting when two people are talking, but many media also used as a tool for communication like WhatssApp, Tellegram,

Kakaotalk, Line, Instagram, and YouTube. Now day not only citizen make a Youtube but also some artists have a YouTube channel for a communication. The author chose Cinta Laura Khiel Podcast Season Two because this season is the latest season in Podcast Cinta Laura Khiel, the author also chose podcast with guest star Daddy Cobuzier, AzkaCobuzier, Cheff Juna, and Boy William, the author chose an episode with the guestar because is a famous artist in Indonesia, they have also often been seen on TV screens. Cinta Laura and the Four Guest Stars at least they speak using two languages as will be discussed by the author on this study. In Podcast Cinta Laura clearly often seen changes in language from Indonesian to English when they are conducting interviews. Mixing like that may occur at any level of linguistic structure, but its appearance is within one sentence limit, constituents, or even words (Poplack, 2001).

There is some research on code mixing, like research that have done make analyze about code switching, first is the research made by Dara Rianda (2017), with tittle "Code Mixing and Switching used by Boy William in Break Out Music Program in TV Net". Second is made by SariskaDewi Ayu 2021 with tittle "An Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching on Podcast Puella ID Channel". The third is made by MirahSafitri 2021 with tittle "A Ssociolinguistic Analysis Of Code-switching and Code mixing Used by Netizen Comments in Puella ID Podcast". The fourth is made by MirahSafitri 2021 with tittle "A Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Code-switching and Codemixing Used by Netizen Comments in Puella ID Podcast".

METHOD

This research was using Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Design. Descriptive qualitative design only explains what is happening and what is shown by the data. In other words, it can be concluded that this research does not aim to find or new theories, but aims to find new evidence in the proof of facts contained in the theory. (Stake, 2020) Qualitative design is Observation, interviewing, and examination of artifacts (including documents) are the most common methods. (Creswell, 2014) Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem in natural setting. According Whitney (in Moh. Nazir, 2003) said descriptive method is the search for the proper interpretation of the facts. Descriptive research studying the problems in society, and procedures that apply in the community as well as specific situations, including on relationships, activities, attitudes, perspectives, and processes that are on-going, and the influence -effects of a phenomenon.

Data Source

In this study the data source is utterances of Cinta Laura with some guest starts in podcast Puella.id: Cinta Laura and Daddy Corbuzier that published at 13th June 2021, Cinta Laura and Boy William that published at 27th June 2021, Cinta Laura and Chef Juna that published at 29th August 2021, Cinta Laura and AzkaCorbuzier that published at 5th September 2021.

Reserch Instrument is the researcher used some instrument in order gather some data. The instrument will be use in this research is human instrument. Therefore, the researcher is the primary instrument (Jane Sick in Ary et. al., 2002, p.246). Since understanding is the goal of this research, the human instrument, which is able to immediately responsive and adaptive, is the ideal means of collecting and analyzing data (Merriam, 2002, p.5). The role of the researcher is as the main research instrument to collect and analyze the data. Based on Sugiyono (2010, p. 306) "Qualitative researcher as the human instrument, has a function to state the research focus, select informant as a data source, compile the data, judge the quality of the data, analyze the data, interpreting the data, and make conclusion about her/his feelings".

Data collection is systematic procedure to get the needed data (Tanzeh, 2001).

Method of data collecting is the way the researcher collecting the data in the research. This research use observation to collect the data. To support in gathering the data, the researcher also uses documentary method. According to Arikunto (2006) documentation method is a method used to collect the data based on transcript book, newspaper, magazine, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agenda. There are some steps to getting the data first, the researcher looked for Cinta Laura podcast videos on youtube, second, the researcher chose one of episode from Cinta Laura podcast, third researchers download the video, fourth then the researcher watched the video many times, fifth the researcher typed the video transcript. The data analyzed that used in qualitative analysis. Analysis of data proposed by Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2016) this interactive model data analysis has three components: data reduction/condensation in reducing data the researcher conducts the selection, focus, simplification, and abstract process of all information that is supporting the research data obtained. Second is data display is a collection of information that gives the possibility of the writer to give a conclusion and take an action. The display of this data is a collection of information, in the form of description and narrative, which is arranged according to the main points of what is found in the data, and is presented using a logical and systematic research language, making it easier to understand. The last step is a drawing of the conclusion. Researchers must try to

find meaning for conclusions, based on data that has been explored completely and as deep as possible.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

Researchers found several types and function code switching, the findings data were entered into the table as follows:

Table 1

No.	Type	Number of Content	Percentages
1	Tag Switching	25	11%
2	Intra-Sentential Switching	31	14%
3	Inter-Sentential Switching	173	75%
	Total	229	100%

Researchers found several types and function code switching, the findings data were entered into the table as follows:

Table 2

No.	Type	Number of Content	Percentages
1	Talking Particular Topic	14	17%
2	Quoting	11	5%
3	Showing Empathy	38	21%
4	Interjection	13	6%
5	Repetition of Clarification	47	24%
6	Intention of Clarifying	37	20%
7	Expressing Group Identity	0	0%
8	Soften and Strengthen request or command	10	5%
9	Lexical Needed	4	2%
10	Exclude Other People	0	0%
	Total	194	100%

Discussions

In this chapter the author wants to explain the elaborate between Finding that has been found with research question contained in Chapter I in this study entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used in Cinta Laura Khiel Podcast".

In the first research question asked about what type of code switching that often appears on the love podcast of Laura, based on Brown, Attardo and Vigliotti (2016) on the above finding three types of code switching namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Where in the Finding found sentences that use tag-switching as many as 25 data or 11%, while for intra-incentive switching there are 31 data or 14%, and inter-incentive switching as many as 173 data or as much as 75%. So, it can be concluded that in the love podcast of LaulaKhiel type Code Switching that often appears is the inter-incentive switching, where there is a change in language after completing the previous sentence.

In the second research question asked about what factors code switching that often appears in Cinta Laura Khiel Podcast, based on Hoffman in (Rianda, 2017) there are 10 factors that can affect the occurrence of code switching, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing emphatic about something Repetition for clarification, intention of clarification, expressing group identity, strengthen and soften question or command, and lexical needs, and exclude other people. Where in the finding above found data 34 particular topic functions, 11 quoting, 38 being emphatic, 14 interjections, 47 repetitions for clarification, 37 intentions of clarification, 10 soften or strengthen Question and command, and 4 Lexical Needs. So that the author can conclude that the factors that often appear in Podcast Cinta Laura Khiel are repetition for clarification, where this factor is used to pass a word so that what is meant by the speaker can be understood by the listener.

CONCLUSIO

The research focused on analyzing the students' perception of speaking courses during asynchronous learning. The result of the questionnaire showed a positive perception of the use of asynchronous learning in speaking lessons. They stated the perception of their knowledge about asynchronous learning, their understanding of the material. More than half of the students agree that speaking lessons during asynchronous learning are effective.

This is in line with the result of Lasisi Ajayi (2010) in*How Asynchronous Discussion Boards Mediate Learning Literacy Methods Courses to Enrich Alternative-Licensed Teachers' Learning Experiences*found that when it came to organizing and promoting specific successful learning, an asynchronous discussion board proved beneficial. According to the research findings, an asynchronous discussion board greatly impacts the learning process. According to the findings of this study, asynchronous learning for speaking lessons was beneficial based on the questionnaire results. Then, as a consequence of the pupils' emotions. The study was to know students' understanding and response. The use of asynchronous online learning is also suitable when it is used on speaking course in mobile device. When students utilize an asynchronous learning forum in a mobile learning environment, collaborative learning activities inspire them to learn more (Chang, 2010). The use of asynchronous online learning also shows the innovative learning that usually teaching-learning process done in the class (Wu & Hiltz, 2004).

Based on the finding also shows that asynchronous learning is fun to do in teaching-learning process.The primary focus is on asynchronous online talks rather than synchronous online. As a result of this research, the students should have a positive experience with asynchronous online dialogues controlled by students rather than instructors (Burdette et al., 2013). The finding also shows that more than half of students agree that asynchronous learning can be done anywhere and whenever. "anytime/anywhere" contact between students and teachers is supported. More collaborative learning than in traditional teams. As a result, asynchronous learning networks are seen as just as successful as synchronous learning for collaborative tasks (Malik et al., 2017). Then, the finding also shows that asynchronous learning also gives a new experience to the students' new teaching-learning process. As the Asynchronous text and audio-based communication have long been used in online learning. Using synchronous video-based communication, this is a new experience for the students. This experience may affect online teaching and learning (Lowenthal et al., 2021).

Luo et al.(2019) in *Using Twitter to Support Reflective Learning in an Asynchronous online course,* stated that students' reactions to learner content and their level of involvement were both boosted by the effective usage of Twitter. So, this research can be put to good use. Data analysis reveals that more than half of pupils can grasp and react to the content presented by the instructor. The instructor responds and material is provided. Also, the finding shows that the material posted is relevant to the learning. This is in line with synchronous and asynchronous learning, online learning, and a combination of these are all forms of distant and remote learning. This is all. This will include

distributing educational information through postal mail or digital media and doing it in a way that is visually appealing (Greener, 2021). The finding also shows that the lecturers always post material relevant to the learning to be taught and that the materials are easy to understand. To know more profoundly about the effect of the learning material on the students' speaking ability is answered by the second research question.

The second research question's finding is the large effect of video as learning material to speaking ability during asynchronous learning. This is also in line with the study of Choe et al., (2019) in*Students Satisfaction and Learning Outcomes in Asynchronous Online Learning Lecturer Video* stated that online lecturer videos affected to students' responses and comprehension**.** Then**,** In the study of Majeski et al. (2016) in *Making Asynchronous Online Learning more Learner-Oriented : An Integrated Conceptual Model with Application for Course Design and Instruction,*the learning process by using video can develop critical thinking and make satisfying experience in the learning process. The use of video also improves the students comprehension in certain subject because of the steps and explanation were clear found in video. Furthermore, Nurwahyuni(2020) study entitled "An Analysis of Students' Perception on Synchronous and Asynchronous Learning in Speaking Skill During online speaking class". The study aims to analyze students' perception of synchronous and asynchronous learning in speaking skills during online speaking class. The result of the study is asynchronous learning using a video recorder was more nerve-wracking for the students than synchronous learning with teleconference applications such as Zoom and Google meet. Many people said they had a hard time learning how to speak English, particularly in public. Initially, they had to think about it, and they did an excellent job of it later when they were discussing it. It was difficult for them to speak simultaneously while they were using a virtual conference stage that was coordinated.The study's findings show that asynchronous learning has the benefit of being open and accessible at any time. Using asynchronous learning for speaking courses has the benefit of accessing and studying the content at any time and from any location. And the internet connection itself might be a detriment to theexperience.This result is also in line with the study of Ilyas & Putri(2020) finding of the significant effect of using YouTube channel to students' speaking achievement. … Because this strategy requires users to concentrate their attention on the video's major point. Before showing the video, the instructor should put some essential questions on the board connected to the video to make it easier for the students to comprehend the material.

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