

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**CODE-SWITCHING USED IN PRESIDENT SUSILO BAMBANG  
YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH AT THE PRESENTATION OF GARUDA  
WISNU KENCANA DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**

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

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM**

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With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1392/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by Dwiki Darmawan (F041171538) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, June 28th, 2021

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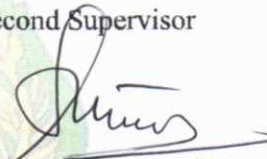
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**THESIS**

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WISNU KENCANA DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**

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on July 29th, 2021

And is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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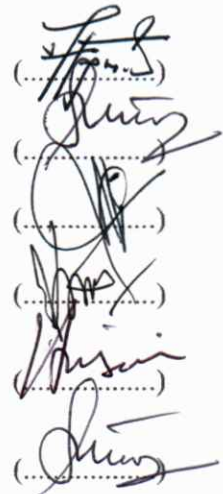
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YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH AT THE PRESENTATION OF GARUDA  
WISNU KENCANA DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, July 29th, 2021

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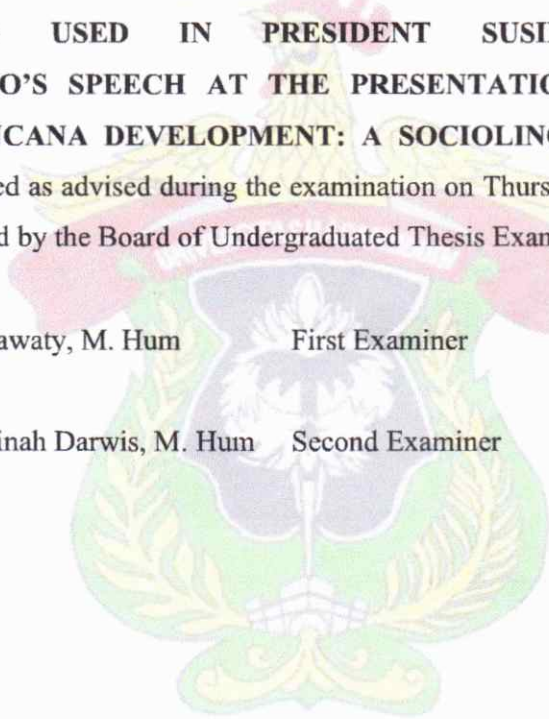
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The thesis by Dwiki Darmawan (Student Number: F041171538) entitled, **CODE-SWITCHING USED IN PRESIDENT SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH AT THE PRESENTATION OF GARUDA WISNU KENCANA DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**, has been revised as advised during the examination on Thursday, July 29th, 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduated Thesis Examiners:

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, July 16th, 2021



Yang menyatakan,

Dwiki Darmawan

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*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

Praise and gratitude the writer prays to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful because of His extraordinary blessings and mercy, the writer was able to complete this thesis well. Greetings may always be poured out to our lord Prophet Muhammad SAW whose blessings we hope for on the Day of Resurrection.

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The writer considers that this thesis is the best work that the writer can dedicate. However, the writer realizes that it is possible that there are shortcomings in it. Therefore, the writer expects constructive criticism and suggestions.

Makassar, July 3rd, 2021

The writer

Dwiki Darmawan



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## ABSTRAK

**DWIKI DARMAWAN.** 2021. Alih Kode yang Digunakan Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono di dalam Pidatonya pada Presentasi Pembangunan Garuda Wisnu Kencana: Kajian Sociolinguistik (Dibimbing Oleh **Husain Hasyim** dan **Simon Sitoto**)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mencari tahu tipe apa saja dari alih kode yang terdapat di dalam pidato Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, dan menjelaskan apa alasan dilakukannya alih kode dalam pidato tersebut.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif di mana penulis mengambil datanya dari transkrip pidato and kemudian mencari kalimat yang terdapat alih kode di dalamnya. Setelah itu, penulis mengklasifikasikan kalimat-kalimat tersebut berdasarkan tipe alih kodenya dan mengkategorikan kalimat-kalimat tersebut berdasarkan alasan alih kodenya. Setelah mengumpulkan semua data yang dibutuhkan, penulis menganalisa data tersebut menggunakan metode deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa hanya ada satu tipe alih kode yang ditemukan di dalam transkrip pidato tersebut, yaitu alih kode dalam kalimat. Kemudian ada empat alasan alih kode, yaitu (1) membicarakan tentang hal tertentu, (2) pengulangan untuk klarifikasi, (3) memperkuat perintah, (4) kebutuhan leksikal.

*Kata kunci: alih kode, pidato, presentasi*

## ABSTRACT

**DWIKI DARMAWAN.** 2021. *Code-switching Used in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Speech's at The Presentation of Garuda Wisnu Kencana Development: A Sociolinguistic Study* (supervised by **Husain Hasyim** and **Simon Sitoto**)

The aims of this study are to find out what types of code-switching contained in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. This study also aims to explain the reasons for code-switching in the speech.

This study was a qualitative descriptive study in which the writer took data from speech transcript and found out the sentences that contained code-switching. After that, the writer classified the sentences based on the types of code-switching and categorized them based on the reasons of code-switching. After collecting all the required data, the writer analyzed the data using descriptive method.

The results of this study indicate that there is only one type of code-switching found in this speech transcript, namely intra-sentential switching. Then there are four reasons for the code-switching, namely (1) talking about a particular object, (2) repetition used for clarification, (3) strengthening a command, (4) lexical need.

*Keywords: code-switching, speech, presentation*

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the opening of this thesis, the writer explains the background of the study, identification of the problems, research questions that need to be answered, the objectives of the study, scope of the problems, and lastly the significances of the study.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Before language was discovered, it was thought that humans communicated using sounds produced by their mouths and through body movements. The language people use was at least the same as or similar to animal sounds. Then the human brain evolved and developed so that it could understand more difficult things.

Language has an important role in society. Language is a social activity, we speak to communicate, and to ensure that we are successful at communicating; we take into consideration of other people's points of view. Language is also the most important aspect of the life of all creatures because it can be used to communicate with one another. In every region of the world, people have their language to interact with. There are about 7,000 different languages scattered around the world today.

Many people in this world use two or more languages in their daily life. People who are able to speak and write two languages well are called "bilinguals". Based on that, it is possible that we face communication problems in

different situations. The bilingual community uses certain strategies to make their communication more effective and meaningful. One such trick or strategy is "code-switching". In Indonesia itself, English is the third language, because Indonesians usually use their mother tongue or local language to communicate with their families and communities.

The concept of code-switching does not have a homogeneous definition. Code-switching refers to the use of two languages in a sentence or discourse. This is a natural amalgamation that often occurs between multilingual speakers who share two or more languages. Sometimes bilingual speakers have trouble having conversations with other bilinguals, so they switch their language from code to another in sentence construction to make the other person understand; sometimes they do it with the same language background and may do it many times.

Sometimes, speakers switch from one language to another by mistake, but in many situations, code-switching is done on purpose to create unity or to exclude someone from the conversation. This is seen as a sign of solidarity within a group, and it also assumes that all speakers in a conversation must be bilingual for code-switching to occur. Bilinguals do not usually translate from a weaker language to a stronger language. Code-switching is most often used when a word does not "come".

Code-switching occurs in everyday life such as in conversations, at formal meetings, speeches, in media, seminars, advertisements, and many more. Previously, the writer had to find out what materials contained a lot of code-switching and could be researched. And then the writer chooses the speech of the

sixth President of Indonesia; Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the material to examine its code-switching, which he conveyed when he attended a presentation event on Garuda Wisnu Kencana development at Bali in 2006.

This topic was chosen by the writer because code-switching is an interesting thing that the writer often encounters on campus, whether is it done by students or lecturers. Then the writer found President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech which mostly used code-switching. This is the characteristic that distinguishes President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono from the President before or after him. Because of this habit, the writer is interested in examining the reasons for President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to do code-switching and to find out the types of code-switching used by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech. The writer hopes that this research can provide more information about code-switching itself and can contribute to the world of education.

## **B. Identification of Problems**

This study is about code-switching in the speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the Presentation of Garuda Wisnu Kencana development. Concerning the topic, the writer finds some problems, they are:

1. Lots of people do not know that they are doing code-switching.
2. Lots of people do not know what kind of code-switching they are using and why they do that.
3. Most people have different perceptions about code-switching.
4. Most people use code-switching but it just confuses them.

5. People use code-switching which is hard to identify.

### **C. Scope of Problems**

This research obtained data taken from the speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono when he attended a presentation event of Garuda Wisnu Kencana development in Jimbaran, Bali on February 18, 2006. In order to focus on the research problem that had been formulated, the writer contrives scope and limitation. This study focuses on explaining the types of code-switching and the reasons for code-switching in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech.

### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the identification above, the problems of the research are:

1. What are the types of code-switching used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in presentation speech at Garuda Wisnu Kencana development?
2. What are the reasons for using code-switching by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in presentation speech at Garuda Wisnu Kencana development?

### **E. The Objective of The Study**

Based on the research question above, the objective of the study are:

1. To reveal the types of code-switching that were used by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at The Presentation of Garuda Wisnu Kencana Development.
2. To analyse the reasons for using code-switching by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at The Presentation of Garuda Wisnu Kencana Development.



## **F. Significance of The Study**

The writer hopes this research can be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research can enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially about code-switching. Meanwhile, practically, it can be a reference for students to understand more deeply sociolinguistics, especially code-switching, and be able to apply it in everyday life and for other researchers to enrich their knowledge of code-switching and can become their reference for conducting even better research.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In chapter two, the writer provided previous studies and theoretical frameworks which consist of Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Speech, and Code-switching.

#### **A. Previous Studies**

“Code-Switching Used By Kimmy Jayanti in "iLook" Program On NET TV” (Afina, 2016). In the analysis of types of code-switching and the reasons Kimmy Jayanti does code-switching in the iLook program on NET TV, she concludes this writing that first, she analyzed Kimmy Jayanti’s utterances in iLook program on NET TV because Kimmy Jayanti uses two languages, Indonesian and English. Second, there are three types of code-switching: inter-sentential switching 41,93%, intra-sentential switching 62,90%, tag switching 16,12%. Therefore, the dominant type in this study is intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential code-switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries.

*“Analysis of Types Code-switching and Code-mixing by The Sixth President of Republic Indonesia’s Speech at The National of Independence Day”* (Wibowo, 2017). The result of their research shows that the President was likely to use intra-sentential types of code-switching. From the speech that he uttered, he used the code of language to emphasize the words that he said. As the

explanation mentioned, that intra-sentential was a simple utterance without any associate topic change. It appears as a glance of translation or adopted only by bilinguals with a high level of fluency.

*"Types and Speech Function of Code-Switching Used by Keara in Antologi Rasa Novel"* (Hutani, 2017). The research revealed that there are three types of code-switching were used by Keara, those are Tag, intra-sentential, and inter-sentential switching. The most frequently used is intra-sentential switching (58.95%), while the least frequently used is tag switching (7.3%). For the speech functions, from six functions, there are five functions found in the novel. Those speech functions found in the novel were referential, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic functions. There are no directive functions found in the novel. The most frequently used is the metalinguistic function (37.4%), and the least frequently used is the poetic function (4.6%). There is one more finding, which is the combinations of expressive and phatic functions (5%). It is proof that code-switching is the result of human creativity.

The thing that differentiates this research from other researches is the object of research. In this study, the writer discusses a speech from the sixth President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, which not many researchers have discussed. Most researches on code-switching deals with code-switching in school environments, TV programs in which the hosts do code-switching, code-switching on social media, code-switching in advertisements, etc.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Language cannot be separated from human society. We can see it from human daily activities that almost never stop communicating with others. It is also a major human need to help their lives. According to Gilbert as cited in Otlowsky (2004:3) "if someone cannot hear English well, she or he is cut off from the language. And if someone cannot be understood easily, she or he is cut from a conversation with a native speaker". From that statement, we can make a point that language has a relation with society and it is so important by giving significant effect.

In studying the relation between language and society, linguists had tried to solve the problems in language society such as creation, renewal, and annihilation of language. Then they make some theories or sub-disciplines in linguistic. One of them is sociolinguistics.

There are several possible links between language and society. Basically, social structure can influence or determine linguistic structure and behavior. Certain evidence can be added to support this view: the phenomenon of age assessment in which young children speak differently from adults; studies that show that the variety of languages spoken by speakers reflects things such as their region, social, or ethnic origin or perhaps even their gender; and other studies showing that certain ways of speaking, choice of words, and even rules for conversation are in fact largely determined by certain social conditions. The second possible relationship is directly opposite to the first: linguistic structure

and behavior can influence or determine social structures. A third possible relationship is that the influence is two-way: language and society can influence each other. One variant of this approach is that this influence is dialectical. A fourth possibility is to assume that there is absolutely no relationship between linguistic structures and that they are independent of each other. A variant of this possibility is to say that, although there may be some such relationship, it presents an attempt to characterize it fundamentally premature, given what we know about language and society. In fact, this variant views asocial linguistics as a precursor to other types of linguistics, such as the asocial approach, in its view, and logically before.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that makes language as the subject of its study (Jendra, 2010). Sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and society, and aims to be a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication (Wardhaugh, 1998). Hudson as cited in Putri (2010:11) said “sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation to society”.

Gumperz in Wardhaugh (1998:11) stated that “sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur”. Sociolinguistics is one of studies about language in related by society condition. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

According to Holmes (1992:1) “sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society”. Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why we speak in different social contexts, identifying the social functions of language, and used about social relationships in a community. It is the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

From several definitions of sociolinguistics according to the experts above, the writer concludes that sociolinguistics is a science that cannot be separated from society because it is interrelated.

## **2. Bilingualism**

According to Chaer (2004:84) “bilingualism is a study of those who speak two or more languages, when and where they speak each and the effect of one language on the other”. In many parts of the world, it is simply a normal requirement of everyday life that people speak several languages, perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, another for commercial purposes, and another for contact with the more outside world or political organization.

Trudgill (2003:24) stated that “bilingualism means the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages”. Nowadays, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves communication among the society members by using language. While in the social interaction, the society members often use more than one language variety on their bases language. It is done by purpose to convey what they mean in communication. This phenomenon is called the development of communication. It commonly happens in almost all areas of people's life.

Based on above statement, the writer concludes that bilingualism is a person who can or master two languages and is fluent in both languages or one of them. Most Indonesians are bilingual because they can speak Indonesian and regional languages.

### **3. Speech**

Speech is an activity of speaking in public to provide an opinion or description of a matter. The meaning of speech is conveying thoughts, feelings, and wishes of a person to a group of people. Speech is also said to convey thoughts orally in front of an audience or listener. The purpose of speech can be divided into three, namely informative, recreational, and persuasive. As seen from the nature and function of the type of speech, it is divided into accountability speeches, opening speeches, inauguration speeches, da'wah speeches, report speeches, and welcome speeches. Based on the description above, the purpose of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech is informative and serves as a welcoming speech.

### **4. Code-switching**

Compare code-switching in different communities and different language combinations can help reveal the relative role of linguistic and sociolinguistic factors, an important issue in linguistics. In certain societies, sub-groups can be identified by their characteristic of code-switching patterns, as can be done by one language with style and discourse registers. Therefore code-switching helps us to understand the formation and expression of deep identities bilingual.

By analyzing code-switched speech, we can find out which combinations of words or morphemes from different languages can easily be combined and which are more resistant, or perhaps even impossible. Since grammar consists of the rules regarding such combinations, code-switching acts as a signpost, pointing at where the difficult issues may arise, and paving the way towards a better understanding of grammar. Code-switching research can help us to understand a key issue in linguistics: the division of labor between grammar and lexicon (Romaine, 1995). Grammar specialists who are interested in code-switching, try to discover whether the grammatical rules of the two varieties in contact are sufficient to explain the patterns in mixed language speech, or whether mixed codes have additional rules of their own.

Code-switching happens when people have bilingual language or more doing conversation and getting influenced by other topic or environment which people change one language to another language. People are often unaware of the fact that they code-switch. Code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event (Bokamba, 1989). The writer concluded code-switching as the use of two languages at one time, whether intentionally or unintentionally, which is done by someone to help speak and generally occurs in bilingual societies.

Poplack (1980) classified code-switching into three different categories; intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching.

a. Intra-sentential switching



Intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs inside the same clause or sentence which then contains elements of both languages. This type of switching appears to involve special principles governing how the syntax and morphology of both languages may interact and is consequently adopted only by bilinguals with high levels of fluency.

Example:

- **Tonight** Aku ke rumahmu, ya.

- Untuk kakak yang berdiri di belakang, mohon untuk **stay on the line**, ya, kak!

#### b. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. It may also occur between speaker turns. Inter-sentential switching can be thought of as requiring greater fluency in both languages than tag switching major portions of utterance must conform to the rules of both languages.

Examples:

- Semalam aku mau mengajak kamu ke rumah Alex. **But, you did not answer my call.**

- Kamu harus menyelesaikan studimu sebelum bulan 8! **I do not want to hear any excuses!**

#### c. Tag switching

Tag switching is simply the insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance that is entirely in the other language, e.g. “you know”, “I mean”, due to the syntactic nature of tags, they can be inserted in many different places in an

utterance without disturbing the syntactic order. This type of code-switching is very simple and does not involve a great command of both languages, since there is a minimum risk of violation of grammatical rules.

Examples:

- Dia cantik, **right?**

- Kemarin saya menunggu kamu di halte dari jam 2 sampai jam 5, lho. **I mean,** kamu harusnya beri saya kabar kalau kamu tidak bisa datang!

There are a number of possible reasons for code-switching from one language to another and these how will be considered. The reason code-switching occurs in the community is that switcher realizes that the use of one of the two languages has value in terms of rewards. The switcher chooses a "middle way" in terms of possible rewards and decided to use both languages in one conversation.

According to Hoffman (1991:116) "there are number of reasons for a bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their language". Those are:

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 expressing their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which the 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 well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Otherwise, if one clause which obviously has a grammatical structure of one language and in the following clause is arranged based on its grammatical structure of another language, so she/he has switched the code.

Example: Dit, usahakanlah untuk mengerjakan skripsimu setiap hari walaupun hanya bisa menulis satu paragraf saja. **“It does not matter how slowly you go, so long as you do not stop”**. Lebih baik begitu daripada tidak mengerjakan sama sekali!

The sentence in bold above is the words of a Chinese philosopher; Confucius.

c. Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

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. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

Examples:

- Dit, katanya kamu habis jatuh dari motor? **Get well soon**, ya!
- **I am so sorry**, ya, Bud! Semoga ayah kamu lekas sembuh.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

The interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. The interjection is a short exclamation like Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but the speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

The following are examples of the usage of interjection in sentences:

- Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! **Oh, God!**
- Kemarin saya sudah mengingatkan tapi kamu tidak peduli. **Well**, nikmati saja konsekuensinya!

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 can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. Repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

Examples:

- Kita harus tetap maju, **we should keep moving forward!**
- Cepat selesaikan pekerjaanmu, **get your job done!**

f. The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

When a bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code-switching 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 can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is 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.

Savile-Troike as cited in Sihite (2016:27) also gives some additional reasons for a bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, those are:

a. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, the use of code-switching English into the Indonesian language in their utterance can use to soften a request or command because English is not their native language. Besides that, code-switching can also be used to strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because she/he can use a language that everybody cannot.

Examples:

- To strengthen command: Kamu jangan pernah pergi ke tempat itu! Pokoknya **do not ever go there!**

- To soften command: Sekarang kalian buka halaman 69, **please!**

b. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for the bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, the speaker will find it easier to say it in Indonesian, the speaker will use the English term. If it is put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy or vague, and sometimes it would not be used.

Examples:

- **Kick-off** antara Manchester United dan Chelsea baru saja dimulai.

A kick-off is a method for starting or restarting the game in a soccer match, where one player kicks the ball from the midpoint of the field. If the word is changed to "memulai" in Indonesian, it will feel strange because kick-off has become a common word in the world of Indonesian football.

- Warung kopi samping kampus sangat sering menyinetel lagu **My Chemical Romance** yang judulnya **Welcome to The Black Parade**.

My Chemical Romance is the name of a music group and Welcome to The Black Parade is the title of a song. If the name changed to Indonesian, people will be confused.

c. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or communities they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people

by using the language that no everybody knows. This is quite often encountered by the writer in everyday life. Usually, parents when talking to other parents or neighbors in public places they will use the local language to avoid people around them hearing their conversations.