AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED IN "SPEAK ENGLISH TODAY" PODCASTS

THESIS

Submitted by

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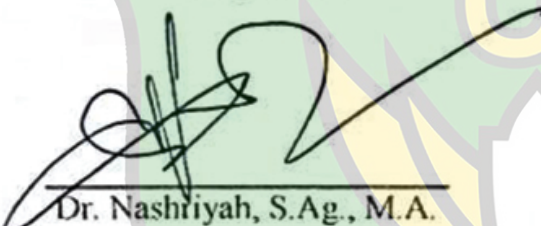for the Bachelor Degree of Education in English Language Teaching

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Board of Examiner,

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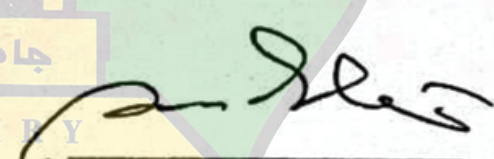Dr. Nashriyah, S.Ag., M.A.   Fera Busfina Zalha, M.A.

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An Analysis of Code Switching Used in "Speak English Today" Podcasts

adalah benar-benar karya saya, **kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya.** Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 11/07/2024
Saya yang membuat pernyataan

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ABSTRACT

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This study aimed to analyse the types of code-switching along with the function of the occurrence of code-switching in *Speak English Today* podcast episodes, especially in four episodes of the English Today series uploaded in 2021 that focused on vocabulary. The object of this study was the utterances of two hosts of the podcast who regularly switched their languages between English and Indonesian. This study used descriptive qualitative. The analysis of the type of code-switching that occurred in the podcast used Poplack's (1980) theory. Whereas for functions of code-switching adopted Hoffman (1991). The result of this study showed all of the three types of code-switching in this podcast, those are 1) tag switching, 2) inter-sentential switching, and 3) intra-sentential switching. The functions of code-switching also entirely occurred in the podcast studied, included: 1) talking about a particular topic, 2) quoting somebody else, 3) showing empathy about something, 4) expressing group identity, 5) interjection, 6) repetition used for clarification, and 7) intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is an important component in social activity which functions as a tool to communicate with each other. To make sure that the communication is successful, it is required to consider the point of view of others as well. In every region in the world, people have and use their own language to socialize. In order to communicate broadly, people these days tend to learn and improve their ability to use and understand other languages, whether it is for hobby or demands of the era development. Developing communicative capability in two or more languages give an individual chances to deliver their thoughts and feeling as well as shape their personality. It also helps them fulfill their individual and social necessity in the various context of the language used.

However, to fluently speak in other languages beside one's mother tongue is also challenging. People also tend to switch their languages to talk about certain topics that somehow feel more appropriate in other language, or when they find it hard to say something in their second or other languages, therefore they switch it to their first language. For that reasons, non-native speakers of a language relatively switch the language code in the process of communication occasionally. Whatever the reason is, it is depends on various perspective such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguitics, grammar,

1

acquisition process, and pragmatic point of view of people (Bali, 2017). This phenomenon is normally called as code-switching.

According to Myers-Scotton (2006), code-switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. Therefore, when someone switch their words from one language to another in a sentence, or use one language in a sentence then use another in the next sentence, it is considered as code-switching. Code switching is a switch that occurs when the speaker shift from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another (Holmes, 1992). Code switching could act as a symbolic value to some people, because at some points people would be more comfortable to speak about a certain topic in one language rather than the other, and they tend to switch the languages because it helps them express their feelings towards the topic appropriately. Code switching also represents a bid to establish solidarity with others, to claim a multidimensional persona, and many other functions of code switching that can easily found in daily life (Myers-Scotton, 2006).

Phenomena of bilingual speech, especially code switching, has risen of scientific interest in the field because it has and build communicative and social meaning that need interpretation of code switching user and the analysts (Auer, 2013). Oftentimes code switching occur in a communication process, especially in the current century. Many people in the world use two or more languages in their daily lives. For example, for many Indonesians, English becomes the third language because they usually have and use their mother tongue or native language to communicate to their

family and society around them. This phenomenon happens to be a trend or style of speaking in community. Code-switiching itself has different types and purposes. There are three types of code-switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. The purpose of code-switching also varies, some people use it to talk about a particular topic, to quote someone else's words, to show empathy about something, to express group identity, to gain attention and convey surprise, for clarification, as well as to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor (Hoffman, 1991).

Previous studies of code switching analysis have been conducted by some researchers. One of them is a study by Heryatun (2012). In her research, Heryatun (2012) tried to discover types of code switching used in writing context, in this case in short stories, and the factors why the writer of the short stories use it. The researcher used three short stories as document analysis, while for data collection method she has interviewed the writer of the short stories. As for the result, she found that the intra-sentential type of code switching is frequently used in the short stories with inter-sentential type followed after that. Meanwhile, the reasons why the code switching occurs in the short stories are varied. Firstly that certain notions or concepts are simply better expressed in the other language; secondly, code switching is used as a communicative or social strategy to show speaker involvement, mark group identity, exclude someone, raise one's status, show expertise, and so on; thirdly, it is used to refill a linguistic need for a word or an expression; and finally, the last reason is to

strengthen command. Another research is from Kamariah and Ambalegin (2019) that studied about code-switching used in Instagram. They attempt to describe the form and reasons of the Indonesian instagram users used code switching. As the outcome of the analysis, the researchers found three types of code switching used by the users, they are inter-sentential, intra-sentential and tag-switching. According to the types discovered, the factors of the code-switching used in instagram are to change topic, lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multingual, even because of prestige trend.

Regarding the previous studies, the theory of the reasons for code switching used in those research are different from this research. Heryatun (2012) used Grosjean (2010) theory, and Kamariah (2019) provided some reasons for code switching based on their study of code switching occured in Instagram, which is different from this research. This research applies Hoffman (1991) theory to decipher the reason for code switching. The use of Hoffman (1991) theory in this research is due to the compatibility of the object of the study as well as the purpose of this study with the reasons for code switching provided in Hoffman's theory. Furthermore, those studies also have different objects in investigating this phenomenon. Heryatun (2012) conducted a case study of a writer using code switching in her books while Kamariah (2019) observed the code switching take placed on Instagram. The way the researchers collected the data were also divergent, Kamariah (2019) used the screenshot of several posts, comments, and conversations conducted by Instagram users, whereas Heryatun (2012) arranged an interview with the writer of the books. Meanwhile, this research analyze and collects

the data from the audio of podcasts that containing code-switching, called Speak English Today, hosts by Gio and Kiky, considered the study about code switching in this podcasts do not yet exist, as well as the researcher found that this podcast is suitable for Indonesian readers or audiences since the hosts themselves are Indonesian and switched their language from English to Indonesian. The study considers necessary since the phenomena often occurs in our life, especially in teaching learning activities in PBI study program which would not have much different with the object this research studying. Also, the particular reason for circumstance is the era development that require people to master more than one language, particularly international language (English) to support our life in various aspects. Therefore, this study analysed a code switching used in a podcast called Speak English Today, hosts by Gio and Kiky.

B. Research Questions

Based on the explanation above, the questions and/or problems of this study are formulated as below:

1. What are the types of code switching used in Speak English Today podcasts?
2. What are the functions of code switching used by the hosts of the Speak English Today podcasts in their utterances?

C. Research Aims

From the research questions above, the research aims are:

1. To identify types of code switching used in Speak English Today podcasts.

2. To investigate the function of code switching used by the hosts of Speak English Today podcasts in their utterances.

D. Scope of The Study

This research focuses on the types of code switching used by Gio and Kiki as the hosts of Speak English Today podcasts. Along with that, the reasons why Gio and Kiky used code switching also analyzes in this research. To identify the types of code switching used in these podcasts' episodes, Poplack's theory (1980) was used as it provides three types of code switching which appropriate for this study, while for the functions for code switching investigated according to Hoffman's theory (1991). There are tons of episodes in Speak English Today podcasts, but this research studied only four out of eight episodes from one of the series of the podcasts called English Today in 2021 that focused on vocabularies with the avarage duration is 21-29 minutes.

E. Significance of Study

The results of this study are intended to give benefits to both theoretical and practical use of language as follows:

1. Theoretically, the findings of this research will be able to broaden the knowledge about code switching, especially the code switching used in Speak English Today podcasts.

2. Practically, the results of the study are expected to be useful for:

    a. English teachers

Teacher can utilise this research paper to enrich their her/his knowledge about bilingualism, to be exact code switching, that will be useful for their teaching and learning activity, because in educational field it would be more effective to switch the code of language while teach the students the target language.

b. Students

This study will be useful for students to increase their knowledge about language and know how and why people switch the code of language in their utterances, especially in Speak English Today podcasts which could be the students' new source of study English with meaningful topic and conversation.

c. Researchers

The results of this study can broaden the knowledge about code switching, as well as can be used as reference for further research.

F. Research Terminologies

For further understanding about the topic in this study, below are provided the explanation of the main terms used in this study.

1. Code Switching

According to Auer (2002), code switching is constancy of switching use of two or more languages in a conversation. Furthermore, Hymes (1974) defines code

switching as "a common term of alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech style."

2. Podcasts

Podcasts is a digital audio file of speech, music, broadcast material, etc., made available on the internet for downloading to a computer or portable media player; a series of such files new installments of which can be received by subscribers automatically (podcast, n." *OED Online*, Oxford University Press, March 2022, www.oed.com/view/Entry/273003 Accessed 31 March 2022).

3. Speak English Today Podcasts

Speak English Today (SET) podcasts is a podcasts provided by englishtoday.co.id as one of the language learning courses and Jakarta's first and only native English teacher agency which located in 7 different cities in Indonesia. A weekly podcast where they have 15 minutes (or so) conversation with different topic.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Code Switching

1. The Concept of Code Switching

The term 'code' in sociolinguistics refers to various language system used in a communication within a community or between two and more people (Wardaugh, 1986). According to Ayeomoni (2006, p.91) code is "a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as the entire system of language". Namely, code is the symbol of a variety of languages, including systems, vocabulary, grammar, etc. Meanwhile, code-switching is denoted as the employ of two or more languages in a conversation where the speakers understand the language when the switching occurs (Myers-Scotton , 2006, p.239). Code switching is the change from one clause of language or code to another clause of language or code. When the speakers use code A (for example, Indonesian) and then switch it to code B (for example, English), it can be said that the occasion as code switching.

Usually, code switching is unseparated with code mixing which sometimes gives people adversity to differentiate it. Many people see the two phenomena as similar; where actually they are different. According to Grosjean (1982), "code-mixing transfers elements of all linguistic levels and units ranging from a lexical

item to a sentence, thus, it is not always easy to distinguish code-switching from code-mixing." However, Grosjean (1982), states that code-switching is defined as the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent. According to Clyne (2000, cited in Kim, 2006, p.45) "code-switching is the alternative use of two languages either within a sentence or between sentences." To conclude, code-mixing is more likely the mix between one language to another in words and phrases context, meanwhile the code-switching is compound than that, it included the structure and grammatical switching within sentence or between two or more sentences.

2. Types of Code Switching

According to Poplack (1980) in Martha (2016), there are three types of code switching: Tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

1. *Tag Switching*

Tag switching is the insertion of tags from different language into an utterance in other languages. Tag switching involves an exclamation of a tag, or a parenthetical in another language (Perdana, 2014). The example of tag switching is "you know", "I mean", etc., as well as the dicourse markers such as "well", "OK", "Alright", interjection and affirmative/negative particles (yes/no) (Pasaribu, 2016).

This type of code-switching infers to the insertion of short phrases that could simply be found even in a simple conversation in daily life. Indeed without realising

it, people often use it regularly as if it is their first language. Martha (2016) found that tag switching is mostly used by the teachers in private preschool when they convey agreement, for instance "Good *umejibu vizuri*" (Good, you answered well), which a code switching from English to Swahili. They only used English for a word, then swap it to Swahili for the rest of the phrase.

2. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching involves switches from one language to another in a clause or sentence boundary. This may also include a switch from an entire sentence or more than one sentences. The example could be seen in a sentence that mixed English and Spanish provided by Pasaribu (2016):

"Sometimes I start a sentence in English, *ye termino in Espanol*" (Sometimes I start a sentence in English, and finish it in Spanish).

The speaker started his sentence in English, then switch it to Spanish with appropriate structure in both language, and the switch happened smoothly without any interuption.

Switching one language to another, as in the example above, requires grammatical and structural consideration. Therefore, most or otherwise all the speakers who implement inter-sentential switching are fluent in the languages used, despite it being substantially used in an informal situation. A study conducted by Girsang (2015), discovered the used of inter-sentential switching in television

advertisement as the most dominant one that "In this case, an entire clause or sentence is in one language but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence."

3. Intra-sentential Switching

Myers–Scotton (1993) in Martha (2016) claims that intra-sential switching is a switch that occurs within a sentence or sentence fragment or a clause. However, this type of code switching will not change the topic and setting of the sentence. It is because they are approximately free of syntatic restriction (Pasaribu, 2016).Kamariah (2019) presented an example in the use of Bahasa Indonesia with intra-sentential switching English: "Beb, udah aku *follow* ya, tolong *follow back*". Code-switching occurs in the middle of the Indonesian sentence, which only uses one or two English words. It is commonly implemented by people as if it is a loanword that has to be used, for it sounds appropriate and comprehensible.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that intra-sentential code-switching remains within a sentence, without any interruptions, hesitations or pauses signifying the switching, as studied by Rahmaniah (2016) about code-switching uttered by the host in a TV program which switch the language code between English and Indonesian within a sentence, and this type of code switching is the most used type of code-switching by the host.

Each of the types of code-switching above, in fact, could easily be found on average occasions with various languages depending on the background of the speaker and the use of the utterance. The dominant type of code-switching used is also different, based on the necessity, can be seen in the use of inter-sentential and intra-sentential switching, or mainly just because of the habit of the speaker to switch their language code, especially the ones involving exclamation or tag as in tag switching.

3. The Functions of Code Switching

For the occurance of code switching, there must be reasons behind it. According to Hoffman (1991) as cited by Girsang (2015), there are several functions of code switching being used in communication.

1. *Talking About a Particular Topic*

For some people, it is much easier to talk about a certain topic in two or more languages by switching the codes of it because it might feel sensible to tell something in a specific language than in the other one. The speaker will also be more comfortable to speak that way to be able to express their thoughts and feelings. This occurrence could happen when people talk about a serious topic, they might use the formal code. Instead, if the subject matter is joking, the informal code might be used (Sari, 2013). Another example can be found in Kamariah (2019), speaker tend to switch the language in the middle of a conversation when the topic changed:

"We are in class now studying English*, bisa gak kamu datang kerumahku nanti* after the class finish?".

The phrase from the example above, which is written in English, talking about what they are doing now or about the class. Meanwhile, the one in Indonesian is talking about their plan after class mentioned. Therefore, in this case, they switch their language based on the topic they are on.

Switching a language code for talking about a particular topic is commonly used by bilingual and multilingual speakers. This occasion could happen because of the difference topic between sentences or considering the lack of vocabulary in a language. Therefore, it has to use another language due to the nonexistent of it in the first language used. Research by Prabaningtyas (2016), which also used Hoffman's (1991) theory for reason for code-switching, found that talking about a particular topic is frequently used in the sequel of *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* movie for about 30.17%, which the highest percentage among the other reasons with 35 total occurrences.

2. *Quoting Somebody Else*

We often heard someone quoting someone else's words, whether it something insightful and inspirational, or just simply re-tell what someone have said in daily basis in another language. The example of this reason is provided by Nuryandi, Raharja, and Husnussalam (2018) from analyzing a code-switching used Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih program, they found that the

host always gives a quote at the ending of the episode which oftentimes required him to switch the language code from Indonesian to English:

"Don't limit yourself" (Nuryandi et al., 2018)

Before the host said the quote, he spoke in Indonesian, and after that he regularly explain the quote with Indonesian as well as in English (Nuryandi et al., 2018).

This reason of code-switching occurences is not rarely used, because there is many good words that other people said which could touch our heart or could relate to others and it did not limited in one language, as studied by Nuryandi et al. (2018) above.

3. *Showing Empathy About Something*

In some cases, people usually like to switch their language to showing empathy because it might feel more convenient and appropriate than the language they generally used.

Ini bukan masa yang mudah. Namun, aku ingin kamu tahu, setelah kamu lalui semua ini, ada satu happy ending *tersisa untukmu*. (There are not easy times. However, I want you to know after you've been through all this, there's one happy ending left to you). (Juniari, Ariyaningsih, & Jendra, 2021).

Juniari et al. (2021) gives the example in their research of code-switching in a novel. The code switching happened from Indonesian to English in a sentence to express empathy of one character towards the interlocutor by mentioning "happy ending" to make them feel better.

Showing empathy by switching a language code can also be done by using one language in a sentence and then switching it fully to another language in another sentence. Usually, people tend to use another language to show how caring and understanding they are towards others because it feels much more comfortable that way than when they use, for example, their first language. As in a study conducted by Ombuh, Adam, and Panggabean (2019) about the use of code-switching to show empathy in *the Breakout music* program on Net TV, which also provide other reasons for code-switching, the hosts switch their language often from Indonesian to English for several reasons, and the most dominant reason is to show empathy to the guest stars. "The researcher found both of them are more convenient to show their empathy using English than the Indonesian language." (Ombuh, et al., 2019, p.98)

4. *Expressing Group Identity*

Expressing group identity as one of the function of code switching have studied by scholars and "view the bilingual practice (the occurances of code switching) of tightly bound communities as symbolic of local vs Non-local identity distinction" (Kira & Chad: 2015). This actively demonstrats that the

utilization of languages are different between one goup of people and the other, and it can build an identity for them to know each other and learn the differences among people in different groups or communities.

This function of code switching is provided by Luke (2015) in a study of code switching among Pamonanese "Iyo Om kuncanimo..Tabea mami… (Yes, Uncle. I understand. Yours sincerely)".

The example above is used by people who are living and used to live in Tentena or Pamona (one of district towns in Poso, Central Sulawesi) closed facebook group site which sometimes switch their language code according to who is the recipient, the topic, and the motivation as well as situation of the participant (Luke, 2015).

Language and identity are inseparable because it is through language we can show our identity, and by knowing the identity, people can acknowledge the languages used. "They use code-switching to signal familiarity or friendship, to create close social relationship and camaraderie, and build a closer social relationship." (Ardila, 2022). One of the research that studies the relationship between code-switching and identity among Malaysian Chinese university students discovered that the students frequently switch their languages between Chinese and English, including on social networking sites only among the Chinese community, compared to when they are in university, they tend to use

English-Bahasa Melayu with others to express their Malaysian citizens (Wu, 2021).

5. *Interjection*

Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector word into sentence to gain attention, convey surprise, and/or other strong emotion expression. It also called as short exclamation, such as: "Wow!", "Hey!", "Well", "Damn!", "Look!" , etc.

The example of interjection in sentence:

"By the way, *nanti malam kamu punya waktu nggak?*" (By the way, do you have time tonight?) (Rahmaniah, 2016)

The user switch their language code from English as Interjection that is "By the way" in the beginning, then to Indonesian as the main idea of the sentence.

Rianda (2017) also provoded example of code-switching as interjection: Chicano professionals saying good bye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talking briefly:

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you

B: *Andele pues* (O.K well). And do come again. Mm?

The speaker B use Spanish as interjection in her sentence which is "*Andele pues*" means "Ok, well", then change it to English afterward.

This reason of code switching is frequently use especially in speaking, but sometimes it also used in writing context. As for bilingual, interjection is naturally use as they have been used to switch language quite often.

Nowadays, code-switching for interjection is commonly found on daily occasions, whether it is for affirmative, negative expressions, surprise, etc. Hlavac (2003) found out that "yeah" as an English-specific affirmative is regularly used by Croatian in their utterances, with total of 2252 times (95%) said by 99 speakers.

6. Repetition Used for Clarification

When bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify their speech or message, they often repeat their words in other language without changing or alter the point of the message. The repetition take place not only to make a better comprehension of the words, but to emphasis the message through the language. As an example provided by Girsang (2015), a code switching as repetition for clarification between English and Hindi, father calling his little son while walking through a train compartment,

"Keep straight. *Sidha jao*" (keep straight).

Both of the languages used in the example above means the same, but the speaker said it twice in different languages to highlight the meaning of the utterance that the son have to go straight to find their seats in the train.

Switching languages in order to clarify the message conveyed is somehow necessary to avoid misunderstanding, and for the speaker to make sure that they give the correct expression. Fitriyani (2013) obtained a result by analysing the code-switching used by students in speaking class which repetition used for clarification is the most significant reasons of code-switching occured.

7. *Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor*

The moment bilingual or multilingual talk to each other, the code switching regularly occurs. The particular reason for circumstance is to make the communication runs smoothly and they can understand altogether properly. "A speaker might use a language alternation on a selected part of speeches to highlight the main idea and what to focus on" (Rini, 2020, p.4). The message is repeated in one language code to the other with modified form, for example:

It's a beautiful day! Spring *akhirnya datang juga*. Do you know that spring is my favorite season? Spring symbolizes a hope, a new beginning. *Meninggalkan melankoli musim dingin, salju, dan malam yang panjang*. (It's a beautiful day! Spring is finally here. Do you know that spring is my favorite season? Spring simbolyzes a hope, a new beginning. Leaving the winter melancholy.) (Yuliani, 2013)

The example above was quoted by Yuliani (2013) from a novel titled "9 Summers, 10 Autumns". That is a part of a conversation between characters where the main character reflects his opinion and feeling in English and then switches it to Indonesian as a clarification with a modified form.

The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor is commonly used by bilingual and/or multilingual people. They tend to switch their language code to repeat their speech which sometimes sounds different but actually has the same meaning, as established by Retnawati and Mujiyanto (2015) in their research about code-switching used in conversation by an American student of Darmasiswa program, they found that intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor held the highest percentage as the reason for code-switching which is 40.9%.

B. Podcast

Podcast is a digital audio file of speech, music, broadcast material, etc., made available on the internet for downloading to a computer or portable media player; a series of such files new installments of which can be received by subscribers automatically (podcast, n." *OED Online*, Oxford University Press, March 2022, www.oed.com/view/Entry/273003 Accessed 31 March 2022).

This audio format type of content was getting its vogue in 2020, exactly when the Covid-19 lockdown began worldwide though it has been there since a

long time ago. The most popular podcast streaming platforms are Spotify and Apple podcasts, and many more good platforms that might be less popular than these two but still have good quality.

According to Ciccarelli (2021), there are 4 different types of podcasts:

1. Nonfiction narrative podcasts

2. Interview and conversational podcasts

3. Hybrid podcasts

4. Fiction podcasts

Besides, podcasts also have various genres just as movies, music, books, etc., such as politics, news, science, health/fitness, self-help/productivity, pop culture, comedy, religion/faith, sports, and many more.

Language in Podcast

In order to get a high engagement, and gain more listeners for their contents, the podcast creators are not only focus on the topic that they brought out but also the language they used. Whether it the language itself, linguistic style, and how the creators bring themself when they speak. One of study about podcast that included linguistic features in it conducted by Reddy, Lazarova, Yu, and Jones (2021) stated that high engagement podcasts are less possibly to have interjection in their utterances such as: 'oh', 'right', and 'cool', likewise swearing is mostly allied with low engagement podcasts. The language used in podcasts also depends

on the background of hosts, as well as their target audience. Despite the high or low engagement of a podcast, the discussed topic also impacts the language and style used in it.

Martikainen, Karlgren, and Truong (2022, p. 2344) found that "the participants appear to be mostly attentive to stylistic aspect related to talking: a closer inspection of the sticky notes revealed that speech rate, tone of voice, monotonousness, and articulation were mentioned in that theme." An Audio expert, Rachel Corbet, gives the idea that it is necessary to use conversational language and be familiar and relaxed in podcasts while at the same time still in control or not sounding lazy to engage the audience. Choosing the words to describe a situation, experience or place is also as important to make the audience or listeners relate to what the hosts talk about, as well as to make them not just listen but also be inspired, feel, get emotional and do what the hosts described.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

This research is categorized as qualitative content analysis method for the reason that it analyzes the data from a transcribed audio form of content before broken the data down into attainable code categories for analysis. According Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Content analysis is "a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts." Therefore this research design suited this study which the researcher conducted an analysis based on the utterances of Gio and Kiky as the host of Speak English Today podcasts on spotify, in this case, related to code switching.

Content analysis method is suitable or proper in the circumstance to cunducting this study since it is intended at analysing code switching discovered in Speak English Today podcasts episodes on spotify. The first language used in this podcast is English, hence the switch analysed is in Indonesian. Alongside with the theory utilized in this study, the researcher interpreted and present the data descriptively and systematically. This research study the reasons of Gio and Kiky switch the code

of language as well as the type of the code switching that being used during the program.

B. Source of Data

The data source of this research is the utterances of Gio and Kiky, the hosts of Speak English Today podcasts: English Today series has eight episodes during 2021, but this research studied four episodes of the podcast series that focused on vocabulary for the reason that these episodes are more relatable for students and Indonesian-English speakers who want to know more about the topic of vocabulary, besides these episodes are the most recent ones for the topic and helped with the process of conducting this study since the theme are similar :

- [English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia
  https://open.spotify.com/episode/3ACmvTp1yzY0Pjh8qqn8xc?si=3a675c8b6f
  9747b1

- [English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris
  https://open.spotify.com/episode/3rUG83qg6V7D7WeaYG3jUZ?si=7d8ba7df
  79d14429

- [English Today] What is Homonym?
  https://open.spotify.com/episode/6A0lH3eAIMFx2rU2gcUjlY?si=d1a30b143
  ecd4920

- [English Today] Improve Your Fluency Through TV Shows

https://open.spotify.com/episode/7L97ztaGeVtklZ0tqy16sI?si=531fc55507f64
898

C. Methods of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this study follows the steps of data analysis by Rahmaniah (2016). According to her, there are four steps to take in order to get the proper results of the research, including sentence identification, types classification, reasons classificiation and concluding. Below is the brief explanation of how each step conducted in the data analysis process of this study.

1. Sentence Identification. In this step, the process of identification is carried out by identifying the sentences trancribed from the utterances of the host of the Speak English Today podcasts.

2. Types classification. After identifying the sentences transcribed, identifying and categorizing the types of code switching are needed, and it should be done according to the classification of the types of code switching used in the Speak English Today podcasts according to Poplack's theory (1980).

3. Reasons classification. In this step, identifying and categorizing the reasons of the used of code switching in the Speak English Today podcasts referring to Hoffman's theory (1991).

4. Concluding: Make a conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

A. Findings

Based on the research questions of this study, this part presents the findings of the types and functions of the code switching used by the Speak English Today Podcast' hosts on Spotify. The findings were identified by trancribing the podcast audio and then categorizing the code switching based on their types and functions. As provided in chapter two, the classification of the types was based on the theory of Poplack (1980), and for the functions, the analysis used Hoffman's theory (1991).

1. Types of Code Switching

Having analyzed the utterances used by the hosts of Speak English Today podcast, this study found that all of the three types of code-switching were used. The total of the types code switching found in the podcasts are all provided in the chart below.

Table 1

Types of Code Switching

	Types of code switching		
Podcast Episode	**Tag switching**	**Inter-sentential switching**	**Intra-sentential switching**

[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	39	21	13
[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris	39	28	19
[English Today] What is Homonym?	37	29	11
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	17	7	1
Total	**132**	**85**	**44**

As for more information about Kiky and Gio's numbers of utterances contained types of code switching will be provided separately in the appendix.

To expand on the types of code switching table above, the next subsection of this chapter gives the explanation of a few samples taken from each of the podcast episodes studied. All the provided samples are codified based on the episode of the podcast, the order of the utterance and the host who produced the utterance. Below are the note of the abbreviation forming the code:

P = podcast

K = Kiky (female host)

G = Gio (male host)

U = utterance

Based on the note, thus, if the sample is codified P1GU10, it means that it was from podcast number one, uttered by Kiky or the female host of the podcast in her 10th utterance.

1.1 Tag Switching

Below are few samples of tag switching that could be found in the podcast episodes studied, and each podcast provided one sample.

1.1.1 P1KU15

"Yeah. *Nah*, speaking of tongue.."

From data P1KU15 above, it can be seen that one of the hosts, Kiky, was agreeing with something that the other host said, and then try to moved onto different topic by saying "speaking of tongue...". However, the host started her sentence by saying "Nah", which is one of Indonesian utterance according to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) is an exlamation word to end (to retort, to state a conclusion, etc.) or to say something in mind. It can categorized as tag switching since it involved an exclamation of a tag or a parenthetical in another language (Perdana, 2014), before continue the sentence in English.

1.1.2 P2GU17

"*Ya, ngga harus bahasa tertentu, tapi bisa*, maybe, *antar kelompok teman*"

In data P2GU17, Gio, the other host of the podcast was switching his language from Indonesian to English in the middle of a sentence, then switch it back to indonesian. He only switched a word in english that is "maybe", which most of Indonesian familiar with and use it naturally without any hesitation. After switching a word to English, Gio resumed to speak in Indonesian in this sentence.

1.1.3 P3KU27

"Yes. 'Right' means correct, *ya*"

From the data above, the host was speaking in English, but at the end of the sentence, she added the word 'ya', which is Indonesian word that frequently use to end a sentence or to confirm one's words.

1.1.4 P4GU71

"*Ya*. But.. but don't be suprise, SETlers"

This data uttered by Gio, the male host, when he expressed his aggrement with what the other host said by using the Indonesian word 'Ya', which means 'yes' in English.

He used Indonesian only in this expression, then used English for the rest of his sentence in this particular time.

1.2 Inter-sentential Switching

From 85 total of inter-sentential switching found in the podcasts, following is the sample taken from each podcast to elaborate the table 1.

1.2.1 P1KU27

"*Aku juga kalau ada murid yang ngomong gini pasti* I will directly correct him or her"

The sentence above is inter-sentential switching because the host used two languages in a sentence that required them to apply a correct sentence structure in both languages. At first, the host said "*Aku juga kalau ada murid yang ngomong gini pasti*" in Indonesian, then switched to English directly with a full sentence "I will directly correct him or her". Unlike the tag switching that only use one word or an expression in other language and the rest of the sentence is in another one, this sentence used more than one languages with a complex sentence structure that usually utters by people who is fluent in the languages used.

1.2.2 P2KU144

"*Geli, ya kan*. Oh! Don't take it to heart. Don't take it to heart"

Another sample of inter-sentential switching above is uttered by Kiky, the female host of the podcast. She was joking with the other host by saying "Geli, ya kan", which is Indonesian, then she said another sentence in English as another response.

1.2.3 P3KU41

"Next we have another homophone, which is 'Having a picnic at a park'. Now, we can see, 'park' is '*taman*', *ya*, and then, 'You can park you car in the basement'. *Jadi ini bukan 'Kamu bisa taman mobilmu'*"

In data above, there are three sentences that marked by full stops. The first and second sentences, Kiky was talking about the example of homophone in English. Meanwhile, in the third one, she tried to explain the meaning of the example provided fully in Indonesian.

1.2.4 P4GU93

"That's actually a very good way to gauge, gauge is g-a-u-g-e, *untuk mengukur, ya.*"

From data P4GU93 above, Gio talked in English as a response to what Kiky had said, then switched to Indonesian when he confirmed the meaning of the word 'gauge'. Gio is more fluent in English than in Indonesian, that's why he frequently speaks in English first then repeat it in Indonesian in the same sentence.

1.3 Intra-sentential Switching

In order to give a more clearer information, below is the samples of intra-sentential switching found in the podcasts studied, which is four out of 44 as the samples.

1.3.1 P1KU30

"Ok. By the way, *mungkin.. umm.. apa, mungkin SETlers engga tau apa itu* silent letter"

From data above, it can be seen that Kiky was switching her language between English and Indonesian in a sentence naturally, without any hesitation and still sounds approprite. The host started her sentence by saying "Ok, by the way", which is habitually used by Indonesian when they are about to say something. Afterward, she switched to Indonesian, then used English as she mentioned 'silent letter'.

1.3.2 P2GU31

"*Kepanjangan*? There is *kepanjangan*? I didn't know that"

This sample uttered by Gio, the male host of the podcast. He switched the language amid sentence smoothly to clarified what he just heard. He used Indonesian word "*Kepanjangan*?" as a response to Kiky, then ask again in English and Indonesian by saying "There is *kepanjangan*?", which is basically in English, but he said the Indonesian word again at the end, and back to English as statement.

1.3.3 P3GU116

"Yup. Oh! Also, actually, uh.. it could be huruf, ya. Maybe you have, like, the pictures of the alphabets printed"

Sample 3 from data P3GU116 took place when Gio talked about the meaning of the word 'letter'. This data can be classified as intra-sentential switching even though it only a word spoken in different language, that is '*huruf*', since inter-sentential switching includes language alternation within sentence boundary.

1.3.4 P4KU74

"*Logat* Jawa, *logat* Palembang, *logat* Sumatera, they have Sulawesi, they have different accent"

From the sample above, Kiky mentioned some accent in Indonesia, but she used Indonesian word '*Logat*', means 'accent' in English before she switched back to English in the rest of the sentence.

2. The Functions of Code Switching

As stated by Hoffman (1991), there are seven reasons of why people tend to switch their languages: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Whereas for this study, it was found that there are some functions occured more than the other, and vice versa.

Table 2

Functions of Code Switching

	Functions of code switching						
Podcast Episode	**Talking about a particular topic**	**Quoting somebody else**	**Showing empathy about something**	**Expressing group identity**	**Interjection**	**Repeatition used for clarification**	**Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor**
[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	13	2	3	3	24	9	4
[English Today] Bahasa	12	4	1	5	18	8	6

Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris							
[English Today] What is Homonym?	6	2	0	4	5	4	6
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	1	0	0	2	7	2	0
Total	**32**	**8**	**4**	**14**	**54**	**23**	**16**

As for more information about Kiky and Gio's numbers of utterances contained functions of code switching will be provided separately in the appendix.

Some of the samples were provided below as the explanation of the table based on their functions. The data code is similar to the types of code switching presented in previous section.

2.1 Talking about a particular topic

Below is four samples of this functions of code switching that found in all four podcast episodes studied, from total occurance 32 times.

2.1.1 P1GU65

"Whenever I hear this *'korek korek', eh apa kuping dikorek-korek*??"

From the data above, the speaker did a code switching from english to indonesian. At first, Gio, the speaker of the example above or one of the hosts of the podcast, spoke in english, then suddenly he switched to indonesian when he said "*korek korek, eh apa kuping dikorek-korek?*". In this case, he was talking about how many Indonesians wrongly pronounced the word 'correct' and make it sounds like an indonesian word '*korek*', so he made a joke in indonesian by saying "*eh apa kuping dikorek-korek?*'.

2.1.2 P2KU24

"*istilah-istilah*, yup! Now, we're gonna talk more on that, uh.. we already gather some of the words that are now happening"

The sample of code switching uttered by Kiky above was happened when she responsed to what Gio said by saying "*Istilah-istilah*", afterwhich she switched to english as she move on another topic.

2.1.3 P3KU114

"*Huruf*! Right. *Jadi ada surat, ada huruf*. Now, um.. how you understand the difference is basically if you read the whole sentence in a context, right?"

The function of code switching used by Kiky above is talking about a particular topic because at first she talked about the meaning of letter in indonesian, therefore she spoke in indonesian. Then, she proceeded to talk about the tips on how to differentiate the meaning of it in english, which is the different topic from the first.

2.1.4 P4KU1

Harus Gio and Kiky, lah. Uhuh. I'm just tryna be humble. So.."

From data P4KU1 above, it can be seen that the host switched her language from indonesian to english as she talked about a particular topic. As a response to what Gio said in a joking way, she said it in indonesian, and then switched to english to mention about her intention.

2.2 Quoting somebody else

For this function, the finding total is merely up to 8, which is mark this as one of the lowest function appeared in the podcast episodes studied. Moreover, quoting somebody else was only found in two podcast episodes in this regard, that is podcast number 1 and number 3. Therefore, below is one sample for each both podcast episode.

2.2.1 P1GU27

"Bikaus. I was... whenever my student said this, I was writing on the board, "bikaus, do you mean 'be cows', *menjadi sapi*?" and he was like, "huh? *Menjadi sapi*?""

The reason of the code switching occurance in the data above is because Gio tried to quote his conversation with his student about how to pronounce a certain word, which made them said something in indonesian.

2.2.2 P3GU90

"*Tersedu-sedu*". What is this '*tersedu-sedu*'?"

From the data above, Gio quoted a phrase from Kiky's utterance "*Tersedu-sedu*" in confussion since he did not sure whether that is the correct meaning of an english word that they were just talking about.

2.3 Showing Empathy About Something

As the lowest code switching function occured in the analyzed podcast episodes, provided samples below was taken from only two episodes with one sample for each.

2.3.1 P1KU17

"So, I mean, this is... SETlers thinking that, you know, okay this is.. this is how you say it and they kept doing that, you know, and *ternyata*, umm.. *tanpa ada yang mengoreksi* they thought it was correct."

Data above is one of the examples of the code switching occured to showing empathy about something. This time, Kiky switched her language in the middle of the sentence to expressed her understanding of why most of indonesian mispronounced some english words without judging them by saying "*tanpa ada yang mengoreksi*" which probably sounds more appropriate when she said it in indonesian than english.

2.3.2 P2GU117

"So, I think our SETlers need to understand *ngga semua kata-kata itu bisa di translate, apalagi kalau sudah slang.*"

In this sample, Gio tried to ask for understanding of the listeners, which they called SETlers, in english then switched to indonesian for the rest of the sentence.

2.4 Expressing Group Identity

To give a more comprehensible information about this function, below is one sample taken from each podcast episode.

2.4.1 P1GU7

"My polite *bahasa* Indonesia is rusty, definitely. I speak with kiky in both languages but I can say '*gue lu*' with kiky very casually and very fluently, but in the bussiness meeting with a client I sometimes struggle a lil bit."

Gio uttered the sample above to explain how his indonesian speaking skill is, and he mentioned about one of the indonesian casual words "*gue lu*" that he usually use when he talk to Kiky in indonesian off recording. Hence, it can be include as the function of code switching to expressing group identity.

2.4.2 P2GU32

"I thought this is word... this is like a legit word in *bahasa* Indonesia."

The Sample above is frequently use, not only by the host of the podcast studied here, but also by many people when they mention indonesian language. Many people tend to use the phrase '*bahasa indonesia*' rather than indonesian in refers to indonesian language to express the indonesian's identity by using their own language in this context.

2.4.3 P3GU9

"Nah, I'm familiar, but it sounds *dari anak senja, ya*."

Another sample of expressing group identity as one of the function of code switching above is uttered by Gio. The male host responsed to Kiky in english at first, then he switched to indonesian the moment he mentioned "*dari anak senja*", as it is a popular phrase in Indonesia that according to kompasiana.com refers to "those people who is indie music lovers that like to romanticize everything they do with poetic words". Gio brought up this phrase as a response to what Kiky said when she told the listeners a meaning of 'tear' in a sentence. Since this word is only exists in Indonesia, it can be said that this code switching intended to express a group identity.

2.4.4 P4KU74

"*Logat* Jawa, *logat* Palembang, *logat* Sumatera, they have Sulawesi, they have different accent."

In the sample above, the female host of the podcast, Kiky, mentioned some accents in Indonesia by using indonesian words '*logat*' before the name of the provinces to show her identity as an indonesian.

2.5 Interjection

As indicated in the table above, interjection is the highest function emerged in the podcast episodes studied. Therefore, provided below are samples taken from each podcast episode for further details.

2.5.1 P1KU17

"*Nah*, this is our topic of the day"

From data above, it can be seen that the host started her sentence by saying 'Nah', which is an interjection in indonesian, before spoke full sentence in english.

2.5.2 P2KU17

"Yeah, *grup tertentu juga bisa, ya*"

Opposite to the previous sample, in the data above the host response to what the other host said by saying "yeah", which an english type of interjection before continuing her words in indonesian.

2.5.3 P3GU71

"'*Untuk mengencangkan*', yes. *Biar keangkat, ya, biar seksi*"

In data P3GU71 above, it shows that after Gio quoting what Kiky said, he add 'yes' as the approval of it, then resumed using indonesian. Thus, the word 'yes' here was functioned as interjection.

2.5.4 P4GU7

"*Ya.. ya, ya*, I remember that. *Ya*, I think either in the US or in the UK they call it differently. One of them it's 'shows', one of them is series"

The sample above shows another example of the use of code switching as an interjection, which the host expressed his agreement by saying "*Ya.. ya, ya*" then switched to English in full sentence.

2.6 Repeatition Used for Clarification

Following samples are provided for more comprehension about this function of code switching.

2.6.1 P1GU62

"But *secara umum*, in general, it is pronounce like that."

The sample above uttered by Gio when he explained about a pronounciation of a certain word. He said a word in indonesian "*secara umum*", then switched to english by

saying "in general", which have the exact same meaning as the first indonesian phrase. Therefore, it could be said that he switched between these two languages with the exact same meaning to clarify what he was saying.

2.6.2 P2GU100

"*Ee.. lebih romantic lagi, ya*. It's something more romantic, *ya*."

From data P2GU100 above, Gio said whole sentences in indonesian and english with identical meaning. For that reason, it could be include as the example of repeatition used for clarification as one of the functions of code switching.

2.6.3 P3KU104

"Horse, Gio! *Kuda*! *Kuda poni*?"

Another Sample of this function of code switching as shown above is occured when Kiky made a joke about a homonym word. At first, Kiky exclaimed "Horse" in english, afterward she switched to indonesian to clarify what she just said, which is the translation of the word that is "*kuda*".

2.6.4 P4GU93

"That's actually a very good way to gauge, gauge is g-a-u-g-e, *untuk mengukur, ya.*"

Data P4GU93 above functioned as repeatition used for clarification because the host switched his language from english to indonesian with the similar meaning, which is "to gauge" and "*untuk mengukur*" to made sure that everyone get what he was talking about. It was also shown as he spelt the word before said it again in indonesian.

2.7 Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for The Interlocutor

The samples below are taken from podcast episodes studied wherewith to give a more insightful information.

2.7.1 P1KU17

"*Nah*, this is our topic of the day. *Jadi topik kita kali ini adalah untuk ngomongin tentang gimana, sih, cara melafalkan bahasa inggris, kata-kata bahasa inggris yang benar.*"

There are some examples of this function of code switching, one of them found in data 1 uttered by Kiky in the first minutes of the podcast episode started. She was about to told the listeners about their topic by saying it in english, "this is our topic of the day". However, she didn't said the rest of her sentence in english but indonesian, not repeating the exact same words, yet explaining it with the same meaning.

2.7.2 P2GU72

"*Ya*. *Eh*? No, don't get it wrong, Ky. *Bapak-bapak RT, RW kalau udah kumpul udah sering ghibah.*"

From data P2GU72 above, it could be seen that Gio switched his language from english to indonesian in reponse to what Kiky said. He responded by saying "No, don't get it wrong, Ky", then switched to indonesian, "*bapak-bapak RT, RW kalau udah kumpul udah sering ghibah*", which have different litteral meaning, but still needed to clarify the english phrase that Gio said.

2.7.3 P3KU128

"*Itu bukan tempatku*. That's so Gio."

The reason Kiky did code switching on the utterance above is as an intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. It was found that there is indonesian utterance "*Itu bukan tempatku*", before state "That's so Gio" as the clarification to the listeners.

B. Discussion

After analyzing and classifying the data based on the types and the functions of code switching, it was found that both of the hosts switch their languages between English and Indonesian many times. There are types of code switching that frequently happened than the others, and vice versa. Similar to that, every function of code switching are also appeared with different numbers in the podcast.

The types of code switching that mostly used in these podcast episodes is tag switching in total occurence is 132 times. This result is different from a research by

Rini (2020), that analyzed indonesian-english code switching in youtube videos which have similarity with podcast aside from the type of platform used. They found that inter-sentential switching is most dominant, while tag switching is the least used in the videos. This difference could happened with several reasons, however, the most obvious one is because in this study, the podcast hosts are basically Indonesian, which make them frequently used Indonesian tag in their English sentences because they are used to it. Meanwhile, the utterer studied by Rini (2020) is a Canadian who has lived in Indonesia for a very long time. Although the youtuber can speak in Indonesian fluently, she still tends to switch her languages between english and Indonesian, mostly inter-sententially, by reason of her background as an english native speaker who can speak Indonesian.

Meanwhile for the functions of code switching, the most frequently occured in this study is interjection, which is 54 times in total. However, after undertaking some search related to the previous study that has same result as this study, interjection as the dominant function of code switching cannot be found. Most of the foregoing study discovered that interjection could be the third or the the least appeared in bilingual or multilingual utterances. Such as in a study of a podcast by Aprinzya (2022), it was found that interjection has 10% in the result, or the third most frequently used. From this result, it can be seen that even though the study is similar to this study, which is analyzing a podcast with non-formal presentation, both podcasts have different result due to the dissimilarity of the participants involved as well as their topic. Another study

about code switching with different result also done by Suardhana (2022), which studied a Youtube podcast. He found that the host mostly switch their language code to repetition used for clarifition. This happened, according to Suardhana, because the host wanted to make sure his interlocutor understand what he asked and/or said, and he switched the language or code with the exact same meaning. This dominant function is different from this study as stated above because the differences of the conversational partner. In this study, the podcast hosts are friends who fluent in English as well as in Indonesian, meanwhile for the comparison study mentioned, the guest of the podcast studied is the son of the host. Even though both of them, the father and the son, are fluent in English, the father still want to make sure that his son grasp the question and information correctly by repeating them in English and Indonesian.

Therefore, the difference between the number of times the types and functions of code-switching appeared depends on the topic brought, the background of the speaker, as well as the interlocutor, etc. For this study, the most dominant type of code switching used is tag switching, while the most frequent function of code switching occured is interjection. This result is different from some previous study provided above with different reasons whether internal or external factors.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

In the analysis of the types as well as the functions of code switching occured in Speak English Today podcast, especially in four English Today series episodes that talked about vocabulary, it can be concluded that the hosts switched their languages between English and Indonesian. It can also be found that all of the three types of code switching had been used in the episodes studied: tag switching 132 times, inter-sentential switching 85 times, and intra-sentential switching 44 times. On that account, the most persistent type of code switching used is tag switching. Tag switching, as it known, is the insertion of tags from different language into the utterance in other languages.

As for the functions of code-switching in the podcast episodes, it appeared that all of the functions existed with reference to the total, although there were some episodes that did not have particular functions. The functions of code switching occured in the podcast are talking about a particular topic 32 times, quoting somebody else 8 times, showing empathy about something 4 times, expressing group identity 14 times, interjection 54 times, repetition used for clarification 23 times, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor 16 times. Therefore, the most dominant function happened in this

podcast episodes is intejection. This function of code switching is often use by people, particularly the bilingual, intentionally or not since it already become their habit and speaking style.

B. Recommendations

From the result of this study, further research regarding to code switching still have the possibilities to be achieved, considered this study only focus on the types and functions using certain theories. Future research might as well conduct another aspect of code switching with the same or another theories, as well as study a different media such as advertisement, tv shows, social media, certain neighborhood and many more using the result of this studyas additional reference if needed.
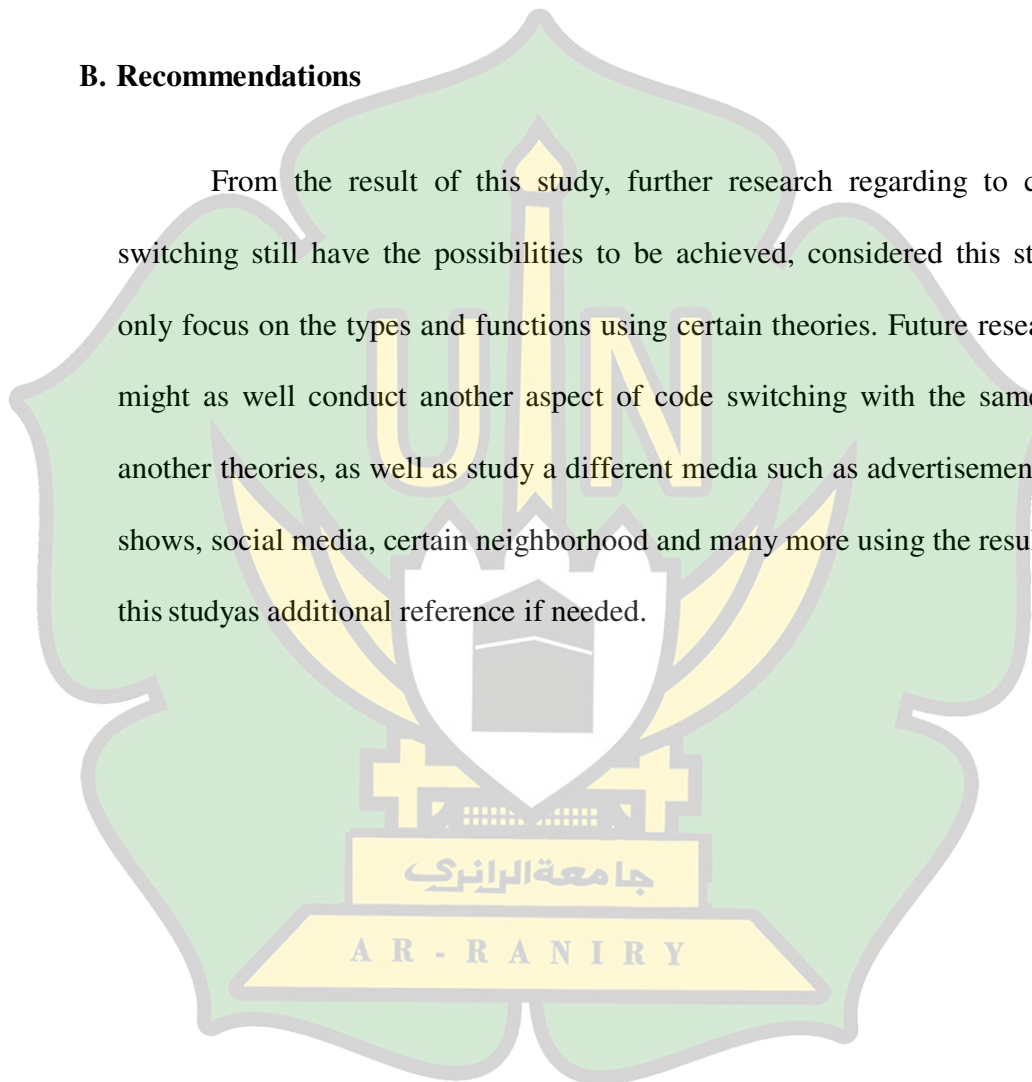
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Kiky's Numbers of Utterances (Types of Code Switching)

Podcast Episode	Types of code switching		
	Tag switching	Inter-sentential switching	Intra-sentential switching
[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	17	14	6
[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris	22	18	10
[English Today] What is Homonym?	12	11	3
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	7	3	1
Total	**58**	**46**	**20**

APPENDIX B

Gio's Numbers of Utterances (Types of Code Switching)

Podcast Episode	Types of code switching		
	Tag switching	Inter-sentential switching	Intra-sentential switching
[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	22	7	7
[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris	17	10	9
[English Today] What is Homonym?	25	18	8
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	10	4	0
Total	**74**	**39**	**24**

APPENDIX C

Kiky's Numbers of Utterances (Functions of Code Switching)

Podcast Episode	Functions of code switching						
	Talking about a particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Showing empathy about something	Expressing group identity	Interjection	Repeatition used for clarification	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	8	0	2	1	17	4	2
[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris	9	0	1	2	12	4	6
[English Today] What is Homonym?	5	0	0	0	2	2	3
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	1	0	0	2	3	1	0
Total	**23**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**34**	**11**	**11**

APPENDIX D

Gio's Numbers of Utterances (Functions of Code Switching)

	Functions of code switching						
Podcast Episode	Talking about a particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Showing empathy about something	Expressing group identity	Interjection	Repeatition used for clarification	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia	5	2	1	2	7	5	2
[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris	3	4	0	3	6	4	0
[English Today] What is Homonym?	1	2	0	4	3	2	3
[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**20**	**12**	**5**

APPENDIX E

Podcast 1 / Episode "[English Today] Common Mispronounced English Words in Indonesia"

No.	Utterances	Data	Types of code-switching	Functions of code-switching
1.	"Yeah. *Nah*, speaking of tongue.."	P1KU15	Tag switching	Interjection
2.	"*Aku juga kalau ada murid yang ngomong gini pasti* I will directly correct him or her"	P1KU27	Inter-sentential switching	Showing empathy about something
3.	"Ok. By the way, *mungkin.. umm.. apa, mungkin SETlers engga tau apa itu* silent letter"	P1KU30	Intra-sentential switching	Interjection
4.	"Whenever I hear this *'korek korek', eh apa kuping dikorek-korek*??"	P1GU65	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about a particular topic
5.	"Bikaus. I was... whenever my student said this, I was writing on the board, "bikaus, do you mean 'be cows', *menjadi sapi*?" and he was like, "huh? *Menjadi sapi*?""	P1GU27	Inter-sentential switching	Quoting somebody else

6.	"So, I mean, this is... SETlers thinking that, you know, okay this is.. this is how you say it and they kept doing that, you know, and *ternyata*, umm.. *tanpa ada yang mengoreksi* they thought it was correct."	P1KU17	Intra-sentential switching	Showing empaty about something
7.	"My polite bahasa indonesia is rusty, definitely. I speak with kiky in both languages but I can say '*gue lu*' with kiky very casually and very fluently, but in the bussiness meeting with a client I sometimes struggle a lil bit."	P1GU7	Intra-sentential switching	Expressing group identity
8.	"*Nah*, this is our topic of the day"	P1KU17	Tag switching	Interjection
9.	"But *secara umum*, in general, it is pronounce like that."	P1GU62	Intra-sentential switching	Repeatition used for clarification
10.	"*Nah*, this is our topic of the day. *Jadi topik kita kali ini adalah untuk ngomongin*	P1KU17	Inter-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

|	*tentang gimana, sih, cara melafalkan bahasa inggris, kata-kata bahasa inggris yang benar."*			

APPENDIX F

Podcast 2 / Episode "[English Today] Bahasa Gaul Indonesia ke Inggris"

No.	Utterances	Data	Types of code-switching	Functions of code-switching
1.	"*Ya, ngga harus bahasa tertentu, tapi bisa*, maybe, *antar kelompok teman*"	P2GU17	Tag switching	Interjection
2.	"*Geli, ya kan*. Oh! Don't take it to heart. Don't take it to heart"	P2KU144	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about a particular topic
3.	"*Kepanjangan*? There is *kepanjangan*? I didn't know that"	P2GU31	Intra-sentential switching	Interjection
4.	"*istilah-istilah*, yup! Now, we're gonna talk more on that, uh.. we already gather some of the words that are now happening"	P2KU24	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about a particular topic
5.	"So, I think our SETlers need to understand *ngga semua kata-kata itu bisa di translate, apalagi kalau sudah slang*."	P2GU117	Inter-sentential switching	Showing empaty about something

6.	"I thought this is word... this is like a legit word in *bahasa* Indonesia."	P2GU32	Intra-sentential switching	Expressing group identity
7.	"Yeah, *grup tertentu juga bisa, ya*"	P2KU17	Tag switching	Interjection
8.	"*Ee.. lebih romantic lagi, ya.* It's something more romantic"	P2GU100	Inter-sentential switching	Repeatition used for clarification
9.	"*Ya. Eh*? No, don't get it wrong, Ky. *Bapak-bapak RT, RW kalau udah kumpul udah sering ghibah.*"	P2GU72	Inter-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
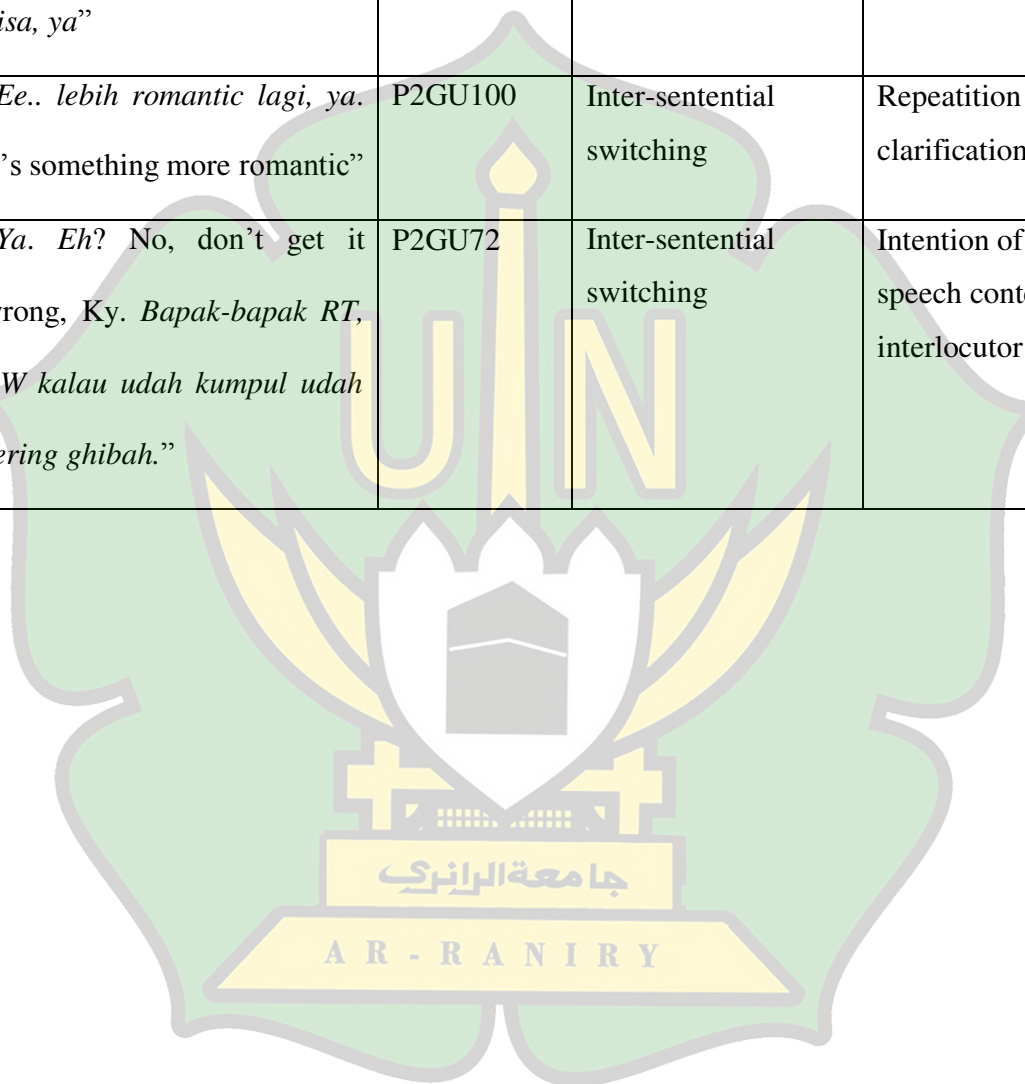
APPENDIX G

Podcast 3 / Episode "[English Today] What is Homonym?"

No.	Utterances	Data	Types of code-switching	Functions of code-switching
1.	"Yes. 'Right' means correct, *ya*"	P3KU27	Tag switching	Interjection
2.	"Next we have another homophone, which is 'Having a picnic at a park'. Now, we can see, 'park' is '*taman*', *ya*, and then, 'You can park you car in the basement'. *Jadi ini bukan 'Kamu bisa taman mobilmu'*	P3KU41	Inter-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
3.	"Yup. Oh! Also, actually, uh.. it could be huruf, ya. Maybe you have, like, the pictures of the alphabets printed"	P3GU116	Intra-sentential switching	Interjection
4.	"*Huruf*! Right. *Jadi ada surat, ada huruf*. Now, um.. how you understand the difference is basically if you read the whole sentence in a context, right?"	P3KU114	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about a particular topic

5.	"So, I mean, this is... SETlers thinking that, you know, okay this is.. this is how you say it and they kept doing that, you know, and *ternyata*, umm.. *tanpa ada yang mengoreksi* they thought it was correct."	P1KU17	Intra-sentential switching	Showing empaty about something
6.	"Nah, I'm familiar, but it sounds *dari anak senja, ya*."	P3GU9	Inter-sentential switching	Quoting somebody else
7.	"'*Untuk mengencangkan*', yes. *Biar keangkat, ya, biar seksi*"	P3GU71	Tag switching	Interjection
8.	"Horse, Gio! *Kuda*! *Kuda poni*?"	P3KU104	Inter-sentential switching	Repeatition used for clarification
9.	"*Itu bukan tempatku*. That's so Gio."	P3KU128	Inter-sentential switching	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

APPENDIX H

Podcast 4 / Episode "[English Today] Improve Your Fluency through Tv Shows"

No.	Utterances	Data	Types of code-switching	Functions of code-switching
1.	"*Ya*. But.. but don't be suprise, SETlers"	P4GU71	Tag switching	Interjection
2.	"That's actually a very good way to gauge, gauge is g-a-u-g-e, *untuk mengukur, ya.*"	P4GU93	Inter-sentential switching	Repeatition used for clarification
3.	"*Logat* Jawa, *logat* Palembang, *logat* Sumatera, they have Sulawesi, they have different accent"	P4KU74	Intra-sentential switching	Expressing group identity
4.	*Harus Gio and Kiky, lah*. Uhuh. I'm just tryna be humble. So.."	P4KU1	Inter-sentential switching	Talking about a particular topic
5.	"*Ya.. ya, ya*, I remember that. *Ya*, I think either in the US or in the UK they call it differently. One of them it's 'shows', one of them is series"	P4GU7	Tag switching	Interjection

6.	"That's actually a very good way to gauge, gauge is g-a-u-g-e, *untuk mengukur, ya.*"	P4GU93	Inter-sentential switching	Repeatition used for clarification

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