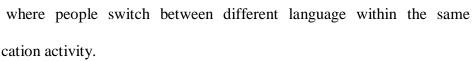# CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

There are many various cultures and languages in the world, which forces us to adapt and use multiple languages in order to connect with individuals who speak different languages. People use language to communicate messages and obtain information, among other purposes, which is why it's termed a tool of communication.

All people, regardless of background, use language in the workplace and other contexts, including Indonesians and others. Through the language used, we can easily identify their society group. In today's globalized world, we frequently hear other individuals or ourselves speaking in two languages at the same time. People could tend to use two languages at once rather than using only one language. Using two languages in everyday life is something that has become commonplace. This is known as code switching. The purpose of this research is to examine the types and the functions of code switching.

Communication is a part of human activity to share the information to other people. It is a system of language that can be used in a group of people. The link between language and social is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics refers to the process of employing language in a social situation. Code switching refers to the where people switch between different language within the same cation activity.

Communication through language has occurred not only among people with the same language but also with different language in society. People in the modern world reflect sophisticated technology. There is instant messaging, there is social networking sites like YouTube and Facebook, there is twittering, there is mobile phone texting and it goes on and on. Internet provides unlimited sources of information that can be explored to communicate with others, getting better understanding of global learners, learn other languages that is not from their tongue language, and so on.

YouTube is one of many platforms that everyone can access and watch, similar to television. YouTube contains a large number of videos from YouTubers from all over the world, each with unique and interesting content.

People can get a lot of information and benefits by watching YouTube. In this study, the writer chose Maudy Ayunda as the major object, with focusing on code switching. She has a YouTube channel where she shares information about her school, personal experiences, question and answer videos, tips and tricks, also her music. Maudy has a bachelor's degree from Oxford University and a master's degree from Stanford University, so it's no surprise that code switching is a part of her daily life and YouTube is one of the most popular social media for sharing audio-visual on internet, which is everyone can upload and watch any videos.

B. Identification of Problem

ed on the statements of background above, the writer finds several

as follows:

eople have a hard time distinguishing the types of code switching.

2. Code switching is commonly used by people, but they often don't understand its functions.

3. Some English phrases have more powerful connotations, which makes them easier to describe our emotions or feelings.

4. As a public figure and as a student abroad, code switching during conversations is common.

5. Due to its spoken language nature, YouTube has become one of the most popular social media platforms for code switching.

C. Scope of the Problem

In this research, the writer focused on analyzing the types of code switching and the functions of code switching performed by Maudy Ayunda from her YouTube video *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

D. Research Questions

The following are research questions that have been formulated from the background above:

1. What are the types of code switching performed by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

2. What are the functions of code switching performed by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

Objective of the Study

following are the objective of the study:

1. To find out the types of code switching performed by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

2. To reveal the functions of code switching performed by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

F. Significance of the Study

The writer's result is highly expected to provide some insight and knowledge about the types and functions of code switching which is contained in Maudy Ayunda's YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!*

The writer hopes this research can help those who are interested in linguistics, especially for English Department students to get deeper understanding about the types and functions of code switching. This study also intends to help the reader comprehend code switching in their daily conversations in communities.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

Several studies related to code switching have been conducted previously by researchers who took an interest in code switching or related topics. Those studies are as follows:

A journal article by Julian Chandra and Siska Oktawidya Wati (2021), entitled *"Type and Strategy of Code Switching Used by English Teachers in the Process of Teaching and Learning English"* aims to describe the types of code switching and the strategy behind the use of code switching employed by English teachers in English language teaching and learning at SMAN 1 Padang Sago. His research used descriptive qualitative design. The purposive sampling technique was employed in the research, and the total sample consisted of all 5 English teachers. Instruments to collect the data were an observation checklist and an interview. Among 10 strategies of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991), it was found that the teacher preferred to use only 4 strategies, they are expressing solidarity 48%, interjection 7%, repetition 28%, and clarification 19%.

The second journal entitled *"Code Switching Found in Researchers' WhatsApp Group "SITADEWIKU": How Does Code Switching Occur?"* by Putu Artiasih and I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini. This study aims to identify the types tions of code switching in the Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar rs' WhatsApp group. It was found that 15 text messages show code . The descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. The

types of code switching were analyzed using Romaine's (1995) theory, and the function of code switching was analyzed using the theory of there were three types of code switching found by the researchers: tag-switching, inter-sentential, and the last one is intra-sentential. The results showed that from 15 data texts the majority of the data used by the members of the research was intra-sentential switching. In terms of function, based on the theory used there were six functions of code switching from the data above, namely referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. The expressive function is the most commonly used function of code switching found.

Another journal done by Kd Nadia Rahayu Wulandari and I Gde Agoes Caskara Surya Putra, entitled *"Code Switching Used by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda on Youtube Channel"*. The aims of this study is to identify the types of code switching of Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda utterances and also the meaning of utterances by Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda regarding the types of code switching. A descriptive qualitative method is used for this study to analyzing the data collected from one content video containing code switching. The data were collected by observation method through watching, trancribing, note taking and also classifying the utterances. The results of the analysis shows that the dominant type of code switching used by them is Intrasentential Switching, because they feels more enjoy and comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one to express motivational feelings. Several English terms in utterances that

used are acceptable among the public because it is frequently heard and used in the society.

The research done by Astrika Dewi (2019) entitled "The Communication Strategies of Code Switching in Vlog #nebengboy". The researchers used descriptive qualitative method and functional approach to analyze data. The results revealed that there are several functions of code switching in vlog #nebengboy, they are lack of a good Indonesian equivalence, message qualification, interjection, quotation, reiteration, personalization, desire to play with a well known English expression, the meaning is more complete in English, neutralize message, situational function, lack of English vocabulary, and the last is social status. This study also shows that there are nine communication strategies of code switching, which are to give an emphasis, to show social status, to make message much clearer, to convince the addressee, to clarify message, to keep interaction going smoothly, to sound more professional or credible, to preserve the originality of the message, and to neutralize the message. This research also shows that there are three dominant code switching function in her vlog, they are interjection, repetition, and quotation.

Meanwhile, Ahmad Rusdi (2019) entitled "Code Switching Used by Host and Guest in "HITAM PUTIH" Selected Episodes: a Sociolinguistic Analysis". In his research, he used library research and field research using note taking method and questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The

r finds that the host and guest in HITAM PUTIH use five types of code

, they are intrasentential code switching (53%), intersentential switching

(25%), tag switching (15%), intralexical switching (6%), and intraphrasal switching (1%). This study also shows four reasons were collected from the questionnaire on why the hosts and guest of HITAM PUTIH use code switching, it because a habit, topic, express idea freely, or lack of vocabulary.

Fadilla Tenri (2020) wrote "Code Switching Used in Facebook by English Department Students". In her research, she aimed to describe what types of code switching and the types on conversational functions which are most frequently used by the users of Facebook while they are making comments or conversation and reveal the reason why the users are using code switching. The writer used a qualitative method to analyse the data. The data were taken from 30 Facebook comments of English Department student of Hasanuddin University Batch 2016 then categorized based on the code switching types. After that, the writer distribute questionnaire to determine the respondents' reasons of code switching usage. She found that the user used three types of code switching, namely, tag switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching. She also found the reasons why the users were using code switching, they were, as a habit (12%), happening by accident (4%), as a learning (4%), the mood of the speaker (9%), emphasizes a point (7%), it is simplicity (6%).

The next study was conducted by Astani et al., (2020). In their research entitled "The Impact of Code Switching in Conversation of "Nebeng Boy" YouTube Vlogs Towards Communication in English". Their data came from an video between the host, Boy William, and his guest star on Boy's official channel. The researchers used the descriptive qualitative method to

analyze their data. The researchers found three types of code switching where intrasentential was the most frequent by 241 times, intersentential happened 180 times, and 154 times for tag switching. The results of this study also revealed the effects of code switching, with participants reporting "language gain of English" and "language loss of Indonesian", the main causes of which are the bilingual environment and the pressure to speak English in everyday speech.

Another research done by Darmawan (2021) entitled "Code Switching Used in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at the Presentation of Garuda Wisnu Kencana Development: A Sociolinguistic Study". In his research, he used descriptive method to find out the type and the reason of code switching. The writer also collected the data by speech transcript, classified the data as claimed by the type of code switching, and categorised them according to the reason for code switching. The finding of the research shows intrasentential switching is the only type of code switching used by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, while there are four reasons for code switching, they are talking about particular object, repetition used for clarification, strengthening a command, and lexical need.

Moreover, related research was conducted by Andi Manggabarani (2023) entitled "An Analysis of Intrasentential Switching of Indonesian – English in YouTube Episode Buka Kartu : Jerome Polin dan Maudy Ayunda Sama-Sama Hobi Sekolah : Sociolinguistics Approach". The research concentrated to analyse the types of intrasentential switching and to figure out the metaphorical function of tching employed by Jerome Polin and Maudy Ayunda. This study was d by employement of descriptive qualitative research. The result of this

study shows the the dominant switching occurs in intraphrasal switching (38,09%), followed by intraclausal switching (32,14%), interclausal switching (15,48%), then intralexical switching (14,29%). The finding of the research also shows that the metaphorical function of switching occurred, namely, nativisation strategy (28,21%), desire to play English expression, lack of set Indonesian word/expression (12,82%), good explicitness and simplicity (10,26%), repititing the message, expression neutralization (07,69%), followed by tendency to use English integrated words, quotation, lack of good Indonesian equivalent (05,13%), and anglicization, message qualification (02,56%).

The last related study was from from Muhammad Yusran (2022), who carried out a study about "Code Switching Used by Livy Renata and Joshua in Ken We Talk Podcast". The research was conducted to describe the types of code switching used the speaker by and to reveal the reasons why the speaker do code switch. To support this research, the writer's uses qualitative content analysis method with a descriptive approach. This study shows that intraclausal, intraphrasal, intralexical, and interclausal code switching are performed by Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji with intaclausal switching as a dominant type in this research. Then there are six reasons why Livy Renata and Joshua Kenji use code switching, namely to talk about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, intention of clarifying, lack of facility, and emphasize a point as the reason most often used in the utterances.

serving into those previous studies, the writer can deduce that uistics is a branch of linguistics which is extremely related to language and

society. It examines words and language to show how society functions and how people communicate differently in various social contexts to express meaning.

The differences between the studies above with this current research are its findings, theories, and sample. In this study, the data comes from question answering videos. The writer focuses in analyzing the types and the functions of code switching in spoken language performed by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube video channel *Maudy Ayunda Pernah Malas Ngga Sih?!* There are several theories of code switching from different experts who conduct their research from a different place and analyze for a specific language. However, the writer believes the most suitable theory for this research is a theory by Yassi (2016) 'Code Switching A Communication Strategy', his theory is more trustworthy for analyzing code switching because he carried out his research and gathered his data in Indonesia. It will allow the writer to conduct a more precise analysis.

B. Theoretical Background

The writer would explain some definition and theories by several experts that related to the topic of the study in this section, they are:

a. Sociolinguistics

There are several definitions of sociolinguistics proposed by linguists. The first definition comes from Gumperz (1971), he has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. It became clear that the study of how people ːcular society perceive language and the variety of interpretations it might nown as sociolinguistics.

Another definition is proposed by Fishman (1972), sociolinguistics is the study of the language and it has three characteristics, there are the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristic of their speakers. They are constantly change and interact other people in a speech community. However, sociolinguistic focuses on the interaction between language and society rather than just language variety.

According to Trudgill (2000), sociolinguistics "is the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon". Trudgill investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology. As described by Trudgill, language is so important as social and cultural phenomena in sociolinguistic study.

However, Holmes (2001) defined that sociolinguistics studies the interactions between language and society. Analyzing how people use language in various social circumstances can reveal a great deal about how language functions and how language shapes social identity.

The last definition comes from Labov (2004) defined sociolinguistics as the distribution of language difference throughout the society and necessarily preserve the data on the age, sex, education, occupation, and ethnic membership of the speaker studied.

Different academics may have different definitions of sociolinguistics. , it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the term that includes the f linguistics applied to the connection between language and society. It

discusses the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

b.   Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bloomfield (1933) defined bilingualism as 'native-like control of two languages'. This suggests that the speaker needs to be proficient in both of the specified languages in order to be regarded as bilingual.

Moreover, Haugen (1953) stated that bilingualism as 'the point where a speaker can first produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language'. Haugen's view could also be considered bilingualism as it does the qualification that the utterances have to be 'complete' and 'meaningful' in other words. More than one language is spoken in many areas nowadays, whether it be the native tongue, a second language, a local tongue, or even a foreign language.

Shidhar (1996) argued that multilingualism involving a balanced, native like command and of all the language in the repertoire is rather in common. A person who speaks multiple languages typically possesses varying degrees of proficiency in each language. Being multilingual helps people become competent in all languages to the extent that they are needed and in all circumstances.

Gumperz (1970) stated that multingualism in relation to multingual societies "In many multingual communities the choice of one language over another has the same signification among lexical alternates in linguistically homogenous societies". Because society uses a variety of languages, the quotation suggests that people are

ɔeak more than one language. People can learn any language they choose

to learn, as language is said to be universal. It is required of them to select one or two spoken languages.

Crystal (1999) described multilingualism as an alternative fundamental principal to the concept of shared global language. Futhermore, Trudgill (2003) defined bilingualism as the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages. Bilingualism is a common phenomenon nowadays, as most countries in the globe have a second language that is taught in schools and utilized by the population.

Alamo and Iloene (2003) explained that multilingualism refers to a linguistic state where numerous languages are in use by one individual or in the same nation.

The terms bilingual and bilingualism cover a wide range of situations, communities, and individuals. In popular usage, one may say that a person is bilingual if he/she speaks two languages. In addition, bilingualism is a worldwide phenomenon. In fact, millennials frequently employ bilingualism when talking with friends, family, and even other people. It is no longer considered weird to be multilingual.

From the definition above, the writer finds that bilingualism is the use of two languages, either by an individual or by a group of speakers, while multilingualism is the use of three or more languages, either by an individual or a group of speakers.

c.   **Code Switching**

Hymes (1875) defined code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, language varieties, and even speech styles e speech act. Furthermore, Poplack (1980) claimed code switching is the n of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent.

Gumperz (1982) explained that code switching as "juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical system or subsystems".

Wardaugh (1986) defined that code switching is a code whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or mix code. Code switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common persuits. Code switching also can occur during the same conversation.

Similarly, Hoffman (1991) observed that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in formal speech situations among people, particularly those with little in common in terms of social standing, language allegiance, and formality.

Interaction produces codes, which have significance when they are acknowledged as such by the participants in a conversation. The term "code" describes language that can take on different forms, including phrases, sentences, and signal words. A code language is another kind of language that people in a linguistic society use to communicate with each other.

For a couple of definitions about code switching offered above, the writer believes that code switching is the usage of two distinct languages, which has become a common occurrence in bilingual and multilingual cultures, and it also

d by various conditions.

ypes of Code Switching

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

1.   **Intersentential Switching**

This switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. Intersentential switching can be thought of as requiring greater fluency in both language than tag switching since major portions of the utterance must conform to the rules of both languages. The conversation will conduct by this switching. Moreover, one word or more is not limited in insertion place. Otherwise, at least including two clauses in one from and it might be consideble two sentences.

For instance:

"Kamu akan merasakan hasil jerih payahmu *because you have been working so hard lately*"

2.   **Intrasentential Switching**

This switch within a clause or sentence boundary. In Intrasentential switching, the shift is done in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitation or pauses indicating a shift. Romaine (1991) pointed out that intra sentential switching involves the greatest syntactic risk and may be avoided by all but the most fluent bilinguals.

For instance:

...epikiran untuk pindah *WFH has never felt this* ke Bali untuk nyari *work-...ce* yang gue kurang dapat di Jakarta"

3. Tag Switching

Tag switching is the change of one word or tag phrase from one language to another. It involves the insertion of a tag in one language, e.g. you know, I mean, etc. Tags can be introduced in different locations within an utterance without disrupting the syntactic order because of their syntactic nature. Since tag are subjects to minimal syntactic restriction, they may be inserted easily at number of points in monolingual utterance without violating syntactic rules (Romaine, 1991:112).

For instance:

"Kau tahu soal rahasianya, ***don't you?***"

Yassi (2016) in his research 'Code Switching as a Communication Strategy' classified code switching into four types; intraclausal, intraphrasal, intralexical, and interclausal.

1. Intraclausal Switching

Intraclausal is the switch within a clause or sentence boundary. Romaine (1991) stated that intraclausal switching involves, arguably, the greatest syntactic risk, and may be a avoided by all but the most fluent bilingual. Poedjosoedarmo (2013) stated that the intraclausal code switching is switching at the clause, phrase or word level if no morphophonological adaption occurs.

For instance:

(1) " Tapi jaman sekarang ***I find out*** dia ngundang ***literally anyone*** buat jadi bintang tamu. Yang gak penting pun diundang"

) "Okey, kalau ada ***you answer that, deal?***"

2. Intraphasal Switching

Intraphrasal code switching is the switching that switch occurs within a phrase boundary. A phrasal consist of more may appear in mixed code between Indonesian and English. Yassi (2016), this type of code switching is the most frequent after intraclausal. Intraphrasal also occurs in written language. In example, **link** pendaftaran, this phrase consists of two language codes those are English 'link' and also Indonesian 'pendaftaran'. Then the combination of those words build a new noun phrase which well structured in Indonesia but still use an English code within. Then we can coclude this as Intrapharasal Switching.

For instance:

(1) "Jadi akhirnya mereka nggak bisa *self-improving*"

(2) "Kayaknya judulnya akan *the storyteller* atau apa gitu"

3. Intralexical Switching

Intralexical is defined as a switch that occurs within a word boundary. It happens when affixes from one language are inserted into a term from another language. Chaer (2003) stated that affix is an element which can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic form or basic word. (Moeliono and Dardjowidjojo) argued that affixes are devided into four types, namely suffixes, infixes, prefixes, and circumfixes. In English, affixation is the process of adding a prefix or suffix. A prefix is a set of letters inserted at the start of a word. Nevertheless, suffix is a group of letters which come at the end of a word. The of Indonesian prefix are, me-, di-, ter- and the examples of Indonesian -an, -kan, and -nya.

For instance:

      (1) "Kamu **hobby**-nya apa"

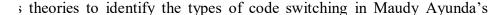   (2) "Dan ini tuh aku di-**grill** abis-abisan"

4. Interclausal Switching

Interclausal can be defined as the occurance of switch between clausal level. A sentence is formed by two clauses where the first one is written in Indonesia while the next in in English, we can classify this phenomenon as Interclausal switch. Interclausal switching can be thought of as requiring greater fluency in both language than tag switching since major portions of the utterance must conform to the rules of both language. The process of interclausal switching will carry the conversation in directly. It also does not limit the insertion place to one or more words. In any other case, it might be regarded as two sentences since it has two clauses in one form at least.

For instance:

      (1) "***You will see the forest or the jugle in the city*** juga ada tapi konsepnya tetap kota"

      (2) "***By the way this is my outfit***, seharian perjalanan darat capek banget"

Based on the theories above, the writer concludes that different professionals have varied perspectives on the various sorts of code switching. However, they have the similar objective of categorizing code switching as a phenomenon according to its form and application. In this case, the writer adopt and combine Yassi and ; theories to identify the types of code switching in Maudy Ayunda's

YouTube video where code switching is devided into five types, those are Interclausal, Intraclausal, Intraphasal, Intralexical, and Tag Switching.

e.   Function of Code Switching

In another perspective, Yassi (2016) has identified metaphorical function into eleven different categories. Metaphorical function of code switching concerns with the communicative, or the rhetorical or the stylistic effect, such as emphasis, clarification, quotation, avoidance or repetition, request, or validations the speaker intends to convey by switching his/her code. The language switch in this situation is related to particular kind of topic or subject matter of conversation within the situation rather than the change in the social situation (Yassi, 2016, p. 221). They are as follows:

a. Message Repetition

The subjects to code switch are mainly aimed to repeat the message which has just been mentioned, either literally or in a somewhat modified form. In their conversation, the teachers in Manels use 5,28% of switches to clarify or emphasize their messages through repetition. Since the people involve in the conversation have good basic in English, it is okay for them to use a repetition to be more understood.

People say something in Indonesian but, in order to emphasize their intentions, they could repeat it in English. If they speak to people who have limitations in English, or do not know anything about it, they must be in trouble.

nce:

gaimana misalnya *in case* saya tidak bisa dating"

b. Desire to Play with a Well-Known English Expression

In other cases, the speakers code switch to simply indicate the speaker's desire to employ certain well-known English expressions in their utterances. Although they overlap, it can be argued that function comes from reason. Interestingly, 56% of the data in this study indicate or express the speakers' wish to utilize English. Then, two sub-functions of this function are distinguished. They are expected to employ English vocabulary and idioms in their daily lives, as well as popular terms among teachers (internally).

Code switching which is motivated by the speaker's desire to play with a well-known English expression seems to be another way or another strategy for the subjects in identifying and acknowledging themselves that they are either educated, elite, or belong to a high social class. As it is known, the speakers should have a good working knowledge of English in performing code switching in this respect between Indonesian and English.

For instance:

"Cuma saya pengen tahu apakah saya sudah *on the right track*"

c. Quotation

Some people sometimes quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Those famous expression can be quoted intact in daily conversation, since many of Indonesian people nowdays good at English. The code switch in order to quote something directly or indirectly such as one tement, a maxim, or a slogan, or a jargon. The speakers switch the

language to employ a quotation that has come from somebody else, proverb, and any other exact statements.

For example:

"Oh itu … pendekatannya *conversational analysis*"

d. Lack of a Set of Indonesian Words or Expressions

In this study, the subjects code switched is simply motivated by the absance of certain Indonesian words or phrases for certain expressions in which English does. The second-largest corpuses in the current study are found in this code switching group. Therefore, a thorough paraphrasing is necessary rather than a quick translation to understand the true meaning of such a term. Naturally, this does not mean that there isn't another way to handle this kind of circumstance than code switching.

As a result, the subject's communication approach in this code switching occurrence focuses on the speaker's need to maintain the flow of their phrases, which may ultimately improve the interaction's overall flow.

For instance:

"Ada perusahaan yang menyediakan *guest house*"

e. Greater Explicitness and Simplicity in English

The subjects code switched into English is likely to motivated by the aspect of considering that the English expressions are more explicit as far as meaning is concerned and much simpler from the view point of word numbers. The English

n such as event and destination, used in the code switching discourses

the words specially used in a tourism spectrum. Nevertheless, these

expressions are strictly regarded as technical terms. The word 'event' refers to specific events such as cultural ceremonies, dances, and any other cultural performing arts that are usually performed for the sake of tourism benefits. Therefore, aiming to avoid a misunderstanding between the speaker and the addressees due to unclearness of message, the speaker decide to use the English expression 'event' rather than its Indonesian translation by switching their code into English.

For instance:

"Jadi ini bisa terjadi kalau selalu ada ***destination and event***"

f. Lack of a Good Indonesian Equivalance

The subjects code switched simply because the subjects felt the equivalent meaning of the message in Indonesian versions appear not to be equivalent enough compared to those in the English version. For instance, the expression, 'white collar criminal' seems also to possess a less idiomatic Indonesian translation. In English, the expressions is something to do with a crime performed by the educated or elite people which are metaphorically represented by the phrase 'white collar'. The communication strategy that the speakers utilizing such a code switch is more likely to be motivated by the speaker's tendency to make their sentences more efficient and effective rather than go on paraphrasing and elaborating it and as such more expansive.

For instance:

ami tidak membela ***white collar criminal*** dalam bidang kesehatan"

xpression Neutralization

The subjects code switched are aimed at neutralizing or softening their utterances from the viewpoint of politeness or socio-cultural aspect. Socially and culturally, their Indonesian renditions appear to be quite acceptable. As a result, the speakers' primary goal in using code flipping is to soften and increase the acceptability of the message from the perspective of Indonesian culture. In the following examples, the speaker code switches into English when she comes to the expression, 'basic money'. Compared with its English version which is more likely to have a positive image, its Indonesian one has a more negative connotation such as lower class, slum area, intimidation, and the likes.

For instance:

"Bergantung pada *basic money*nya, Pak"

h. Tendency to Use the Integrated Words

The subjects code switched is motivated by the fact that the given English expressions have been either phonologically or morphologically integrated into Indonesian language. Code switching can occur into English when they come to such an expression because the subjects have been familiar enough with those integrated words. This is because, beginning with the fact that any foreign terms that are commonly and extensively used by members of a community will ultimately become part of the native tongue.

Therefore, these terms can also be classified as the terms that people use the most frequently among themselves. For this reason, the researchers came to the
most frequently among themselves. For this reason, the researchers came to the

n that the type of code that encodes these words as integrated words is

actually a different communication method or strategy for the said subject or person. The speakers in identifying themselves as either elite or educated.

For instance:

"Apalagi kalau dia menduduki posisi yang sangat *essential*"

i. Anglicization

Anglicization is a process to Anglicize, a tendency to make certain expression. Some data of the present study indicate that there appears to be a code switch motivated by the subjects' tendency to Anglicize certain expressions in spite of the fact that they risk of violating the English grammatical rule. The tendency for the subjects to Anglicize certain expression and as such they perform a code switch as demonstrated above is more likely to be motivated by the subjects' desire to sound more educated in their addressees' point of view. The speaker can use this strategy of code switching to show a social status. This kind of approach appears to be highly important in persuading their addresseess that anything they say is reliable and credible.

For instance:

"Para *travel* biro Jawa Tengah belum mampu memanfaatkan *airport international* Adi Sumarno"

j. Message Qualification

In many cases, it is discovered that the subjects code switched is to qualify communication. Speakers also use code switching to qualify their message. They

ir message clearer by specifying them. The common messages can be

English or in Indonesian, and the specific ones are in English. However,

this phenomenon is different from a translation process. This is because the message could be either in Indonesian or in English. Furthermore, it is quite different also from a clarification because as demonstrated by the example below the message is more likely to be specified rather than elaborated or paraphrased which is usually found in clarification process. The goal of the code switching involving this message qualification is to return the preceding message with greater specificity, thus improving its clarity.

For instance:

"Dalam budaya barat, hal ini disebut *party* yang bentuknya dapat berupa *dinner*, *standing party* atau *buffet*"

k. Neutralization Strategy

The purpose of nativising the phrase is what motivates the insertion or attachment of Bahasa Indonesia bound morphemes to English terms. For instance, "Sebenarnya Januari balik, **plan**-nya …" or "Tapi kayak lebih apa ya, yang kayak ada **sense**-nya". The first datum contains Bahasa Indonesia suffix "-nya" in which they play an important role in their base English words. Thus, there is a risk to the word's meaning when a suffix like this is removed from the meaning of the word. Such as in datum 2 "Tapi kayak lebih apa ya, yang kayak ada **sense**-nya" cannot be only written "Tapi yang kayak lebih apa ya, yang kayak ada sense" because it must have been ruined the meaning if the suffix disappear.

For example:

ener, bener. Jadi kayak pengen *perfect*-in semuanya, baru ini. Tapi kayak

a untuk nge-*perfect*-in aja ngga mau mulai gitu karena aduh panjang nih

prosesnya gitu"

However, the writer has adopted Malik's (1994) code switching functions framework. According to Malik, there are ten communicative functions to understand code switching. They are as follows:

1. Lack of Facility

It happens when speaker cannot find any appropriate word or terminology to express using native language, so he/she borrows a specific identical word or term from switched language.

For instance:

"Ini bukan ***prank***"

2. Lack of Register

It happens as speaker switch to other language to find such word/phrase/term which would sound better and express the meaning in a better way than L1 (native language). Muthusamy (2009) states that when "a certain vocabulary is not available to a speaker in the first language," he or she switches to the second language during a dialogue. Anderson (2006, p. 38) suggests that certain phrases would sound better in the second language than in the first language which usually triggers code switching.

For instance:

"Aku mau banget sih ikut, tapi entar kalau ada ***meeting*** mendadak, gimana, ya?"

[ood of the Speaker

netimes, it totally depends on the speaker's mood, where code switching

occurs when the speaker is emotionally affected. Muthusamy (2009, as cited in M. Yusran, p.17) when the condition is stable, a speaker is able to think of the right words to use in the second language. Code switching can occur by emotional factor, such as fatigue, joy, anger, confusion, fear, surprise and so on.

For instance:

"***It's hard actually,*** butuh kerja keras lebih untuk menuju kesana"

4. To Emphasize a Point

To convey any strong statement or important message, speakers often code switch. Malik (1994) elaborates that, to convey importance, certain statements can be expressed in a switched language and then repeated in the native language. As mentioned by Gal (1979), when a speaker employs code switching at the end of a conversation, not only means to end the conversation but also to emphasize a point. In situations where the speakers want to highlight a point, they attempt to do so by raising intonation.

For instance:

"***We travel for work.*** Aku ingat banget waktu kecil keluargaku sering pindah-pindah karena pekerjaan orang tuaku"

5. Habitual Experience

It is a common form of code switching where people shift language out of habit, mostly unconsciously. 'You know','I mean', 'Like' these can be used by speakers out of habit. Malik (1994) emphasizes the fact that code switching often

fixed phrase of greeting and parting, commands and request, invitations,

ns of gratitude, and discourse markers.

For instance:

"Donald Trump berhasil meraih kembali kemenangan dalam Pilpres Amerika Serikat 2024, *I mean* ia berhasil mengalahkan pesaing utamanya, Kamala Harris"

6. Semantic Significance

Speakers can code switch to express a certain social or linguistic information with a specific communicative intention. Some speakers who speak in their native language suddenly switch their language at the climax of the topic which they talked about. It may occur when speakers intentionally use code switching to portray an attitude or feeling they wish to convey to others.

For instance:

"Kamu jangan gampangin ujian nanti ga lulus baru nyesel. *Use your brain!*"

7. To Show Identity with

Speakers deliberately code switch to express a group solidarity and their resemblance to a certain group or community

For instance:

"*Well, my grandma* itu dari China kan, tapi dia udah lama di Indonesia"

8. To Address a Different

It typically occurs at the beginning of a speech or communication environment. In order to break the ice, the speaker purposefully switches codes when speaking to the audience. Malik (1994) stated that this function can occur in nguistic backgrounds or even in the same one.

ıce:

"*Guys, just chill out and relax*. Kita bisa ngobrol santai-santai dulu sebelum mulai"

9. Pragmatic Reasons

Speakers will switch codes with the intention of attracting attention in the context of a conversation (Malik, 1994). He emphasized that sometimes the choice between two languages is more meaningful based on the context of the conversation. One speaker may code switch to call attention to a specific context of a conversation. For example, the speaker uses "*management*" in English can be attempt to align with professional or technical discourse, showing familiarity with business terminology.

For instance:

"Untuk **management** yang efektif, kita harus tahu cara mengatur waktu"

10. To Attract Attention

Malik (1994) gave an example of some English newspapers explain the function. Some Indian newspapers use non-English vocabulary to attract reader's attention on a certain news. Sometimes speakers use the word 'attention' itself to grab the concentration of students in the middle of native language.

For instance:

"*Hello everyone,* apakah kakak-kakak puas dengan pelayanan resto kami?"

Figure 1. Adapted Theory for Functions of Code Switching

1. Known English Expression
2. Quotation
3. Lack of a seat of Indonesian words
4. Greater explicitness and simplicity in English or expressions
5. Lack of a Good Indonesian Equivalance
6. Expression Neutralization
7. Tendency to Use the Integrated Words
8. Anglicization
9. Message qualification
10. Nativisation Strategy

Yassi (2016)

1. Lack of Facility
2. Lack of Register
3. Mood of the Speaker
4. To Emphasize a Point
5. Habitual Experience
6. Semantic Significance
7. To Show Identity with
8. To Address a Different
9. Pragmatic Reasons
10. To Attract Attention

Malik (1994)

Adapted model that is used for this study:
1. Emphasize a Point
2. Message Repetition
3. Desire to Play with a Well-Known English Expression
4. Quotation
5. Lack of a seat of Indonesian words
6. Greater explicitness and simplicity in English or expressions
7. Tendency to Use the Integrated Words
8. Habitual Experience
9. Nativisation Strategy