An analysis of code-switching utterances by Jerome Polin in Maudy Ayunda's Youtube channel

Zidan Amrullah As Sudis
Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
e-mail: 200302110069@student.uin-malang.ac.id

A B S T R A C T

This study aims to determine the form of code-switching and describe the factors that cause code-switching from Jerome Polin's utterances on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube Channel. This research uses a qualitative approach with a content analysis method because the object studied is in the form of code-switching utterances. The data source in this study is a video entitled "Buka Kartu: Jerome Polin & Maudy Ayunda sama-sama Hobi Sekolah!". Furthermore, the data collection technique used in this study is observing and taking notes. This study uses data classification and data analysis in the data analysis stage. The results of this study indicate that there are 18 utterances data containing code-switching with details, 1 data of tag switching, 10 data on inter-sentential code-switching, and 7 data on intra-sentential code-switching. Then the factors behind this code-mixing are talking about specific topics, quoting other people, empathy for something, repetition for clarification, and revealing group identity.

Introduction

As social beings, humans need interaction with other humans to achieve their goals. In an interaction between humans, language is definitely needed as a tool that functions to convey ideas to one another. Language is always used to communicate and interact between humans to get something from other humans (Fromkin et al., 2011). Language allows humans to talk about something to other humans and express their needs (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021). The language was born to function effectively for appropriate communication when speech and behavior collaborate with each other (Ardian & Indah, 2022). Language is a central part of knowledge transfer. With language tools, we can share knowledge, information, and needs to convey the aims and objectives. The use of language as a means of human communication is a primary need for humans to establish a relationship.

Humans always try to equate the vision, mission, and goals of communication, using an applicative language that unifies them, such as the unifying language of the Indonesian nation Bahasa Indonesia. However, cultural diversity and current

developments indirectly require humans to learn and understand foreign languages, such as English. This then makes young people now familiar with English (Wargadinata et al., 2022). In addition, young people use English to speak in order to appear more insightful and use slang. Famous people also often use it as a second language. This is proven in several cases, public figures will use mixed language so that the presented content is well understood. For example, a public figure named Jerome Polin Sijabat often uses mixed languages. This Indonesian celebrity and entrepreneur has studied Applied Mathematics at Waseda University in Tokyo. The man who owns the Menantea business has his mother tongue, Indonesian. On several occasions, Jerome Polin expressed his thoughts like a conversation by mixing Indonesian and English.

Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the term for the ability to speak in one or more languages (Myers-Scotton, 2006). Someone is called bilingual because he learns a second or foreign language and can use it well. On several occasions, people with this ability tend to use two languages depending on the goals and contexts experienced. This happens when people with bilingual abilities can adapt to the circumstances that occur. The goal is to convey a meaning that can be appropriately understood. Meanwhile, language changes are also supported by other factors that speakers face. This is why bilingualism is familiar to Indonesian society today.

Code-switching

Code-switching is mixing two or more languages in the act of language (Suandi, 2014). It can be understood that code-switching is the use of language from one language to another to expand the scope of language or explain something. This code-switching phenomenon is common among people with different backgrounds and different languages (Wanti & Arifa, 2022). When someone changes the choice of words and phrases to achieve communication goals following social factors. This happens when speakers look for the proper expression with the situation to convey the message. Furthermore, the existence of this code-switching is the right strategy so that an understanding arises that will give birth to the continuity between speakers and listeners (Ardian & Indah, 2022). So, sometimes speakers take terms from other languages to give listeners an understanding of a term. According to Suzanne Romaine, code-switching is divided into 3 parts

1. Tag code-switching
    Tag code-switching is code-switching that occurs in an utterance in a specific language by inserting a tag or what is known as a 'reinforcer' such as "I mean, you know, and etc" from another language.
2. Inter-sentential code-switching
    Inter-sentential code-switching means code-switching that occurs from one language to another in different sentences. In this sense, it can be understood that there is a mixture of sentences and even clauses from one language to another.
3. Intra-sentential code-switching
    Intra-sentence code-switching has a definition of code-switching that occurs in language units within one sentence. In simple terms, intra-sentential code-switching

occurs when there is a mixing of language units such as words, clauses, or phrases that happen in a single sentence (Romaine, 2005).

Then there are several reasons and motivations behind the existence of code-switching carried out by speakers under certain conditions. According to Hoffman (Hoffman, 2014) the reasons for code-switching are caused by seven things, as follows:

1. Talking about a particular topic

    Sometimes some people, in discussing specific topics, prefer to use one language than another. Speakers sometimes feel comfortable and free to express something emotionally in a foreign language.

2. Quoting someone else

    In conversations, sometimes the words of famous people who use foreign languages are often mentioned. One of the underlying causes of the use of code-switching is when a speaker quotes a slogan, saying, or someone's words.

3. Empathy for something

    Someone who changes their language into a foreign language may intentionally or unintentionally be in a situation where they want to emphasize and empathy for something. They sometimes think it is more appropriate to express it using a foreign language than their own.

4. Interjections

    Interjection has the definition of inserting words or combinations of words that fill sentences or link sentences. The word inserted is an expression of emotion or surprise that aims to attract attention, such as damn, hey, yeah, look, and opetc.

5. Repetition Used for Clarification

    When a bilingual speaks, he will express messages in a mixed language. In these utterances, repeating words that are often said is possible. The repetition of this word aims to emphasize the message and explain the message conveyed.

6. Intention for clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

    In a conversation between two people, there are circumstances when they want to clarify the truth of the topic being discussed. This speaker sometimes uses a foreign language to express it.

7. Represents group identity

    There are many ways to express a sense of group identification, including mixing or code-switching. For example, when academics talk indirectly, it will look different from non-academic groups.

This study attempts to examine how the phenomenon of code-switching occurs in Indonesian conversations using qualitative research methods. The data used specifically examines the utterances of Jerome Polin, who had the opportunity to create content with Maudy Ayunda on Maudy Ayunda's Youtube Channel entitled "Buka Kartu: Jerome Polin & Maudy Ayunda sama-sama Hobi Sekolah!". This discussion content was released on 24 February 2022 on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel for 24:39 minutes. In analyzing the data, the researcher used a method, namely content analysis. According to Neuman (Neuman, 2006) Content analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of text. Content refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. The content discussed from this

data is the aspect of the conversation in the video. Furthermore, the researcher used the technique of observing and taking notes to help collect data from these sources.

Results and Discussion

This research examines the phenomenon of code-switching that occurs in the utterances of Jerome Polin, who is having a chat with Maudy Ayunda on Maudy Ayunda's Youtube Channel with the title "Buka Kartu: Jerome Polin & Maudy Ayunda sama-sama Hobi Sekolah!". In the results of the discussion of the 24:39 minute video, there is a code-switching phenomenon with the following details:

Table 1.

No	Utterance	Minute	Type of code switching
1.	"Tapi, hari berikutnya ada berita kalo Jepang close boarder."	0:24	Intra-sentential code-switching
2.	"Sebenernya Januari balik plannya, kan aku last year di university kayak skripsi gitu, nggak skripsi tapi kayak presentasi terakhir terus wisuda."	0:46	Intra-sentential code-switching
3.	"Sebenernya bukan bakat, cuman aku sadar I can feel people, dan sering kali itu bener "	2:40	Inter-sentential code switching
4.	"Maksudnya kayak, nggak kenal banget I feel kayak what something wrong with him or her gitu"	2:48	Inter-sentential code switching
5.	"bukan baca yang kayak gimana ya, tapi lebih kayak sensenya"	3:06	Intra-sentential code-switching
6.	"aku jarang kayak gitu, kayak I feel something about him gitu loh"	3:38	Inter-sentential code switching
7.	"Akhirnya aku ajak ngobrol di rumah, deep talk gitu lah"	3:41	Intra-sentential code-switching
8.	"akhirnya bener, kayak something's wrong, trus aku mikir apa yang I can help gitu"	3:48	Inter-sentential code switching
9.	"I think greed itu adalah akar dari semua masalah"	9:06	Inter-sentential code switching
10.	"I mean like kejahatan as in evil"	9:53	Tag switching
11.	"dari SMP, di kelas aku cukup excellent gitu lah ya dibanding temen-temen yang lain."	10:44	Intra-sentential code-switching
12.	"Jadi kayak be the smartest kids in the room itu bener-bener salah gitu"	11:56	Inter-sentential code switching
13.	"Penting untuk keluar dari comfort zone to growth zone"	13:43	Inter-sentential code switching

14.	"Overthinker jadi susah untuk decide something"	14:44	Intra-sentential code-switching
15.	"True, true, true, perfectsionis banget aku."	16:24	Intra-sentential code-switching
16.	"bisa kesel, tapi I just don't show it"	17:47	Inter-sentential code switching
17.	"Aku pengen nanya yang sering ditanyain ke aku juga, lowest point in your life and how you apa ya overcome?"	18:49	Inter-sentential code switching
18.	"Tapi, what I notice itu adalah kayak mau giamanapun pertanyaannya, kita nggak lepas dari sekolah kan	24:14	Inter-sentential code switching

After going through the assessment and classification stages, there are 18 utterance data containing code-switching by Jerome Polin in the video "Buka Kartu: Jerome Polin & Maudy Ayunda sama-sama Hobi Sekolah!". Broadly speaking, some of the data can be classified into 3 types, namely, 1 data of switching tags, 10 data on Inter-sentential code-switching, and 7 data on intra-sentential code-switching.

Tag switching occurs when speakers use tags or reinforcing terms in an utterance. Evidently, in the video, there is a speech, "I mean like kejahatan as in evil" (data 1. 10), which is included in the switching tag. Then inter-sentential code-switching occurs when speakers use another language in another sentence structure to explain something. For example, in the video, there is a speech "bisa kesel, tapi I just don't show it" (data 1.16), "Penting untuk keluar dari comfort zone to growth zone" (data 1.13). Both of these examples are included in inter-sentential because speakers use other languages in sentence structure to explain an intention. Furthermore, intra-sentential code-switching occurs when speakers choose another language to define a specific purpose into words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence. For example, in the video there is a speech "Overthinker jadi susah untuk decide something" (data 1.14), "Akhirnya aku ajak ngobrol di rumah, deep talk gitu lah" (data 1.7). These two examples are included in intra-sentential because word inserts in other languages are in one sentence structure.

Then after the classification stage, the researcher examines the causes that make Jerome Polin do code-switching in the video. Based on the data, some of these are divided into several reasons.

1. Talking about a particular topic

   In the conversation between Jerome Polin and Maudy Ayunda, there are several reasons behind the occurrence of code-switching, one of which is discussing a particular topic. This is evident in (data 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 1.10, 1.13, and 1.14), where specific issues are discussed. As an example, "Tapi, hari berikutnya ada berita kalo Jepang close boarder" (data 1.1) which, Jerome Polin was discussing the topic when Japan imposed a Close border.

2. Quoting someone else

Speakers apply code-switching because they take someone's words. In this data, there is "Jadi kayak be the smartest kids in the room itu bener-bener salah gitu" (data 1.12). This is a well-known saying in education, and Jerome Polin took this word.

3. Empathy for something

Speakers apply code-switching for reasons to show empathy, but also feel comfortable. In data stated "akhirnya bener, kayak something's wrong, trus aku mikir apa yang I can help gitu" (data 1.8). Jerome Polin expressed his sympathy in this utterance.

4. Repetition Used for Clarification

Sometimes, speakers need to clarify their statements by repeating what was said. This is evident in table (data 1.3, 1.4, and 1.6), containing word repetition. In that context, Jerome Polin stated, "Sebenernya bukan bakat, cuman aku sadar I can feel people, dan sering kali itu bener " (data 1.3), which continues to be repeated in the following utterance so that the intent of the emphasis reaches the other person.

5. Expressing group identity.

Speech is a way of expressing community identity in one conversation. It is proven in table which states "dari SMP, di kelas aku cukup excellent gitu lah ya dibanding temen-temen yang lain"(data 1.11). This is one of the indications that Jerome Polin is a person who masters academics.

Conclusion

This study is a crucial development of sociolinguistics which focuses on code-switching and the reasons behind it in Jerome Polin's speech in the video entitled "Buka Kartu: Jerome Polin & Maudy Ayunda sama-sama Hobi Sekolah!" on Maudy Ayunda's YouTube channel. This allows the reader to understand speech from a different perspective and avoid negative thoughts. In the 24:39 minute video, there is a code-switching phenomenon with details, 1 of data tag switching, 10 on data inter-sentential code-switching, and 7 on data intra-sentential code-switching.

The most common reason that causes code-switching in this video is Talking about a particular topic. There are also reasons, such as Quoting someone else, empathy for something, Repetition Used for Clarification, and expressing group identity. The video does discuss various things that make code-switching possible. The results of this study help students, lecturers, and teachers better understand sociolinguistic phenomena, especially code-switching in academic life. Furthermore, researchers are advised to examine the phenomenon of code-switching in formal and non-formal learning.

References

Ardian, F., & Indah, R. N. (2022). Classroom Discourse Analysis of Teacher's Code-Switching. *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature*, 9.

Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language* (9th ed.). Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Hoffman, C. (2014). *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. Routledge.

Myers-Scotton, C. (2006). *Multiple Voices: An Introduction to Bilingualism*. Blackwell Pub.

Neuman, W. L. (2006). *Social Research Methods* (6th ed.). Pearson/AandB.

Romaine, S. (2005). *Language Contact Studies. Sociolinguistics: An International Handbook of the Science of Language and Society* (2nd ed.). Walter de Gruyter.

Suandi, N. (2014). *Sosiolinguistik*. Graha Ilmu.

Wanti, A. I., & Arifa, Z. (2022). Code-Switching: Teacher Strategy in Arabic Learning. *Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab IAIN Palangka Raya, 10*. https://doi.org/10.23971/altarib.v10i1.3703

Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2021). *Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (8th ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.

Wargadinata, W., Ekasanti, N., & Maimunah, I. (2022). 'Seserahan' in Indonesian Javanese Wedding: Code Switching and Mixing Phenomena. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, 644*.