

## CODE-SWITCHING BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH ON A TELEVISION TALK SHOW

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### Abstract

This study looked into Sarah Sechan's use of Indonesian-English code-switching on the private-run Net TV talk show host. The study looked at the different kinds of code-switching, its purposes, and the social encouragement provided by code-switching that took place during the conversation. After obtaining the data from the downloaded videos, the theories of Poplack (1980), Gumperz (1982), and Myers-Scotton (1998) were used to analyze the data. The discoveries uncovered that the three sorts of code-switching, the intra-sentential code-switching, the between sentential code-switching and the extra-sentential code-switching existed. The intra-sentential code-switching, which is thought to be the more complex of the three, was used the most frequently in verbal communication. Quote marking, addressee specification, interjections, reiteration, message qualification, personalization versus objectivization, topic switch, affective function, expressive, phatic, metalinguist, and directive were also identified as twelve functions of code-switching. Predominant was the reiteration function. In the meantime, the social triggers of code-switching were identified as the sequence unmarked choice maxim and the deference choice maxim.

Keywords: code-switching, extra-sentential, intra-sentential, inter-sentential.

### 1. Background of the study

One of the most common methods of communication utilized by speakers of more than one language is code-switching. Some linguists have defined the term "code-switching." "The juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems" is how code-switching is defined by Gumperz (1982). Myers-Scotton (1993) says that code-exchanging is the utilization of at least two dialects in a similar discussion. According to Auer (1984), code-switching is the alternate use of multiple languages. In a similar vein, code-switching is defined by Myers-Scotton and Jake (1995) as the simultaneous switching of a word, phrase, or sentence between two or more languages in the same discourse. Code-switching, according to Bonvillain (1993), is the process of using linguistic material from two or more languages in a conversational segment while maintaining its phonological and grammatical constraints. Wei (1998) makes reference to that code-exchanging is the social propensity and difference reflections inside the comparable society and the mix of language. According to Schendl and Wright (2011), code-switching is the linguistic strategy that is widely utilized in multilingual speech communities worldwide, which is consistent with the strategy. In the meantime, Gal (1979) explains that code-switching is a conversational strategy used to create, evoke, or alter interpersonal relationships in accordance with their rights and responsibilities by crossing, crossing, or destroying group boundaries.

The ability to translate a word or phrase from one language into another during verbal interactions is also referred to as code-switching. The ability of a speaker to use two or more linguistic varieties in the same spoken or written context is known as code-switching, according to Myers-Scotton (1993). Code-exchanging is likewise a significant asset to keep up with social collaboration. According to Heller's (2007) research, when code-switching is used in a conversation, its significance may become clear.

Some linguists have studied the phenomenon of code-switching in conversation in order to ascertain its origins. Poplack carried out one of the studies on code-switching. She investigated the use of Spanish-English code-switching in conversation by Puerto Ricans who lived in the United States. The grammatical combination of the primary and secondary languages was found in the study that incorporated functional and linguistic factors. Blom and Gumperz conducted a second study in 1972. Their goal was to learn more about the social and linguistic aspects of code-switching in communication.

In Indonesia, English is the first language spoken by foreigners. It is required when somebody needs to be engaged with the global organization, like instruction, bussiness, and so on. The English language is thought to be necessary for self-development with this condition. The English course will be taken by individuals who are aware of the significance of the English language to their self-improvement. They may become accustomed to communicating in English if they know and comprehend the language. This condition can do them switch in utilizing the Indonesian language and the English language. Occasionally, when talking, the use of code-switching within the boundaries of words, sentences, or phrases such as "sudah di upload blum?", "gue boring dengerin lagu ini melulu" is mentioned. The situation occurs in everyday activities as well as on television programs like talk shows.

Priyono and Nandra conducted research on the TV talk show's Indonesian-English code-switching. The finding of the review shows that there are sorts of between sentential code-exchanging, intra-sentential code-exchanging and label code-exchanging occurred during the discussions. Sinambela, Manik, and Simanjuntak's work is another TV talk show-based study of this language phenomenon. They look into the different kinds of code-switching that are used in the program and discover that code-switching serves as supporting sentences to make the ideas that are presented clearer. The investigation of the various types of code-switching conducted by Renata (2008) also reveals the presence of certain types of code-switching on the Indonesian radio program.

The targets of this study is to explore, to recognize and to examine the utilization of the Indonesian-English code-exchanging in the television syndicated program. The types of code-switching, functions of code-switching, and social triggers of code that are frequently used in the TV talk show are also demonstrated by this study.

The current study is expanded to include code-switching social triggers and functions in order to provide additional insights into the use of code-switching in television talk shows. Poplack (1980), Gumperz (1982), Holmes (1992), Muhlhausler (1996), and Myers-Scotton (1998) provide the theoretical framework for this study.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study utilized the distinct subjective strategy which depends on the verbal information without the mathematical information. This method, according to Cresswell (2003), makes use of words and sentences to comprehend the particular interaction in specific circumstances. Understanding the interaction necessitates more than just anticipating what will transpire; rather, it necessitates comprehending the nature of the circumstance, the significance engendered by the participants, and their experiences. The review will depict and break down the code-turning on the program of the television show.

### Source of Data

Wieten et al. (2000) state that there are three subgenres of television talk shows: political talk shows, participatory talk shows, and celebrity talk shows. One of Indonesia's most well-known television talk shows, Sarah Sechan, is a celebrity talk show that features communicative elements like language choice, stage, and fashion. Celebrities and public figures from the fields of music, fashion, film, and sports were invited to appear on this show and were questioned about their lives, activities,

and other aspects. The show is entertaining, informative, and interesting on the talk show. The host may occasionally display photos of the guests' activities on the screen during the program. The shows that were picked were about Dian Sastro, Nicolas Saputra, and Pevita Pierce's lives.

The show, which aired from Monday through Friday at 9 a.m., covered a variety of subjects through humorous and casual moments, and it occasionally involved viewers at home. Sarah Sechan whose complete name is Sarah Meirizka Hardiany Sechan is the host of the program. She was born in Bandung and previously worked as the MTV program's video jockey, which is what makes her popular. She was named the "Music is my life" winner of the MTV Nokia Jukebox MTV award. Additionally, she was the host of the private-run television program "Di Antara Kita" (Between Us). She began working for Net television on May 18, 2013 and facilitated her own television syndicated program from that point forward. The popularity of this television talk show on Net TV and the frequent use of Indonesian-English code-switching during the show are the reasons why it was chosen. As a result, the information gathered in this study may represent Indonesian-English code-switching on television talk shows.

### **Data Collection**

The information of this study were the three recordings downloaded from the YouTube channel. The first video is 12.49 minutes long, the second is 13.33 minutes long, and the third is 16.56 minutes long. I recorded the Indonesian-English code-switching portions of the videos after downloading them and wrote the scripts for the conversations. The remaining portions are then utilized as the study's data. There are total 103 data.

### **Data Analysis**

In order to answer the research questions, the data from the three videos were thoroughly analyzed. The first step in the analysis was to look at each sentence in the transcript. I looked into every part of the sentence, and when I found the Indonesian-English code-switching parts, I wrote them down. After that, they were counted to determine the most common types of code-switching, the most common purposes of code-switching, and the most frequently used social triggers. The first research question is answered by the theory of Poplack (1980), the second research question is answered by the theory of Gumperz (1982), which is supported by the theories of Muhlhauser (1996) and Holmes (1992), and the third research question is answered by the theory of Myers-Scotton (1993).

## **3. FINDINGS**

### **Findings**

Based on the first chapter's three research questions, this chapter presents the findings and discusses Indonesian-English code-switching in television talk shows.

### **What types of code-switching are applied in this TV talk show?**

The finding shows that the three kinds code-exchanging, the intra-sentential code-exchanging, the between sentential code-exchanging and the meaningful code-exchanging talked about by Poplack (1980) were utilized by the host and the visitors in the program. The host and the visitors utilized the code-exchanging with certainty during the syndicated program. There are 103 instances of code-switching across all types, according to the findings. The intra-sentential code-switching accounts for 70 of the 103 switches in the conversation, or 67,96 percent, while the inter-sentential code-switching and extra-sentential (emblematic) code-switching account for 26 or 25,24 percent and 7 or 6,79 percent, respectively.

### Types of code-switching

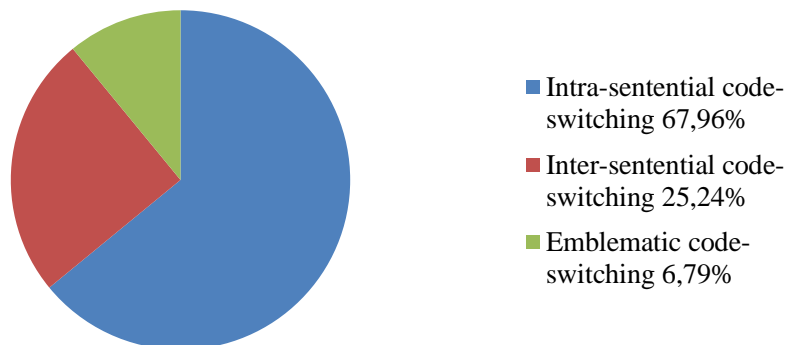


Figure 1: The finding of code-switching types

#### The intra-sentential code-switching

According to Poplack (1980), intra-sentential code-switching can occur at the word, phrase, or sentence boundaries. The speaker who utilizes the intra-sentential code-exchanging needs the semantic ability on the grounds that the addition of the word, expression and the sentence should be as per the syntactic standards in the framework language. This type of code-switching is known as the "intimate" type of code-switching because it must be compatible with the matrix language. Some noticed intra-sentential code-switchings spoken by the Indonesian-English bilinguals are displayed beneath:

#### In the word boundary

SS: *Di sini, hari ini, malam ini ada tiga parsel lebaran dan kita akan nge **tweet** ya, apa kue lebaran favoritmu dan langsung mention ke @sarahsechan\_net.*

PP: *Jadwal syuting justru lagi padat jadi butuh, butuh **refreshing***

The word boundary displays the intra-sentential code-switching exemplified above. The "intimate" type of the structure of the syntactic rule is used (Poplack, 1980).

### 4. CONCLUSION

Bi/multilingual networks have been concentrated broadly. According to Poplack (1980), the use of two or more languages within or between languages, or code-switching, was used to communicate among bi/multilinguals in Indonesia.

Because communication technologies continue to advance, this language phenomenon cannot be avoided. The Indonesian-English code-exchanging in television syndicated program happens spontaneously and it is a typical peculiarity in the television syndicated program. The speakers who change the code are native English speakers. The use of the English language as a means of communication in the family or community, as well as the experience of living in an English-speaking country, can all contribute to this level of English proficiency.

This study reveals that the purpose of the Indonesian bi/multilingual speakers who use Indonesian-English code-switching in a television talk show is to maintain communication with all participants.

Additionally, it is concluded that Indonesian-English code-switching in television talk shows may benefit viewers. They might be inspired to learn English indirectly.

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