

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY SARAH SECHAN AND RICHARD KYLE IN SARAH SECHAN TV SHOW

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Abstract

Examining the use of code switching and code mixing has been major concern for many sociolinguists and researchers as they affected the language use in societies. This present study is concerned with an analysis on the use of code switching in Sarah Sechan's and Richard Kyle's conversation in a TV show. This study uses descriptive qualitative method in which the data are taken from YouTube as the data source. The result of this study shows that there are three types of code switching produced by Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle during the talk show. The most frequent type of code switching in the talk show is intersential switching (50%) followed by tag-switching and intrasential switching. This study will be a modest attempt for everyone who is learning about code switching and expected to be useful for everyone in understanding the concept of code switching.

Key words: bilingualism, code switching, conversation analysis, tv show

INTRODUCTION

Language is important in communication and as a part of social properties (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). Sociolinguistics is a scientific study which refers to the way language is used in society (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021) stated "Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used". In communicating with others, people usually use more than one language especially those who have different mother tongue (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021), (Oktaviani, Aminatun, et al., 2020), (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). The phenomenon is experienced by bilinguals (Suprayogi, 2019), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). Bilingualism is the ability of people who can speak more than one language (Puspita, 2019), (Hamzah et al., 2022). (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.) saying "Bilingualism derives from the contact between people with different nationalities whereas this contact can be forced under certain circumstances or chosen by the people themselves". If this kind of situation happens between two bilinguals who have different mother tongue (Teknologi et al., 2021), (Kuswanto et al., 2020), both speakers will use different language codes in speech (Wahyudin, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018).

Choosing a code is a part of sociolinguistics studies. There are two concepts of choosing a code: (1) code switching and (2) code mixing (Sari & Pranoto, 2021). The concepts of both code switching and code mixing have been major concerned for sociolinguist (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). A lot of people talk and mix or switch their general use of language with their mother tongues (Kardiansyah, 2021), (Mandasari et al., 2022). Code switching and code mixing may occur in spoken and written language as in song lyrics, advertisement, etc. in recent years, a lot of entertainers in TV shows tend to switch or mix the language codes (Oktaviani, Mandasari, et al., 2020), (Aminatun et al., 2022), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). Some researchers have investigated the use of code switching and code mixing (Fithratullah, 2019), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). Previous study conducted by Yaseen and Hoon (2017) resulted that code switching has been used widely to unmask bilinguals' cultural background and group identity in facebook (Gulö et al., 2021), (Amelia et al., 2022). In the same year, another relevant study has been conducted by Nalendra, Khorunnada and Maisaroh (2017) investigated code mixing and code switching in TV talk show at Net TV (Pratiwi & Fitri, 2021). The result of the research shows that the host of the program use a lot of types of both code switching and code mixing during the talk show (Oktaviani, 2018).

In recent years, there have been a lot of bilinguals in Indonesia (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Many people tend to switch or mix their codes in communicating with other bilinguals (Ahmad et al., 2020), (Qodriani, 2021). Some TV talk show programs are tend to invite guests who have different mother tongue, as in *Sarah Sechan*, a talk show program in Net TV, inviting Richard Kyle who is non Indonesian native speaker (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018). According to (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) says code switching occurs where speakers deliberately change a code their used bu switching from one to another. (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020) classified code switching into: (1) intrasentential, (2) intersentential and (3) tag-switching. Thus, this paper will bring broader discussion on the use of code switching found in *Sarah Sechan* talk show. This present study will help to find out the types of code switching used by Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle during the talk show. This research is expected to be useful for everyone in understanding types of code switching in their study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Communication can be understood well by both the speaker and hearer, when they know about the context and the topic of conversation. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we get from something we read or hear, and we concern about getting our own message across to others. In communication, there are also some aspects of language that must be noticed (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). For example, when we do communication, we will find the use of 3 references or term of address, such as: He, She, You, Sir, My friend, Here, there, etc. The purpose is to point something. All of these words can be called as Deixis. Deixis is the words which the referents always change depending on the context (Pranoto, 2021). Deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves. Levinson also categories the deixis into five kinds, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. In other hand, Yule also categories the deixis into three kinds they are to indicate people via person deixis (me, you), to indicate location via spatial deixis (here, there), and to indicate time via temporal deixis (now, then). Moreover, definiteness is a feature of noun phrase selected by the speaker to convey his assumption that the hearer will be able to identify the referent of the noun phrase. There are three main types of definite noun phrase; proper name (Stephen, Mary, etc), personal pronoun (she, he, it), and determiner (the, that, those, etc). Furthermore, in some past decades there are some researchers related to deixis and definiteness such as Diessel (2012), Webber (1997), Kirtcuk (2004), etc. Hence, the purpose of the current study is to fill the gap in this area of research by exploring the deixis and definiteness in the Jakarta Globe's online newspaper; furthermore, newspaper is important to improve people's daily information.

METHOD

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research use to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevancies between one phenomenon and the others. This research only describes words, phrases or sentences that contain code mixing or code switching. In collecting the data, the researcher uses library research in which the data of this research are taken from YouTube as a data source. The instrument in this study is the researcher herself (human instrument). Hence, the result of this study might be subjective. After

collecting the data, the researcher starts to understand the data and choose the suitable theory for the data. After having the data and the theory, the writer analyzes the data based on the chosen theory.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This present study is concerned with the use of code switching in Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle during a talk show. After conducting the research, the writer got the data presenting the code switching used by the Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle during the conversation in *Sarah Sechan* talk show. The data were analyzed and categorized into two findings: (1) type of code switching produced by the objects during the talk show and (2) code switching committed by Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle.

1.1 Type of Code Switching Produced by the Objects during the Talk Show

The findings of this research are presented based on the theory established by Mahootian (2006). The types of code switching used by Sarah and Richard are classified into three: (1) intrasentential, (2) intersentential and (3) tag-switching. The percentage of each type of code switching is presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 Percentage of Each Type of Code Switching

No	Type of Code Switching	Number of Code Switching	Percentage (%)
1	Intrasentential	5	19.2
2	Intersentential	13	50
3	Tag-switching	8	30.8
Total		26	100

Based on the table above, it shows that there are three types of code switching produced by Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle during their conversation in the talk show. Among the three types, intersentential switching is the most frequent type of code switching in the conversation with the percentage of 50, followed by tag switching (30.8%) and the less frequent is intrasentential switching (19.2). Intersentential switching is a type of code switching which occurs outside of the sentence or level clause. According to Mahootian (2006), intersentential is switching between languages in sentences or clause boundaries. It is

sometimes called "extrasentential" switching. The examples of intersential switching can be seen in the following:

- Oh sama ada guru. They taught me how to you know fight.
- Do you imagine doing that again, action movie that was something you want to do again. Kamu ga capek?

The two examples above are categorized as intersential switching because the switching occurs outside the sentence. The each speaker utters two sentences in which each sentences is uttered in different languages.

Intrasential switching is the type of code switching that occurs *within* a sentence or a clause. This code switching is very common in the languages that share common family. Mahootian (2006) defines intrasential is switching within a clause involving a phrase, a single word or across morpheme bounders. The examples of the intrasential switching can be seen in the following:

- *Susah*, I have to remember like all the moves.
- Obviously when it's your first time you were not used to it, *kan belum terbiasa*.

The two examples are categorized as intresential because the switch occurs within a sentence. Tag-switching is quiets similar to intrasential switching. Tag switching is the switching of either a tag phrase or a word, or both, from one language to another are tagged in the conversation. Mahootian (2006) stated that tag switching involves the insertion of tag forms. The following is the example of the tag switching occurs during the conversation between Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle.

- Like enjoying being met in Jakarta *lagi*.

The word "lagi" in the sentence functions as a tag.

1.2 Code Switching Committed By Sarah Sechan And Richard Kyle

The data which contain code switching are presented in this research. The data are shown based on the each type of code switching. The data can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.2 Code Switching in *Sarah Sechan* Talk Show

No	Type of Code Switching	Sentences
1	Intersential	Hi Richard, how are you? sehat?
2	Intersential	Oh kemaren baru foto majalah ya di Vietnam. How was that?
3	Intersential	How do you like it so far? Sudah seminggu, sibuk terus ya kerja?
4	Intersential	Sekarang ini pekerjaan sehari-hari pesenan banyak banget ya. Everybody wants you to do their, their bike also.
5	Tag-switching	Ya aku sempet bikin film like film pendek you know.
6	Tag-switching	Coba aja you know
7	Intrasential	Susah, deg – degan, grogi atau anything funny happened?

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are some code switching occur during the conversation in *Sarah Sechan* talk show in which the speakers are Sarah Sechan and Richard Kyle. The code switching occur during their conversation are due to the differences in the speakers' mother tongue. In this case, Sarah Sechan is a bilingual; moreover, Richard Kyle is a multilingual. In order to get better understanding for each other during the conversation, both speakers tend to switch their language codes.

Grosjean (1982) states that code switching can be used for such reasons: (1) quoting what someone has said (and thereby emphasizing one's group identity), (2) specifying the addressee (switching to the usual language of a particular person in a group will show that one is addressing that person) and (3) qualifying that has been said or talking about past events. Moreover, Hoffman in Pardede and Krisno (2012) divides the reason of code switching into: (1) talking about particular topic (2) quoting somebody else, (3) being empathic about something, (4) interjection, (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and (7) expressing group identity. Code switching occur in the conversation are due to the reason of talking about

particular topic. Sarah Sechan also tends to switch the code in order to specifying the addressee while Richard Kyle mostly switches the code for the repetition used for clarification because he is not Indonesian native speaker. Some codes switching which occur also because of qualifying that has been said or talking about past events.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding of the analysis, it can be concluded that there are three types of code switching in which the most frequent type of codes switching is intersential with the total 50% of the data, followed by tag-switching (30.8%) and intrasential (19.2%). The codes switching occur during the conversation between the two speakers are due to the differences of mother tongue the speakers have. Sarah Sechan mostly switches the code to specifying the addressee; on the other hand. Richard Kyle switches the code to repetition used for clarification.

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