

**Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at Commemoration
of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study**

THESIS



**Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree at
English Department**

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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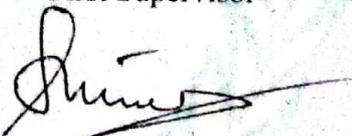
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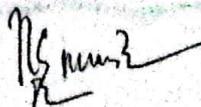


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THESIS

**CODE SWITCHING USED IN SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH
AT COMMEMORATION OF THE 10TH NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
AWAKENING DAY: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**

BY

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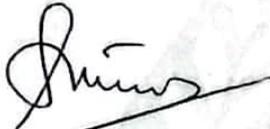
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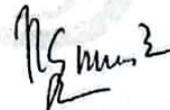
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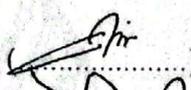
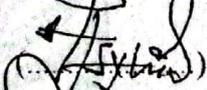
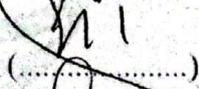
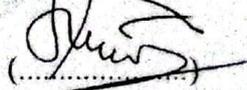
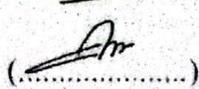
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AGREEMENT

On July 25th, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Eril Saputra (F041191133) entitled *Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, July 25th, 2023

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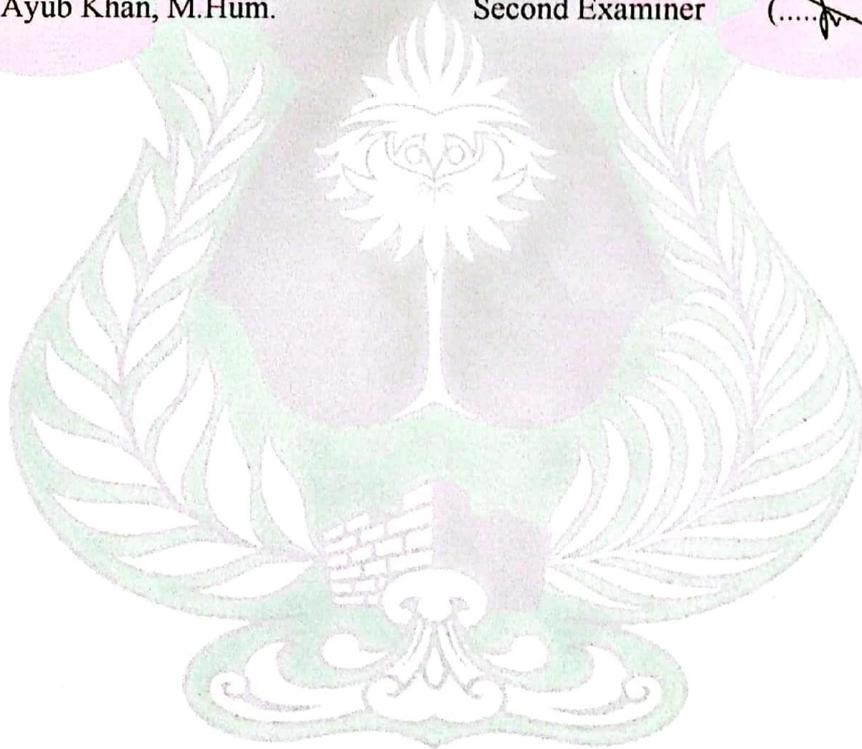
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DECLARATION

The thesis by Eril Saputra (F041191133) entitled *Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study* has been revised as advised during the examination on Tuesday, July 25th, 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby the writer 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's people's ideas except for the quotations and references, by following procedure of scientific work writing.

Makassar, May 24th 2023

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The writer expresses his highest gratitude to Allah Swt. for the blessings, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduate thesis entitled “Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s Speech at Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study”. This thesis is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing undergraduate thesis degree at English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University.

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The writer

Eril Saputra

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ABSTRACT

ERIL SAPUTRA. 2023. *Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study* (supervised by **Simon Sitoto and Ainun Fatimah**).

This study aims to identify the types of code-switching that was used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech at Commemoration of 10th National Technology Awakening Day. This study also aims to explain the reasons for code-switching in the speech.

This study is a qualitative descriptive study. The researcher took the data that contain code-switching in the speech transcript. Then, the data were collected and classified based on its type and factors/reasons for code-switching. After collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data using descriptive method.

The result of this study indicates that there are four types of code-switching found in the speech based on Yassi theory, i.e. intra-clausal switching (45,9%), intra-phrasal switching (41,0%), intra-lexical switching (6,6%), and inter-lexical switching (6,6%). Also, the researcher found that there are seven reasons for code-switching that found in the speech based on Hoffman and Saville-Troike theory, i.e. talking about particular topic (65,6%), expressing group identity (18,0%), because of real lexical need (6,6%), repetition used for clarification (3,3%), to soften or strengthen request or command (3,3%), being emphatic about something (express solidarity) (1,6%), and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor (1,6%). However, there are some reasons for code-switching that was not found in the speech based on Hoffman and Saville-Troike theory. Some of the reasons are quoting somebody else (0,0%), interjection(inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors) (0,0%), and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience (0,0%).

Based on the result of study, the researcher found that the speaker mostly used code-switching to talk about a particular topic. The speaker prefers to use English to mention a term because he felt more comfortable to use English instead of Indonesian. Using English to mention a term is also more understandable rather than translating the term.

Keywords: code-switching, speech, types of code-switching, reason for code-switching.

ABSTRAK

ERIL SAPUTRA. 2023. *Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistic Study* (dibimbing oleh **Simon Sitoto** dan **Ainun Fatimah**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis alih-kode yang digunakan oleh Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono di dalam pidatonya pada peringatan Hari Kebangkitan Teknologi Nasional ke-10. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menjelaskan alasan penggunaan alih-kode di dalam pidato tersebut.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengambil data yang berisi alih-kode dari transkrip pidato. Kemudian, data dikumpulkan dan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis dan faktor/alasan alih-kode. Setelah mengumpulkan data, peneliti kemudian menganalisis data menggunakan metode deskriptif.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis alih-kode berdasarkan teori Yassi yang ditemukan di dalam pidato tersebut, yaitu intra-clausal switching (45,9%), intra-phrasal switching (41,0%), intra-lexical switching (6,6%), dan inter-lexical switching (6,6%). Selain itu, peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat tujuh alasan penggunaan alih-kode menurut Hoffman dan Saville-Troike yang ditemukan di dalam pidato, yaitu berbicara tentang suatu topik (65,6%), mengekspresikan identitas kelompok (18,0%), untuk keperluan leksikal (6,6%), pengulangan untuk klarifikasi (3,3%), dan untuk memperkuat atau memperhalus perintah (3,3%), berempati terhadap sesuatu (mengekspresikan solidaritas) (1,6%), dan bermaksud untuk menjelaskan isi tuturan kepada lawan bicara (1,6%). Namun, ada beberapa alasan alih-kode yang tidak terdapat di dalam pidato tersebut berdasarkan teori Hoffman dan Saville-Troike. Beberapa alasan alih-kode tersebut adalah mengutip orang lain (0,0%), kata seru (memasukkan pengisi kalimat atau penghubung kalimat) (0,0%), dan untuk mengecualikan orang lain ketika komentar hanya ditujukan untuk audiens terbatas (0,0%).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa pembicara sebagian besar menggunakan alih-kode untuk membicarakan tentang suatu topik. Penutur lebih memilih untuk menggunakan bahasa Inggris untuk mengatakan suatu istilah karena dia merasa lebih nyaman untuk menggunakan bahasa Inggris daripada bahasa Indonesia. Penggunaan istilah dalam bahasa Inggris juga lebih mudah dipahami dibandingkan dengan menerjemahkan istilah tersebut.

Kata kunci: alih-kode, pidato, jenis alih-kode, alasan alih-kode

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a human's tool in interaction with others as a social creature. Language is about communicating sound or kinetics to an addressee in order to transmit the speaker's intention to the listener. People can share their thoughts, perspectives, opinions, and feelings by using language.

People who live in a country that has two or more official languages are able to use two or more languages. Those people are called bilingual or multilingual communities. Bilinguals or multilinguals could potentially use code-switching in their utterances due to their capability to use two languages.

Code switching is the use of two languages within a sentence or discourse. Code-switching can occur at forum meetings, conversations, speeches, seminars, advertisements, social media contents, etc. Code-switching is a natural fusion that often occurs between multilingual speakers who share two or more languages. Sometimes, bilinguals or multilinguals have problems in communicating with others. Therefore, they switch the code into another code to ensure that the listener understands the speaker's intention. Sometimes they do it multiple times in the same language.

This topic was chosen because code-switching usually occurs in daily life. For Indonesian people, the term code-switching is not familiar, but they basically practice it almost every day. They usually change their local language into Indonesian in a particular situation. On the other side, Indonesians recognize

English as a universal language and one of the compulsory subjects in schools and universities, but it is not commonly used.

Emilia and Widianita (in Yassi, 2016) stated that Indonesian people from all walks of life abuse English expressions in their daily activities. English has been assimilated by Bahasa Indonesia unstoppably. English is always heard in metropolitan cities like Jakarta even though it might be spoken incorrectly.

The writer saw that Indonesian people don't realize that they switch code. They also don't know which type of code switching they use and the reason why they do it. Therefore, the researcher undertake this research in order to explore what code-switching is, the types of code-switching, and the reasons why people do code-switching to give the reader insight about code-switching.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the 6th President of Indonesia, also usually uses code-switching in some of his speeches, especially in international meetings. In one of his speeches at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day, he performed a welcoming speech to his audience which included the Ministry of Technology of many countries. In the speech, the writer has found many code switching occurrences. The writer attempts to analyze the code-switching phenomenon through this study.

Therefore, based on the background above, the writer carried out this study entitled "Code Switching Used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at The Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day: A Sociolinguistics Study" to give the reader insights about code-switching. This

study can also be a reference for future researchers especially code-switching researchers.

B. Identification of the Problems

There are some problems in this topic based on the background. They are:

1. People have a hard time to identify the types of code switching.
2. Code-switching is commonly used by people, but they don't know the reason.
3. Many people don't realize that they are switching from one code to another.

C. Scope of the Problems

In order to limit the problems, the writer consider to choose some of those problems. This study concern to identify the types of code-switching and to discover the reasons for code-switching. This research analyzes the code switching in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day.

D. Research Questions

Based on the problems above, this thesis will examine:

1. What are the types of code switching used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day?
2. What are the reasons for using code switching used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To reveal the types of code switching used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day.
2. To explain the reasons for using code switching used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day.

F. Significance of The Study

Hopefully, the reader can understand about code-switching both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

This thesis is expected to develop theories about code-switching. This thesis is also expected to enrich the knowledge of the readers about the types of code-switching and the reason for code-switching in Indonesian-English code-switching.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, there are many practical significances to this thesis. The students can recognize the code switching and the reason for code-switching they used in real life. This study can also enrich the references on code switching, especially for the future research that analyze the types of code-switching and the reason for code-switching.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The writer provides some studies that relate to this study. Firstly, a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Boy William in Breakout Program on Net.Tv" (Novita, 2019) The thesis elaborates on the types of code switching, the most dominant types of code switching, and the functions of code switching that was used by Boy William. The researcher classified the types of code-switching into intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. This study found 1 tag switching utterance, 8 inter-sentential utterances, and 16 intra-sentential switching utterances. Intra-sentential switching is the most commonly used, and tag switching is a rarely used one. The functions of code switching found in this study were topic switching, switching for affective function, metaphorical switching, and lexical borrowing.

A journal article by Piantari et al. (2011) entitled "Alih Kode (Code-Switching) Pada Status Jejaring Sosial Facebook Mahasiswa" reveals that code-switching in Facebook status uploaded by students has two types: intra-sentential code switching and inter-sentential code switching. Inter-sentential code switching is the most popular among the students. This journal also reveals the function of code switching in the sentence. The functions are to express emotion or feeling, convey meaning correctly, emphasize particular meaning, and reveal identity. Expressing emotion or feeling is the most commonly used function in this

research. The students use Indonesian-English code-switching in their status posts.

A thesis journal entitled "Alih Kode Pada Artis Indonesia" (Dahar, 2015) analyzes the code-switching phenomenon in some Indonesian artist utterances. It also explains the reason for code-switching. The researcher uses Hoffman's (1991) and Fishman's (1876) theories. In this study, two types of code-switching were found: intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching. The reasons for code-switching found in this study are: speaker, listener or interlocutor, situation changes due to the presence of third person, changes from formal into informal or vice versa, topic changes, and for prestigious. This study found 100 instances of inter-sentential switching and 15 instances of intra-sentential switching.

A thesis journal entitled "Code-switching Used by Students in a Speaking Class Activity" (Fitriyani, 2013) is intended to identify the types of code switching, to find out some purposes of code-switching, and to unveil the factors that increase the usage of code-switching by students. This study adopted the types of code-switching from Poplack and Hoffman's notion. But it only identifies intra-sentential and inter-sentential switching. It also analyzes the functions of code-switching used by students, as filed by Gumperz, Sert, and Holmes. The functions are changing topic, emphasizing the message, repetition, expressing feeling, joking, quotation, showing solidarity, translation, equivalence, and interjection. This study follows Hoffman's (1991) thought on factors of code-switching. The factors are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used

for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. As an addition, this study also partially follows Saville-Troike's theory to reasons for code-switching. They are to soften or strengthen request or command, because of real lexical need, and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for a limited audience.

The distinction between this thesis and other studies that were mentioned above is the ground theory. This study uses Yassi's notion of the types of code switching and Hoffman's and Saville-Troike's theory of the reasons for code-switching. Their theories are helpful to analyze the type of code-switching in Indonesian-English, as this study focuses on the Indonesian-English code-switching phenomenon. Yassi's classification of code-switching is related to this study, where the research object is Indonesian-English. This study is expected to expand knowledge about code-switching, especially in speech. The writer tried to expand the empirical resources of code-switching to enrich the references for future research.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

Etymologically, sociolinguistics consists of the words "social" which stands for society, and "linguistic" which stands for language. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science of language and society. Yassi (2016:2) stated sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics that also examines human communication that uses language as a medium. Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics' parts that discuss the impact of language on society. Sociolinguistics concerned with the

reasons why we speak in different social contexts, identifying the social functions of language, and talking about social relationships within communities. Wardhaugh (in Novita, 2019) stated that sociolinguistics is focused on investigating the relationships between language and society to achieve comprehension of the structure and uses of language in communication.

Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They examine the reason of the usage of many variation of language in various social context and they are focused to recognize the social functions of language and how it is used to express social meaning (Holmes, 2013). A great deal of knowledge about language functioning, social interactions in a community, and how people express and construct aspects of their social identity through their language may be learned by observing how people use language in various social circumstances.

Linguists have tried to solve the problems of language society, such as the invention, regeneration, and disappearance of languages, while studying the relationship between language and society. Then develop some theory or subfield of linguistics. One of them is sociolinguistics.

The most productive work in 40 years of sociolinguistic research has come from determining social valuations of language variation. They are also the most amenable to scientific methods such as hypothesis building, logical reasoning, and statistical testing. According to Wardhaugh's explanation above, linguistic variants is one of the most important things to know.

Yassi (2016) said that sociolinguistics is not only focused on examining the variety of language, but it also analyzes how the variety of language relates to sociological differences between speakers. Gumperz (in Wardhaugh, 2006) found that sociolinguistics aims to find relation between social order and linguistic structure and to inspect any changes that occur. Sociolinguistics elaborates the language differences between speakers because every person has their own way to communicate with others. Even they come from one community, they have different language. Also, language can change under certain condition.

Based on the statement above, we can conclude that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between society and language and how the differences in language relate to sociological diversity.

2. Bilingualism

In the development of language use, there are many people who can use more than one language to communicate, share ideas, thoughts, feelings, emotions, etc. Linguists call them bilingual or multilingual. The prefix "bi-" stands for two, and "lingual" stands for language. Chaer in Darmawan (2021:10) stated that the study of bilingual people, where and when they speak each language, and how one affects the other is called bilingualism. Wardhaugh (in Sihite, 2016) stated that the phenomenon of a person being able to use more than one language is called bilingualism or multilingualism. Chin & Wigglesworth (in Sihite, 2016) defined bilingualism as the practice of two languages that resemble those of native speakers. Based on those statements, we can assume that they agreed that bilingualism is the capability of a speaker to use two languages.

Bilingual or multilingual people switch languages according to the context. Cantone (2007:1) said that in an informal context, a person is said to be bilingual if he or she knows 12 languages.

Nowadays, people interact with other people from other communities. Advanced telecommunications technology has a huge impact on the ability of people to use more than one language. They are able to obtain foreign languages through the internet. Since the globalization era, the ability to use two or more languages has been a common requirement to communicate with foreigners.

When a person is bilingual, they are able to switch their language based on the situation. For example, when a bilingual is in a Bugenese community, he will use Bugenese in his utterances, and when they are in a formal situation where they have to use Indoensian, they will use Indonesian.

3. Code Switching

The ability to use more than one language makes speakers sometimes switch languages in their utterances. This phenomenon is called code switching. There are many definitions of code switching given by experts. Firstly, Myers-Scotton in Novita (2019:21) defines code-switching as the use of forms from an embedded language in a matrix speech during a discussion by bilingual or multilingual people. Bilingual or multilingual people tend to use code-switching in their utterances. They use their main language as the matrix. Then, insert another language (an embedded language) into their utterance. Bokamba (in Darmawan, 2021) defines code-switching as the fusion of language segmental elements from two different languages through a sentence restriction on the same

occasion. Gumperz (in Alaiyed 2020:262) defined code switching as the pairing of sentences from two different grammatical systems or subsystems inside the same speech interaction. Eastman (in Yassi, 2016) defines code switching as the usage of two or more languages at the same time. Wardhaugh (2006) said that code switching is the process where people choose a certain code to use. They can also choose to switch from one code to another or even mix two codes to create a new one, even in a short utterance. Fasold (2006) defines code-switching as the process of using more than one language for symbolical, strategical, or communicative purposes, and it is carried out deliberately. Similarly, Romaine (2000:59) asserts that many linguists have emphasized the fact that switching is a communication option available to a bilingual member of a speech community in the same way that switching between styles or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker. Likhithongsathorn and Sappapan (2013:495) stated that code-switching is a method of communication in which a speaker switches language into another at the sentence level.

Based on the statements above, the writer concludes that code-switching is the combination of language segmental elements from one language into another at the same time.

Yassi (2016:33) said when a speaker switches to a different code, he automatically performs two actions at once, i.e., switches the code and mixes the code. Code-switching and code-mixing cannot be separated because they are interrelated. Since this study analyzes Indoensian-English code-switching, where

Indonesian usually tends to switch code in smaller elements (Yassi, 2016), the researcher considers code-switching and code-mixing as a continuum.

a. Types of Code switching

Most Indonesians favor code-switching into English in smaller elements rather than bigger one (Yassi, 2016:187). Indonesians tend to switch codes in smaller syntactical elements because they use English with low intensity in their daily conversation. Since this study analyzes Indonesian-English code-switching, the researcher uses Yassi's notion of types of code-switching. Yassi (2016) classified the types of code-switching into intraphrasal, intarclausal, intralexical, and interclausal. Below are the types of code-switching and examples as follows:

1) Intraclausal

Intraclausal is the switch within a clause boundary.

Example:

- *Pariwisata kerakyatan COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM memiliki karakteristik tertentu.*
- *Jadi, itu semacam INSTITUTIONAL FEE yang dibayar ke jurursan.*
- *Ini persoalan kita bersama, artinya harus memang ada CHECK AND BALANCE kepada dokter itu.*
- *Cuma saya ingin tahu apakah saya sudah ON THE RIGHT TRACK.*

2) Intraphrasal

Intraphrasal is the switch within a phrase boundary.

Example :

- Menurut pembicara, banyaknya PLANNING RESEARCH, kurangnya MARKETING ECONOMIC RESEARCH dan lain sebagainya tidak terlepas dari aspek INTEREST.
- Harus difikirkan ada dosen yang telah dipersiapkan oleh program ini sebagai dosen STAND BY.
- Kerelaan untuk berbagi kekuasaan POWER SHARING itu sesungguhnya harus dilakukan dengan tatacara yang bisa dipertanggungjawabkan.
- Apakah fakultas memberi perhatian pada dosen-dosennya? itu bukan dunia FAIR.

3) Intralexical

Intralexical is language switch within a word boundary.

Example:

- Bagaimana kita bisa menDEVELOP suatu PRODUCT.
- BASIC MONEYnya dipakai sebagai dana operasional.
- Mesin fax itulah sebagai INSTITUTIONAL FEEnya.

4) Interclausal

Interclausal is the switch between clauses.

Example:

- Saya bisa katakan THE MORE GLOBAL WE BECOME, THE MORE TRIBAL WE ACT.
- Pegawai Pasca yang alumnus sastra Inggris kita berkatapada saya WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?

b. Reasons for Code Switching

Code-switching as a strategy in communication should have some reasons. Hoffman (in Darmawan, 2021) stated that there are many factors that encourage bilinguals or multilinguals to change or blend two or more different languages. They are:

1) Talking about particular topic

Some people prefer to speak in one language on a particular topic. Speakers may feel more comfortable expressing their thoughts or feelings freely in a language that is not their first language. For instance, in Indonesia, Indonesian is used as the medium of instruction instead of the local language. Most students in Indonesia will use Indonesian in academic discourse and their local language when they are out of the classroom.

2) Quoting somebody else

Speakers switch the code to quote famous phrases, proverbs, or sayings of famous people. The alternation contains only the words the speaker allegedly said about the person quoted.

3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

When a person speaking in a non-native language suddenly wants to be empathic about something, they intentionally or unintentionally switch from the second language to the first one or vice versa because it is convenient to be more empathetic when they switch their language.

4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

An interjection is a word or phrase inserted into a sentence to express surprise, strong emotion, or to attract attention. The interjection is a short exclamation like Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speakers frequently use them, usually more when speaking than when writing. Language variations and language mixtures in bilingual or multilingual people sometimes exhibit interjections or sentence conjunctions. It can happen unintentionally.

5) Repetition used for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify his speech, he sometimes repeats the message in another language that he knows so that it can be better understood by the listener. Repetition helps not only to reinforce or emphasize what you are saying but also to emphasize the message.

6) The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

There are many code-switching phenomena when a speaker speaks to another person. To ensure that the content of his speech flows smoothly and is understood by the listener, the message of one code is repeated in a slightly modified form in the other code.

7) Expressing group identity

Code switching can also be used to express group identities. Bennet, as cited in Sihite (2016:27), pointed out that the way a community communicates is different from other communities. Thus, it causes differences in the variety of languages between speaking communities.

Saville-Troike, as cited in Norlaili (2012:11), provides some additional reasons for bilinguals or multilinguals to switch or mix their languages. They are:

8) To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, using a code switch from English to Indonesian in the language can soften requests and orders as English is not the native language. Apart from that, code switching can also be used to enhance commands. The speaker feels more powerful than the listeners because they can use an exclusive language that not everyone can use it.

9) Because of real lexical need

The most common reason bilingual or multilingual people switch or mix their languages is that the languages do not have equivalent vocabulary. If an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is missing in English, the speaker is more likely to say it in Indonesian, making the meaning blurry or ambiguous, and sometimes even not used.

10) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes you may want to communicate only with certain individuals or communities that you belong to. To avoid people who criticize other communities or interfere with communication, they may try to eliminate those people using words that no one knows.

4. Speech

Speech is a speaking activity that presents an opinion or description of a case. Beebe in Wahyuni (2014:3) pointed out that speech is similar to

conversation in that it requires you to put your thoughts into words in order to communicate them to an audience. He also added that in speech, the language tends to use formal language and have less slang. The performance of the speaker is the main concern of the audience.

This study analyzes the code-switching phenomenon in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day, August 10th, 2005, in the National Palace. He is known as one of Indonesia's presidents who sblr to use English. The speech was used as a welcoming speech. In his speech at the Commemoration of the 10th National Technology Awakening Day, he mixed his language where he speak Indonesian with an English insert.