

CODE-SWITCHING USED BY CHEF JUNA ON DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST

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Abstract

The phenomenon of code-switching these days can be found easily on social media, such as Instagram, Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube, and so on. The purpose of this research was to analyze the types of code-switching on the YouTube platform, especially in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast video that invited Chef Juna as a guest. This research was a descriptive qualitative to study a sociolinguistic phenomenon. The observational method and non-participatory technique were used for collecting the data. The types of code-switching were analyzed using the theory explained by Poplack. The researchers found there were three types of code-switching: tag-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching. The result showed the most common type of conversation which can be found in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast was inter-sentential code-switching. Based on the result, it can be concluded the used of code-switching between the presenter and the guest showed intelligence by using more than one language during communication.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, code-switching, and types of code-switching.

1. INTRODUCTION

People who speak more than one language can communicate with others by switching the language easily. This language switching ability is called code-switching. The phenomenon of code-switching can be found anywhere. One of them can be seen in education. For example, this is illustrated by the situation in the classroom during the teaching and learning process. When learning starts, the teacher uses English to explain the material to hone the students' ability to speak English. However, the teacher will switch to Indonesian to

ensure that students understand the material that has been explained in English before (Ansar, 2017).

In addition, the phenomenon of code-switching can be found on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube, and so on. Many people as social account owners do code switching in their interactions on social media, such as in the comments column of a post on Instagram or Facebook, when interacting personally using the chat feature on Whatsapp, and even the content on YouTube shows a

phenomenon of code-switching. The Deddy Corbuzier Podcast is one piece of content that can be watched on the YouTube platform. This podcast was created on December 8, 2009. This podcast has more than 15 million subscribers and has been viewed 2,669,198,307 times. This podcast provides content that covers current issues in entertainment, sports, celebrity, health, and politics. Apart from current issues, the interesting thing about this podcast is the discussion style carried out by Deddy Corbuzier as a presenter with his guests, which seems relaxed but weighty. This time he invited Chef Juna, which one of the judges in master chef Indonesia program television show, as a guest on his video podcast. In the video, they had a dialogue using more than one language. This has shown the phenomenon of code-switching in social media.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers is interested in examining the used of code-switching by Chef Juna on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. The researchers analyzed the types of code-switching using the theory described by Poplack (1980). The data for this study came from Deddy Corbuzier podcast dialogue between presenter and guest. This study is considered useful for the language learning process in sociolinguistic studies and language use. It can be used as a reference for future code-switching research and will provide more information to those interested in code-switching.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Wardhaugh (2010) defines sociolinguistics as the study of social systems through the study of language.

Such as how certain linguistic elements operate in understanding social settings. Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society to gain a better understanding of the nature of language and how it functions in communication. In other words, sociolinguistics is the study of how society relates to the use of language to interact. It is used to find out how effective a language within the communication.

In the other hand, Mesthrie (2002) defines that sociolinguistics is a study used to analyze the interaction between society and the social characteristics of individuals on the one hand, and language use on the other. These two sides have something in common. It can be said that a person's use of language reflects his personality. It refers to the choice of words, language, and the way a person conveys language to communicate with other people or groups. People who have a good attitude, for example, choose polite terms and choose language that is conveyed politely to the other person.

Considering humans are social beings, they communicate as a need. Every day, language is used for communication. Humans can communicate their feelings and thoughts to others through language. To put it another way, language can be a reflection of one's personality. Instead for group of people who have their own culture, language is also an identity. As a conclusion, sociolinguistics' function in this context is to investigate how people communicate in a cultured society.

2.2 Code-switching

In everyday life, language is employed as a media of communication.

It is necessary to be able to translate the source language into the target language in order to enhance communication. The target language means a native language originating from various parts of the world, such as English, Russian, Spanish, and others. A "polyglot" is someone who is able to master several target languages. A bilingual individual is someone who speaks to an opponent in two different languages. A multilingual individual, on the other hand, is someone who can communicate in more than two languages.

Based on the explanation from the paragraph above, when bilingual or multilingual people interact, a code-switching phenomenon will appear. Code-switching is the switching of one language code to another language code. For example, a person initially speaks English and then switches to Indonesian. Code-switching is investigated by sociolinguistics to understand why people who are fluent in two languages switch languages in certain discussions or situations. A word, phrase, clause, or several words can be used to change the code (Fitriyani, 2013).

In code-switching, Kamariah & Ambalegin (2019) explained that two languages are used in the same discussion. Two or more languages are used in one utterance in code switching. In addition, speakers, or at least those who understand the language in which the transition occurs. If the meaning of a language is not understood by the interlocutor, speakers move from one

language to another. To ensure that the speaker and the interlocutor understand each other, code-switching is required.

2.3 The types of code-switching

Poplack (1980) explains that there are three kinds of code switching, those are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Tag-switching refers to the use of words or phrases from different languages in sentences about statements or questions. When tags from one language are added to speech in another language, this is known as tag switching. A tag is a word or phrase used to emphasize a point in a statement. Tag switching is the process of inserting tags from one language into speech that is entirely in another language. Tags are usually found at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. Usually, the tag used words or phrases are 'I mean', 'so', 'okay', 'right', 'you know', and so on. For example: "**Okay**, kamu akan saya antar ke stasiun nanti siang." In the example, there is a tag in English that says 'Okay' in that sentence, then continues in Indonesian.

Furthermore, the second type of code-switching is described when someone says two different sentences using different languages. This is referred to switching between sentences, also called inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential, where the language changes at the sentence level where each clause or sentence is in one of the two languages. The first sentence uses one language, while the second sentence uses another different language. As the example: "*Ini yang namanya pohon. **That one is a building.***" The example show that utterance consist of two sentences. The first sentence begin with Indonesian "*Ini*

yang namanya pohon.” Then, it switches to English for the second sentence “*That one is a building*”.

The last type of code-switching that explains by Poplack (1980) known as intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching is code-switching in clauses or phrases. Usually in the form of words, phrases or clauses. However, it can also take the form of clauses, lexical objects, and even morphemes. Consider the following example: “*Not everyone bisa lakuin itu.*” Based on the example, that sentence belongs to the type of Intra-sentential code-switching because in one sentence there is a phrase in English is “*Not everyone*”.

2.5 Previous research

There were several previous research on code-switching in various objects have been conducted. First, Wati (2020) conducted a research on the fashion program "I LOOK" on NET TV about the form and function of code-switching and code-mixing used. This analysis was aimed to know the forms and functions of code-switching and code-mixing using Jendra theory for code-switching and Suwito theory for code-mixing. While, Marasigan theory was used for code-switching and code-mixing function analysis. This analysis employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The result showed that intra-sentential switching be the dominant type of code-switching analysis and insertions of words as the dominant type for code-mixing analysis. Meanwhile, the facility of expression was the dominant function of code-switching and code mixing used

by Kimmy Jayanti in the NET TV fashion program "I LOOK."

Research on code-switching was also conducted by Ameliza & Ambalegin (2020). They researched the code-switching used by English literature students at Putera Batam University in their Whatsapp group to find out the type and reason for the code-switching. The researchers used the theory of Poplack (1980) to analyze the type of code switching. Meanwhile, the theory explained by Grosjean (1981) was used to analyze the reason for code-switching. This study was qualitative and quantitative research. The researchers discovered 15 texts that contained code-switching as a result of their analysis. Intra-sentential switching was the most common type of code-switching, and only three of ten kinds of code-switching reasons were found in it.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that tries to describe the type of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast video "CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!" The type of code-switching seen in the video was studied using a sociolinguistic approach. The data in this study are Chef Juna's utterances in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, which were classified as code-switching. In this study, the listening and free speaking engagement strategy suggested by Sudaryanto (2015) was used to collect data. The non-conversational listening technique is a data collection technique in which the researcher has no direct

involvement with the data being investigated. The researchers observed the speech data object. The researchers collected the data using a note-taking technique by downloading the Chef Juna video from the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. The researchers watched the video again. Utterances that are part of code-switching were recorded and categorized based on the type of code-switching. The data was analyzed qualitatively and descriptively.

The data was taken from the video entitled "CHEF JUNA-G4Y? JAHANAM? SILAHKAN!!" from the podcast of Deddy Corbuzier. Chef Juna was Deddy Corbuzier's guest for this episode. In this video, Chef Juna talks about his married life as well as his career journey. While they were talking, sometimes they did code-switching. There was a transition in which two different languages, Indonesian and English, were used. So, there is some data that researchers found below:

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

The data obtained from the one video is presented in the following table:

| No | Utterance | Time | Type of code-switching |
|----|--|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | <i>"Ni orang awam punya pemikiran gitu. It's actually a burden. Beban, bagi kita yang punya green card, tapi tidak tinggal di Indonesia."</i> | 00:59-01:11 | Inter-sentential |
| 2. | <i>"Oh temen ada, temen. Saudara gak. I never have saudara disana. Ohh ada tante gue di LA tapi that's not why I came to The State."</i> | 02:28-02:38 | Intra-sentential |
| 3. | <i>"I forgot who introduced it. Pokoknya ketemu."</i> | 03:39-03:42 | Inter-sentential |
| 4. | <i>"Well, I divorced in 2009. Gua pindah ke Indonesia 2010."</i> | 04:38-04:41 | Inter-sentential |
| 5. | <i>"Well, in past. I am older man. It is not that I am not capable but aaa the opportunity for staff like that, I think it is gone. Now, you have to lead your own... harus jalanin sendiri."</i> | 08:51-09:04 | Intra-sentential |
| 6. | <i>"No! Look! I can eat anything. <i>Gue bisa makan apapun juga. Gue gak punya alergi.</i>"</i> | 09:10-09:15 | Tag-switching |
| 7. | <i>"And I am very content. I know my flows, I know my flows. Semua kekurangan gua, gua tau."</i> | 09:32-09:38 | Inter-sentential |
| 8. | <i>"Makanya kan gue bilang...I am old man."</i> | 13:43-13:52 | Intra-sentential |

I am forty five. *Jamannya I need to prove something itu dah lewat.*”

9. “You don’t know the real story. **I packed my own bags.** *Saya bungkus satu koper berangkat sendiri tanpa kenal siapa-siapa.*” 15:59-16:05 Inter-sentential

Table 4.1. Data analysis

4.2 Discussion

After the data is represented, the following data is analyzed using a sociolinguistic approach. This section of the Deddy Corbuzier podcast explains the data findings related to code-switching. The data are analyzed using a classification based on the types using theory explained by Poplack (1980).

a. Tag-switching

Tag switching is the process of inserting tags from one language into speech that is entirely in another language. Tags are usually found at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. Usually, the tag used words or phrases are 'I mean', 'so', 'okay', 'right', 'you know', and so on.

Data 1

Deddy : “Are you happy?”

Chef Juna : “I am happy. More than happy.”

Deddy : “Yeah. Your cycle, dude.”

Chef Juna : “**No! Look!** I can eat anything. *Gue bisa makan apapun juga. Gue gak punya alergi.*”

Deddy : “You are healthy.”

The above statement was taken at 09:10–09:15 minutes. This utterance is included in tag-switching because there are words in English that were followed by an exclamation point. These words are also emphasized in the utterance said by

Chef Juna when responding to a statement from Deddy.

b. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential, where the language changes at the sentence level where each clause or sentence is in one of the two languages. The first sentence uses one language, while the second sentence uses another different language.

Data 1

Deddy : “*Yaa tapi, lu orang susah banget dapetin itu.*”

Chef Juna : “*Nah...ni....Ini orang awam ni...Sorry yaa*”

Deddy : [laugh]

Chef Juna : “*Ni orang awam punya pemikiran gitu. **It's actually a burden.** *Beban, bagi kita yang punya green card, tapi tidak tinggal di Indonesia.*”*

Based on the utterance above, which was taken at the minute 00:59-01:11, the speaker (Chef Juna) changed the language of his utterance from Indonesian to English when he explained the green card to Deddy. There is a sentence in English that says, “**It's actually a burden,**” which is located in the second sentence. This utterance is classified as inter-sentential switching because of the switching sentence from the first sentence using Indonesian to the second sentence using English.

Data 2

Deddy : “*Karena gak pernah ketemu?*”

Chef Juna : “*Gak gak pernah. Dia anesthesiologist.*”

Deddy : “Anesthesiologist? Wow!”

Chef Juna : “*Dia kerja buat, aaa... cancer hospital*”

Deddy : “How can you met anesthesiologist there? You are chef.”

Chef Juna : “**I forgot who introduced it.** *Pokoknya ketemu.*”

Chef Juna changed the language of his utterance from English “**I forgot who introduced it**” to Indonesian “*Pokoknya ketemu*”. In this utterance which was taken at the minute 03:39-03:42, he talked about his ex-wife to Deddy. There is a change of language within the sentence boundaries. So, the utterance is classified as inter-sentential switching.

Data 3

Deddy : “Wait a minute! So, you married this girl?”

Chef Juna : “I was married.”

Deddy : “So, you divorced already?”

Chef Juna : “Yeah.”

Deddy : “*Terus lo pindah ke Indonesia?*”

Chef Juna : “**Well, I divorced in 2009.** *Gua pindah ke Indonesia 2010.*”

Chef Juna talked about his married life in the utterance above, which was taken at the minute 04:38-04:41. The utterance above refers to inter-sentential switching due to code-switching at sentence boundaries. Chef Juna used English in the first sentence “**Well, I divorced in 2009.**”, then continued with

Indonesian in the second sentence “*Gua pindah ke Indonesia 2010*”.

Data 4

Deddy : “You’re amazing! You’re amazing! Wow!”

Chef Juna : “Simple.”

Deddy : “Yes. You’re amazing!”

Chef Juna : “And I am very content. **I know my flaws, I know my flaws.** *Semua kekurangan gua, gua tau.*”

The utterance above, which was taken at the minute 09:32-09:38. In that utterance, Chef Juna talked about himself being very content with himself and how he loves himself even though he is aware of his flaws. That utterance is included in the type of inter-sentential switching because of the code-switching that occurs within sentence boundaries. In the first and second sentences, he used English “**I know my flaws, I know my flaws**”. Then, he switched to using Indonesian in the third sentence “*Semua kekurangan gua, gua tau*”.

Data 5

Deddy : “*Gua kok gak percaya lu grew up hard, ya. Lu sekolah kuliah di Amerika.*”

Chef Juna : “You don’t know the real story. **I packed my own bag.** *Saya bungkus satu koper berangkat sendiri tanpa kenal siapa-siapa.*”

Deddy : “*Kemana?*”

Chef Juna : “*Ke Amerika.*”

Next, Chef Juna talked about his story when he went to America by himself in the utterance which was taken at the minute 15:59-16:05. The utterance above was classified into inter-sentential switching. In this utterance, there is a

transition in the complete sentence, English was used in the second sentence “**I packed my own bag**” and followed by Indonesian sentences in the third sentence “*Saya bungkus satu koper berangkat sendiri tanpa kenal siapa-siapa*”.

c. Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is code-switching in clauses or phrases. Usually in the form of words, phrases or clauses. However, it can also take the form of clauses, lexical objects, and even morphemes.

Data 1

Deddy : “*Lu masih ada... ada saudara, temen disana?*”

Chef Juna : “No, no.”

Deddy : “No?”

Chef Juna : “*Oh temen ada, temen. Saudara gak. I never have saudara disana. Ohh ada tante gue di LA tapi that’s not why I came to The State.*”

The above utterance belongs to the intra-sentential switching which was taken at the minute 02:28-02:38. In the utterance above spoken by Chef Juna, there was independent clauses in English that was contained in Indonesian sentences. The first English clause in Indonesian sentence is “**I never have saudara disana.**” The second clause in the next sentence “*Ohh ada tante gue di LA tapi that’s not why I came to The State.*”

Data 2

Chef Juna : “He is the best Japanese chef.”

Deddy : “Is that still your dream?”

Chef Juna : “Well, in past. I am older man. It is not that I am not capable but aaa the opportunity for staff like that, I

think it is gone. **Now, you have to lead your own, harus jalanin sendiri.**”

In the utterance above, Chef Juna shared his experience when he received an offer to become an executive sous chef for a famous chef from Japan. However, Chef Juna refused the offer. Then, he explained the reason for his refusal with the following utterance, which was taken at minutes 08:51–09:04. In the utterance, there is a clause in English followed by an Indonesian clause. So, that utterance is classified as intra-sentential switching.

Data 3

Deddy : “*Lu dikatain gay. Biasanya orang kalau dikatain gay, lalu mereka akan membuktikan bahwa tidak dengan cara pacaran-pacaran. Yaa dong? Yaa dong?*”

Chef Juna : “Well. Not me.”

Deddy : “You don’t care?”

Chef Juna : “*Makanya kan gue bilang...I am old man. I am forty five. Jamannya I need to prove something itu dah lewat.*”

In the utterance which was taken at minutes 13:43–13:52 above, Chef Juna changed Indonesian to English, then continued again with Indonesian. In the third sentence, Chef Juna inserts a clause in English that means “**I need to prove something**” in the Indonesian sentence. Therefore, this utterance is intra-sentential switching.

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it can be said that the phenomenon of code switching can be found in society. Code switching can be observed in the

surrounding environment as well as on social media today. When interacting, people who speak more than one language change their language when interacting. Therefore, the researchers were interested in analyzing the type of code switching based on the theory described by Poplack (1980). The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method from Sudaryanto (2015) in this study. The results of this study indicate that there are five data using inter-sentential switching, three data using intra-sentential switching, and one data using tag-switching. Based on the result, the presenter and the guests were able to use code-switching even though they were talking about different topics in the podcast. This thing can show intelligence by using code-switching during communication.

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