

CODE SWITCHING OF THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH FOUND IN SELECTED PROFESSIONS' UTTERANCES IN TALK SHOWS

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ABSTRACT

Switching languages from one language to a different one has using by those who understand two or more languages. It then becomes a trend either in bilingual or multilingual society specifically in Indonesia. The aim of this study are to discover and analyze the types of code switching used by the selected professions in talk shows and reasons of those selected professions using code switching in their utterances. The data sources used in this study are selected talk show videos on YouTube. The data were obtained by downloading, transcribing, highlighting the utterances, and underlying the English phrases, clauses, or words. The writer used qualitative descriptive method and used Charlotte Hoffmann's theory in analyzing the data. The results of this study showed that there were 3 types of types of code switching used by the selected professions, they are intrasentential, intersentential, and emblematic switching. There were also 5 reasons found why those selected professions using code switching in their utterances. They were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else's statements, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification. The reasons of express group identity and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor are not found.

Keywords: *Bilingualism; Code Switching; Talk Shows; Professions.*

INTRODUCTION

Every country in the world uses a different language in communicating. According to the data from the Language Research Institute, Ethnologue (2021, p.1), there are 7,139 languages spoken worldwide. However, between those thousand of languages, English is the most studied language by humans in almost every region of the world. People are starting to learn English either as their second language or as a foreign language since it was chosen as the global *lingua franca*.

McKay (2018, p.10) stated that English is an international language that used by people around the world either as their second or foreign languages. Indonesia is one of the countries that used English as a foreign language. Indonesian who are capable to speak English occasionally switch or mix languages from Indonesian to English in their utterances during the conversations. Murtisari and Mali (2017, p.101) stated that Indonesian people who have an ability to speak English are used to insert English words or phrases in their

utterances just to make it sound richer and it is also considered to be able to elevate the degree of someone who uses it.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.101) stated that having an ability to speak more than one languages can cause people switch or mix their mother tongue into the languages they mastered back and forth. This phenomenon is best-known as code switching. According to Hoffmann (1991, p.110) code switching is the use of two languages or more linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.

People who switch one language to another language can easily figure out because code switching is frequently used in informal speech situation. In Indonesia itself, code switching from Indonesian to English can be found in teaching process, advertisements, talk shows, podcast or in any other social media platforms. In this study, the writer focused to analyze the types of code switching and the reasons of using code switching by the selected professions; Susi Pudjiastuti, Maudy Ayunda, Handry Satriago and Gaery Undarsa in selected talk show videos as a semi-formal situation.

METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive method is a research that function to search an object, a condition, a group of human or other phenomenon in natural condition to result a factual and accurate description. Steps used in this research are collecting, classifying, describing, analysing the data and drawing a conclusion. The main data of this research were utterances contained code switching spoken by selected professions in selected talk show videos downloaded from YouTube.com. The writer selected 3 talk shows as the main data. The first talk show is *Sharing Handry*; “Curiosity Maudy Ayunda From Leader to Leaders”, the duration of the video was 16 minutes and 55 seconds and the video posted on March 24th, 2020. The second talk show is *Mata Najwa*; “Soal Korupsi Lobster, Susi: Saya Tidak Kaget (Part 7)”, the duration of the part 7 video was 12 minutes and 29 seconds and the videos posted on December 23rd, 2020. The third talk show is *Putri Tanjung*; “Talks With Gaery Undarsa Co-Founder and CMO tiket.com – part 1”, the duration of the video was 11 minutes and 11 seconds and the video posted on November 26th, 2018. The other sources that used as supporting data come from books, journals, various sources from internet that were related to the code switching and the research objectives. There were a few steps in obtaining the data. They were downloading and transcribing the selected talk show videos, highlighting the utterance that contained code switching, underlying the English words, clauses or phrases and then the writer analyzing the collected data by using appropriate theory. The theory used in this research was Charlotte Hoffmann’s theory. Hoffmann (1991, p.112) stated that there were 3 types of code switching; they were intrasentential, intersentential, and emblematic switching. There were also a few reasons why people use code switching in their utterances. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else’s statement, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, express group identity and clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the objectives of this study, the writer divided the data into two parts as follows:

The Types of Code Switching Used by The Selected Professions in Talk Shows

The writer found that there were 3 types of code switching used by those selected professions; Susi Pudjiastuti, Maudy Ayunda, Handry Satriago and Gaery Undarsa. They were intrasentential, intersentential and emblematic switching.

Intrasentential Switching

“Saya no comment saja, Najwa. Itu proses hukum biar saja berlaku tapi saya ya kaget tidak. You remember? dulu saya ditawari 5 triliyun saya tidak mau.”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti. The data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred inside of the sentence. It could be seen from the utterance above, the speaker inserted English phrase *no comment* and English interrogative sentence *You remember?* in her Indonesian utterance to complete her idea.

“Oh enggak. General, illegal fishing, kapal asing dan lain sebagainya”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti. The data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred inside of the sentence. It could be seen from the utterance, the speaker inserted English adjective *General* and phrase *illegal fishing* to express her thoughts. The Indonesian elements were mixed with English to complete the speaker's idea.

“Tidak. Ya itu It's it's there. The game is always there.”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the speaker mixed the Indonesian and English elements. She started her utterance in Indonesian phrase and then switched to English clause *'it's it's there. The game is always there'* to convey her thoughts. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential because the switch occurred inside of the sentence.

“We've met udah beberapa kali ya?”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. The data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred in the middle of the sentence. It could be seen in the utterance above, the speaker started her utterance in English clause *'We've met'* and then continued it with Indonesian clause to complete her idea. The two clauses from two different languages were mixed to ask a question to the interviewer. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching.

“No. I'm not. No. I'm just curious, bang”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. It could be seen she started her speech in English independent clause *“No. I'm not. No. I'm just curious”* however she inserted Indonesian word at the end of her sentence.

Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the speaker inserted Indonesian single word at the end of her sentence to complete her idea.

“Aku ingat banget di essai aku apply SI. Aku ngomongin tentang curiosity aku gitu. Rasa ingin tahu aku. Hmm paling itu aja sih, jadi kalau aku ditanya “How..how did you get here?” I just I read a lot, I tried a lot of things gitu..”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. The speaker inserted English verb *apply*, noun *curiosity* and clauses *“How..how did you get here?” I just I read a lot, I tried a lot of things..”* in her Indonesian utterance. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the speaker mixed the elements from two different languages to complete her idea.

“Yeah I think we met a few times, but you know, thank you, thank you very much hm untuk datang dan.. dan I think it will be a very good discussion kalau kita ngobrolin sesuatu yang mudah-mudahan ada gunanya buat orang lain.”

The utterance above was spoken by Handry Satriago. The speaker inserted English clauses in his Indonesian utterance. The English and Indonesian clauses were mixed to complete the speaker’s idea. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred inside of the sentence.

“I am very curious but I think I can, I can explain myself more as you know, I like doing something yang enggak mainstream. So I’m curious about non-mainstream things.”

The utterance above was spoken by Handry Satriago. It could be seen from the speaker’s utterance, he started to speak by using English clause and then inserted Indonesian elements in the middle of his sentence. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred within the sentence.

“...jadi apa yang lu achive itu benar-benar tergantung sama effort lu, jadi kayak istilahnya what you pay is what you get banget, I think that’s what being an entrepreneur. Cuman kan kalau lu lihat dari sisi enak nya obviously banyak seolah-olah, tapi menurut gue lebih banyak sisi enggak enak nya terutama in the beginning..”

The utterance above was spoken by Gaery Undarsa. The speaker started to speak by using Indonesian and then inserted English verb *achive*, noun *effort*, phrases *“what you pay is what you get”*, *“in the beginning”* and clause *“I think that’s what being an entrepreneur”* in his Indonesian utterance. Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred inside of the sentence

“...supplier enggak ada yang percaya itu mungkin salah satu istilahnya kita enggak bisa jualan, gimana caranya jualan supplier enggak ada yang percaya. Istilahnya maskapai-maskapai kita ketokin pintu, enggak ada yang mau buka pintu, susah. Itu salah satunya, yang kedua juga dari segi partnership, kita sama-sama shareholder gitu kan, kan enggak gampang untuk manage expectation...”

The utterance above was spoken by Gaery undarsa. It could be seen from his utterance, he inserted English noun *supplier*, *partnership*, verb *shareholder*, phrase *‘manage expectation’*. The English elements were mixed with Indonesian.

Therefore, the data classified as intrasentential switching because the switch occurred within the sentence.

Intersentential Switching

“The old player doesn’t like the new game. Mungkin saja, tapi saya tidak tahu. No comment, Najwa. Move move to another question.”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti. It could be seen from the data above, the speaker switched to English clause two times. The clauses were *“The old player doesn’t like the new game”* and *“No comment, Najwa. Move move to another question.”* The speaker also inserted Indonesian clause, however the Indonesian and English clauses could stand alone as a sentence. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the switch occurred between the sentences.

“It’s the way, I was fighting for that for 5 years, but I failed. You know, so”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti. The speaker switched to English clause and did not mix any elements from Indonesian in her English sentence. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the speaker did not mix the Indonesian and English elements.

“No comment”

The English phrase above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti to respond to the interviewer’s question. The speaker did not mix any elements from Indonesian in her English utterance. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching.

“I don’t want to speculate”

The utterance above was spoken by Susi Pudjiastuti to respond to Najwa Shihab’s question. It could be seen the English clause above classified as English negative sentence and it did not mix with any elements from Indonesian. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching.

“Iya, cuman belum sempat ngobrol. Happy to be here.”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. It could be seen the speaker started her utterance in Indonesian and then switched to English clause. The two clauses from two different languages could stand alone as a sentence. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the switch occurred between sentences.

“Aku tuh kayak pemalu banget, Introvert.”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. It could be seen she inserted an English adjective *introvert* at the end of her sentence. She started to speak by using Indonesian clause and then switched to English word to describe herself. Either the Indonesian clause she previously said and the English word could stand alone. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the switches occurred between sentences.

“Bang Handry itu curious enggak sih? Do you think you are curious?”

The utterance above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. She started her utterance in Indonesian and then switched to English clause *“Do you think you are curious?”* The two clauses from different languages could stand alone as a

sentence, even though the first Indonesian clause was mixed with English word. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the switch occurred between the sentence.

“Hm.. Let me start”

The utterance above was spoken by Handry Satriago. It could be seen from his utterance above, the English phrase was not mixed with any elements from his first language, Indonesian. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the English phrase could stand alone.

“Are you smart?”

The utterance above was spoken by Handry Satriago. The English clause above classified as English interrogative sentence and the speaker did not mix it with Indonesian elements. Therefore, this data classified as intersentential switching.

“...Generasi gue, gue juga milenial, I’m talking to myself.”

The utterance above was spoken by Gaery Undarsa. It could be seen the first clause was spoken in Indonesian and the next clause was spoken in English. The two clauses from two different languages did not mix. Therefore, the data classified as intersentential switching because the switch occurred between sentences.

Emblematic Switching

“See you finally!”

The utterance above was spoken by Handry Satriago. The data classified as emblematic switching or exclamation because the speaker uttered the word in an increasing tone of voice.

“Finally!”

The English word above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. The data also classified as emblematic switching or exclamation because the speaker uttered the word in an increasing tone of voice. It used to express the feelings of happiness.

“What?! No!”

The English words above was spoken by Maudy Ayunda. The data classified as emblematic switching or exclamation because the speaker uttered the word in an increasing tone of voice. The speaker was surprised to the interviewer’s question.

Reasons of Using Code Switching

The writer found that there were a few reasons that caused those selected professions used code switching in their utterances. They were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection and repetition.

Talking about Particular Topic

The English phrase and English interrogative sentence were uttered by Susi Pudjiastuti. They were used to answer the interviewer’s question and asked if the interviewer remembered when Mrs. Susi Pudjiastuti once got offered 5 billion to commit corruption of lobster seed, but she refused it. The speaker suddenly switched to English because she seemed to be able to express her thoughts or feelings in English. Therefore, the data could be classified as talking about

particular topic because the speaker used English to answer the question and recall the interviewer.

Susi Pudjiastuti inserted an English adjective to tell the interviewer that she was generally offered to do corruption and the phrase '*illegal fishing*' referred to the fishing activity which is done by the foreign ship without any permission. The speaker switched to English because she seemed hard to find appropriate words in Indonesian, then she decided to use English to complete her idea. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic.

The speaker, Susi Pudjiastuti switched to English independent clause "*It's it's there. The game is always there.*" to answer the interviewer question about the corruption. Her utterance meant she knew that the corruption is always there. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker seemed like to express her thoughts in English.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda was about to ask a question in English about how many times she has met the interviewer. She started her utterance in English clause, however she switched to Indonesian to finish her question. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the English clause referred to the time they met in the past and in the present.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda switched to English clause "*No. I'm not. No. I'm just curious*" to answer the interviewer's question if she was smart. She described herself in English that she was not smart, she was just curious. The speaker suddenly switched to English because she seemed want to answer the interviewer's question in English even though she could answer it in Indonesian. Therefore, this data classified as talking about particular topic.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda inserted English words and clause in her base language. The verb *apply* referred to the action that she took to register herself in college, *curiosity* referred to her desire about things, and it made her always wanted to know everything. The English clause was used by her as an answer to people's question. Therefore, this data classified as talking about particular topic. The speaker, Handry satriago switched to English to tell Maudy Ayunda that they have met a few times and express his gratitude to Maudy for joining in his talk show. He also expressed his thoughts that the talks he had with Maudy Ayunda would be a very good discussion if they talked about things that could be useful for anyone who was watching the video. The speaker switched to English because he seemed to be able to express his feelings in English rather than in Indonesian. Therefore, this data classified as talking about particular topic.

The speaker, Handry satriago switched to English to described about himself in English. He told Maudy about things he was interested in. Therefore, this data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker described about things he interested in and he seemed to be able to describe himself in English. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker switched to English to convey express his thoughts about himself.

Gaery Undarsa switched to English verb *achieve* to refer it to the action of getting success for what people have done, noun *effort* referred to the hard work requiring time and energy, adverb *obviously* referred to the statement that the speaker thought was totally true, he used it to emphasize his statement, and phrase *in the beginning* in this case referred to the time of starting business. Therefore,

the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker seemed prefer to use English to describe about action, time, and referred them to some things.

The speaker, Gaery Undarsa switched to some English business terms in his utterance, they were “*supplier*” referred to a person who provides products, “*shareholder*” referred to a person or a company that hold shares in another company, “*partnership*” referred to people who shared ownership, and the phrase “*manage expectation*” referred to the action he would not take in running a business. The speaker seemed to be able to describe the business terms in English. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker used some English business terms and phrase to indicate action in his utterance.

The speaker, Susi Pudjiastuti switched to English clause to respond Najwa Shibab’s question about the people who corrupted the lobster seeds that tried to knock each other down. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. The speaker’s utterance referred to the corruptor of lobster seeds. However, instead of saying it directly, the speaker chose to say it metaphorically. The next English clause was used to ask the interviewer to change the topic discussion. The speaker also seemed to be able to respon the interviewer’s question in English. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic. The speaker, Susi Pudjiastuti switched to English independent clause to answer the interviewer’s question and to express her feelings as well. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. Her utterance meant she knew that the corruption was always there and she had been fighting for 5 years but she felt all of her hard works were in vain. The speaker also seemed to prefer expressed her thoughts in English. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker expressed her feelings in English.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda switched to English simple sentence to express her feelings that she was happy being invited by Dr. Handry Satriago in his talk shows. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. The speaker also seemed to be able to express her feelings in English even thoguh she is able to speak Indonesian. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker expressed her feelings in another language. The English clause was spoken by Handry satriago to tell Maudy Ayunda that he wanted to start the discussion. The speaker seemed prefer to use English to start the conversation. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic. The speaker, Handry satriago, switched to English clause to ask the guest in his talk show, Maudy Ayunda if she was smart. It could be seen from his utterance in the type of intersentential. The speaker seemed prefer to use English to ask a question. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker switched to ask a question.

The speaker, Gaery Undarsa switched to English to tell the interviewer that he talked about his generation. He re-clarified it in English. It could be seen in his utterance in the type of intersentential. Therefore, the data classified as talking about particular topic because the speaker seemed prefer to clarify his previous Indonesian statement about young generation in English.

Quoting Somebody Else

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda inserted English interrogative sentences to quote what people could probably asked her about her achievements. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intrasentential. Therefore, the data classified as quoting somebody else because the speaker switched to English to quote questions that might be asked by other people about herself.

Being Emphatic about Something

The speaker, Susi Pudjiastuti used English phrase “*No comment*” to answer the interviewer’s question about the new minister. she did not want to give any comment to the interviewer’s question. Therefore, the data classified as being emphatic about something because the speaker seemed to be able to emphasize her answer in English because the interviewer kept asking the question for a few times.

The speaker, Susi Pudjiastuti switched to English negative sentence to respon the interviewer’s question about whether she would take the chance or not, if she had given a chance to become a minster for the second period. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. However, seemed to be able to emphasize her answer in English about she did not want to think about it because it was impossible. Therefore, the data also classified as being emphatic about someting.

Interjection

The speaker, Dr. Handry Satriago used English single phrase to express his feelings of happiness because he finally met and had a discussion with Maudy Ayunda. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of emblematic switching. The speaker seemed prefer to use English to express his feelings of happiness. Therefore, the data could be classified as interjection because the speaker uttered the word in an increasing tone of voice.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda used English single word to express her feelings because she finally met Dr. Handry Satriago in his talk shows, and they were going to discuss some things. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of emblematic switching. The speaker seemed prefer to use English to express her feelings of happiness. Therefore, the data could be classified as interjection because the speaker uttered the word in an increasing tone of voice.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda used English words to express her feelings of surprise to the question asked by the interviewer about if she is smart or not. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of emblematic switching. It could be seen from her utterance “*What?! No!*” The speaker seemed prefer to use English to express her surprises. Therefore, the data could be classified as interjection.

Repetition

The speaker, Gaery Undarsa switched to English to re-clarified what had been said by him in Indonesian. It could be seen from his utterance in the type of intrasentential. The speaker seemed prefer to use English to repeat what had been said by him in Indonesian. Therefore, the data also classified as repetition.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda switched to single English word ‘*introvert*’ to re-clarified about herself that she was such a shy person. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. Therefore, the data classified as repetition because the word ‘*introvert*’ has the same meaning as the Indonesian clause she previously said.

The speaker, Maudy Ayunda repeated her question in English interrogative sentence to ask the interviewer if he was curious. It could be seen in her utterance in the type of intersentential. The speaker seemed to be able to use English to repeat her previous question in Indonesian. Therefore, the data classified as repetition.

DISCUSSION

The data showed that all of the types of code switching and a few of reasons of using code switching proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann were used by those selected professions’ in their utterances.

Types of Code Switching

The writer found that there were three types of code switching used by those selected professions. They were intrasentential, intersentential, and emblematic switching.

The data above classified as intra-sentential switching because the switch occurred in the middle of the sentence. Intra-sentential switching is the type of code switching happened within the clause boundary, including the word boundary. The switches could be a single word, phrase, or clause. The selected professions; Susi Pudjiastuti, Maudy Ayunda, Dr. Handry Satriago, and Gaery Undarsa mostly inserted English words, dependent clauses, independent clauses, phrases in their utterances. The speakers normally unaware of the change. Intrasentential switching was the most type of code switching used by the selected professions because they are fluent enough in both languages, Indonesian and English. They have good control over the languages they are fluent in. They have an ability to find the appropriate words in English if they happened to forget a word in their first language. The results of intra-sentential switching were in accordance with the theories proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991), Janet Holmes (2013) and also had similarity with some previous studies that had been conducted by Anggraeni and Dewi (2017), MainakeE (2021) about intrasentential switching was the most type of code switching used.

The data above classified as classified as inter-sentential switching because the switches occurred between the sentence. One sentence spoken grammatically in one language and the other one in different one. The utterances spoken by those selected professions were classified as inter-sentential switching because some of their utterances firstly spoken in Indonesian and then the next clause spoken in English. One sentence spoken grammatically in one language and the other one in different one. The clauses from Indonesian and English could stand alone as a sentence and the meanings were still understandable. They also used English clauses or phrases without mixed it with any elements from Indonesian as their first language. The results of inter-switching were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

The data above classified as emblematic switching because the speakers, Maudy Ayunda and Handry Satriago used English interjection. The tone of the speakers' voice a little bit increase when they pronounce the word. There were only two of four selected professions used this type of code switching. They used interjection to express the feeling of happiness and surprises. Emblematic switching is also called exclamation or interjection from another language that inserted in one language. The results of emblematic switching were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991). This type of code switching was the least type used by the selected professions.

Reasons of Using Code Switching

The writer found that there were a few reasons that caused those selected professions used code switching in their utterances. they were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection and repetition.

The first reason why those selected professions switched to English was because they mostly talked about particular topic. Those selected professions occasionally expressed their feelings, showed their actions, their opinions about something in English and also inserted some English terms in their utterances. The selected professions' statement in English sometimes represented personal opinion, information, action or their feelings. The selected professions seemed to be able to convey or express their thoughts or feelings in English even though they are fluent enough in Indonesian as their first language. This reason was the most reason used by the selected professions. The results of talking about particular topic were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

The second reason why those selected professions switched to English was because they quoted somebody else's statement. Those selected professions quoted either someone else's statement or even themselves. Hoffmann (1991, p.112) stated that quoting somebody else's is used to indicate that the speaker is using someone else's exact words. The statements can be from someone else or various famous figures in both orally or written form. The quotations can be formed in words, phrases, or sentences. The results of quoting somebody else were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

The third reason why those selected professions switched to English was because they were being emphatic about something. It could be seen in the data analysis, Susi Pudjiastuti used English to emphasize her statements. She emphasized her answer to the interviewer's questions. The speaker seemed prefer to make her point clear through emphasis. The results of being emphatic about something were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

The fourth reason why those selected professions switched to English was because they use interjection to express a strong sense of emotions. It could be seen Maudy Ayunda and Handry Satriago switched to English in order to express their feelings of happiness because they finally met to discuss something and Maudy switched to English to express her surprises on the interviewer's question. Hoffmann (1991, p.112) stated that people who have an ability use two or more

different languages in communicating usually use interjection in another language in their speech. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. The results of emblematic switching were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

The fifth reason why those selected professions switched to English was because they used repetition in their speech. These selected professions used English to re-clarified what they have been said in Indonesian. It could be seen Gaery Undarsa and Maudy Ayunda used repetition in their utterances. The first clause was spoken in Indonesian and then the next clause or word was spoken in English. Semantically, the two clauses from Indonesian and English have the same meaning. Hoffmann (1991, p.112) stated that when bilinguals want to clarify their speech so that it could be understood by the listeners, they usually repeat what they said in their first language and repeat it in different one. The results of this reason were in accordance with the theory proposed by Charlotte Hoffmann (1991).

Based on the data finding and discussion about types of code switching and reasons of using code switching in the selected professions' utterances, it could be seen that the selected professions used 3 types of code switching, they were intrasentential, intersentential and emblematic switching. There were also a few reasons why they used code switching, they were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic, interjection, and repetition. Intrasentential was the most type of code switching used and emblematic switching was the least type of code switching used. The most reason used was talking about particular topic and the least reasons used were being emphatic about something and interjection.

CONCLUSION

The selected professions; Maudy Ayunda as an Indonesian public figure as well as a motivator, Susi Pudjiastuti as the former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Gaery Undarsa as the Co-Funder of Tiket.com platform, and Dr. Handry Satriago as the CEO of General Electric Indonesia used all of the types of code switching in their utterances. The types of code switching used by those selected professions were intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. There were also 5 reasons found why those selected professions using code switching in their utterances. They were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else's statements, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition. The reasons of express group identity and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor were not found. The selected professions' environment always support them to use English and they mostly use English in their daily life. They seemed to be more able to convey or express their thoughts or feelings in English even though they are fluent enough in Indonesian as their first language. The writer would like to suggest for the further researchers to conduct a phsycological study on analyzing the interruption that occurred in one of the selected talk show videos as one of the sources of the data in this study, because the writer noticed one of the selected professions, Dr. Handry Satriago, occasionally cut Maudy Ayunda off during the conversation in his talk show. Further researchers are also suggested to discuss about the use of code switching

by English Literature students during class presentations or in speaking class by using different theory or different methods, because according to a study that had been conducted by Kurnia (2015, p.66) it is almost 95% English Literature students used code switching or code mixing in their conversations.

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