
**CODE SWITCHING ANALYSIS IN MERRY RIANA
PODCAST VIDEO *CURHAT MAUDY AYUNDA TENTANG
PEREMPUAN, JESSIE CHOI, DAN KRISIS IDENTITAS***

Nasywaa Diva Ristyabudi^{1*}, Nita Maya Valiantien

^{1*} English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences,
Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia

² English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences,
Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia

* Pos-el: naswadip26@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the functions of code-switching in the podcast Friends of Merry Riana featuring Maudy Ayunda. The purpose of this research is to identify the types and functions of code-switching used by speakers in bilingual conversations and to understand how language switching contributes to expressing emotions, concepts, and rhetorical effects. The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach based on Appel and Muysken's (2005) theory of code-switching, including the five functions which are expressive, phatic, referential, directive, and poetic, as well as the types of intra-sentential and inter-sentential switching. The findings show that code-switching is used not only to convey information but also to emphasize emotions, manage conversational flow, express specific concepts, engage listeners, and add figurative or aesthetic effects. Expressive and referential functions tend to occur intra-sententially, while directive and poetic functions can appear in both intra- and inter-sentential switching. These results highlight the flexibility and multifunctionality of code-switching as an effective communication strategy in both professional and casual contexts. This study contributes to applied linguistics by demonstrating how code-switching is strategically used in real bilingual communication.

Keywords: Code Switching, Sociolinguistics, Podcast, Bilingual

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis fungsi code-switching dalam podcast Friends of Merry Riana bersama Maudy Ayunda. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi code-switching yang digunakan oleh kedua pembicara dalam percakapan bilingual, serta memahami bagaimana pergantian

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bahasa berperan dalam menyampaikan emosi, konsep, dan efek retorik. Data dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif berdasarkan teori Appel dan Muysken (2005) mengenai tipe dan fungsi code-switching, yaitu expressive, phatic, referential, directive, dan poetic function, serta tipe intra-sentential dan inter-sentential switching. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Alih kode digunakan tidak hanya untuk menyampaikan informasi, tetapi juga untuk menekankan emosi, menjaga alur percakapan, menyampaikan konsep tertentu, mengarahkan pendengar, dan menambahkan efek estetik atau figuratif. Expressive dan referential function cenderung muncul dalam intra-sentential switching, sedangkan directive dan poetic function dapat muncul baik secara intra maupun inter-sentential. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa code-switching bersifat fleksibel dan multifungsi, berperan sebagai strategi komunikasi efektif dalam konteks profesional maupun santai. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi pada studi linguistik terapan dengan memperlihatkan bagaimana code-switching digunakan secara strategis dalam komunikasi bilingual.

Kata kunci: Code Switching, Sociolinguistik, Podcast, Bilingual

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a culturally and linguistically diverse country where people commonly speak multiple languages, including the national language, various ethnic languages, and foreign languages such as English. In such a multilingual society, the phenomenon of switching between languages has become an integral part of everyday communication. This linguistic behavior, known as code-switching, is particularly prevalent among the younger generation. It serves not only as a means of communicative convenience but also as a reflection of social identity, cultural background, and linguistic fluency.

The influence of globalization, digital media, and education has further contributed to the increasing use of both Indonesian and English in daily interactions, on social media platforms, and in various forms of popular content, including podcasts. Code-switching in podcasts illustrates how bilingual speakers naturally alternate between languages to express ideas more effectively, maintain conversational flow, and create a relatable tone for the audience.

One notable example of this phenomenon can be found in Merry Riana's podcast episode featuring Maudy Ayunda. In this episode, both speakers frequently switch between Indonesian and English, demonstrating their bilingual competence and conversational style. The discussion centers on topics such as Maudy Ayunda's recent life updates, women, and identity crisis, where both speakers shift languages at different points to emphasize ideas and maintain engagement.

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Several previous studies have investigated the phenomenon of code-switching in similar contexts. Sitti Azyizah and Dewi Nuryanti (2023) analyzed the types and functions of code-switching using Stockwell's (2007) and Hoffman's (1991) frameworks in Ngobrol Sore Semaunya Podcast Episode 2 featuring Putri Tanjung and Boy William. The findings revealed three types of code-switching and identified several functions, including addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, and message qualification. Similarly, a study conducted by Korinthya Exaudia Situmorang, Tiara Kristina Pasaribu, and Rony Arahta Sembiring (2023) examined code-mixing and code-switching in Najwa Shihab's *Susahnya Jadi Perempuan* (Catatan Najwa) podcast using Muysken's and Poplack's theories. The results showed the presence of all three types of both code-switching and code-mixing, with the researchers concluding that linguistic choices were influenced by the sensitivity and depth of the topic. Furthermore, a study by Kezia Anindita (2023) investigated the types and functions of code-switching based on Appel and Muysken's theory and found all three types of code-switching and four out of six functions. The study concluded that inter-sentential and tag-switching were the most frequently used types, while the directive function appeared most often.

Although these studies have provided valuable insights into code-switching across different contexts, a research gap remains in exploring code-switching within naturally occurring, authentic bilingual conversations in podcasts that feature reflective and personal discussions. Previous studies mainly focused on the structural analysis of code-switching and code-mixing or examined entertainment-oriented dialogues. However, few have analyzed how bilingual speakers such as Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda use code-switching to construct meaning and maintain relatability in a real-life conversational setting. Additionally, while Appel and Muysken's (2005) theory has been applied before, it has rarely been used to analyze podcast conversations involving Indonesian public figures with strong bilingual backgrounds.

Therefore, the present study aims to fill this gap by examining the types and functions of code-switching used by Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda in the *Friends of Merry Riana* podcast. By applying Appel and Muysken's (2005) theoretical framework, this study seeks to provide a more comprehensive understanding of code-switching in authentic spoken interactions.

This research is significant for three main reasons. First, it contributes to a deeper theoretical understanding of how Appel and Muysken's framework operates in naturally occurring bilingual discourse. Second, it provides a practical contribution to sociolinguistic and media studies by showing how language alternation functions in modern digital communication platforms such as podcasts. Third, on a broader societal level, this study promotes awareness and appreciation of Indonesia's multilingual identity. By highlighting how educated bilingual speakers use both Indonesian and English harmoniously, the study helps

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normalize bilingualism and demonstrates that switching between languages can be a sign of cultural richness, not confusion. This awareness may encourage more inclusive attitudes toward language diversity and bilingual communication in Indonesian society.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Sociolinguistics and Bilingualism

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It investigates how individuals use language in various social circumstances and how such use reflects social structures, identities, and relationships (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). Through sociolinguistic analysis, researchers gain insight into how language functions as a social tool for expressing group membership and constructing identity.

In the context of sociolinguistics, bilingualism plays a significant role. Bilingualism refers to the ability of an individual or a community to use two languages. According to Hoffman (2014), bilingualism arises due to language contact, which may occur through migration, trade, education, or cultural exchange. The spread and maintenance of bilingualism depend on social conditions and patterns of language use within a given community. In a multilingual country such as Indonesia, bilingualism is common, as speakers often alternate between Bahasa Indonesia and other languages in various communicative settings.

2.2. Code Switching: Definition, Types, and Functions

Code-switching is a central phenomenon in bilingual communities. Poplack and Sankoff (1984) define it as the alternate use of two languages in discourse. Hoffman (2014) further explains that code-switching represents one of the most creative aspects of bilingual speech, allowing speakers to express meaning, emotion, and identity with flexibility.

Appel and Muysken (2005) classify code-switching into three main types: tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching.

a. Tag Switches

Based on Appels and Muysken (2005), tag switches contain an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language other than the rest of the sentence. In other words, the speaker starts the sentence but attaches a tag-like switch (in English) at the end of the sentence to show emphasis or to symbolize that he/she is soliciting the opinion of the addressee. This type of code switching can appear at the beginning of the sentences and at the end.

b. Intra-sentential Switches

This type of code switching happens when the speaker has not finished their sentence. In other words, it occurs in the middle of a sentence (Appel and Muysken, 2005).

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c. Inter-Sentential Switches

The theory from Appel and Muysken (2005) stated that inter-sentential switches on code switching when the language switch is done at sentence boundaries – words or phrases at the beginning or end of a sentence and spoken by the same speaker.

Maye, et al. (2018) stated that code-switching usage can be different from one another based on speakers, topic, and context of the language. According to Appel and Muysken’s theory, there are six functions of code switching:

a. Referential Function

Switching language can serve a referential function because it often involves a lack of knowledge of one language or a lack of facility in that language in a certain subject (Appel and Muysken, 2005).

b. Directive Function

Switching language often serves a directive function in that it involves the hearer directly (Appel and Muysken, 2005). There are several ways that this might be addressed to the hearer. One is to cut out specific attendees from a section of the discussion. The reverse is to use someone else’s language to further include them. It is possible that someone joined the participants in conversation.

c. Expressive Function

Poplack (1981) in particular has stressed the expressive function of code-switching. Speakers emphasize their feelings, emotions, and mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse (Appel and Muysken, 2005).

d. Phatic Function

Phatic function of code-switching serves to indicate a change in the tone of the conversation, and emphasize an important part of a sentence (Appel and Muysken, 2005). In this function to give another perception of the interlocutor, the speaker changes intonation to emphasize the meaning.

e. Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic function of code-switching comes into play when it is used to comment directly or indirectly on the languages involved (Appel and Muysken, 2005). This function happens when the speaker wants to show their linguistic skills in another language to attract attention or to comment on others.

f. Poetic function

Bilingual language usage involving switched puns, jokes, etc., can be said to serve poetic function of language (Appel and Muysken, 2005). The speaker uses a different language to make jokes for artistic or entertaining effect.

2.3. Podcast

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Podcast is an audio file made available on the internet. Podcasting is a way of creating and distributing multimedia files-called podcast, such as music, speech, or sometimes a combination of sound and video (Salmon et al., 2008). According to Bolliger et al. (2010), there are three different forms of podcasts accessible for use: audio podcast, video podcast, and enhanced podcast. An audio podcast contains audio-only content, usually in MP3 format. Video podcast includes both audio and video, serving a visual and auditory experience. An enhanced podcast combines audio with digital elements such as images or slides, a more compact version of a podcast while still offering a richer media experience.

C. METHODS

3.1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in a code-switching approach. Qualitative research involved an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world, meaning that researchers studied things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people brought to them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). This indicated that rather than using numbers to collect data, words were used instead. Qualitative methods were intended to investigate and analyze how people perceived and interacted with the environment, as well as to explain the ideas, emotions, or interpretations of meaning and action (Given, 2008). The researcher examined the social phenomena in language and provided a critical assessment of the data by employing a descriptive qualitative technique.

3.2. Data and Source of Data

The main source of data for this research was Merry Riana's YouTube channel with the title "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas" on her podcast series "Friends of Merry Riana." This podcast aired on March 9th, 2024, with a duration of 1 hour and 10 minutes, and the researcher accessed the video on the YouTube page. The data for this research was extracted from the dialogues and interactions involving the speakers, Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda, specifically focusing on instances of code-switching.

3.3. Research Instrument

Denzin & Lincoln (2018) stated that the researcher served as the primary research instrument and was the focal point of both quantitative and qualitative research. Since the researcher would be the main source of data for qualitative research in particular, it was important to identify personal values, presumptions, and biases early on in the study (Cresswell, 2018). Therefore, in that research, the researcher served as the primary instrument to collect and analyze data.

3.4. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used direct observation as the data collection technique. The first step was collecting data by choosing one object of analysis that related to the code-switching topic, which was Merry Riana's podcast video

titled “Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas” as the object of analysis. Second, the researcher watched the podcast video to examine the utterances that related to code-switching types and functions. Third, the researcher collected the data and highlighted all the times and utterances that related to code-switching. Finally, the data was classified according to Appel and Muysken’s (2005) theory of code-switching.

3.5. Data Analysis

The qualitative research data analysis that was employed in this thesis followed Miles and Huberman’s theory. According to Miles et al. (2014), analysis consisted of three ongoing activity flows:

3.5.1. Data Reduction

Data reduction will be the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data that will be collected in transcriptions. The qualitative data can be reduced by selecting the data, summarizing, and paraphrasing (Miles et al., 2014). In this step, the researcher will make a brief note of the conversation between Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda by coding the data into the types and functions.

3.5.2. Data Display

Data display will be the second step in data analysis (Miles et al., 2014). This data display will be a collection of organized information in the form of comprehensive descriptions and narratives that will be presented in an understandable manner using logical, systematic research language. The arrangement of the information will be based on the key findings from the data reduction process (Nurfitriani, 2020). To organize information, the data display can be presented in various types of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks (Miles et al., 2014). The researcher will present the findings using tables, charts, and other graphic representations of code-switching elements.

3.5.3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing was the final step. It was the researcher's responsibility to attempt to derive interpretations from well-examined data. The researcher provided an outline of the study to obtain the findings and the conclusions that were drawn from the data collection results in order to answer the research questions.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the data of code-switching used by Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda in the Friends of Merry Riana podcast. The instances of code-switching are analyzed and classified according to their types and functions based on Appel and Muysken’s (2005) framework. The findings not only show the frequency of each type and function but also reveal how the switches are employed in real interaction. The discussion further explores the connection

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between the structural patterns of switching and the communicative purposes they serve in the podcast.

Tabel 1. Types of Code-Switching in Merry Riana’s Podcast Video

No	Types	Occurance
1	Tag Switching	21
2	Intra-Sentential Switching	34
3	Inter-Sentential Switching	18
Total		73

Table 1. presents the occurrence of the code-switching data based on types. The total data in this study are 73 data of code switching in Merry Riana’s podcast video with Maudy Ayunda. Based on the table above, there were 21 data of tag switching, 34 data of intra-sentential switching, and 18 data of inter-sentential switching. As it is shown, inter-sentential switching was the least of the three types since it appeared mostly when the speakers seemed to pause and think before continuing, or when a more serious or reflective topic came up. In contrast, intra-sentential switching dominated the data since the speakers are fluent bilinguals who mostly like to switch the language during the conversation.

Tabel 2. Functions of Code-Switching in Merry Riana’s Podcast Video

No	Functions	Occurance
1	Expressive Function	23
2	Phatic Function	22
3	Referential Function	20
4	Directive Function	4
5	Poetic Function	4
Total		73

Table 2. presents the occurrence of the code-switching data based on the functions. Based on the table above, from the 73 data code switches that were found in Merry Riana’s podcast video with Maudy Ayunda. As the data shown there were 23 data of expressive function, 22 data of phatic function, 19 data of referential function, 5 data of directive function, and 4 poetic function. From the data above, the most dominant function was the expressive function since most of the switches happened based on the speakers’ emotions or expressive thoughts. Meanwhile, the poetic function was the least frequent in the video since the speakers rarely made jokes or playful language.

In the following discussion, the focus moves to how code-switching is represented in the podcast video and how the different types of switching are connected with the functions that emerged in the data.

4.1. Expressive Function and Its Types in Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast video with Maudy Ayunda

Data 1

Merry Riana: “Senang banget akhirnya hari ini saya bisa bertemu lagi dan ngobrol-ngobrol bintang tamu saya hari ini adalah sosok wanita yang luar biasa. *She has the brain, She has the beauty and definitely she has the excellence behavior.*”

(Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 0:50 – 1:38)

The data above is classified as a type of inter-sentential switching since there is a sentence boundary between Indonesian and English. Based on Appel and Muysken (2005), inter-sentential switching happens when the same speaker uses a sentence boundary to switch from one language to another.

The code-switching function in the utterance spoken by Merry Riana is expressive function. As Appel and Muysken (2005) explained, the use of expressive function is to emphasize emotions and feelings when switching languages. In this data, Merry Riana switched from Indonesian to English to convey emotional emphasis, such as admiration and praise.

Data 2

Maudy Ayunda: “Aku sebenarnya lagi agak *under the weather* karena lagi, lagi schedulanya, apa namanya, packed sekali.”

(Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 1:33 – 1:38)

The data above is classified as a type of intra-sentential switching since the speaker started and ended the sentence in Indonesian, while the English phrase was inserted directly into the middle of the sentence. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), when the switch happens in the middle of a sentence, it is known as intra-sentential switching.

The function of code-switching in the utterance spoken by Maudy Ayunda is an expressive function. Based on the theory from Appel and Muysken (2005), expressive function occurs when the speaker emphasizes their feelings. The phrase “*under the weather*” itself is an idiom that conveys a state of feeling unwell. The speaker, Maudy Ayunda, switched from Indonesian to English using this phrase to express a personal feeling or physical state more directly.

The two data above represent the expressive function of code-switching. In this podcast, the analysis reveals a pattern where speakers use intra-sentential and inter-sentential code-switching to express emotional emphasis, subjective attitudes, or personal impressions. These types of switching allow the integration of English phrases or sentences to convey deeper feelings and create a more impactful emotional tone.

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In this context, using English proves to be more effective than Indonesian because certain English expressions carry nuanced emotional or stylistic meanings that do not have precise equivalents in Indonesian. The use of English helps the speakers appear more natural, modern, and internationally aware, reflecting their bilingual and cosmopolitan identity. Moreover, expressions such as “under the weather” or “she has the beauty” are culturally familiar and widely recognized, allowing emotions to be communicated more precisely and effectively. Therefore, the use of English in expressive code-switching enhances emotional intensity, sophistication, and audience connection, which are significant in the context of a modern bilingual podcast.

4.2. Phatic Function and Its Types in Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast video with Maudy Ayunda

Data 3

Merry Riana: "*I know*, sibuk banget pastinya."

(Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 3:05 – 3:07)

The data above shows that the speaker switched from English to Indonesian, which can be classified as tag switching. Based on Appel and Muysken’s (2005) theory, tag switching can occur either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence to add emphasis or to symbolize that the speaker is seeking agreement or soliciting the opinion of the addressee. In this utterance, Merry Riana uses the tag “I know” at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize her acknowledgment of the addressee’s situation and to create a sense of shared understanding.

According to Appel and Muysken (2005), the phatic function can be used to indicate a change of tone or to highlight an important part of the message. It is not about providing new information, but rather about managing the flow of conversation. The function of this data can therefore be classified as phatic. In this conversation, Merry Riana was responding to Maudy Ayunda’s tight schedule and shifted her tone to show attentiveness and to keep the interaction smooth without adding new content.

Data 4

Maudy Ayunda: "I had the hard conversations that needed to be had to have more ownership over my work to, um, *apa ya, iya*, to have more autonomy, *kaya gitu-gitu*."

(Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 33:33 – 33:47)

The data above can be classified as intra-sentential switching. The speaker, Maudy Ayunda, started the sentence in English, but within the same sentence she inserted Indonesian fillers such as “apa ya, iya” and ended the sentence with

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“kaya gitu-gitu.” Since the switches occur within one continuous sentence, the utterance can be classified as intra-sentential switching.

The Indonesian fillers show that the speaker expressed hesitation and kept the conversation flowing while she searched for the right word. This can be classified as a phatic function. As explained by Appel and Muysken (2005), this function does not provide new content but instead manages the tone, rhythm, and flow of conversation.

Data 5

Maudy Ayunda: "Makasih, Kak. *Thank you for having me.*"

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 1:09:46 – 1:09:48)

The data above can be classified as inter-sentential code-switching. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), this type occurs when a speaker completes a sentence in one language and then switches to another language in the following sentence while remaining within the same dialogue. In this case, Maudy Ayunda first expressed her gratitude in Indonesian and then switched to English in the next sentence.

The function of this data can be classified as phatic function. It is used to maintain social connection and manage the flow of the conversation. By combining a friendly Indonesian phrase “*Makasih, Kak.*” with a more formal English phrase “*Thank you for having me.*”, Maudy Ayunda performed a polite closing remark. The switch here serves a conversational purpose, as it helps her end the interview smoothly and respectfully.

From the three data above, it can be seen that the phatic function appeared in all three types of code-switching. This shows that the phatic function is not limited to one specific type, but can occur across different structural patterns. The main reason is that this function provides a way to manage tone, regulate the flow of conversation, and highlight important parts of the interaction, allowing the speakers to make the dialogue sound more natural and engaging.

4.3. Referential Function and Its Types in Friends of Merry Riana's podcast video with Maudy Ayunda

Data 6

Maudy Ayunda: “Kayak punya perbincangan yang benar-benar *one on one intentional focused and intense* tuh kadang-kadang lebih sulit gitu”

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 2:51 – 2:58)

Based on the analysis, the data above represents an intra-sentential type of code-switching. It occurs in the middle of the utterance and remains within one

continuous sentence. The speaker, Maudy Ayunda, began the utterance in Indonesian, switched to English, and then returned to Indonesian at the end.

The switch that occurred in “one on one intentional focused and intense” can be classified as a referential function of code-switching. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), the referential function happens when a speaker switches language to use a specific concept or term that is easier or more precise to express in that language. In this data, the speaker used English to convey the concept of a very serious and concentrated personal conversation.

Data 7

Maudy Ayunda: “Jadi sebenarnya mungkin banyak orang yang mikir, oh kalau, kalau misalnya anaknya suka banget belajar kayak aku, mungkin ibunya tuh *tiger mom* gitu.”

(Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 21:48 – 21:56)

The data above shows that the switch occurred in the middle of the utterance. The speaker started the sentence in Indonesian, switched to English to use the term “*tiger mom*”, and then returned to Indonesian. This pattern can be classified as intra-sentential switching.

“*Tiger mom*” is a well-known cultural concept in English that refers to a strict and demanding mother who pushes her children to achieve high levels of success, especially in academics or extracurricular activities. The speaker switched from Indonesian to English to use this term as a shortcut to express a widely recognized concept. This switch can be classified as a referential function, as Appel and Muysken (2005) explain that the referential function occurs when speakers switch languages to make it easier to express a concept or specific term.

The two data above represent the findings of the referential function in this podcast video. All of the instances occurred within a single utterance and in one continuous sentence, which can therefore be classified as intra-sentential switching. This pattern appears because the referential function allows the speakers to present their ideas more easily by switching to the language that provides a clearer or more precise expression. In these cases, the switch helps the speakers deliver concepts or terms more effectively without the need for long explanations in Indonesian. This finding supports Appel and Muysken’s (2005) explanation that the referential function occurs when code-switching is used to make the expression of certain concepts or terms easier.

4.4. Directive Function and Its Types in Friends of Merry Riana’s podcast video with Maudy Ayunda

Data 8

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Maudy Ayunda: "Supaya, karena kan aku baru mau masuk nih di umur 30-an, tadi kita udah bahas apa yang aku pelajarin di 20-an. *I want to know what you learn, so I can maybe keep that in mind.*"

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 1:02:04 – 1:02:14)

In this session, Maudy Ayunda asked Merry Riana about her thoughts on being thirty. Since this was a question, she constructed her utterance carefully in order to deliver a clear message. She began the first sentence in Indonesian and completed it, then continued with a new sentence in English. This switching pattern shows how she managed her speech structure to make the question sound clear and well-organized. This type of switching is classified as inter-sentential switching since it happens at sentence boundaries and is spoken by the same speaker (Milroy and Muysken, 1995).

According to Appel and Muysken (2005), when a speaker uses a language switch to make the listener directly involved, such as by giving a response or participating in the conversation, it is called a directive function. In this data, the speaker, Maudy Ayunda, switched from Indonesian to English to highlight and directly request information from Merry Riana about her thoughts on being thirty. Therefore, this switch is classified as a directive function.

Data 9

Maudy Ayunda: "Kita mencari orang yang kita tuh kalau mau perang bareng dia, bukannya justru mau bahagia bersama. *Kita mau perang bersama. So, who would you pick to go to war with?*"

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 53:17 – 53:28)

In this data, the topic of the conversation is about why Maudy Ayunda chose her husband as her partner. The speaker explained her idea mostly in Indonesian and completed the sentence before switching to English to raise a question. The switch occurs between sentence boundaries, rather than within a sentence. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), a language switch that happens between sentences is classified as an inter-sentential switch. In this case, the speaker uses the switch to shift from explaining her thoughts to directly engaging the listener with a question, which clearly marks the boundary between the two sentences.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda switches from Indonesian to English to raise a question and engage the listener. The main purpose is to direct the hearer to respond or think about the question. Based on Appel and Muysken (2005), this is classified as a directive function of code-switching.

The two data above represent the findings from the podcast video. In both cases, the code-switching that served a directive function occurred between sentences, even though it was still within a single utterance. This pattern happened

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because the directive function aims to elicit a response or guide the hearer's participation in the conversation. By switching languages at the boundary between sentences, the speaker is able to clearly signal a shift from sharing information to actively engaging the listener, making the request or question stand out. This strategy ensures that the listener recognizes their role in responding or contributing to the conversation, which aligns with Appel and Muysken's (2005) description of directive function in code-switching.

4.5. Poetic Function and Its Types in Friends of Merry Riana's podcast video with Maudy Ayunda

Data 10

Maudy Ayunda: "*Kayak kita Beneran ya bareng-bareng sekarang. It's it's me and you against the world.*"

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 9:09 – 9:16)

This data shows that the speaker switched languages between sentences. The speaker used Indonesian at first and then switched to English in the following sentence. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), a language switch that occurs between sentence boundaries is classified as an inter-sentential type of code-switching.

In this conversation, Maudy Ayunda was responding to Merry Riana's question about the differences after getting married. She mostly explained in Indonesian and then switched to English to say, "It's me and you against the world." Based on Appel and Muysken (2005), bilingual language use that includes puns, jokes, or figurative expressions can be classified as poetic function. Here, the speaker switches to English to use a familiar, metaphorical expression, which adds a romantic and stylistic touch to her statement. Because the switch is used to create a figurative and expressive effect rather than give information or ask a response, it is classified as a poetic function.

Data 11

Merry Riana: "Aku menyebutnya, uh, *another season of my life, another chapter*, menjual bisnis yang udah sangat baik di Singapura, kembali ke Indonesia memulai sesuatu yang baru."

(Friends of Merry Riana's podcast with Maudy Ayunda, 1:04:19 – 1:04:27)

In this utterance, Merry Riana was describing her journey during her thirties. The speaker switched languages from Indonesian to English in the middle of the sentence, without finishing the sentence first. According to Appel and Muysken (2005), a language switch that occurs within a sentence is classified as

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intra-sentential switching. Since the switch here happens in the middle of her sentence, this data is categorized as an intra-sentential code-switch.

The speaker uses the metaphorical term “another season of my life, another chapter” to show the idea of life as chapters or seasons. The switch highlights the reflective and aesthetic quality of her statement, rather than just giving facts or asking for a response. Based on Appel and Muysken (2005), code-switching that uses metaphors, figurative language, or stylistic expressions can be classified as poetic function. So, this utterance is classified as poetic function because the English switch adds a figurative and expressive element that makes the statement more meaningful.

In conclusion, the poetic function of code-switching in this video occurs in both intra-sentential and inter-sentential patterns. This happens because the speakers sometimes switch languages within a sentence to add figurative, expressive, or stylistic elements, as in Merry Riana’s use of “another season of my life, another chapter.” Other times, they switch between sentences to introduce metaphorical or reflective expressions more clearly. This pattern shows that the poetic function is flexible, appearing wherever the speaker wants to emphasize a creative, aesthetic, or emotional effect in their message, rather than just providing information or eliciting a response.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of code-switching in the Friends of Merry Riana podcast with Maudy Ayunda, this study found that language switching occurs in five functions according to Appel and Muysken (2005), which are expressive, phatic, referential, directive, and poetic functions. The findings show that speakers use code-switching not only to convey information but also to emphasize emotions, manage conversational flow, express specific concepts, engage the listener, and add figurative or aesthetic effects to their speech.

In terms of types, both intra-sentential and inter-sentential switching appear depending on the communicative context. For example, expressive and referential functions are more likely to occur intra-sententially to emphasize feelings or convey precise terms, while directive and poetic functions can appear in either pattern depending on the context and rhetorical purpose. This pattern demonstrates the flexibility of code-switching in structuring sentences and creating pragmatic effects in bilingual conversations. This study contributes to applied linguistics by providing insight into how code-switching functions as a multifunctional communication strategy in both professional and casual conversational settings. Future research could expand the dataset or explore different contexts, such as professional or educational interactions, to examine whether code-switching patterns and functions remain consistent across various situations.

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