AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING AS FOUND IN TALK-SHOWS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with An Analysis of Code-Switching as Found in Talk-Shows. The objectives of this article are to find out the types of code-switching in talk-shows and to find out the reasons of the speakers doing code-switching in talk-shows. The source which is used in collecting the data are five talk-shows on YouTube: they are Catatan Najwa, Ngobrol Sore Semaunya, Vidi-O-Game, The Merry Riana Show and Sarah Sechan. This article used the qualitative research to carry out the study. The theories of Poplack and Hoffman are used in this article. The result of the analysis shows that there are three types of code-switching. From 100 code-switching, there are 59 data of intra-sentential switching, 29 data of inter-sentential switching and 12 data of tag switching. Aside from the three types of code-switching, there are also seven reasons of the speakers doing code-switching. From 100 data there are 32 data of discussing about a particular topic, 3 data of quoting somebody else, 2 data of being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), 10 data of Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 3 data of repetition for clarification, 10 data of intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and 40 data of expressing group identity. And based on the analysis of the study, it is found that the highest number of the types of code-switching is intra-sentential code-switching which attain 59 data. And the main reason of the guests in the talk-shows doing code-switching is expressing their group identity which attain 42 data.

Keywords: *Code-switching, Talk-shows, YouTube*

INTRODUCTION

As human beings, people communicate with others by using a language. Language plays an important role in human life. It is used by human beings to express their thoughts, feelings and ideas. It is through language that people communicate with the world and express their history and culture. It is hard to imagine living without a language. Therefore, language is badly needed by human beings.

In their daily lives, people use both spoken and written forms of language. Spoken language is the language we speak. To communicate with others, people mostly use spoken language. Spoken language is often spontaneous and transient. With the exception of scripted speeches, spoken language tends to be full of incomplete sentences, repetitions, interruptions, and

corrections. When people use spoken language, they also use gestures, tone, pitch and volume. Different from spoken language, written language is the language we use in writing. Written language is not transient like spoken language. It tends to be permanent since there are written records of it.

When someone uses spoken language, she or he directly addresses to the interlocutor which means there is a direct contact between the speaker and interlocutor. The way of conveying a message to the interlocutor can be various depending on some factors such as place, speaker, listener, status, mood, age, etc.
For example:
(1) A: *"Hi Helen! How's it going?"*
    B: *"Fine, thanks and you?"*
(2) A: *"Good morning Mr. Smith. How are you today?"*

B: *"Good morning Jill. I am great."*

The examples (1) and (2) above show the difference form of conversations. In example (1) A and B are close friends so, when they speak, they use informal language, whereas in example (2), the relationship between A and B are student and lecturer so, when they speak, they use formal language.

When people speak, sometimes they use more than one language. They do this because, most of them have ability to speak two or more languages. To be able to use two languages, of course people must master both languages. First, their own mother tongue or first language, and the second is another language which is the second language. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 84-85), people who can speak both languages are called bilingual people while, the ability to use two languages is called bilinguality. Aside from being bilingual, there are also multilingual people. According to Nordquist (2019) multilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to communicate effectively in three or more languages. A person who can speak multi languages is known as a *polyglot* or a *multilingual.*

Bilingual or multilingual speakers, normally tend to switch their language when they speak to their listeners
For example:

(3) A: *"Apa pendapatmu tentang perkembangan teknologi pada saat ini?"*

B: *"menurut saya, perkembangan teknologi pada saat ini sudah sangat pesat dan maju* ***and it makes our lives easier.***

In conversation above, the speaker A asked a question to her interlocutor by using Indonesian language. But, when B answered the question, she switched her language from Indonesian language to English. the language phenomenon which happened when B switched her language from Indonesian language to English is called code-switching. Grosjen in Schmidt (1989: 148) defines code-switching as "the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation".

According to Poplack, there are three types of code-switching, they are:
1. Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching is a switch when a word, a phrase, or a clause of a language is found within a sentence of another language. According to Poplack (1980), intra-sentential switching takes place within a sentence. A word, a phrase or a clause from another language is inserted into the first language within a sentence.
2. Inter-Sentential Switching

According to Hamers and Blanc (2000: 259), inter-sentential switching is a switch at clause or sentence boundary; one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other.
3. Tag Switching

According to Poplack (1980) tag switching is an insertion a tag (a tag, a parenthetical, an exclamation/interjection, sentence filler, or an idiomatic expression) in one language into a sentence in other language. For example, *'you know', 'I mean', 'wow!', 'by the way'.*

Aside from the types of code-switching, there are also the reasons of doing code-switching. According to Hoffman, there are seven reasons of doing code-switching, they are:
1. Discussing About a Particular Topic

According to Dewi & Ekalaya (2015: 55), people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express her or his emotional feelings in a language that is not her or his daily language.
2. Quoting Somebody Else.

According to Cakrawati (2011: 21), a speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the

quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks.

3. Being Emphatic About Something (Expressing Solidarity)

Cakrawati (2011) stated that, when someone who is talking using a language that is not her or his native language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, she or he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from her or his second language to her or his first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)

According to Cakrawati (2011), interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but the speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing.

5. Repetition for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify her speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, she can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that she masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally.

6. Intention in Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

Cakrawati (2011) said that when bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code-switching. It means, to make the content of his or her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

7. Expressing Group Identity

Cakrawati (2011) found that the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, is obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of people in one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Aside from code-switching, there is another language phenomenon which is known as code-mixing. We have to know the difference between code-switching and code-mixing. According to Fasold (1984) in Chaer and Agustina (2010), if someone uses a word or phrase from one language, he or she has mixed the code. For example, *"warna sepatuku tidak **matching** dengan warna bajuku"*. But if one clause clearly has the grammatical structure of one language, and the next clause is arranged according to the grammatical structure of another language, then the event that occurs is code-switching, like example (3).

The phenomenon of code-switching can be found in printed media and electronic media. The examples of printed media are books, magazines, novels, journals and autobiographies whereas, the example of electronic media are televisions, radios, mobile phones, computers, etc. Television as one of the electronic media, has a lot of programs to entertain the audience. They have sport programs, talk-shows, news programs, soap opera, game shows, etc.

The most popular television program which is watched by society is talk-show. According to Timberg and Erler (2010:3) talk-show is governed by a set of rules or guiding principles that make it distinct from any other form of TV soap opera, news, or game shows, for instance –and also from daily conversation. It is unscripted yet highly planned and invariably anchored by an announcer, host, or team of hosts. It can be concluded that talk-show is a program of television that different from any other form of televisions, it is unscripted but planned well and anchored by an announcer or host. Code-switching can occur in talk-show because, when the talk-show host or the guest does code-switching, the messages that are delivered by them can be easily understood. Besides, doing code-switching can show that the talk-show host or the guest is an educated person.

There are some reasons for me to choose talk-shows as the source of data. First, talk-shows are popular tv program

which is watched by Indonesian society. Second, the guests of the talk-show usually are famous or inspiring people so, the audiences can get some lessons from them. And the last is, the guests and the talk-show host tend to do code-switching when they speak.

METHODS

The method of study which was used was qualitative research. The data were collected from five talk-shows on Youtube. They are: *Catatan Najwa, Vidi-O-Game*, *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya, Sarah Sechan* and *The Merry Riana Show*. To collect the data, firstly I opened YouTube website and searched the talk-shows, *Catatan Najwa, Vidi-O-Game*, *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya, Sarah Sechan* and *The Merry Riana Show*. Then, I watched all the talk-shows, write down all the code-switching and tried to selected and classified the data. Finally, I arranged the data systematically in accordance with the research questions.

The number of the data that were analyzed was 100 data consisting of types code-switching and the reasons of the speaker doing code-switching. For the types of code-switching, there are 59 data of intra-sentential switching, 29 data of inter-sentential switching and 12 data of tag switching. For the reasons of the speaker doing code-switching, there are 32 data of discussing about a particular topic, 3 data of quoting somebody else, 2 data of being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), 10 data of Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 3 data of repetition for clarification, 10 data of intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and 40 data of expressing group identity.

To analyze the data, the following procedures were done. First, identifying the utterances made by the guests which contained code-switching in the talk-shows. Second, classifying the data based on the types of code-switching. Next, classifying the data based on the reasons of doing code-switching. Then, analyzing the data based on the types of code-switching. After that, analyzing the data based on the reasons of doing code-switching and finally, drawing a conclusion based on the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this article, the researcher discussed the data and analyzed them according to theories of types of code-switching and the reasons of doing code-switching. Concerning the types of code-switching, the theory proposed by Poplack is used and concerning the reasons of doing code-switching, the theory proposed by Hoffman is used.

Poplack divided the types of code-switching into three. They are: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and tag switching. Intra-sentential switching takes place within a sentence. A word, a phrase or a clause from another language is inserted into the first language within a sentence. For example, *"Walaupun anak muda jaman sekarang keknya **break that barriers** makanya aku kek **vote** buat anak muda."* (*Catatan Najwa*). In the example above, the phrase "*break the barriers"* and the word "vote" are code-switching. The speaker has switched her language from Indonesian to English. In the beginning of her utterance, the speaker used Indonesian language but, in the middle of her utterance she inserted an English phrase, "*break the barriers"* and an English word, "*vote"*. Because of the insertion of an English phrase and an English word into this Indonesian utterance, this code-switching is classified as intra-sentential switching. The phrase "*break the barriers"* is classified as a verb phrase and the word *"vote"* is a noun. In Indonesian language, the meaning of the phrase "*break the barriers"* depends on this context is " menghancurkan penghalang-penghalang" and the word "*vote"* is " memberikan suara".

The second type of code-switching is known as inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching is a switch at clause or sentence boundary; one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other

language. For example, *"Ibu Susi dulu pernah bilang ke aku sebulan yang lalu bahwa **'you create your own limitations'."** (Vidi-O-Game)*. In the example above, the clause *"you create your own limitations"* is the code-switching. The speaker has switched her code from Indonesian to English. The speaker used Indonesian language in the beginning of her utterance *"ibu Susi dulu pernah bilang ke aku sebulan yang lalu bahwa…"* after that, she switched her code to English to finish her utterance *"you create your own limitations"*. This code-switching is classified as inter-sentential switching because, there are two different clauses are found in this utterance. The first one is Indonesian clause and the second is English clause. In Indonesian language, the meaning of the clause *"you create your own limitations"* depends on this context is *"kamu membuat batasan-batasanmu sendiri"*.

The last type of code-switching is known as tag switching. tag switching is an insertion a tag (a tag, a parenthetical, an exclamation/interjection, sentence filler, or an idiomatic expression) in one language into a sentence in other language. For example, *"Karena di sekolah tidak diajarin, **right?"** (The Merry Riana Show)*. In this example, the tag *"right?"* is the code-switching. The speaker has switched her code from Indonesian to English. The speaker started her utterance in Indonesian by saying *"Karena di sekolah tidak diajarin,.."* but, when she wanted to finish her utterance, she switched her code from Indonesian to English by inserting an English tag *"right?"*. The code-switching in this utterance is classified as a tag switching because of the insertion of the English tag *"right?"*. In Indonesian, the meaning of the English tag *"right?"* depends on this context is *"kan?"*

In this article, I do not only analyze the types of code-switching but I also analyze the reason of code-switching. Hoffman proposed that there are seven reasons of doing code-switching. They are: discussing about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition for clarification, intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and express group identity.

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express her or his emotional feelings in a language that is not her or his daily language. For example, *"Nah, habis ini nanti sore ada **meeting** lagi dan malam tuh juga ada dua **metting"**. (Ngobrol Sore Semaunya)*. The utterance above was mentioned by Najwa Shihab as the guest of *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*. She was asked by the talk-show host about her activities. She told them about all of her activities and in one of her statements she said *"Nah, habis ini nanti sore ada **meeting** lagi dan malam tuh juga ada dua **meeting"**. The reason of doing code-switching in example above is discussing a particular topic. In this utterance, she used the English word *"meeting"* instead of the Indonesian word *"pertemuan"* because, for Indonesian people, the word *"meeting"* is commonly use in their daily conversations.

The second reason of doing code switching is quoting somebody else. A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. For example, *"Ibu Susi dulu pernah bilang ke aku sebulan yang lalu bahwa **'you create your own limitations'."** (Vidi-O-Game)*. The utterance above was mentioned by Cinta laura in *Vidi-O-Game* talk-show. The talk-show host, Vidi Aldiano asked her about her dreams for the next ten years, she said that she wanted to build a learning center for women and children so they could learn about leadership skills, gender-equality and some skills that could make them economically independent. She added that whatever is our dream, we can do

it and there is no limit. After that, she switched her code from Indonesian to English when she quoted Susi Pujiastuti's expression. Therefore, the reason of doing code-switching in the example above is quoting somebody else.

The third reason of doing code-switching is being emphatic about something. When someone who is talking using a language that is not her or his native language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, she or he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from her or his language. For example, *"Jadi jangan sampai ada orang-orang,* ***don't let them talk down on you just because you are young."*** (*Catatan Najwa*). The utterance above was mentioned by Agnes Mo as the guest of Catatan Najwa. Agnes and the talk-show host, Najwa were talking about a message that was found in Agnes's song which was called "Muda". Agnes conveyed the message of her song to the teenagers by saying *"Jadi jangan sampai ada orang-orang,* ***don't let them talk down on you just because you are young."*** In this utterance, Agnes Mo switched her code from Indonesian to English because she tried to be emphatic to the audience.

The fourth reason of doing code-switching is interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors). interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. They have no grammatical value, but the speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. For example, *"Dan* ***by the way,*** *kekerasan tidak terjadi pada perempuan aja loh."* (*Vidi-O-Game*). The utterance above was mentioned by Cinta Laura as the guest of Vidi-O-Game. She and the talk-show host, Vidi Aldiano were talking about violence against women. In one of her statements Cinta explained *"dan* ***by the way,*** *kekerasan tidak terjadi pada perempuan aja loh."* In her utterance, she has inserted an English sentence connector *"by the way"* to her Indonesian utterance.

Therefore, the reason of the speaker doing code-switching in the utterance above is interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors).

The fifth reason of doing code-switching is repetition for clarification. a repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message. *"Kalau baca dari itu sih,* ***I don't think he is the right man for her. He is not the right man for her."*** (*Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*). The utterance above was uttered by Najwa Shihab as the guest of *Ngobrol Sore Semaunya*. Before the closing of the talk-show, Najwa Shihab was asked by the talk-show host, Putri Tanjung to answer a question that was sent by one of the audiences of the talk-show. The audience needed Najwa's opinion about her relationship with her boyfriend. After the host finished reading the question, Najwa gave her opinion by saying *"Kalau baca dari itu sih,* ***I don't think he is the right man for her. He is not the right man for her."*** She switched her code when she said "*I don't think he is the right man for her"* and to emphasis her statement she repeated again by saying "*he is not the right man for her."* Therefore, the reason of the code-switching is a repetition for clarification.

The sixth reason of code-switching is intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. For example, *"Jadi orang yang sebenarnya gak mau untuk punya* ***standard*** *atau tidak mau mendengarkan orang lain, punya* ***standard*** *karena sebenarnya di dalam dirinya sendiri mereka gak PD dan mereka takut kecewa dan buat saya,* ***man, you gotta live, you know?"*** *(Catatan Najwa).* The utterance was mentioned by Agnes Mo as the guest of Catatan Najwa. She mentioned this utterance when she gave some statements about having standard in life to achieve dreams that we have. She said that someone who didn't have standard in life, it is because she had no confidence and afraid of being disappointed. Then she said *"Dan buat saya,* ***man, you gotta live, you know?"***. In this utterance, she switched her

code from Indonesian to English to clarify her utterance for the audience. She wanted to clarify that we have to have standard in life. Therefore, the reason of the speaker doing code-switching in this utterance is intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

The last reason of doing code-switching is expressing group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, is obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of people in one community is different from the people who are out of the community. For example, "*Lo dari **nobody** akan lebih punya ambisi untuk menjadi **somebody**."* (*Sarah Sechan*). The utterance was mentioned by Dian Sastro as the guest of *Sarah Sechan*. She and the talk-show host, Sarah Sechan were talking about a career journey of Dian Sastro and how important is an ambition. In one of her statements, she said "*lo dari **nobody** akan lebih punya ambisi untuk menjadi **somebody**."* Dian Sastro and Sarah Sechan are famous actresses and an educated women so, the way they speak might be different from other people. When they speak to each other, they can do code-switching which can be understood by both of them. Therefore, the reason of the speaker doing code-switching is expressing group identity.

CONCLUSION

The whole data which are found in the five talk-shows are 100 data. There are 59 data of intra-sentential switching, 29 data of inter-sentential switching and 12 data of tag switching. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this article, the highest number of the types of code-switching is intra-sentential code-switching which attain 59 data and the fewest number of the types of code-switching is tag switching which has 12 data. Aside from types of code-switching, I also analyze the reasons of the guests doing code-switching. From 100 data of code-switching, there are 32 data of discussing about a particular topic, 3 data of quoting somebody else, 2 data of being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), 10 data of Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 3 data of repetition for clarification, 10 data of intention in clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and 40 data of expressing group identity. From the data above, I can conclude that the main reason of the guests in the talk-shows doing code-switching is expressing their group identity which attain 42 data and the fewest reason of the guests in the talk-shows doing code-switching is being emphatic about something which attain 2 data.

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