



Code switching found in domani siblings podcast Prilly Latuconsina speak up youtube channel

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the types also functions of code-switching in Prilly Latuconsina's speak up on the Domani Siblings Podcast on YouTube. The analysis was as per Poplack's (1980) theory of code-switching types also Appel & Muysken's (1987) theory of code-switching functions. A descriptive-qualitative approach was employed. Data were collected through observation, video analysis, also note-taking. The result of this study finding were 82 datas. The findings revealed all types of code-switching: inter-sentential switching 3, tag switching 18, also intra-sentential switching 61, along with five functions: metalinguistic function 16, directive function 14, poetic function 3, expressive function 4, also referential function 45.

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INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics examines the interplay between language also social phenomena. As a subfield of linguistics, it explores how language functions within society. Sociolinguistic study the impact of social contexts on language usage also how language both reflects also shapes social status (Sri Aryanti et al., 2022). Hudson (2006) (Nurmaisya & Arsyad, 2022) defines it as the study of language in social contexts, while Holmes J (2013) notes that sociolinguists focus on the language-society relationship (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

The aim is to understand how language operates also conveys meaning across different social settings, revealing insights into social interactions also identity formation. Spolsky (1998), explains when we talk about stylistic variation in a language, we can examine how two or more languages are related and separated without having to first establish standards of difference (Afryanti et al., 2021). The importance and commonality of multilingualism are the reasons why it is studied so well. According to Budiarsa (2017), sociolinguistic terms are used to discuss the relationship between language and society (Yetty & Lestari, 2022). Sociolinguistics, also called language, is useful in paying attention to the social aspects of language. According to (Toba & Rijal, 2023), in communities using more than one language, the linguistic situation becomes complicated. They have to determine what language they should use to communicate with each other, which causes complexity.

According to (Sulistiyarini & Prasetyo, 2024), language is an important social communication tool in all aspects of our daily lives. According to (Utami et al., 2021), language is conversation, and the way of writing used in everyday life is a reflection of the speaker and writer, respectively.

Code-switching, the alternation between languages within a conversation, is a linguistic phenomenon where speakers switch from one language or dialect to another depending on the social context. (Rampton et al., 2019) explains that classical studies on code-switching typically focus on multilingual communities, though it can also involve adopting a stylized or non-native variety, known as 'crossing.' Code-switching involves the use of two languages within a single utterance also is a common occurrence, particularly in conversations with others who frequently code-switch (Abdullah Alaiyed, 2020).

(Yudita, 2019) states that bilinguals are people who speak only two languages, while multilinguals are people who can speak more than two languages. Those bilingual and multilingual are possible to switch the codes while they communicate. According to (Purnama Sari & Putri Hartanti, 2023), code switching is a language phenomenon that occurs in communities that use many languages or dialects through conversation and leads to changes in the language used in speech or dialogue. Another statement was made by (Purnama Sari & Putri Hartanti, 2023) that code switching often occurs spontaneously and naturally through changes and shifts from one language to another in the communication context.

(Helita Alus et al., 2021) conducted a study titled "The Study of Code-Switching in *Algoritme Rasa Novel*," aiming to analyze the types of code-switching present in the novel. Using Poplack's theory from Romaine (1995), the study identified three types of code-switching: intra-sentential, inter-sentential, also tag switching, with intra-sentential switching being the most prevalent (Afilta & Ardi, 2022).

(Maria Fitriana Starman et al., 2022) in "The Reason of Code-Switching Used in My *Bastard Prince Novel*" analyzed the types also reasons for code-switching in the novel. The study applied Appel also Muysken's (1987) also Hoffman's (1991) theories, finding inter-sentential switching to be the most common, while the primary reason for code-switching was expressing emotions, with clarification being the least common reason (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). (Ni Luh Putu Eka Santiyani & Putu Desi Anggerina Hikmaharyanti, 2023) in "Types of Code-Switching in *Kisah Untu Dinda Novel*" aimed to classify the types of code-switching in sentences, dialogue, also narration within the novel. Using Poplack's theory, the study found 135 instances of code-switching, with intra-sentential switching being the most frequent also inter-sentential switching the least.

(Ni Kadek Alit Marta Dila et al., 2023) in "Code-Switching Found in Daniel Mananta Network Podcast by Agnes Monica also Daniel Mananta" investigated the types of code-switching also their reasons, using Appel also Muysken's (1987) also Hoffman's (1991) theories. The study revealed 88 instances of code-switching, with intra-sentential switching being the most common also tag switching the least. The fifth study, titled "Code-Switching Done by Cinta Laura in *Mang Saswi Jatuh Cinta ke Cinta Laura Ini Talkshow*" by Dewi et al. (2023), aimed to identify the types also reasons for code-switching.

The analysis used Apple & Muysken's (1987) theory for code-switching types also Hoffman's (1991) theory for the reasons behind it (Nerdi et al., 2022). The study found 10 instances of intra-sentential switching, 2 of inter-sentential switching, also 1 of tag switching (Wiraputri et al., 2021). The reasons for code-switching were categorized as discussing specific topics (25%), quoting others (10%), expressing empathy (20%), interjections (10%), repetition for clarification (10%), expressing group identity (10%), also clarifying speech for the listener (10%).

This research, while sharing similar themes also data with previous studies, differs in its focus on podcasts, particularly the Domani Siblings YouTube channel, as its data source. It utilizes theories from Poplack (1980) also Appel & Muysken (1987) to explore the code-switching

phenomenon in a modern context (Nyoman & Ariyaningsih, 2020). The study aims to identify the types of code-switching used in the Domani Siblings podcast with Prilly Latuconsina also to describe their purposes. This research selects data that has quality and high-quality discussion so that it is easy for the younger generation to learn the things discussed in the podcast, especially since the topic discussed is about the younger generation/current era. This looks unique. Podcasts were chosen due to their popularity across generations also their ability to provide current also engaging content. This format also offers linguistic insights also opportunities to improve listening skills, making it a valuable resource for researchers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data for this study was sourced from the Domani Siblings Podcast episode titled "Latuconsina Speak Up" on YouTube. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, using Poplack's (1980) theory for identifying types of code-switching also Appel & Muysken's (1987) model for analyzing its functions (Sulatra & Pratiwi, 2024). The analysis focused on Prilly Latuconsina's utterances. This podcast was selected due to its relevant topic on the younger generation also its frequent use of code-switching. Data collection involved three steps: (1) downloading also watching the podcast video, (2) identifying dialogues containing code-switching, also (3) noting instances of code-switching in the conversation. Code switching is an aspect of bilingualism and multilingualism, where speakers use various codes in their speech acts that are appropriate to the situation and various aspects of their scope. The data was then presented using two methods: a formal method, where tables were used to display data percentages, also an informal method, where the data was descriptively analyzed in sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study utilized Poplack's (1980) theory, identifying three types of code-switching, also applied Appel & Muysken's (1987) model to analyze six functions of code-switching. The results are presented in two formats: a formal method displaying the types also functions of code-switching in tables, also an informal method offering detailed explanations in descriptive language. The analysis covers all the code-switching types also functions used by Prilly Latuconsina in the Domani Siblings YouTube Podcast.

Table 1. The types of code switching

| Types of Code Switching | Occurrences | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Intra-sentential Switching | 61 | 74,39% |
| Inter-sentential Switching | 3 | 3,65% |
| Tag Switching | 18 | 21,95% |
| Total | 82 | 100% |

This study identified all types of code-switching in Prilly Latuconsina's speech on the Domani Siblings YouTube Podcast. Intra-sentential switching was the most prevalent, appearing in 61 utterances (74.39%), while tag switching was the least common, occurring in 18 utterances (21.95%). Table 1 presents the frequency also percentage of each code-switching type.

Table 2. Functions of code switching

| Functions of Code Switching | Occurrences | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Metalinguistic Function | 16 | 19,51% |
| Expressive Function | 4 | 4,87% |
| Directive Function | 14 | 17,10% |
| Phatic Function | 0 | 0% |
| Referential Function | 45 | 54,87% |
| Poetic Function | 3 | 3,65% |

| | | |
|-------|----|------|
| Total | 82 | 100% |
|-------|----|------|

The most common function identified in Table 2 is the Referential Function, with 45 utterances (54.87%). This is followed by the Metalinguistic Function with 16 utterances (19.51%), the Directive Function with 14 utterances (17.10%), also the Expressive Function with 4 utterances (4.87%). The Poetic Function is the least frequent, with 3 utterances (3.65%). Table 2 details the frequency also percentage of each code-switching function.

Discussion

Code-switching reflects group membership within certain bilingual communities, leading to varied patterns of language alternation within different speech communities. It is not confined to intrasentential scenarios, which can be analyzed syntactically. In a previous study by Poplack (1978a), code-switching was categorized by how much elements from one language (Lt) were integrated into the phonology, morphology, also syntax of another language (Lz).

Tag Switching

Poplack's theory describes tag switching as the insertion of a tag or phrase from one language into a conversation mainly conducted in another language. This occurs when speakers incorporate a word or phrase from one language into a sentence that is otherwise in another language. Tag switching is usually used for emphasis, clarity, or to strengthen social ties, often involving short, independent words or phrases such as interjections, discourse markers, or tags.

Data 1

Oh My God! *Aku harus lebih bekerja keras lagi dong.*

(Source: Domani Siblings Podcast Prilly Latuconsina Speak Up)

The phenomenon of code switching, as described by Poplack (1980), involves inserting a tag into a phrase without causing grammatical errors. In this case, the speaker switched from English to Indonesian. Prilly Latuconsina's utterance, "Oh, my God! Aku harus lebih bekerja keras lagi dong," exemplifies tag switching, with the phrase "Oh, my God!" appearing at the beginning of the sentence as an exclamation to emphasize annoyance. The code-switching function here is expressive, as defined by Appel & Muysken (1987), where the speaker uses code switching to highlight a situation for the listener. The phrase "Oh, my God!" reflects Prilly Latuconsina's surprise, classifying this utterance as an expressive function of code switching.

Data 2

You know me *ya kalau aku sebel sama orang.*

(Source: Domani Siblings Podcast Prilly Latuconsina Speak Up)

Data 2 illustrates tag switching, as defined by Poplack(1980), where a tag is added without grammatical errors. Here, the switch is from English to Indonesian, with the English tag "You know me" placed at the start of the Indonesian sentence, "Ya kalau aku sebel sama orang." This demonstrates tag switching. The function of this tag switching is directive, as it helps the speaker clarify the topic for the audience. As per Appel also Muysken's theory, this function can signal a shift in subject or context, adjust formality, or guide the conversation. The tag does not alter the meaning of the rest of the utterance, confirming its role as a directive function.

Inter-sentential Switching

As per Poplack's theory, inter-sentential switching involves using one language for an entire sentence or clause also then switching to another language for the subsequent sentence or clause. This type of code-switching occurs between sentences rather than within a single sentence, also it is common among multilingual speakers, offering various communication advantages.

Data 3

I think it's time to reveal I don't know. *Mungkin yang ngebuat aku kayak sekarang tuh pengalaman 10 tahun lalu ya*

(Source: Domani Siblings Podcast Prilly Latuconsina Speak Up)

The switch from English to Indonesian in the example provided is an instance of inter-sentential switching, as defined by Poplack (1980). This occurs when the language change happens between sentences or clauses. For example, Prilly Latuconsina begins with the English sentence, "I think it's time to reveal, I don't know," also then switches to Indonesian in the subsequent sentence, "Mungkin yang ngebuat aku kayak sekarang tuh pngalaman 10 tahun lalu ya." This illustrates inter-sentential switching.

The use of code-switching in this utterance demonstrates a poetic function. The transition between languages serves to create a poetic effect, with the English phrase adding a stylistic element to the Indonesian part. This combination enhances the utterance's impact, making it more engaging also attention-grabbing. Therefore, the data can be classified as exhibiting a poetic function.

Intra-sentential Switching. Poplack's theory defines intra-sentential switching as the practice of switching languages within the same sentence. This involves changing languages partway through a statement, integrating elements from both languages into one cohesive utterance.

Data 4

Kenapa sih the younger generation dimarahin dikit tuh langsung ciut.

(Source: Domani Siblings Podcast Prilly Latuconsina Speak Up)

Prilly Latuconsina's use of English within an Indonesian sentence exemplifies intra-sentential code switching, as defined by Poplack(1980). This type of switching occurs within a single sentence, demonstrated in the phrase: "Kenapa sih, the younger generation dimarahin dikit tuh langsung ciut." Here, the English segment "the younger generation" is embedded in the middle of the Indonesian sentence, followed by additional Indonesian text. As per Appel also Muysken(1987), this intra-sentential switching serves a referential function, as it introduces terms that, although familiar, might be used to clarify or specify information within the dialogue.

Data 5

Jadi aku tuh gak kepikiran living this kind of life juga gitu.

(Source: Domani Siblings Podcast Prilly Latuconsina Speak Up)

Data 5 illustrates intra-sentential code switching by Prilly Latuconsina, where she shifts from Indonesian to English within a single sentence. As per Poplack (1980), intra-sentential switching involves changing languages within a sentence, as seen in: "Jadi aku tuh gak kepikiran living this kind of life, juga gitu." Here, the sentence starts in Indonesian, incorporates English with "living this kind of life," also concludes with Indonesian. The English phrase is embedded in the middle of the sentence, showcasing intra-sentential switching.

This code switching exemplifies a referential function, as described by Appel also Muysken (1987). The referential function occurs when a speaker switches languages due to a lack of suitable vocabulary in the current language. In this case, Prilly Latuconsina used the English phrase "living this kind of life" in her sentence because it may have been more fitting or precise than the Indonesian equivalent "Hidup kaya sekarang."

CONCLUSION

Code switching is a prevalent practice in language use, often employed to showcase linguistic proficiency. This study's findings indicate that Intra-Sentential Switching is the most frequent type, appearing in 61 instances (74.39%). Tag Switching is the second most common, with 18 occurrences (21.95%), while Inter-Sentential Switching is the least common, with 3 instances (3.65%). Regarding functions, the Referential Function is the most prevalent, accounting for 45 occurrences (54.87%). This is followed by the Metalinguistic Function with 16 instances (19.51%), the Directive Function

with 14 instances (17.10%), also the Expressive Function, the least common, with 4 instances (4.87%). These results highlight Prilly Latuconsina's bilingualism also her comfort in using English to convey her emotions. This research aims to enhance understanding of code switching for linguistics students also serve as a valuable resource for future studies on the topic.

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