

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the author will explain the introduction to the research. This introduction consists of several parts including research background, statement of problem, research purpose, research significances, and definition of key.

1.1 Research Background

Language is an important part of human communication. Language is the best human connecting tool. Whatever we want can be done with language. Through language humans can express their thoughts, ideas and feelings, with that they can understand each other. Language can occur orally if there are two or more people. That way communication can occur.

Humans cannot live alone. Humans need other people to help their lives in terms of clothing, food and shelter. This makes humans live in the realm of relationships, interaction and social interactions. Existing interactions often lead to social clashes. Social conflicts can be resolved through language. According to Pateda (1978, p. 13), social interactions related to language mean that the use of words is not thought of based on phonological, morphological or syntactic requirements. So, the more a language is used in social interactions, the more the language develops.

The development of language gives rise to language varieties. This variety of language arises to show the existence of social differences in society. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004, p. 3) through development, language varieties are increasingly developing to show indications of language situations and reflect

goals, topics, rules and modes of language use. Because it addresses problems in society's life, there are scientific studies that study it. The science that studies language in relation to language use in society is sociolinguistics.

According to J.A Fishman (1972, p. 4) sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, the functions of language variation, and language use because these three elements always interact, change, and change each other in a speech community. Meanwhile, according to Rene Apple (1976, p. 10) sociolinguistics is the study of language and its use in social and cultural contexts. This means that sociolinguistics provides language guidelines to be used in interaction or communication with certain people by indicating the language, variety of language or language style used. Sociolinguistics explains language in certain social aspects or terms. According to Fishman (1972) we must question who is speaking, what language, with whom, when, and to what end in interacting. With these guidelines it will make it easier to interact or communicate in society.

Indonesia is a multilingual country. On average, Indonesian people master more than one language, namely the national language and regional language or mother tongue. Apart from that, developments over time require people to communicate across countries. So many Indonesians learn English. English is studied among many people because it is an international language that is widely used. Thus, Indonesian people master more than 2 languages, making them multilingual.

According to Haugen (1972), knowing two or more languages can be called bilingual. Meanwhile, according to Bialystok (2006) a bilingual is someone who

can speak two languages but still maintains the sociocultural significance of both languages. This means that the use of a second or third language is carried out according to the structure of that language, not following the structure of the first language. According to Titone (1993), bilingualism is the use of two languages according to the structure and concepts of the two languages respectively.

In sociolinguistics, there are problems in bilingual or multilingual societies. This problem is the existence of code switching and code mixing in social interactions. The code is carried out during the conversation. According to Pateda (1978) codes in communication must be understood by both parties so that the interlocutor can understand and respond to what the speaker is saying. In the code there are various variations, namely fast, slow, hard, soft and so on. Codes are generated naturally in human conversation. According to Nelson (1964, p. 5) every change in sound causes a change in meaning.

Code switching and code mixing are the use of two or more languages, or two variants of one language in one speech community. Code switching is the ability to use more than one language in a conversation or monologue. According to Trousdale in Mujiono (2013), code switching is the ability where a person can switch from one language to another because of the ability of the interlocutor to understand the possibility of what the speaker is talking about, so that he can use both languages to interact. Code mixing is the use of two languages in one utterance. According to Jendra in Sumarsih (2014), code mixing is mixing two language variations in one clause. Code switching for each language has its own autonomy,

while code mixing has a main code as its function and autonomy, then followed by fragment codes which do not have function and autonomy.

In Indonesian society, code switching often occurs in everyday life. Code switching occurs from regional languages to national languages or vice versa and national languages to foreign languages or vice versa. This phenomenon is often found due to increasingly widespread community interaction. People not only interact with friends in their region but also with those outside the region and even across countries. Apart from that, the increasing development of social media provides the public with facilities to interact easily with a wide reach. According to Buruah (2012), social media has various forms, including forums, weblogs, social blogs, microblogs, wikis, podcasts, photos or images, videos, ratings and social bookmarking where the main platforms such as Facebook and Twitter are often used widely. by the community to socialize.

We can find code switching anywhere, one of which is in podcasts. Podcasts are a new medium that is currently in great demand by the public. Podcasts are categorized as alternative audio media to radio which are more easily accepted by the public because of their rapid development. According to Phillips (2017) podcasts are digital audio documents that are produced and distributed online via various platforms. Podcasts can be found on TikTok, YouTube, Spotify etc. Podcasts can be a source of new information because they contain content on various topics that are currently developing in society. One of the most popular topics is childcare.

One of the podcasts about parenting is a podcast hosted by Nikita Willy. Researchers chose Nikita Willy's podcast as the object of this research. Nikita Willy is a famous actress in Indonesia. She started her career in 2000 and became known through her role in the series "Bulan dan Bintang". She is very talented, inspiring and provides a lot of information on her social media, especially about parenting. Nikita Willy often uploads her life journey on her social media. Whether it's about her holiday trips, her daily life, or her work. However, since giving birth to Isa, her first son, Nikita has often shared knowledge about children and parents. To provide space for people to gain deeper knowledge about children and parents, she created a podcast. The podcast entitled Mom's Corner was uploaded to the Nikita Willy Official YouTube channel so parents can easily access it. One of the podcast topics raised was children's openness to their parents, which was published on December 13, 2023 on the official YouTube channel and was used as a source for this research. In podcasts, researchers found a lot of code switching. The following is an example of code switching in the Nikita Willy podcast.

Code switching:

“Hai! thank you so much for stopping by, padahal Schedule kamu udah sibuk banget tapi kamu mau sempetin datang ke sini.”

In the speech above, the speaker switches his language from English to Indonesian. This change occurs in a sentence based on that, the utterance is included in the type of intrasentential code switching. The transition above occurs when the speaker uses English to thank him and switches languages to explain the reasons for his gratitude.

There are several studies similar to this study. Several previous studies were used as references in this research. The first previous research was conducted by Rianda (2017) with the title "Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in the Breakout Music Program on Net TV". This research uses Musyken theory for types of code mixing and uses Suwito theory for forms of code mixing. Then this research uses Wardhaugh's theory for types of code switching and uses Hoffmann's theory for the reasons for code mixing and code switching.

The second previous research was conducted by Fitriana (2023) with the title "Code-switching in the vlog of Leonardo Edwin's youtube channel.". In this study, researchers used Poplack's theory to identify types and Hoffman's theory to identify code switching functions. This research discusses the use of code switching carried out by Leonardo Edwin on his YouTube Channel.

In this research, researchers code-switched on the Nikita Willy Podcast on the YouTube channel, specifically regarding the types of code-switching and the reasons for using code-switching. Actually, there are similarities between previous research and this research. However, this is what makes this research different from previous research. In this research, the researcher looked for the types of code switching proposed by Hoffman. Researchers also look for the forms for the use of code switching, using Bokamba and Fasold's theory. Researchers also look for reasons for the use of code switching, using Hoffman's theory. So based on the explanation above, researchers conducted research on code switching from Indonesian to English or vice versa which is used in the Nikita Willy podcast on the

YouTube channel. Researchers are very motivated to conduct research entitled "Code Switching Used in Nikita Willy's Podcast Mom's Corner Eps. 1, 2023".

1.2 Statement Problems

Based on the research background, the researcher wants to analyze the classification of code switching in Nikita Willy's podcast. So, the researcher divided the problem into two questions, they are:

1. What types of code switching are used in Nikita Willy's podcast?
2. What forms of code switching are used in Nikita Willy's podcast?
3. What reasons of code switching used in Nikita Willy's Podcast?

1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the statement of problem above, the purpose of this research, they are:

1. To find out type of code switching are used by Nikita Willy and Indra in the Podcast.
2. To find out form of code switching are used by Nikita Willy and Indra in the podcast.
3. To identify the reasons of code switching are used by Nikita Willy and Indra in the Podcast.

1.4 Research Signification

There are two advantages of this research, they are:

1. Theoretically, the researcher expect that this research can give insight and knowledge for the reader about code switching by understanding the types, forms and reasons of code switching in lectures.
2. Practically, this research can be used as references for other researcher who want to do similar research in the field of sociolinguistics, especially code switching.

1.5 Definition of Keys

To make things easier for readers and avoid misunderstandings, researchers provide definitions of key terms, namely:

1. **Sociolinguistics:** is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics. This science studies the use of language in society.
2. **Bilingualism:** a speaker's use of two languages in his interactions with other people alternately. It can also be interpreted as someone who knows two languages.
3. **Code switching:** is using two languages in one conversation or monologue.
4. **Nikita Willy:** is one of the famous artists in Indonesia. She started her YouTube to share her daily life. Then, she created a podcast to share knowledge about parenting or knowledge related to children.
5. **Podcast:** a digital audio or video document that is produced and distributed online. In simple terms, podcasts are similar to radio, although they have several different elements.