

CODE SWITCHING USED BY NIKI ON THE VIDEO NGOBROL BARENG NIKI: YANG DIRINDUKAN DARI INDONESIA BY NAJWA SHIHAB: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract. Language is an important aspect for humans to communicate. The study that discusses the relationship between society and language is called sociolinguistics. In sociolinguistics, there is a phenomenon called bilingualism. Bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages and it is a common phenomenon in multilingual societies and this phenomenon is associated with code-switching. Code-switching refers to the practice of altering one's language or language variety in different social or cultural contexts. This phenomenon happened in Najwa Shihab's YouTube video entitled *Ngobrol bareng NIKI: Yang dirindukan dari Indonesia*. Therefore, this research aims to analyse the code switching used by Niki in her interview with Najwa Shihab. The purpose of this research is to describe the main types of code-switching used by Niki in her interview and to describe the reason why Niki switched one language to another in her interview. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. In collecting the data, the writer transcribed the utterance from the video to get the data. In analysing the data, Poplack's theory was used to analyse the types of code-switching and Hoffmann's theory were used to analyse the reasons for code-switching. After analysing the data, there was 53 data found for types of code-switching and 38 data found for code-switching reasons. For the types, tag-switching was found to be the main type that Niki used in her interview and for the reasons, talking about particular topics and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor was found to be the main reasons why Niki used code-switching.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code-Switching, Bilingualism.

1. Introduction

The study that discusses the relationship between society and language is called sociolinguistics and this is one of the fields of macro-linguistics. It is the study of how language works in casual conversation between humans and the media they are exposed to and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2014). This study investigates various aspects of language use, including language choice, variation, and attitudes. It explores how people use language to use their social identity and to communicate their social status and relationship.

Bilingualism is one of the phenomena which is discussed in sociolinguistics. Bilingualism is the capability of a speaker to use two languages (Bloomfield in Lubis & Hendrawan, 2022). It is a common phenomenon in many parts of the world, especially in multilingual societies. Bilingualism can be acquired through various means, such as formal language education, immersion in a different linguistic environment, or through natural

exposure to two languages from an early age. Bilingualism is very common in Indonesia, especially in multinational companies' work environments because most of their employees get exposure to two languages every day. They used to talk in English in meetings with their expatriate bosses and Indonesian when they talked to their co-worker. Bilingualism also occurred in an educational environment because in Indonesia, English has been taught since elementary school.

Bilingualism is associated with the phenomena of code-switching and code- mixing. Code-switching refers to the practice of altering one's language or language variety in different social or cultural contexts. It involves using two or more languages or language varieties, often within a single conversation or interaction. Code-switching is a common phenomenon in multilingual communities, and it can occur between any combination of languages or dialects. It can also be used as a deliberate communication strategy, particularly in situations where individuals want to convey their cultural background or identity. Code-switching involves the alternate use of two languages within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffmann, 1991).

Code switching can be found in movies, music, TV Program, etc. within a social setting or domain, individuals occasionally switch codes. It is simple to explain a change when it is obvious that something has changed, like when a new person comes in. Therefore, code-switching may be associated with a specific addressee or participant. A speaker may also switch to a different language to show that they belong to a group and are of the same ethnicity as the person being addressed (Holmes, 2013).

In today's globalised world, code-switching has become a prevalent practice in society and has even made its way into social media platforms like YouTube. The increasing use of code-switching piqued the writer's interest, leading them to analyse an interview video between NIKI, a successful international musician from Indonesia, and Najwa Shihab that was published on YouTube on August 18, 2020. This video features many instances of code-switching in the dialogue, making it a compelling research topic for the writer. The video is particularly noteworthy because both the interviewer and interviewee switch between two languages, English and Indonesian. In the interview, Najwa Shihab, a renowned journalist, interviews NIKI, a successful international musician from Indonesia, about her journey to pursuing her dreams. Furthermore, this video was both entertaining and educational as NIKI shares her experiences of pursuing her dreams.

2. Methods

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the data were analysed in the form of utterances descriptively. Qualitative research is used to describe and analyse code switching used by NIKI in her interview with Najwa Shihab. Descriptive qualitative method is

relevant in this research since it is aimed at code switching phenomenon found on the video *Ngobrol bareng NIKI: Yang dirindukan dari Indonesia* by Najwa Shihab.

There were several procedures the writer did in collecting the data. First, the writer accessed the YouTube site. Second, the writer looked for the video of NIKI's interview with Najwa Shihab on Najwa Shihab's YouTube channel and downloaded the video. Third, the writer watched and listened to NIKI's utterance that uses code switching. Finally, the writer transcribed the utterance to get the data and selected and classified the data. Eventually, the writer arranged the data in accordance with the research questions.

To analyse the data, the writer was using 4 steps: (1) identifying the sentence was found in the utterance of NIKI in her interview with Najwa Shihab, (2) identifying and classifying the data based on the categorization of the types of code switching and the reasons, (3) identifying the most dominant type, and (4) making a conclusion based on the analysis.

Sociolinguistics

Language is an essential tool for humans to connect and engage with one another. It serves as a means of communication that enables individuals to interact within society. The field of study that discusses the relationship between language and society is sociolinguistic. According to Wardhaugh, sociolinguistics study how language works with casual conversation and the media, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2014).

Certain scholars emphasised the importance of distinguishing between two branches of study: sociolinguistics (micro-sociolinguistics) and the sociology of language (macro-sociolinguistics). The sociology of language aims to uncover how social structures can be better comprehended by examining language. It investigates how specific linguistic elements contribute to defining particular social arrangements. On the other hand, micro-sociolinguistics focuses on exploring the relationship between language and society to gain insights into language structure and its role in communication (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2014).

Bilingualism

Bilingualism means the ability to speak two languages. The prefix bi- means "having two" and lingua from Latin means "tongue, language" so bilingualism means "having two languages" or being able to speak two different languages. Fishman (in Chaer & Agustina, 2004) described that bilingualism is defined as the usage of two languages by a speaker in their communication with each other. This aligns with Bloomfield's statement in his book entitled *Language* (1935), which stated that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally and has native-like control of two languages.

Code Switching

Code-switching is a state where bilingual speakers use two languages within the same utterance or during the same conversation. When a person speaks English and then switches to Indonesian, it can be said as a code-switching phenomenon. Gumperz in Romaine (1989, 121) has defined code-switching as the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems. It can be said that code-switching might be the most original aspect of bilingual speech. However, it has also been considered as a sign of linguistic decay (Hoffmann, 1991).

According to Poplack in Romaine (1989, p.122-123), there are three types of code-switching which are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Other researchers such as Gumperz (1982) suggested a contextualization model, which suggests that code-switching is a communicative strategy used to establish and maintain social relationships. According to this model, code-switching can be categorized into three types: situational code-switching (using a different language or dialect in different social situations), metaphorical code-switching (using language as a metaphor to convey a particular social identity), and conversational code-switching (using code-switching as a discourse marker to signal changes in topic or speaker).

In addition, Myers-Scotton (1993) suggested that code-switching involves the alternation of two language systems. According to this model, code-switching can be categorised into three types: insertion (inserting words or phrases from one language into a sentence in another language), alternation (alternating between two languages or language varieties within a sentence), and congruent lexicalization (using a word or phrase from one language in a sentence in another language without changing the grammar or syntax of the sentence). However, this research uses Poplack's (1989) theory to analyse the data.

It is essential to know the reason why people switch their language. According to Hoffman (1991) there are seven reasons for bilingual switch their language namely as follows:

1. Talking about particular topic
2. Quoting somebody else
3. Interjection
4. Being emphatic about something
5. Repetition used for clarification
6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
7. Expressing identity of group

3. Results and Discussion

The researcher has found 53 data showing types of code-switching and 38 data showing the reason for code-switching which are shown on table 1 and table 2.

Table 1 The Frequency of Code-Switching Types Appearance

No.	Types	Totals
1.	Tag-switching	10
2.	Inter-sentential Switching	18
3.	Intra-sentential Switching	25
Totals		53

Table 2 The Frequency of Code-Switching Reasons

No.	Reasons	Totals
1.	Talking about particular topic	12
2.	Quoting somebody else	2
3.	Interjection	4
4.	Being emphatic about something	1
5.	Repetition used for clarification	5
6.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	12
7.	Expressing identity of group	2
Total		38

In data 1 Niki said “*Hi, Mbak Najwa! I’m good. Apa kabar, Mbak Najwa?*”. It is clear that Niki used the interjection tag in the beginning of her utterance. Tag-switching can be in the form of an interjection. Therefore, this data is classified as tag-switching.

Another example of tag-switching is in data 8. Niki said “*Of course, yes. Aku setiap kali sebelum mau naik panggung, deg-degan nya itu kadang ngerasa mau muntah, sampai pusing, keliyengan, karena aku nervous banget*”. Niki responded to Najwa’s question about how she felt before going on the stage. In the beginning of her utterance, Niki inserted sentence filler “of course”. Tag-switching can be in the form of sentence filler. Therefore, this data is classified as tag-switching.

In data 29, Niki said “*Of course. Kita ngeteh, yaa Mbak Najwa*” in Indonesia and after that she switched to English “*We should have a tea date and eat pisang goreng together*”. This data is considered as inter-sentential switching because the switch takes place in a clause or sentence boundary.

In data 9 Niki said “*Aku gak tau itu placebo atau enggak, tapi sejak aku denger itu aku selalu makan pisang*”. She inserted English word “placebo” in a sentence that is entirely in Indonesian. Therefore, this data is classified as intra-sentential switching.

In data 4, Niki said “*Iya. Itu single ketiga dari album Niki yang nanti mau dikeluarkan September, it’s called Moonchild. iya, aku ada feelings, sih. kayaknya Indonesia bakalan suka*”

lagu ini karena biasanya orang Indonesia itu sukanya yang baper, yang bisa galau.” This data shows Niki talked about her new single. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another because they feel more comfortable.

In data 20, Niki said “*Honestly*, kan aku udah *rehearsal*, ya. aku udah latihan berkali-kali itu mungkin ada kali 20 kali. *But when it was in the moment and then I saw the little kids wearing red and white and then I saw the crowd yeah* terus ada adek aku, adek aku dateng, *my family* dateng terus adek aku itu ada tuh disitu, langsung aku mewek di belakang. Langsung kayak “aduh” padahal aku udah latihan *20 times it still really got me emotionally. I was like “wow this is so touching”, gitu.*”. This data can be classified by quoting somebody else as a reason Niki does code switching on her utterance. It is clear that Niki quoted herself by saying “wow this is so touching” in the end of her utterance.

In data 27, Niki said “*Exactly! I agree. I agree.* Terus bagi yang gak suka pisang goreng, *I can't be friends with you.* Aku gak bisa”. Niki was inserting a sentence filler or sentence connector “Exactly” in the beginning of her utterance. Therefore, this data can be classified as an interjection reason.

In data 12, Niki said “Iya. Jadi aku baru, *I got a dog.* Namanya Lucy. Jadi hari- hari ini *thankfully* ada Lucy. Jadi aku ngerasa tetap *busy* gitu, tetep sibuk ngurusin Lucy. Terus aku juga lagi *cooking.* Aku banyak masak, *and mostly working on my album,* sih.”. Niki inserted English phrase “thankfully”. This data can be classified as being emphatic about something reason because Niki expressing her emotion by saying “jadi hari-hari ini *thankfully* ada Lucy”. Niki was grateful for what she have.

In data 11, Niki said “Aku baru beli *puppy. I got a dog.*” In this data, she used code-switch because she wanted to clarify her statement by repeating her utterance by saying “Aku baru beli Puppy” and after that she said, “*I got a dog.*”. Therefore, it is clear that Data 11 is classified in repetition used for clarification reasons.

In data 18, Niki said “*Definitely yes. Sangat. kayaknya ada saying-nya kalau you're in the circle or if you're in the picture you can't see the full picture and so are appreciated jadi, that is what happened to me.* Aku keluar dari Indonesia terus aku tinggal disini *my appreciation* untuk Indonesia itu berkembang and bener-bener *just really grow* karena *yeah when you are far distance makes the heart grow fonder, right that's what they say. So yeah, jadi banyak kangen kangenan terus you know just all my friends and my family the food. Yeah, definitely. Living outside makes you see where you're from differently, gitu.*”. Niki did code-switch because of the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Hoffmann (1991) mentioned that there will be lots of code- switching when a bilingual person talks to another bilingual.

In data 19, Niki said “Yes, karena kan itu tanggal 17 ya. Jadi, *I thought, you know*, ini adalah *festival* di US untuk ditargetinnya itu untuk *Asians, right. The Asian minority*. Jadi, aku sebagai *Asian specifically Indonesian* aku merasa *it's not right if I don't pay tribute at all to my homeland* jadi aku bilang *I'm going to do something I'm going to do something in the beginning*. Yeah, jadi itu Indonesia Raya nya itu aku bener-bener nyanyi *voice memo*, kaya gini, “Indonesia tanah airku”. Terus, aku langsung buka laptop terus aku bikin lah itu. *What you hear*, yang di *display* itu karya Niki sendiri. Niki bikin sendiri di laptop bener-bener cuma pake *phone* sama pake *program*-nya itu, *logic*. Terus aku *download speech*-nya Bung Karno dari youtube terus aku potong-potong. Jadi aku *scatter* di sekitar *the whole track*, ya, terus jadi lah itu *the intro of my show*.” It can be seen that Niki mentioned “Asian”. This data clearly classified in expressing group identity because Niki was expressing group identity which is “asian”. Code-switching can also be used to express group identity.

4. Conclusions

After analysing and interpreting the data, the writer proceeded to present the conclusion and suggestion. The data were classified into types and reasons of code-switching by using Poplack's theory for the types and Hoffmann's theory for the reasons of code-switching. There are three types of code-switching which are tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. For these reasons, there are seven reasons for code-switching which are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing identity of groups.

In conclusion, data analysis showed that there were 53 data showing types of code switching and 38 data showing reasons for code switching as stated by Niki in her interview video with Najwa Shihab. The analysis of the data reveals that intra-sentential switching is the main type of code-switching used by NIKI in her interview with Najwa Shihab with 25 data. Inter-sentential switching is the second most common type, there are eighteen data, followed by tag-switching with ten data. Whereas for reasons of code-switching used by NIKI the data reveals that talking about particular topic and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor are the main reasons why NIKI code-switches with twelve data for each reason. Repetition used for clarification is the third most common reason with five data, followed by interjection with four data. There are two data for each in quoting somebody else and expressing identity of group reason, and one data for being emphatic about something reason.

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