CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST

A THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement

for Getting Bachelor Degree of Literature

in English Department

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LEGITIMATION

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI

IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST.

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, August 18th, 2023 and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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AGREEMENT

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AGREEMENT

On Friday, August 18th, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Muhammad Yusran (F041181362) entitled *CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST*. submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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DECLARATION

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Muhammad Yusran (F041181362) entitled *CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST* has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, August 18th 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby, the witer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotation and references.

Makassar, 29th August 2023

The Writer,

Muhammad Yusran

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ABSTRACT

Muhammad Yusran. 2023. *CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST*, supervised by (**Abdul Hakim Yassi** and **Simon Sitoto**).

This research aims to describe the types of code switching used by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji in Ken We Talk podcast and to reveal the reasons why Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji code switch in Ken We Talk podcast.

This research used qualitative content analysis method with a descriptive approach. The data presented in this research were collected by transcribing the podcast video. After collecting the data, the writer classified the data based on the types and reasons of code switching.

The writer found that Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji used four types of code switching, they are intraclausal, intraphrasal, intralexical, and interclausal. The dominant type in this research is intraclausal switching. The reasons why Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji use code switching were to talk about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, intention of clarifying, lack of facility, and emphasize a point. Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji mostly switches their code when they want to emphasize a point of discussion.

Keywords: code switching, podcast video, types of code switching, reasons of code switching

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Yusran. 2023. *CODE SWITCHING USED BY LIVY RENATA AND JOSHUA KENJI IN KEN WE TALK PODCAST*, dibimbing oleh (**Abdul Hakim Yassi** and **Simon Sitoto)**.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji di podcast Ken We Talk dan mengungkap alasan Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji ber-alih kode di podcast Ken We Talk.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data yang disajikan dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan mentranskrip video podcast. Setelah mengumpulkan data, penulis mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan jenis alih kode. Terakhir, penulis memaparkan alasan Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji menggunakan alih kode.

Penulis menemukan bahwa Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji menggunakan empat jenis alih kode, yaitu intraclausal, intraphrasal, intralexical, dan interclausal. Tipe yang dominan dalam penelitian ini adalah intraclausal switching. Alasan Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji menggunakan alih kode adalah untuk membicarakan suatu topik tertentu, berempati terhadap sesuatu, interjeksi, bertujuan untuk mengklarifikasi, kurangnya fasilitas, dan menekankan suatu hal. Livy Renata dan Joshua Kenji kebanyakan mengganti kode mereka ketika mereka ingin menekankan pokok pembicaraan.

Kata Kunci: alih kode, podcast, jenis alih kode, alasan alih kode

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a structered tool of communication used by the human civilization. It is used to communicate and understand each other, and every society has its own language. Language is like a coin whose two sides are expression and content. Content encompasses what we are attempting to say; expression encompasses the way we articulate this content; and the language is the mental code that link the two, (Finegan and Besnier (1989, p. 2). By learning a specific language we are also tied to its people and society. The English language is one the most known languages in the world, so it becomes the second language in a lot of countries.

The Indonesian language is the national language of Indonesia. Besides the Indonesian language as their main language, the locals also use their regional language such as Sundanese, or Buginese. Which makes most local Indonesian bilingual or even multilingual. The most widely known foreign language in Indonesia is English. According to research, it is contributed to the fact that many Indonesians are educated in English. Most study English from an early age. That means many people speak English fairly well, especially those living in urban areas.

With so many languages in Indonesia, it is no surprise that this leads to the occurence of the phenomena called code switching. Where a speaker of a certain language changes to another language while communicating with each other, in this case Indonesian-English code switching.

Code switching occurs when bilinguals or multilinguals switch languages from one to another. It can happen within a sentence, or between sentences. It can also happen within a word or within a phrase. Poplack (1980) states that there are three commonly known types of code switching. Inter-sentential, Intra-sentential, and tag switching.

Bilinguals or multilinguals use code switching for a number of reasons. An example would be to exclude others from the conversation who do not speak the other language. Another reason would be to express soliditary or to be more emphatic about something.

According to Keeton (2023), podcast is an audio file that is downloaded to a device via an RSS feed. Contrasting with other digital audio, a podcast is usually talking or conversation rather than music. In many ways, a podcast is like talk radio on demand. In the early days podcasts were aired by radios and ipods, but as technology advanced podcasts can now be found through various platforms such as yoube or spotify. However, the basic of the content is still the same. Where it is meant to provide entertaining and informative audio talkshow. Youtube as the biggest streaming platform available contains numerous amounts of podcast content. One of which is the "Ken We Talk' podcast owned and hosted by Joshua Kenji. A chineese-indonesian public figure. In one of the episodes of "Ken We Talk" podcast Joshua Kenji invited Livy Renata as the guest star. Livy Renata is a famous public figure having 2,6 million followers on Instagram and a lot more on Tiktok.

A lot of Chinese-Indonesian kids are raised in a rich household, including Joshua Kenji and Livy Renata. They both have the privilage to learn and access many things than that of a normal person. An example of it would be an elite school, where the English

language is an important subject which increases the likelihood of making them bilinguals or even multilinguals from an early age.

B. Identification of the Problem

1. It is hard to identify the reason of code switching by Liviy Renata and Joshua kenji in “Ken We Talk” podcast.
2. There are several types of code switching and code mixing used by Livy Renata and Joshua kenji in “Ken We Talk” podcast
3. The Functions of the code switching used are unclear
4. It it is hard to predict the timing on the usage of code switching by Livy Renata and Joshua kenji in “Ken We Talk” podcast.

C. Scope of the Problems

Based on the problems stated above the writer is intrested in analysing the code switching used by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji in “Ken We Talk” podcast. The writer focuses on the analysis of the types and reasons of code switching used by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji in “Ken We Talk” podcast.

D. Research Questions

1. What are the types of code switching uttered by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji on ”Ken We Talk” podcast?
2. Why do Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji use code switching in “Ken We Talk” Podcast?

E. Objective of the Study

1. To describe the types of code switching uttered by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji on Ken We Talk podcast.

2. To explain the reasons of code switching used by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji on Ken We Talk podcast.

F. Significance of the Study

It is hoped that this research will benefit both theoretical significance and practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significance :

Theoretically, this research is expected to to enrich theoretical perspective on code switching and how to analyze the utterance of language research using code switching theory as shown in the research

2. Practical Significance :

This researh is expected to provide empirical source for further researchers and readers in the field of sociolinguistics. The writer also expects that this study would be more developed by those who are interested in the field of sociolinguistic especially code switching.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

Studies related to this research have been conducted by various other researchers. The first would be the research "An analysis of code switching used by reza arap on deddy corbuzier's youtube channel" by Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaean (2020). The research was conducted to analyse the types of code switching used by youtubers by applying Wardhaugh's theory and to find out the dominant calssification of code swithching used. The researcher found that the dominant type of code switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel is situational code switching.

Another study was conducted by Rahmaniah (2016) with the title "Code Switching Used by Kimmy Jayayanti In "ilook" Program On NET TV". The objectives of the study was to find out the types of code switching used by Kimmy Jayayanti in "ilook" Program on NET TV and the reasons for it by using Hoffman and Romaine's Theory. In this study the writer revealed that the most dominant type of code switching used by Kimmy Jayayanti in "ilook" Program on NET TV was intrasentential switching. While the top reason for it is to talk about a particular topic.

The third prior research was conducted by Oktaviani (2019) with the title "An Analysis Of Using Code Switching On Listening Subect Of Student's English Department IAIN Metro In Academic Year 2018/2019". The objectives of the study was to investigate the code switching in the listening subject, made by the students and the lecturer. The results of this study revealed that by using code-switching. It enhanced the students listening skill. Participants could cope with more complicated grammatical

structures as well as difficult words to process for their meanings. Based on the findings of this study. Teachers can take advantage of Code-Switching strategies to augment students listening subject.

The fourth prior research was conducted by Rianda (2017) " Code switching and Code mixing used by Boy William in Breakout Music program at NET tv". The research was done to describe the types of code mixing and code switching used by Boy William in "Breakout" program, and the reason why Boy William in "Breakout" program used code mixing and code switching in his utterence based on Hoffman's theory. The research concluded that out of the 26 data of code switching, Insertion was most dominant type of code mixing. Where as out of the 10 reasons, 8 of them were used.

Based on the above, the difference between previous studies and this research is that all of the above researches classify the types and reasons of code switching from their respective object of research. This research focuses on finding out the types of code switching and the reason of use by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji in "*Ken We Talk"* podcast by using Yassi's theory on types of code switching, along with Malik and Hoffman's theory on reasons of code switching.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relationship between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. It is the field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patters and behaviours, some of which are linguistic (Spolsky, 1998, p. 3)

According to Wardaugh (2006, p. 13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication".

A renowned expert named Hudson (1996, p. 4) defines sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society. By the above explanation it can be known that sociolinguistics is the study of language and its correlation with society, the use of language pattern, and its funcion in communication in order to gain a better understanding about the structer of language.

2. Bilingualism

The classic concept of bilingualism is defined by Bloomfield (1933, p. 55 cited in Chin and Wigglesworth, 2007, p. 5) as native-like control of two languages whereas Mackey (1962, p. 52) defines it as the ability to use more than one language and Weinreich (1963: 1) defines bilingualism as the practice of alternately using two languages.

Trudgill (2003, p. 15) defines bilingualism as the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages. The phenomena of bilingualism nowadays is a commun occurance as most of the countries in the world have a second language, which are tought in schools and used by the community.

3. Code switching

Code switching is the term used when a speaker switches or transitions from one language to another. Code switching is not bound by a whole language but it also occurs when the speaker alternates a language varietiy.

There are various definitions and classifications regarding code switching. According to Wardhaugh (1992, p. 95), code switching happens subconciously. The speaker may not be aware that they are using code switching, as such when multilingual speakers speak to each other fluently they include words or sentences from the other languages. Hymes (1875, p. 103) claims that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or a variety of language, and even speech styles.

From the above explanation the author can conclude that most of the time code switching happens subconciously, and that code switching is not just limited to switching between one language to another as whole but rather also includes language variety, and speech styles.

4. Types of code switching

According to Poplock (1980) cited from Yassi (2016 p. 35) in his book "Code Switching as a Communication Strategy", there are three types of code switching. They are as follows:

A. Intersentential code switching

The type of code switching that occurs between sentences. The main feature for it would be a complete sentence of another language uttered between the sentences of another one.

Example: Whats wrong with you?. Apa kamu mau di hukum?. Dont act out of line.

B. Intrasentential code switching

The type of code switching that occurs when the speaker alternates within a sentence it can either be a word, phrase or clause of a another language within the sentence of the original language.

Example: *Walaupun saya tidak* like *mangga. Saya tetap memakannya.*

C. Tag switching

The type of code switching that occurs when the speaker adds a short expression from another language at the end of the utterence.

Example: The agenda went smoothly, kan?

Yassi (2016) in his research, finds that the majority of Indonesian-English speakers utilizes Intra-sentential switching (as per Poplack's notion, 1980). Yassi (2016) divides code-switching into four different categories, they are ase follows:

A. Intraclausal: a switch that occurs within clause boundary

B. Intraphrasal: a switch that occurs within phrase boundary

C. Intralexical: a switch that occurs within a word boundary

D. Interclausal: a switch between clauses.

Different from Yassi, Wardhaugh (2006, p. 103) stated that there are two types of code switching, they are as follows:

A. Situational Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.103), "situational code switching occurs when the language user changes according to the situation which conversatent themselves, they speak one language in one situation and switch in a different one. There is no topic change".

example:

Billy : I need short dress can you help me?

Seller : okay wait a while.

Billy : okay, thank you

Seller : siska tolong ambil dress yang dipajang itu dikasih liat bapak ini.

Siska : iya mas.

Holmes (2001, p. 37) states that situational code switching may happen because of the presence of a new person, as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity.

For example, Sarah and John were in a conversation and in the middle of the conversation Mere came. So, she switched from English to Maori.

Sarah : you‟re right. Kia ora mere. Heere mai. Kei te pehe koe? (Hi Mere. Come in. How are you?)

Mere : kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai. Have you started yet?. (Hello my friend. I'm fine)

Holmes (2001, p.35) Based on the example above, Sarah switches from English to Maori language for mere's coming. This happens because she wants to show solidarity to Mere in maori's greeting. Holmes (2001, p.36) "situational code switching may also happen because of the status relations between people or the formality of the interaction among them". the example of more formal relationships, which involve status differences a is a doctor- patient or administrator-client relationship.

B. Metaphorical Code Switching

When the speaker shifts from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use, we have metaphorical code switching. Metaphorical code switching involves only one change in topic emphasis. Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) "metaphorical

code switching occurs when the switching is affected by the topic and situation which both controlled it, when a change of topic requires a change of language or situation". A formal situation to informal, serious to humorous, official to personal are the situations where codes withching can occur. He also states that metaphorical code switching is a code switching that is related to a particular topic or subject matter rather than a social situation.

Wardhaugh (1998, p. 103) writes that when a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching. Also, that "the choice of code adds a distinct flavour to what is said about the topic. The choice encodes certain social values". This would suggest that in situations of metaphorical code switching, the fact that someone is code-switching at all is often more important than what is being said. Holmes (2001, p. 40) claims that in metaphorical code-switching. "Each of the codes represents a set of social meanings, and the speaker draws on the associations of each". What the speaker is doing when code-switching is encoding information about themselves and their attitudes as if to say 'I belong to group x and believe y' simply by the code they choose to use.

Based on the above theories. The researcher can conclude that different experts have different views regarding the types of code switching, but have the same objective which is classifying the phenomena of code switching based on it's form, and usage.

5. Types of Codes Mixing

Code Mixing is the situation where the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that need a mixing of language. Holmes (1982, p. 32) explained that "code mixing is the use of two languages in an

utterence". Code mixing talks about the situation where one language mixes with another language. The mixing of language can be in word, phase, clause and sentence form.

Subyakto (1992, p. 106) states that code mixing is the use of two language or more, language varieties in a relax situation between the speaker with other people who has a close relationship to each other. Wardough (1986, p. 103) assert that "code mixing occurs when in a conversation the speakers use both languages together to the extent that they key change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance". It correlates positively with the educational attainment of individuals. Hoffman (1991, p. 112 cited by Dias) shows many types of code mixing:

A. Intra-sentential Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when a French-English bilingual says: "I started going like this. Y luego decla (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers." Another example is from Wardhaugh "Estaba training para pelar": "He was training to fight."

B. Intra-lexical Code Mixing

The type of code mixing that occurs within a word boundary, such as in shoppã (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or kuenjoy. (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku, meaning 'to').

C. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian people. On the other

hand Musket explains that there are three distinct types in code- mixing operant in different bilingual speech communities:

A. Insertion:

The insertion of a well define chunks of language B into a sentence that otherwise belongs to language A.

B. Alternation

The succession of fragments in language A and B in a sentence, which is overall not identifiable as belonging to either A, or B.

C. Congruent lexicalization:

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Based on the above ideas, the writer can concludes that many people use the terms Code-Switching and Code-Mixing interchangeably. Some linguists, however, make a distinction in which Code Mixing refers to the hybridization of two languages (e.g. parkear, which uses an English root word and Spanish morphology) and Code-Switching refers to the movement from one language to another.Many pairs of languages have a hybrid name. Some languages hybridized with English. Like Spanglish for Spanish, Hindlish for Hindi, and Frenglish for French.

6. Reason of Code switching

There are a number of possible reasons to code switch from one language to another. Malik (1994, p. 20) proposes 10 factors that causes the occurrence of code switching, namely: A) emphasizing a point of discussion, B) semantic significance, C) lack of register ability, D) lack of facilities, E) to show identity, F) to overcoming different audiences, G) mood of the speaker, H) pragmatic reasons, I) habitual expressions, J) to attract attention.

A. Emphasize a point of discussion

According to Gal (1979), doing code switching at the end of a conversation, not only means to end the conversation, but also to emphasize a point. Anderson (2006) states that when a speaker wants to emphasize a particular statement, code switching can occur.

Example: Indonesian-English code switching

"We travel for work. Aku ingat waktu kecil keluarga kami sering berpindah-pindah karena pekerjaan orang tuaku" (Yusuf, Q.Y., 2018) ("We travel for work. I remembered when I was a child, our family moved around because of my parents' work.") In the example above, the sentence we travel for work indicates the speaker wants to confirm or emphasize his words in a certain situation.

B. Semantic significance

Code switching can be used to signify the attitude of speakers, or communicative intentions, and emotions because code switching is a tool to convey appropriate linguistic and social information. (Gal, 1979).

Example: Malay-English code switching

“Korang tak boleh bising, cannot complain, tak boleh mengerang macam kucing nak beranak. Kalau tak puas hati tentang dunia sekeliling korang, kenapa tak boleh complain?” (Hadei, et al, 2016).

("You can't be noisy, you can't complain, you can't groan like a cat will give birth. If you are not satisfied about the world around you, why can't you complain?). In the example above, code switching occurs in the phrase cannot complain and complain. It shows the attitude and emotions of the speaker in a conversation.

C. Lack of register ability

According to Muthusamy (2009), when a particular vocabulary is not available in the first language of a speaker, then he transfers the codex to the second language during the conversation. In line with this, Anderson (2006) says that using certain phrases in the second language (B2) will be better than in the first language (B1), and this is usually the trigger for code switching. Examples: Spanish-English code switching

“la clase de hoy fue way over my head” (Azlan, et al, 2013) (“Today's class was way over my head”) In the example above, speaker use the English phrase way over my head because this phrase is not available in the vocabulary of the speaker.

D. Lack of facilities

This term refers to bilingual and multilingual speakers who often switch code to a second language (B2) because they cannot find words that match the first language. According to Ping (2008), a speaker will switch code if he is unable to express himself in a language. This is as compensation for the limitations of his words or to cover up his shortcomings. Example: Malaysia-English code switching.

“Eh! Kalau letak dalam poket nanti kena pick-pocket, jadi kena ikat kat pinggang (Hadei, et al, 2016). “Eh! don't put it in your wallet; otherwise you will be picked up, so just tie it around your waist. In the example above, the phrase pick-pocket has no equivalent in Malay, so speaker switch code to English as a second language (B2).

E. To show identity

Crystal (1987) says that each individual will switch the code to express a sense of solidarity to a particular social group. Malik (1994) states that code switching is used when the speaker intends to greet and greet people who come from various language backgrounds. According to David (2003), advisors tend to talk to a number of different interlocutors simultaneously. On such occasions, it is clear, they will change the code according to the intended ethnicity. The following is an example that can illustrate this explanation. Example: Malaysian-English code switching.

“Am I the last person to know this? Adakah juga orang kat luar sana yang telah membawa anak-anak mereka dengan impian nak main golf versi mini tapi terkejut bila find out rupa-rupanya ini operasi haram tahap dewa” (Hadei, et al, 2016) "Am I the last person to know this? Are there any people out there who have brought their children with the dream of playing the mini-version golf but are surprised to find out that apparently this operation is illegitimate, the god stage." In the example above, speakers switch the code into English to show a sense of solidarity with certain social group.

F. To overcome different audiences

Malik (1994) says code switching is also used when speakers want to greet people who have varied linguistic backgrounds. Example: Malaysian-English code switching

"Anak-anak korang dah ditahan, they will start doing waiting like settling for anyone just to make you happy." (Hadei, et al, 2016) “Children, you have been arrested, they will start doing waiting like settling for anyone just to make you happy.” In the example above, speaker switch codes into English because of different audien.

G. Mood of the speaker

Speakers' moods can determine what language to use when communicating. When the condition is stable, a speaker is able to think of words that are right to use in the second language (B2) (Muthusamy, 2009). Code switching can occur by emotional factors, such as fatigue, joy, anger, confusion, fear, surprise and so on. Example: Malaysian-English code switching

"Look! Is this because there are no stories made for middle-ages women? Tak boleh kah perempuan yang lebih matang dijadikan watak utama? "(Angry) (Hadei, et al, 2016) (“Look! Is this because there are no stories made for middle-aged women? Shouldn't a more mature woman be the main Character?) In the example above, the transfer of code to English shows the emotions of speaker who are angry.

H. Pragmatic reasons

Malik (1994) says speakers will switch codes with the intention of attracting attention in the context of a conversation. He emphasized that sometimes the choice between two languages is more meaningful based on the context of the conversation. Example: Malaysian-English

"Maybe we should put a sign outside these places, supaya senang polis nak cari." (Hadei, et al, 2016) “Maybe we should put a sign outside this places, so the police can

find out easily.” In the example above, English sentences are used when the speaker wants to bring the attention of the addressee to the context of the conversation.

I. Habitual expressions

Malik (1994) emphasizes the fact that code switching often occurs in welcoming and parting phrases, orders and requests, invitations, expressions of thanks and discourse markers such as O, yes, you know, or pero (but). Examples: Malaysian-English code switching

"Excuse me, Wan Faizul, mak bapak engkau tak ajar kah macammana nak eja betul betul”? (Hadei, et al, 2016) “Excuse me, Wan Faizul, your parents didn't teach you to spell correctly, right”? In the example above, the English greeting excuse me shows that the expression is the habits of the speaker.

J. To attract attention

Malik (1994) states that in advertising (both written and oral) code switching is used to attract the attention of readers or listeners. Examples: Malaysian-English code switching

"Hello everyone, tuan-tuan dan puan-puan, dah puas mengundi"? (Hadei et al, 2016) (“Hello everyone, ladies and gentlemen, are you satisfied with your vote”?) In the example above, hello everyone shows the speaker wants to attract the attention of listeners.

Different from the theory above, Hoffman (1991, p. 115) stated that There are seven reasons for bilinguals to switch their languages. The seven reasons are as follows:

A. Talking about a particular topic

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 his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter, Mandarin for international "Chinese" language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic.

B. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some wellknown figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

C. Being Emphatic About Something

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language.

D. Interjection

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 speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing.

E. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, he sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the

other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

F. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech run smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

G. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Based on the ideas above, the writer can conclude that code switching and code mixing occurs for a number of reasons and functions. It is usually related to the situation, place, and subject.