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Code-Switching Used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* Video Podcast

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the types and functions of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The data were obtained from Agatha Chelsea's utterances during the podcasts. Data collection was conducted through non-participant observation and documentation techniques, namely by watching and transcribing the video podcast, identifying utterances containing code-switching, and classifying and analysing them according to Poplack's (1980) theory of types of code-switching and Gumperz's (1982) theory of functions of code-switching. The results of this study revealed 413 instances of code-switching, comprising 35 instances of tag-switching, 47 instances of inter-sentential switching, and 413 instances of intra-sentential switching. The data showed that intra-sentential switching was the most frequent type of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea during the podcasts. In addition, 288 functions of code-switching were identified, comprising 25 instances of quotation, 2 instances of addressee specification, 18 instances of interjection, 1 instance of reiteration, 27 instances of message qualification, and 215 instances of personalization vs. objectivization. The most dominant function was personalization vs objectivization, indicating that Agatha Chelsea tends to code-switch to express personal experience and feelings, convey opinions, and provide factual information.

Keywords: Code-switching, Video Podcast, Agatha Chelsea

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INTRODUCTION

Globalization and technological developments increase cross-cultural interactions, further strengthening linguistic diversity in modern society. This linguistic diversity contributes to people's ability to use more than one language, which is known as bilingualism. Grosjean (2010) states that speakers who can use more than one language are considered bilingual. Bilingual speakers have the flexibility to choose the language based on the communication situation, the interlocutor, and the goals they want to achieve (Suryaningsih, 2023). For instance, Indonesians often use their local language, Indonesia, as well as foreign languages like English when interacting with one another. This has led to a shift in the language people use to adapt to social situations and communicate effectively (Gaori & Maharani, 2024).

One common phenomenon of bilingualism is code-switching. According to Poplack (1980), code-switching is the alternation between two languages or codes within the same utterance. Code-switching does not occur randomly; rather, it follows the grammatical rules of each language involved. This means the speakers who switch typically possess a high level of language competence, enabling them to switch between languages without violating grammatical rules. Poplack (1980) classified code-switching into three types: tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Besides that, code-switching is also closely related to social factors such as the communication situation, the topic of conversation, and the relationship between interlocutors. This requires speakers

to adjust their language use to a particular social context, thus enabling them to communicate effectively and achieve certain communicative goals (Gumperz, 1982). In explaining the communicative functions of code-switching, Gumperz (1982) classifies it into six functions: quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization vs. objectivization.

Along with technology development, code-switching occurs not only in face-to-face communication but also in digital media. Code-switching is frequently used across various digital media channels, such as social media, online videos, and other digital content (Wulandari et al., 2025). This is evident in the abundance of content posted by bilingual speakers who use multiple languages to express themselves or attract audience attention. This phenomenon is clearly growing alongside the increasing consumption of audiovisual media, including podcasts. Podcasts are digital media in audio or visual formats distributed online, allowing listeners or viewers to access them whenever they want (Lopez & Jimenez, 2025). The podcasts can be accessed on platforms such as Spotify, Apple Podcasts, and YouTube as long as there is an internet connection. Besides that, podcasts uploaded to digital platforms like YouTube have become an increasingly popular form of communication in modern society. This is because YouTube podcasts provide audio and visual content, allowing users to enjoy both (Putri Aulia et al., 2025). One of the video podcasts on an interesting topic is *Suara Berkelas*, available on YouTube. *Suara Berkelas* is a well-known podcast in Indonesia that features natural, conversational interactions on interesting topics. This study focuses on an episode featuring Agatha Chelsea as the guest speaker. Agatha Chelsea is chosen because she is a bilingual speaker who frequently uses Indonesian and English interchangeably in daily conversation. Her educational background, having studied at a university in Melbourne, Australia, also supports her English proficiency and bilingual language practice. Furthermore, she is a well-known young public figure in Indonesia who frequently code-switches to express her ideas and personal experiences. All of these characteristics make the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast with Agatha Chelsea a suitable source for investigating the code-switching used in bilingual conversations.

Some previous studies have examined code-switching in digital media, particularly in podcasts and on YouTube. The first study was conducted by Rapini (2022), who analyzed code-switching in Agnes Monica's appearance on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. This investigation utilized Poplack's (1980) theory of code-switching to classify the types of code-switching a speaker uses. The findings of this study revealed that intra-sentential switching was the dominant type, indicating the speaker's level of bilingual proficiency and language-use flexibility. Similarly, Sunarti & Permana (2023) investigated the use of code-switching on the Puella ID YouTube channel by Cinta Laura. This study focused on identifying the types of code-switching and the reasons for its use in the channel's content. This study applied Poplack's (1980) theory to classify the types of code-switching and Hoffman's (1991) framework to analyze the reasons for code-switching. The results showed that intra-sentential switching was the most frequently used type, while the dominant reason for code-switching was the intention to clarify the content of the speech for the interlocutor.

Those previous studies have examined code-switching in digital media communication. However, studies on code-switching by bilingual speakers in video podcasts remain relatively limited. Most previous studies have primarily focused on classifying types of code-switching or examining its reasons for use, without examining in depth the social functions of code-switching in conversational interactions. Specifically, research related to the types and functions of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast has not been found. Therefore, this research aims to fill this gap by analyzing the types of code-switching using Poplack's (1980) theory and its functions using Gumperz's (1982) theory. Through these theories, this research is expected to provide a deeper contribution to sociolinguistic studies, particularly in understanding language use by bilingual speakers in the context of digital media communication.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative design. A descriptive qualitative design provides a clear, methodical, and comprehensive description of a phenomenon, focusing on what is happening rather than on creating new theories or using statistical figures (Neergaard et al., 2009). The data

source in this research is the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast featuring Agatha Chelsea as the guest speaker, which was uploaded on YouTube. The data for this research consist of Agatha Chelsea's utterances containing code-switching in the video podcast. In collecting data, this research uses non-participant observation and documentation techniques. The procedures in the data collection process included repeatedly watching the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast, transcribing Agatha Chelsea's utterances, identifying utterances, classifying and analysing them based on the types of code-switching in Poplack's (1980) theory, and classifying and analysing them based on the functions of code-switching in Gumperz's (1982) theory. Furthermore, in analysing the data, this research uses the analysis method proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994). Data analysis is carried out qualitatively through the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Type of Code-Switching

The first result presents the findings on the types of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast. This code-switching analysis uses Poplack's (1980) theory, which classifies code-switching into three types: tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The data is presented in the table below.

Table 1. Frequency of Types of Code-Switching

Type of code-switching	Frequency	Percentage
Tag-switching	35	8,47%
Inter-sentential switching	47	11,38%
Intra-sentential switching	331	80,15%
Total	**413**	**100%**

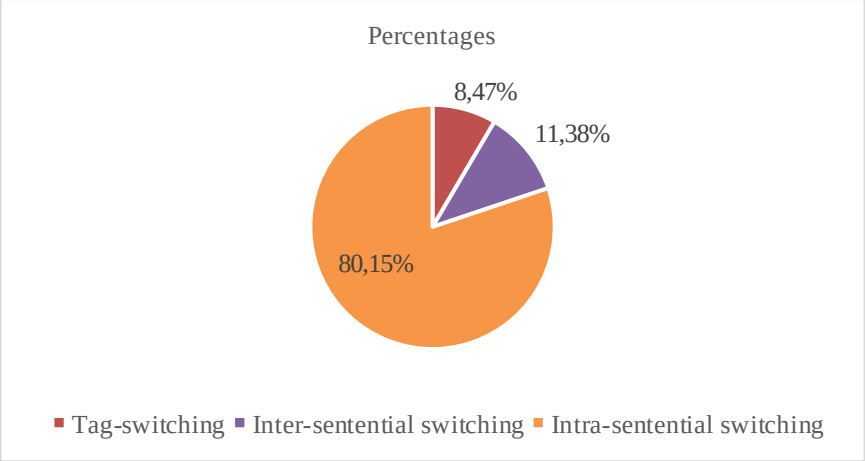

Figure 1. Data Results

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that there are 413 data points on code-switching, comprising 35 tag-switching, 47 inter-sentential switching, and 331 intra-sentential switching. The data indicate that intra-sentential switching is the dominant type of code-switching, with 331 instances (80,15%). Then followed by inter-sentential switching with 47 data (11,38%), and then followed by tag-switching with 35 data (8,47%). These results indicate that Agatha Chelsea more often uses intra-sentential code-switching in the video podcast. The following section provides a more detailed explanation of each type of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast.

a. Tag-switching

Tag-switching is a type of code-switching process in which a speaker inserts tags, words, or short phrases from one language into an utterance that is entirely in another language (Poplack, 1980).

Excerpt 1

"Emm, *well*, kalau buku sebenarnya ada banyak banget ya."

(Um, well, actually, there are so many good books.)

The utterance above is categorized as tag-switching because the word *"well"* appears in the middle of an utterance that is predominantly delivered in Indonesian. The word *"**well**"* serves as a filler, marking a brief pause before the speaker continues the conversation.

Excerpt 2

"Tapi aku suka. Kenapa? Karena aku pertama kali baca pas aku kecil*, by the way.*"

(But I like it, why? Because I first read it when I was a child, by the way.)

The utterance above is categorized as tag-switching because the phrase "*by the way"* appears at the end of the utterance that is predominantly delivered in Indonesian. The phrase *"by the way"* is a discourse marker used to add supplementary information and does not affect the grammatical structure of the main sentence. Therefore, the phrase "*by the way*" is a tag-switching that is used without affecting the syntactic structure of the main sentence.

b. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is a type of code-switching that occurs between sentences that use different languages (Poplack, 1980). This type of switching has clear sentence boundaries marked by punctuation or syntactic boundaries.

Excerpt 1

Jadi kayak pakai kacamata kuda gitu. *We do not look at our surroundings, right?*"

(It is like wearing blinders. We do not look at our surroundings, right?)

The utterance above is classified as inter-sentential switching because there is a language switch between two different sentences. The first sentence is in Indonesia, "*Jadi kayak pakai kacamata kuda gitu*," and then continued by an English sentence, "*We do not look at our surroundings, right?*" Both sentences are separated by a sentence boundary, where both sentences can stand independently without affecting each other's grammatical structure.

c. Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is a type of code-switching that occurs within a single sentence or utterance. In this type of switching, a speaker may insert words, phrases, or clauses from one language into another while maintaining the grammatical integrity of both languages (Poplack, 1980).

Excerpt 1

"Cuman aku rasa itu *applicable* banget di kehidupan dan *make sense*, gitu."

(But I feel that it is very applicable in life and makes sense.)

The utterance above is classified as intra-sentential switching because there are English words "*applicable*" and the phrase "*make sense*" that are inserted within the sentence that is otherwise entirely in Indonesia. Both English elements are inserted within the Indonesia sentence without changing its grammatical structure.

Excerpt 2

"Yang selalu ada adalah orang-orang yang *support* aku dan mereka *accept* aku *for who I am* dan dalam kondisi apa pun."

(There are always people who support me and accept me for who I am, in any condition.)

The utterance above is classified as intra-sentential switching because an involves the insertion of English words and phrases within a sentence that is entirely in Indonesian. The inserted English words are the words "*support*" and "*accept*". Both words are verbs inserted to switch the Indonesian words "*mendukung*" and "*menerima*". The speaker prefers to use these English words rather than Indonesian words in conveying actions of support and acceptance. Meanwhile, the inserted phrase, "*for who I am,"* is a prepositional phrase that explains the speaker's condition.

Function of Code-Switching

This result presents findings on the functions of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcasts. There are six functions of code-switching: Quotation, Addressee specification, Interjection, Reiteration, Message Qualification, and Personalization vs. Objectivization. (Gumperz, 1982). The data is presented on table below.

Table 2. Frequency of Function of Code-Switching

Function of code-switching	Frequency	Percentage
Quotation	25	8,68%
Addressee specification	2	0,9%
Interjection	18	6,25%
Reiteration	1	0,35%
Message Qualification	27	9,38%
Personalization vs Objectivization	215	76,65%
Total	**288**	**100%**

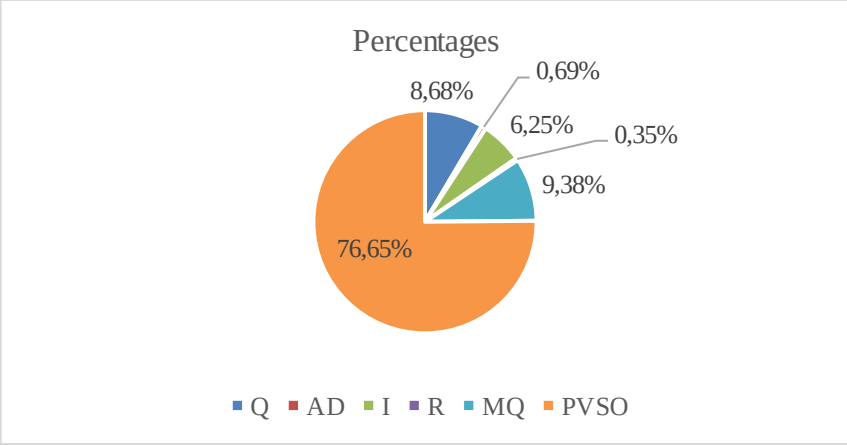

Figure 2. Data Results

Table 2 shows that there are 288 data from functions of code-switching, which consist of 25 data of quotation, 2 data of addressee specification, 18 data of interjection, 1 data of reiteration, 27 data of message qualification, and 215 data of personalization vs objectification. From the data, it can be concluded that personalization vs objectification is the most dominant function of code-switching, with 215 instances (76,65%), while reiteration is the least frequent, with only 1 instance (0,35%). The following section provides a more detailed explanation of each function of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the video podcast.

a. Quotation

Quotation is a code-switching function that occurs when a speaker quotes another person's speech, thoughts, or statements, either directly or indirectly. (Gumperz, 1982).

Excerpt 1

"Makanya orang selalu bilang kalau teman-teman aku bilang, *"one of my strongest pursuits adalah I'm very empathetic and I can see things from multiple angles."*"

(That is why people often say, and mu friends say, "one of my strongest pursuits is that I am very empathetic and I can see things from multiple angles.")

The utterance above presents code-switching as a quotation because the speaker directly quotes her friends' speech. The clause, "*kalau teman-teman aku bilang*," function as quotation markers which indicates that the English clause "*one of my strongest pursuits adalah I am verry empathetic and I can see things from multiple angels*" is direct speech and not part of the speaker's narrative.

Excerpt 2

"Orang selalu ngomong ke aku sejak kecil, *"find your passion, find your passion.'"*

(People always told me since I was little, "Find your passion, find your passion.")

The utterance above shows the function of code-switching as a quotation because it directly quotes another person's words that she has often heard since childhood. In this utterance, there is a clause, "*Orang selalu ngomong ke aku sejak kecil*," which functions as a quotation marker, indicating that the English clause "*find your passion, find your passion*," is direct speech and not part of the speaker's narrative.

b. Addressee Specification

The address specification is a code-switching function used to clearly indicate the intended recipient of an utterance. (Gumperz, 1982).

Excerpt 1

"Karena, I know I have people who love me for who I am. *Are you happy?*"

(Because I know I have people who love me for who I am. Are you happy?)

The utterance above serves an addressee-specification function because the speaker switches codes to directly address the interlocutor with a question. In this utterance, the English sentence "*Are you happy?*" functions as a question explicitly directed towards the interlocutor.

Excerpt 2

*"*Oh*, thank you for your question, shout out to you.* Cara parenting orang tuaku ya?"

(Oh, thank you so much for your question, shout out to you. So, my parents' parenting style, right?)

The utterance above shows an addressee specification because it contains the phrases "*thank you for your question*" and "*shout out to you*," which use English. The speaker uses English to give specific attention to the audience who asked the question. The use of phrases "*your question*" and "*you*" explicitly marks the intended addressee, indicating that the utterance is directed toward a particular audience.

c. Interjection

Interjection is a code-switching function that involves spontaneous expressions produced by the speaker, usually in the form of short words or phrases, such as emotional expressions, attitude markers, or discourse fillers (Gumperz, 1982).

Excerpt 1

"*No, no.* Menurut aku, itu that is not the point, we need both, karena we also need intuitive thinking that comes from system one."

(No, no. I think that is not the point, we need both, because we also need intuitive thinking that comes from system one.)

The utterance above indicates the presence of a code-switching function, namely interjection. In this utterance, there is the use of the expression "*No, no*," which is used by the speaker to express a spontaneous reaction to another person's assumptions.

Excerpt 2

"*Oh, okay.* Overthinking tuh sebenarnya apa sih*?*"

(Oh, okay. What exactly is overthinking?)

The utterance above shows the interjection function because it contains the use of the expression "*Oh, okay.*" This expression can stand independently and has no syntactic relationship with the following sentence. The expression "*Oh, okay*" is used by the speaker to mark understanding, signify acceptance, and transition to the next question.

d. Reiteration

Reiteration is a code-switching function that occurs when a speaker switches codes to repeat the same message in another language (Gumperz, 1982). This reiteration is used to clarify meaning, emphasize important points, or ensure that all listeners understand the message. In this research, 1 instance of repetition is identified in Agatha Chelsea's utterances in the video podcast.

Excerpt 1

"Kita manusia. *We are just humans, and we are still figuring things out, too*."

(We are humans. We are just humans, and we are still figuring things out too.)

The utterance above displays a reiteration function, because it repeats the same meaning in different languages. In this utterance, the English clause "*We are just humans*" reiterates the meaning of the Indonesian sentence "*Kita manusia*." This reiteration emphasizes the speaker's main message. Furthermore, the additional clause "*humans and we are still figuring things out too*" elaborates on the reiterated message by highlighting human limitations and ongoing processes of understanding.

e. Message Qualification

Message qualification is a code-switching function used to explain, limit, or specify the main message (Gumperz, 1982). Through this function, the speaker can convey the main idea in one language and then clarify or qualify it in another, allowing the message to be conveyed in a more structured manner.

Excerpt 1

"Banyak orang yang mungkin kalau tahu aku *mostly from my showbiz side,* which is aku tuh waktu kecil dulunya artis cilik."

(Many people may know me mostly from my showbiz side, which is that when I was younger, I used to be a child artist.)

The utterance above shows the function of message qualification. In this utterance, the English clause "*mostly from my showbiz side*" which presents the main idea regarding how others recognize the speaker. The Indonesian clause "*aku tuh waktu kecil dulunya artis cilik*" is used to explain or qualify the English clause by providing additional information about the speaker's background.

Excerpt 2

"And sebenarnya, orang lain banyak enggak tahu, mungkin sambil aku menelusuri dunia showbiz itu, aku juga sambil sekolah, dan juga *I pursue my education di Melbourne* pada akhirnya untuk ngambil neuroscience."

(And actually, many people do not know that, maybe while I was pursuing a career in showbiz, I was also studying, and I eventually pursued my education in Melbourne to study neuroscience.)

The utterance above shows a message qualification, because in the utterance, there is an English sentence "*I pursue my education*," which functions to clarify or qualify the main idea in the utterance. In Indonesian, the main idea conveyed is the speaker's experience of pursuing education while remaining active in showbiz, reinforced by the English sentence "*I pursue my education*," which indicates that the speaker continues her studies in Melbourne, specifically in neuroscience.

f. Personalization vs Objectivization

Personalization vs objectivization is a code-switching function related to the speaker's attitude and involvement in the conversation (Gumperz, 1982). In personalization, code-switching is employed when the speaker expresses personal experience, subjective opinions, or individual feelings. Meanwhile, in objectivization, code-switching is used to convey information that is generalized, factual, or objective.

Excerpt 1

"*So neuroscience is all about the brain; it is all about how humans think and how we behave.* Dan aku rasa itu yang selalu jadi benang merah *my interest when it comes to my study*."

(So neuroscience is all about the brain; it is all about how humans think and how we behave. And I feel that is always the common thread of my interest when it comes to my study.)

The utterance above shows the function of code-switching: personalization vs. objectivization. In this utterance, the objectivization function is found in the English sentence, "*So neuroscience is all about the brain; it is all about how humans think and how we behave*," which serves to convey general information or facts about neuroscience. Meanwhile, the personalization function appears in the English sentence "*my interest when it comes to my study*," which emphasizes the speaker's personal experiences in her field.

Excerpt 2

"Tapi kita harus bisa melihat *evidence as they are and come to see the world* dengan lensa yang objektif. *I guess that would be my take on it*."

(But we have to be able to see the evidence as they are and come to see the world through an objective lens. I guess that would be my take on it.)

The utterance above shows the function of code-switching as personalization vs. objectivization. In this utterance, the English sentence "*evidence as they are and come to see the world*" is an objectivization that conveys general facts about assessing evidence and viewing the world objectively. Meanwhile, the English sentence "*I guess that would be my take on it*" is a personalization that emphasizes the speaker's reflection.

Discussion

This study found that intra-sentential switching was the most frequently used type of code-switching by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast. This finding is supported by research conducted by Suardhana (2022), which applied Poplack's (1980) theory to identify types of code-switching and used a descriptive qualitative approach to present the data. This study found that intra-sentential switching was the most frequent. Similarly, Sapar et al. (2023) identified types of code-switching using Poplack's (1980) theory, with intra-sentential switching being the most dominant type of code-switching used by the speaker. The dominance of intra-sentential switching indicates the speaker's level of language proficiency in the communication process. Bilingual speakers who have a good level of language proficiency will be able to easily integrate English words, phrases, or clauses into Indonesian utterances naturally and fluently. The interaction context in the video podcast, which tends to be natural, relaxed, and spontaneous, allows speakers to convey ideas or express themselves freely. This means that speakers tend to insert English elements they consider more familiar or appropriate for conveying ideas or expressing themselves into their Indonesian utterance. However, the research conducted by Rini & Moehkardi (2021) and Tussa'diah et al. (2021), which found that inter-sentential switching was the most dominant type of code-switching used by speakers. The findings of these studies indicate that speakers most frequently used inter-sentential switching. This difference indicates that code-switching occurs due to the speaker's proficiency level, the interaction context, and communication goals.

Furthermore, this study found six functions of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast. These functions were classified and analyzed using Gumperz's (1982) theory, which comprises quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization vs objectivization. Among these functions, the most frequently used is personalization vs objectivization. This finding is supported by research from Nurvadhilah et al. (2022) and Ibar et al. (2021), who found that personalization vs objectivization was the most frequently used function by speakers. The dominance of these findings indicates that code-switching functions not only to convey information but also to express the speaker's point of view, experiences, feelings, and personal identity. In the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast, Agatha Chelsea tends to use code-switching to convey her life experiences, career path, educational background, and personal opinions on various topics discussed. However, some previous studies have reported findings that differ from those of this research. The first study by Putu et al. (2021), who found that reiteration was the most dominant function used by speakers. This is similar to the study from Mukhbita. S & Zaim (2025), who found that interjection was the most frequently used by speakers. These differences in findings on code-switching functions indicate that code-switching utterances serve distinct pragmatic functions, shaped by the communication context and the intended goals. Thus, code-switching not only functions as a linguistic phenomenon but also functions as a communication strategy that helps bilingual speakers convey their meaning and identity more effectively and communicatively.

CONCLUSIONS

This study aims to identify the types and functions of code-switching used by Agatha Chelsea in the *Suara Berkelas* video podcast. Based on the analysis, three types of code-switching proposed by Poplack (1980) were identified, namely tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Among these types, intra-sentential switching was the most dominant during the podcast. In addition, this study identified six functions of code-switching based on Gumperz's (1982) theory: quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectivization. Of all the functions, personalization versus objectivization was the most dominant in the video podcast. This shows that code-switching not only functions as a linguistic

phenomenon but also has social functions as a communication strategy to facilitate speakers in expressing ideas, feelings, and experiences more effectively and communicatively. Therefore, this study enriches sociolinguistics studies, particularly regarding the use of code-switching in digital media.

Further researchers are recommended to conduct further studies on code-switching in various contexts by using different data sources, such as interviews, news programs, talk shows, and radio broadcasts, in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of bilingual communication. In addition, future studies are encouraged to employ different theories or methods to obtain more in-depth analyses of code-switching. In practical terms, this study is expected to serve as a reference for students, educators, and language researchers in understanding the communicative functions of code-switching in bilingual interaction, particularly in digital media.

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