

**INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING**  
**BY THE COMICS IN STAND UP COMEDY INDONESIA**  
**SEASON 8 ON KOMPAS TV**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements*  
*For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)*  
*English Educational Program*

**By :**

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**UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**MEDAN**

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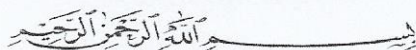




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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
2/08-19	Chapter I - Background of the Study - Identification of the Problem - Formulation of the Problem	
9/08-19	Chapter II - Theoretical Framework - Conceptual Framework	
11/08-19	Chapter III Research Design - Technique for Collecting Data - Technique for Analyzing Data	
20/08-19	Chapter IV - Data Analysis - Finding	
27/08-19	Chapter V Conclusion	

Medan, Augustus 2019

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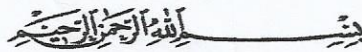
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## SURAT PERNYATAAN



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Comedy Indonesia Season 8 On Kompas TV

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## ABSTRACT

**Siregar, Muhammad Fadly, 2019. *INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING BY THE COMICS IN STAND UP COMEDY INDONESIA SEASON 8 ON KOMPAS TV* .Thesis. Faculty Teacher Training Education.University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.**

This research investigates the phenomena of using code switching in stand up comedy. The objectives of this study are to find out the type and function of code switching used by the comics in stand up comedy Indonesia season 8. Stand up comedy show is a program that entertains the audiences by making a short joke. In this program, the comics often do code switching at least English-Indonesian (or versa) code switching. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method because the data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, lines, and those are not in the form of numbers and statistics. The data are gained by compiling and examining the audio visual data to observe the phenomena. It is done by several techniques such as browsing and downloading. The video was downloaded via Youtube. It recorded the entire performances of the comics. There are 18 videos totally. The next step is transcribing that is done by downloading audio visual data watched and than transcribed into written form. The result of the study shows that there are some reasons why the comics use code switching. The comics do code switching because there are some English terms in stand up comedy which needed to be translated into Indonesian. The comics do code switching is to make the audiences understand about the jokes which are performed. The researcher hopes this research can give contributions to the readers, especially the students who are interested in doing code switching research. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research can be one of the references to make other researchers about code switching conducted with different objects or researches about some other aspects of Sociolinguistics.

Key words: code switching, reason and type, stand up

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4. **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.**, the Head of English Education Program and **Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.** the Secretary of English Education Program.
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Medan, 2019  
The Researcher

**MUHAMMAD FADLY SIREGAR**



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

Language is a human basic medium to communicate between other person to another person. When people doing their activity they need to communicate in order to getting an informations, doing a business, make a relationship etc. In the world there was 7.111 languages both of them are Indonesian and English language.

The society in our daily life always faced with different society who has the different language. There will be a chance for us find the problem of communication in different situation, sometimes it's also takes effect in the class when we taught foreign language for other people. Code switching is a widely observed phenomenon in multilingual and multicultural communities especially in foreign language in society.

According to As Gal(1988:247) says "code switching is a conversational strategy to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation". From this definition, "*Code Mixing*" Have a big impact to the society, code mixing used as conversational strategy between language to another language, to communicate into the group society etc. Additionally, the languages between which alternation is performed are the native language of the students, and the foreign language that students are expected to gain competence in.

Terms in sociolinguistics for language and especially speech that draws to differing extents on at least two languages combined in different ways, as when the students in the class (Indonesian/English bilingual) says: *Ms I want to pergi to the toilet (pergi go, toilet kamar mandi)*. A *code* may be a language or a variety or style of a language; the term *code mixing* emphasizes hybridization, and the term *code-switching* emphasizes movement from one language to another. Mixing and switching probably occur to some extent in the speech of all bilinguals, so that there is a sense in which a person capable of using two languages.

While putting the phenomenon of code switching in context, the functions of code switching will be introduced in various aspects.

1. Clarification.
2. Repetition.
3. Explanation.
4. Asking.
5. Translation.
6. Checking for understanding.
7. Emphasizing of language element.
8. Making interference.
9. Developing vocabulary.
10. Giving Feedback

Indonesian people use the English language as their second language. Bilingualism inevitably becomes the prominent factor for triggering people to easily do code switching. code switching also become the alternation between two



or more languages or varieties of a language in the same utterance or dialogue. Interestingly, this communicative behavior does not only occur in general domain or situation, but also in specific one, such as for the entertainment and even for arousing the sense of humor, such as in the performance of Stand Up Comedy. It is a kind of comic style which the comedian is usually doing monologue directly to the audiences and talking about a series of humorous stories or short jokes.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study above the problem of research could be identified as being related to the :

1. types of code switching used by the comics in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 at Kompas TV,
2. the functions of code switching used by the comics in Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia at Kompas TV, and
3. the humorous effect achieved by using code switching

## **C. Scope and limitation**

This research discusses about sociolinguistics that will be focused on code switching and code mixing that used by the comics in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 (SUCI) 8.

## **D. Formulation of the Problem**

The Problem of this research could be identified as follow:

1. What types of code switching and used by the comedian in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia?
2. Why are the types switching used in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 Kompas TV ?
3. How the humourous effects achieved by using code switching?



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

The objectives of the study are :

1. to Investigate the types of code switching used by the comics in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia.
2. To investigate types of code switching and used.
3. to investigate out the humorous effect achieved by using code switching.

### **F. The Significant of Study**

#### **1. Theoritically**

This research are expecting to give advantages for writer, for reader and future researcher. The researcher hopes the result of this research finding can give advantages in linguistic learning, understanding about code switching because in this research presents code switching analysis. Then, the result of this study can hopefully be used as source and reference in doing the next thesis for future researcher.

#### **2. Practically**

This research are expect to give advantages for comedian, Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, and Indonesian Censorship Institution. For the comedian it can be guided to make combine language comedy in the stage. Then for the Indonesian Broadcasting Commision and Indonesian Censorship Institution this data can be reference for their own purposes.

## CHAPTER II

### RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoritical Framework

##### 1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguist is learn about relationship between language and society. Sociolinguist study about how language works in our daily conversation and the media which we expose to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language. In sociolinguistic, we seek to analyse data so that we can make generalization about language in society. Sociolinguist range widely in their interest, and the term *sociolinguistic* has very broad application. The definition of sociolinguistics offered in the standard linguistics lexicon (Crystal 1991) is broad : “A branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of language and society”.

We could investigate this sociolinguistic phenomenon by surveying people and observing or recording interaction which they are addressed by close friends and family members. Language, society and sociolinguistic research finding must all be viewed in their social context, interpreted and redefined. To begin, however, we will offer a starting point for discussing language in society. By **society** , we mean a group of people who are describe together for a certain purposes.

The society must have a language or languages in which to carry out its purposes, and we label ways of speaking with reference to their speakers. This connection is inevitable and complex.

## 2. Boundaries of Sociolinguistics

Some researchers have found it appropriate to try to introduce a distinction between sociolinguistics (**micro-sociolinguistics**) and the sociology of language (**macro-sociolinguistics**)

### a) Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication

### b) Sociology of language

Sociology of language is the study that trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language.

## 3. Language Change

Everything in this universe has a chance to get a change and it also with the languages in the world. Language, like everything else, join in the general flux. The German philosopher Willhelm von Humboldt (1836) said that : “There can never be a moment of true standstill in language, just as little as in the ceaseless flaming thought of men. By nature it is a continuous process of development”.

"The important thing to remember about change is that, as long as people are using a language, that language will undergo some change." (Harriet Joseph Ottenheimer, *The Anthropology of Language: An Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology*, 2nd ed. Wadsworth, 2009) Language, then, like everything, naturally transforms itself over the centuries. In theory there are three

possibilities to be considered. They could apply either to human language as whole, or to any one language in particular.

### **1. Slow Decay**

The first possibility is the language slow decay, as was frequently suggested in the nineteenth century. Many scholars were convinced that European languages were on the decline because they were gradually losing their old word-endings. For the example, the popular German writer Max Muller asserted that, “The history of all the Aryan languages is nothing but a gradual process of decay”

### **2. Slowly Evolving**

The second is slowly evolving, languages might be slowly evolving to a more efficient state. We might be witnessing the survival of the fittest, with existing languages adapting to the needs of the times. The lack of a complicated word-ending system in English might be a sign of streamlining and sophistication.

### **3. Language Remain**

The last possibility is the language remains in a substantially similar state from the point of view of progress or decay.

### **4. Code Mixing**

Code mixing generally called as intra- sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation happen when the person use two or more languages below clause level within social situation. Romaine (1995) said that “code switching as a phenomeneon that occurs in a continuum where both inter-sentencial and intra sentensial code alternation takes place”. It means that code switching



always happen in our human situation, such as when human communication between each other, making a business or entertaining people.

Code-mixing is a symptom of language usage in which “a mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause.” (Jendra, 1988)

Muysken (2000) defines three types of code mixing : Insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion is the process of code-mixing which is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure.

Alternation: it occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase.

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use.

## **5. Code Switching**

Code switching or inter-sentential code-alternation occurs when a bilingual speaker uses more than one language in a single utterance above the clause level to appropriately convey his/her intents. Code switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bilingual and multilingual speech communities (Mahootian, 2006). Code switching use by almost people of the world with their own reasons.

Code switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language (Homburger & McKay, 2010). There are some case that the member of the community have different mother language, when some members

did not know what other members said they will change the language so they can share the information with the other members.

In the code switching there are 3 types of code switching base on Poplack (1980).

- 1) Intrasentential code switching
- 2) Intersentential code switching
- 3) Extrasentential code switching

Appel and Musyken (1987) said that “Intrasentential code switching is alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs within a sentence.

Hughes (2006) said that “Intersentential is inserting an entire phrase from the secondary language into a conversation using tha other language” Intersentential code switching happens whereas people switching the language, Indonesian and English, between sentence or two clauses.

Extra sentential code switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as “Darn”, “Hey”, “Well”, “Look”, etc.

Code Mixing	Code Switching
1) Insertion.	1) Intrasentential code switching
2) Alternation	3) Intersentential code switching
4) Congruent lexicalization	5) Extrasentential code switching

## 6. Comedy

The word *comedy* seems to be connected by derivation with the Greek verb meaning “to revel,” and comedy arose out of the revels associated with the rites of Dionysus, a god of vegetation. Comedy is a form of entertainment meant to be humorous, whether in literature, television, film, or stand-up. The goal of most comedy examples is to induce laughter in the audience.

Comedy can offer us reassurance about where we stand. A shared joke is a shared world. Yet comic instincts also invite us to think up new world, and have often spoken most eloquently of those who are keen to try things out.

The *Trancactus Coislinianus* manuscript provide a neat Aristotelian definition of comedy he said that “the imitation of an action which is funny”. Comedy can make us feel as though joke is on us. Its double-binds may puncture as well as sustain illusion, and the genre’s provocation have frequently led to trouble offstage. When, for example, John Middleton Synge was called to take his part in a new beginning for Irish drama, he turned to comic rhythms as a way of investigating what this particular golden age was meant to be. *The Playboy of the Western World* was first performed in January 1907; Synge’s preface spoke against ‘the modern literature of towns’ and ‘places where the springtime of the local life has been forgotten’. So the play’s action is another version of the Mythos of Spring and revolves around some central comic tropes. But local life isn’t cosy affair. The playboy Christy Mahon is a rebel against the peasant custom of arranged marriage, a slayer of the father and his law as his sweetheart Peegeen says: “you fine lad with the great savagery to destroy your da”. One critic observed that the play could be seen as a variation on Baudelaire’s practical joke, in which the poet enters a Paris

restaurant loudly exclaiming: “after having murdered my poor father...” This is the quintessential comic opening, delivered with gusto by an Oedipus without the complex.

In Indonesia there's a lot of types of comedy *Ludruk* and *Ketoprak* are the examples of comedy tradition in Indonesia. Van(1822) and Bayu(2012) found that *Ludruk* is a dance equipped with comical stories played by male comedians who pretend to be women. In Indonesia Stand Up Comedy has been popular culture in 2010 by the comics of Indonesia. Raditya Dika and Pandji Pragiwaksono use this style, although this style itself has been introduced several years before.

Stand-up comedy description is an encounter of a standing and single performer behaving comically and or saying funny to the audience without properties support like costume, setting and dramatic vehicle (Mintz, 1985). The motives and function of stand-up comedy are complex, ambiguous and to some extent paradoxical (Mintz, 1985). Some of the topic usually used by the comics are about ideology, politic, ethnic, and other popular issues. Because of the limitation of properties, stand-up comedian use some performative techniques to engage the audience and elicit laughter (Glick,2007).

## **B. Relevant Study**

Studies on code switching have been done by several researchers, for instance, K. Afif Musthofa (2011) with the title “Code Switching Used By The Comics In Stand Up Comedy Show On Metro TV”. He find that comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV occasionally switch their language in the initial, middle and end of the sentence during performing stand up comedy, those comics often



switch their language from English to Indonesian. There are three types of code switching used by the comics during performing stand up comedy. Mostly, the comics use intra-sentential code switching. Intra-sentential code switching is mixing words within words, clause and sentence boundary. The comics usually use intra-sentential code switching for giving variation of language.

Nirsrocha (2011) with title “ Code Switching Used by the Presenter of Gaul Bareng Bule Program on Trans TV”. She analysed the languages which used by Cinta Laura are English and Indonesia. She found three types of code switching inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. She also found function of code switching serve quotation, interjection, mark personality and objectivation, clarify or qualify message, specify on address, reiterate, and carry out a referential. She used word descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology.etc.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Sociolinguistic is study that explain about the relationship between language and sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics can found in everywhere especially in Indonesia such as in societal norms, policies and laws which address language. Sociolinguistic have many branch such as Language Shift, Language Maintenance, Language Choice etc.

Language Shift, also known as language transfer or language replacement or language assimilation, is the process where a community of speakers of a language shifts to speaking a completely different language, usually over an extended period of time.

Language Maintenance is the situation where a speaker, a group of speakers, or a speech community continues to use their language in same or all aspect of life

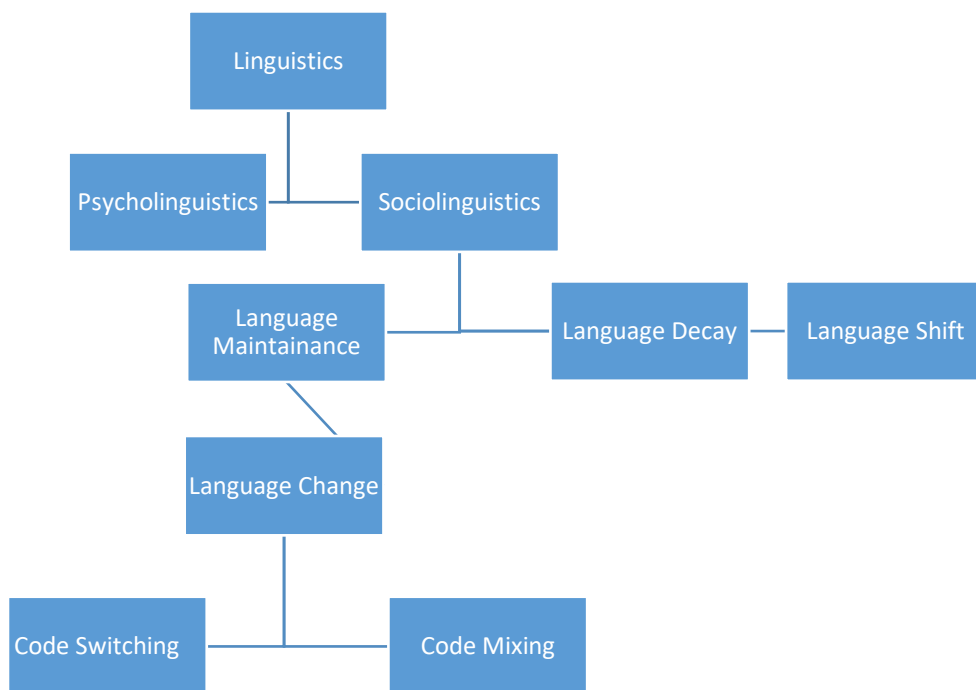
although competition with the dominant or majority language to become main language in these spheres.

Language Change is the condition that permanent alteration are made in the features and the use of language over time. There are two types of language change. (1) Code Mixing, (2) Code Switching.

Code mixing is the situation happen when the person use two or more language below clause level within social situation. There are 3 types of code mixing : (1) Insertion, (2) Alternation, and (3) Congruent Lexicalization.

Code Switching is the situation when a bilingual speaker uses more than one language in a single utterance above the clause level to appropriately convey his/her intents. In the code switching there are 3 types of code switching. (1) Intrasentential code switching, (2) Intersentential code switching, and (3) Extrasentential code switching.

Comedy is a shared joke that shared to the world. There are a lot of genre of comedy such as Alternative comedy, Action comedy, Anarchic Comedy, Character comedy, etc. Character comedy derives humor from a persona invented by a performer often from stereotypes, character comedy is also called with stand up comedy. Stand up comedy have a actor that named by comics or in Bahasa “Komika”. Comics is the person that deliver jokes to the audience with their own styles. When they deliver their jokes most of them usually combine their language during their performance.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH OF THE METODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is conducting by applying descriptive qualitative. According to J. Moleong (2016), Qualitative is research that aims to design understand the phenomenon of what is experiencing by the subject of the study such as behavior, motivation, action, etc. The researcher is study of figurative language, which focusing on code switching analysis. The researcher using qualitative approach it means that the data collecting is not the form of numbers, but the data in the form of word that deriving from documents code swithing analysis in youtube.

#### **B. Sources of Data**

In this study, the researcher is using secondary sources. The source of the data is the video that uploaded in youtube. The data is taking the utterence by comics in the SUCI 8 Kompas TV. The researcher use secondary sources because of the difficulties take the real sources.

#### **C. Instrument of Collecting Data**

In the study, the researcher is using document as instrument of collecting data. In qualitative, the human investigator is the primary instrument for analysis of the data document is taking from on the youtube video.

#### **D. The Technique of Collecting the Data**

The researcher is using decomuntary technique to collect the data. There are six procedure as follows :

1. Watching the videos



2. Transcribing video into the text
3. Selecting text which content of code switching
4. Categorizing conversational function and types code switching
5. Transcoding the data into the table display

#### **E. The Technique of Collecting the Data**

The technique analysis data using in Miles and Huberman 2014 as the analysis data qualitative doing the interactive and directing in the analysis data, is condition data, display data, conclusion/drawing/verification data. The systematic procedure in conducting the analysis are as follows :

##### **1. Data condensation**

Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. (We stay away from data reduction as a term because that implies we're weakening or losing something in the process.) Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively orientes project. Even before the data are actually collecting, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research question and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur writing developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos.

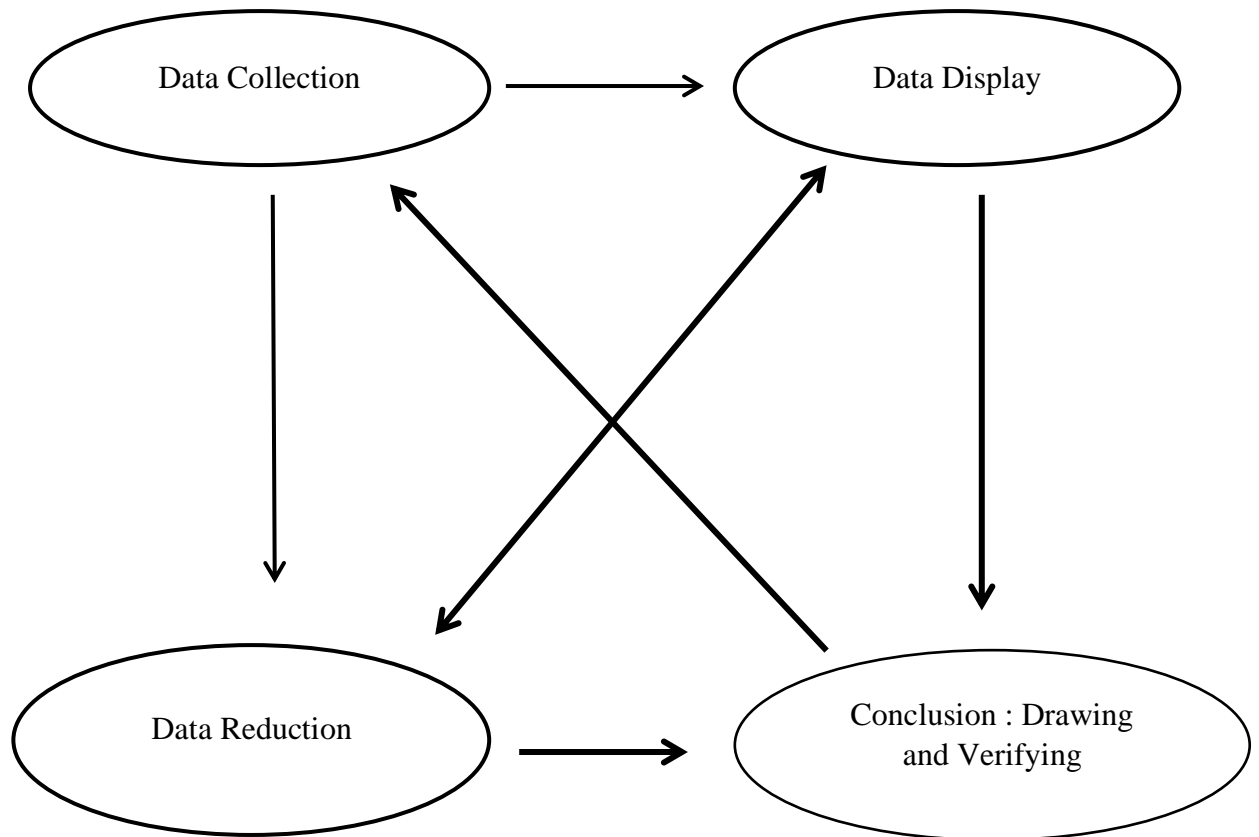
## 2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organizing, compressing assembly of information that a conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand that is happening and to do something either analyze further or take action based.

## 3. Drawing and Verifying

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and Conclusions verification by Mies and Huberman. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions tightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, vague at first, then increasingly explicit and rounded. "Final" conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval using a methods, the sophistication of the researcher, and any necessary deadlines to be met. Conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a team configuration. Conclusions are also verifying as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop inter subjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their

sturdiness, their conformability that is their validity. Otherwise, we are left with interesting stories about what happened but of unknown truth and utility.



**Miles and Huberman (2014)**

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data Collection**

As the researcher stated in the previous chapter, the data were collected from the video that was taken from youtube Standup Comedi Indonesia Channel. there were 3 types of code switching. (1) Intrasentential code switching, (2) Intersentential code switching, and (3) Extrasentential code switching., in this research, the researcher tried to describe some point that included : firstly, the data were analyzed to find out the types of code switching in the video Standup Comedy Indonesia by transcribing the video into the text to identifying the types of code switching.



a) Show 1 SUCI

1. Oki Rengga

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Hai temen – temen kenalin aku Oki Rengga <u>Keeper</u> dari Medan	✓			17.50
2.	Banyak orang bilang jadi pemain bola itu enak, Iya enak buat pemain inti buat <u>Keeper</u> cadangan kayak aku <u>Keeper</u> cadangan ke tiga lagi, ini gak ada enaknya.	✓			17.55
3.	Aku kalo lagi dipertandingan tuh gawangku diserang sama tim lawan ditendang sama lawanku ditangkap sama keeperku itu kami di <u>Bench</u> kami ngasih support bagus, tapi dalam hatiku kok bagus lah kau.	✓			18.33
4.	Ini duduk terus capek juga macem wasit <u>Badminton</u>	✓			18.55
5.	Gawangku kebobolan aku berdiri, <u>Yess!!!</u>			✓	19.25

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Hai temen – temen kenalin aku Oki Rengga <u>Keeper</u> dari Medan			✓								17.50
2.	Banyak orang bilang jadi pemain bola itu enak, Iya enak buat pemain inti buat <u>Keeper</u> cadangan kayak aku <u>Keeper</u> cadangan ke tiga lagi, ini gak ada enaknya.						✓					17.55
3.	Aku kalo lagi dipertandingan tuh gawangku diserang sama tim lawan ditendang sama lawanku ditangkap sama keeperku itu kami di <u>Bench</u> kami ngasih support bagus, tapi dalam hatiku kok bagus lah kau.	✓										18.33

4.	Ini duduk terus capek juga macem wasit <u>Badminton</u>			✓								18.55
5.	Gawangku kebobolan aku berdiri, <u>Yess!!!</u>				✓							19.25

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

1. Bu Haris

a. Type of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching	Minute
-----	------	-------------------------	--------

		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Alasan saya <u>Resign</u> selain saya sudah keseringan jual LKS disbanding ngajar	✓			33.18
2.	Saya gajinya masih <u>Horror</u>	✓			34.39
3.	Eh, begini ya <u>Guys!</u>			✓	35.16

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Alasan saya <u>Resign</u> selain saya sudah keseringan jual LKS disbanding ngajar	✓										33.18
2.	Saya gajinya masih <u>Horror</u>			✓								34.39
3.	Eh, begini ya <u>Guys!</u>				✓							35.16

**Note :**

1. To talk about particular topic
2. To quote somebody else
3. To Provide emphasis about something
4. To make an interjection
5. To repeat in order to clarify
6. To express group identity
7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter
8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command
9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation
10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience

2. Yudha Ilham

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	I love you, semuanya		✓		33.18

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	I love you, semuanya			✓								33.18

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

3. Bintang Timur

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	

1.	Maaf ya nyebarin <u>Hoax</u>	✓			1.26.11
2.	Pake <u>High heel</u> yang 42 senti	✓			1.27.54
3.	Mama gw solo career	✓			1.28.28
4.	Mama gw bastian cowboy junior ya	✓			1.28.34

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Maaf ya nyebarin <u>Hoax</u>			✓								1.26.11
2.	Pake <u>High heel</u> yang 42 senti	✓										1.27.54
3.	Mama gw solo career							✓				1.28.28
4.	Mama gw bastian cowboy junior ya	✓										1.28.34

**Note :**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity                                       |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                    |

4. To make an interjection

9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation

5. To repeat in order to clarify

10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience

b) Show 2 SUCI

1. Jobe

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Yang satu kayak jahe, tangan kiri dan kanan kayak tidak simetris tapi dia <u>Hot</u> didalam	✓			15.57
2.	<u>Handphone</u> palsu, mainan palsu.	✓			16.29
3.	Dan untung saja orang tua saya bukan orang tua yang <u>racist</u>	✓			16.50
4.	Ada yang bentuk tulisan. <u>Merry Christmas</u>		✓		18.25



5.	Anu kita ini tidak kecil anu kita ini memakai system <u>Ultraman</u> . Kalo ada lawan dia jadi besar	✓				19.33
----	--	---	--	--	--	-------

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Yang satu kayak jahe, tangan kiri dan kanan kayak tidak simetris tapi dia <u>Hot</u> didalam										✓	15.57
2.	<u>Handphone</u> palsu, mainan palsu.	✓										16.29
3.	Dan untung saja orang tua saya bukan orang tua yang <u>racist</u>				✓							16.50
4.	Ada yang bentuk tulisan. <u>Merry Christmas</u>	✓										18.25

5.	Anu kita ini tidak kecil anu kita ini memakai system <u>Ultraman</u> . Kalo ada lawan dia jadi besar	✓										19.33
----	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

1. Rizky Teguh

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	

1.	Bang togar dan kak butet <u>collabs.featuring</u> gokil gokil	✓			33.03
2.	Pacarku ulang tahun dia ngasih <u>surprise</u> , dia datang ke rumahku bawa kue , bawa kado, kadonya jam tangan.	✓			33.25
3.	Dia datang terus bilang . <u>Happy Birthday to You</u>		✓		33.37
4.	Sayang ini kado jam tangan. loh kok sama? Iya biar <u>Couple</u>			✓	34.28

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Bang togar dan kak butet <u>collabs.featuring</u> gokil gokil	✓										33.03
2.	Pacarku ulang tahun dia ngasih <u>surprise</u> , dia datang ke rumahku bawa kue , bawa kado, kadonya jam tangan.	✓										33.25

3.	Dia datang terus bilang . <u>Happy Birthday to You</u>	✓										33.37
4.	Sayang ini kado jam tangan. loh kok sama? Iya biar <u>Couple</u>				✓							34.28

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

## 2. Bakriyadi

### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching	Minute
-----	------	-------------------------	--------

		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Mama bakri tidak percaya bakrie ikut <u>Stand Up</u> .			✓	49.18
2.	Bakri suka sate padang, soalnya tusuknya <u>crispy</u>			✓	51,08
3.	Kalo nonton video <u>Stand Up</u> Bakri paling di <u>Youtube</u> .	✓			51.31

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Mama bakri tidak percaya bakrie ikut <u>Stand Up</u> .				✓							49.18
2.	Bakri suka sate padang, soalnya tusuknya <u>crispy</u>				✓							51,08
3.	Kalo nonton video <u>Stand Up</u> Bakri paling di <u>Youtube</u> .			✓								51.31

**Note :**

1. To talk about particular topic
2. To quote somebody else
3. To Provide emphasis about something
4. To make an interjection
5. To repeat in order to clarify
6. To express group identity
7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter
8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command
9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation
10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience

3. Agung Prov

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Saya sudah menikah, sudah punya 3 anak. Anak pertama saya namanya <u>freedom</u> , kedua <u>friendly</u> dan ketiga <u>fronest</u> .	✓			01.07.12
2.	Saya nemu baliho gede tulisannya <u>Freedom</u> , nah ini anak saya banget ini.	✓			01.07.57

3.	Mmmh <u>Freedom</u> , mantap	✓			01.08.04
4.	Coba kalo saya lagi cari inspirasi tiba – tiba motor saya mogok kehabisan bensin dan ada tulisan Bahasa inggris tulisannya no smoking, anak saya no <u>Smoking</u> nanti <u>Men</u>	✓			01.08.16

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Saya sudah menikah, sudah punya 3 anak.  Anak pertama saya namanya <u>freedom</u> ,  kedua <u>friendly</u> dan ketiga <u>fronest</u> .	✓										01.07.12
2.	Saya nemu baliho gede tulisannya  <u>Freedom</u> , nah ini anak saya banget ini.	✓										01.07.57
3.	Mmmh <u>Freedom</u> , mantap	✓										01.08.04

4.	Coba kalo saya lagi cari inspirasi tiba – tiba motor saya mogok kehabisan bensin dan ada tulisan Bahasa inggris tulisannya no smoking, anak saya no <u>Smoking</u> nanti <u>Men</u>	✓											01.08.16
----	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

c) Show 3 SUCI

1. Wahyu Togog



a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Baju ini dipake buat tidur, panjat pohon, <u>Open Mic</u> , juga nonton partikelir.	✓			34.31
2.	Tambah lama tambah ketengah, masuk <u>Showroom</u> motor.	✓			35.11

a. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Baju ini dipake buat tidur, panjat pohon, <u>Open Mic</u> , juga nonton partikelir.	✓										34.31
2.	Tambah lama tambah ketengah, masuk <u>Showroom</u> motor.	✓										35.11

Note :

1. To talk about particular topic

6. To express group identity

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

## 2. Fianita

### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Fianita Andatirohman twenty years old ponorogo		✓		09.04
2.	Saya suka <u>Linkin Park</u>			✓	47.15
3.	Apalagi yang lagunya, <u>In the end</u>		✓		47.29
4.	<u>In the end</u> , cublek cublek, cublek suweng		✓		47.31
5.	Saya anak <u>Smart</u>			✓	48.07

6.	Hmmm.. Like in heaven		✓		51.49
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b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Fianita Andatirohman twenty years old ponorogo			✓								09.04
2.	Saya suka <u>Linkin Park</u>			✓								47.15
3.	Apalagi yang lagunya, <u>In the end</u>		✓									47.29
4.	<u>In the end</u> , cublek cublek, cublek suweng		✓									47.31
5.	Saya anak <u>Smart</u>			✓								48.07
6.	Hmmm.. Like in heaven				✓							51.49

**Note :**

1. To talk about particular topic

6. To express group identity

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

### 3. Arif Brata

#### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Istri saya ini dosen dan saya ini freelance, tapi kebanyakan freenya.	✓			01.19.13
2.	Pagi nonton <u>Infotainment</u> , siang siram -siram aspal di depan rumah	✓			01.19.32
3.	Sankin <u>Free</u> nya saya saya sampai hapan gombalannya Vicky prasetyo yang dilaut	✓			01.20.04

4.	Setara sinar ultrasbng yang mulai diaungi oleh <u>Greenday</u> , akan menjadi <u>Cranberries</u> cinta kita menjadi nyata	✓			12.20.12
5.	Belum lagi dia foto <u>Maternity</u> foto hamil apalah itu.	✓			12.21.00

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Istri saya ini dosen dan saya ini freelance, tapi kebanyakan freenya.				✓							01.19.13
2.	Pagi nonton <u>Infotaiment</u> , siang siram - siram aspal di depan rumah		✓									01.19.32
3.	Sankin <u>Free</u> nya saya saya sampai hapan gombalannya Vicky prasetyo yang dilaut				✓							01.20.04

4.	Setara sinar ultrabang yang mulai diaungi oleh <u>Greenday</u> , akan menjadi <u>Cranberries</u> cinta kita menjadi nyata		✓									12.20.12
5.	Belum lagi dia foto <u>Maternity</u> foto hamil apalah itu.	✓										12.21.00

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

4. Fedro

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching	Minute
-----	------	-------------------------	--------

		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Semen putih mulai item dikasih <u>Handbody</u> .			✓	16 .32

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Semen putih mulai item dikasih <u>Handbody</u> .			✓								16 .32

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

5. Ken Radhiq

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	<u>Hey bro!</u> Kenapa kamu tadi kok bilang gitu, itu siapa yang telpon.			✓	01.06.08
2.	Tadi saya ke kamar mandi <u>Flush</u> nya tak pencet gak keluar airnya pak.	✓			01.06.51
3.	Itu bukan tugas saya itu tugasnya cleaning service.			✓	01.05.58
4.	Oh saya kira bapak <u>cleaning service</u> pak	✓			01.06.50

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	<u>Hey bro!</u> Kenapa kamu tadi kok bilang gitu, itu siapa yang telpon.				✓							01.06.08



2.	Tadi saya ke kamar mandi <u>Flush</u> nya tak pencet gak keluar airnya pak.	✓										01.06.51
3.	Itu bukan tugas saya itu tugasnya cleaning service.				✓							01.05.58
4.	Oh saya kira bapak <u>cleaning service</u> pak		✓									01.06.50

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

d) Show 4 SUCI

1. Bakriyadi

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Bakri di sini cuma numpang <u>Stand Up</u> ya pak	✓			17.06
2.	Kompas TV ngasih tema <u>Cyber Crime</u>			✓	17.25
3.	Polisi jadi Police	✓			17.36
4.	Televisi jadi Television	✓			17.39
5.	Pakde Indro jadi pakde <u>Indoor</u>	✓			17.44

a. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Bakri di sini cuma numpang <u>Stand Up</u> ya pak	✓										17.06
2.	Kompas TV ngasih tema <u>Cyber Crime</u>				✓							17.25

3.	Polisi jadi Police					✓						17.36
4.	Televisi jadi Television					✓						17.39
5.	Pakde Indro jadi pakde <u>Indoor</u>			✓								17.44

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

**2. Jobe**

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	

1.	Hari ini kita membahas <u>Cyber Crime</u> atau kejahatan di dunia maya atau lebih dikenal criminal <u>Online</u>	✓			37.24
2.	Akhir – akhir ini orang-orang lebih memilih <u>criminal online</u> meninggalkan yang konvensional.	✓			37.36
3.	Saya takut ini kalo ada <u>Laser</u> di kepala saya	✓			38.01
4.	Salah satu jenis <u>Cyber Crime</u> adalah <u>Cyber Spionase</u>	✓			38.15
5.	Setiap ketemu dia selalu memeriksa <u>Handphone</u> ku , periksa semua medsos <u>Whatsapp, Facebook Twitter</u> , semuanya	✓			38.50

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

1.	Hari ini kita membahas <u>Cyber Crime</u> atau kejahatan di dunia maya atau lebih dikenal criminal <u>Online</u>	✓										37.24
2.	Akhir – akhir ini orang-orang lebih memilih <u>criminal online</u> meninggalkan yang konvensional.	✓										37.36
3.	Saya takut ini kalo ada <u>Laser</u> di kepala saya	✓										38.01
4.	Salah satu jenis <u>Cyber Crime</u> adalah <u>Cyber Spionase</u>			✓								38.15
5.	Setiap ketemu dia selalu memeriksa <u>Handphone</u> ku , periksa semua medsos <u>Whatsapp, Facebook Twitter</u> , semuanya	✓										38.50

**Note :**

1. To talk about particular topic
2. To quote somebody else
3. To Provide emphasis about something
4. To make an interjection
5. To repeat in order to clarify
6. To express group identity
7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter
8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command
9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation
10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience

3. Rizky Teguh

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Temanya <u>Cyber Crime</u> ya.	✓			53.03
2.	Mungkin kita semua tahu kalo <u>Cyber Crime</u> itu <u>Hecker -Hecker</u> gitu ya pak	✓			53.05
3.	<u>Facebook</u> jago saya pak	✓			53.30

4.	<u>Solitaire</u> tamat saya pak	✓			53.38
5.	<u>Cyber Crime</u> itu tindak kriminalnya	✓			54.36

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Temanya <u>Cyber Crime</u> ya.	✓										53.03
2.	Mungkin kita semua tahu kalo <u>Cyber Crime</u> itu <u>Hecker -Hecker</u> gitu ya pak	✓										53.05
3.	<u>Facebook</u> jago saya pak			✓								53.30
4.	<u>Solitaire</u> tamat saya pak			✓								53.38
5.	<u>Cyber Crime</u> itu tindak kriminalnya					✓						54.36

**Note :**

1. To talk about particular topic

6. To express group identity

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

#### 4. Popon

##### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	<u>Cyber Crime</u> itu paling banyak kasus penipuan	✓			01.10.59
2.	Ada lagi ya di foto di Instagram itu <u>Like</u> foto jika anda ingin masuk surge, abaikan jika anda mau masuk neraka	✓			01.11.38
3.	Masa masuk surga modal nge <u>Like</u> foto	✓			01.11.46



4.	Ngapain laki ngajak laki ke kosan, <u>Service AC</u>	✓			01.12.28
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b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	<u>Cyber Crime</u> itu paling banyak kasus penipuan	✓										01.10.59
2.	Ada lagi ya di foto di Instagram itu <u>Like</u> foto jika anda ingin masuk surge, abaikan jika anda mau masuk neraka			✓								01.11.38
3.	Masa masuk surga modal nge <u>Like</u> foto				✓							01.11.46
4.	Ngapain laki ngajak laki ke kosan, <u>Service AC</u>			✓								01.12.28

Note :

1. To talk about particular topic

6. To express group identity

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

e) Show 5 SUCI

1. Popon

a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	<u>Hoax</u> pertama di hidup gw yaitu <u>Mr. Gepeng</u>			✓	13.40
2.	Dia matinya di <u>Lift</u> tapi gentayangannya di wc SD	✓			13.52
3.	Orang yang kejeput <u>Lift</u> biasanya orang kampung, tapi namanya <u>Mister</u>	✓			13.59

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	<u>Hoax</u> pertama di hidup gw yaitu <u>Mr. Gepeng</u>	✓										13.40
2.	Dia matinya di <u>Lift</u> tapi gentayangannya di wc SD	✓										13.52
3.	Orang yang kejeput <u>Lift</u> biasanya orang kampung, tapi namanya <u>Mister</u>					✓						13.59

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

## 2. Rizky Teguh

### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	<u>Click Bait</u> juga menurut aku tuh <u>Hoax</u> .			✓	31.36
2.	Jangan terkejut melihat tas krisdayanti pas dibuka ternyata <u>Powerbank</u>			✓	32.15
3.	Motor si Budi hilang di <u>Hoax</u>			✓	34.51
4.	Mak, <u>Hoax</u> itu kebohongan public	✓			34.57

### b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

1.	<u>Click Bait</u> juga menurut aku tuh <u>Hoax</u> .				✓							31.36
2.	Jangan terkejut melihat tas krisdayanti pas dibuka ternyata <u>Powerbank</u>	✓										32.15
3.	Motor si Budi hilang di <u>Hoax</u>		✓									34.51
4.	Mak, <u>Hoax</u> itu kebohongan public					✓						34.57

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

### 3. Jobe

#### a. Types of Code Switching

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	
1.	Cowo di Manado itu perawakannya bagus – bagus. Ganteng-ganteng, putih-putih dan hadirnya saya disini membuktikan kalo itu semua <u>Hoax</u> !			✓	48.56
2.	Selain saya <u>Stand up Comedian</u> saya ini penyebar <u>Hoax</u> .	✓			49.33
3.	Bagiku semua <u>Diet</u> itu <u>Hoax</u>	✓			50.25

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Cowo di Manado itu perawakannya bagus – bagus. Ganteng-ganteng, putih-putih dan hadirnya saya disini membuktikan kalo itu semua <u>Hoax</u> !				✓							48.56

2.	Selain saya <u>Stand up Comedian</u> saya ini penyebar <u>Hoax</u> .			✓								49.33
3.	Bagiku semua <u>Diet</u> itu <u>Hoax</u>				✓							50.25

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

4. Bakriyadi

No.	Data	Types of Code Switching			Minute
		Intra Sentential	Inter Sentential	Ekstra Sentential	

1.	Eh tau ngak Bakriadi, yang suka <u>Stand up</u> itu loh katanya meninggal	✓			01.07.05
2.	Karena banyak berita <u>Hoax</u> di <u>Facebook</u>	✓			01.07.23
3.	Cewe sekarang pintar ya tau yang mana <u>Account</u> asli yang mana <u>Account</u> penyebar <u>Hoax</u>	✓			01.07.40
4.	Banyak yang <u>Bilang Stand Up Comedy</u> itu harus berdasarkan kejujuran tapi mala mini Bakri mau jujur sama kalian kalo Bakrie suka bohong (punch tidak kena)	✓			01.08.16
5.	Bakrie waktu itu pernah dapat <u>Broadcast</u> isinya begini , Hi namaku radhif umurku 12 tahun sebarkan Boradcast ini kalau tidak kamu akan mati.	✓			01.10.34

b. Conversational Function

No.	Data	Conversational Function										Minute
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	



1.	Eh tau ngak Bakriadi, yang suka <u>Stand up</u> itu loh katanya meninggal						✓					01.07.05
2.	Karena banyak berita <u>Hoax</u> di <u>Facebook</u>	✓										01.07.23
3.	Cewe sekarang pintar ya tau yang mana <u>Account</u> asli yang mana <u>Account</u> penyebar <u>Hoax</u>			✓								01.07.40
4.	Banyak yang <u>Bilang Stand Up Comedy</u> itu harus berdasarkan kejujuran tapi mala mini Bakri mau jujur sama kalian kalo Bakrie suka bohong (punch tidak kena)	✓										01.08.16
5.	Bakrie waktu itu pernah dapat <u>Broadcast</u> isinya begini , Hi namaku radhif umurku 12 tahun sebarkan Boradcast ini kalau tidak kamu akan mati.	✓										01.10.34

**Note :**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. To talk about particular topic      | 6. To express group identity  |
| 2. To quote somebody else              | 7. To show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocuter            |
| 3. To Provide emphasis about something | 8. To Soften or strengthen a request or command                               |
| 4. To make an interjection             | 9. To meet a real lexical need or to compensate for lack an equal translation |
| 5. To repeat in order to clarify       | 10. To exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience    |

## **B. Analysis of the Data**

### **1. Show 1 SUCI**

#### **a. Oki Rengga**

Oki Rengga was the first show in suci 8, he began to introduce himself by using intersentential code switching. The data that uttered Oki tells the audience about his job “Keeper” from medan or in another word it means to emphasize about his job.

The second data show there was a using of code switching. The data are taken from the utterance which was uttered by Oki Rengga. It was happened when Oki told the audience about his experience as a third Keeper. This data show that there was mixing word in a sentence. The data showed clearly differences from the position where Intra-sentential code switching occurs. Base on the second data the mixing occured in the middle of the sentence. Firstly, Oki Rengga spoke in Bahasa “Banyak orang bilang jadi pemain bola itu enak, Iya enak buat pemain inti buat” then he swiches it in english “Keeper” after that they switch into the Bahasa “cadangan kayak aku” then switch to English “Keeper” and last change it into “Bahasa” “cadangan ke tiga lagi, ini gak ada enaknya.” When he uttered it the audience get the punchline and laugh intensity was very high.

The third data show that Oki Rengga try to switch the language from Indonesia to English, he use intrasentential code switching and use word “bench” to the audience. The audience understand what he said and laugh because of his act in the stage.

The fourth data show that Oki Rengga try to switch to English language at word “Badminton” . After he deliver that speech audience get laugh because of his act.

The Fifth data show that Oki Rengga use extrasentential code switching from Indonesia to English. Oki rengga start by using Indonesian language “Gawangku kebobolan aku berdiri” after that he said “Yes!!!” . The audience laugh but intensity was not to high.

b. Bu Haris

Bu Haris was the second perform in show 1 SUCI. The first data show that her use code switching intra sentential. The data belongs to intra sentential sentence because there was language switch from Indonesia “Alasan saya” to English “Resign” in sentence boundaries. Bu Haris tell about her daily life as a honor teacher she was bored and resigned, when her uttered this sentence the audience laugh but in the low intensity

The second data that utter by Bu haris utter using Intra sentential code switching, it’s indicated by use Indonesian language “Saya gajinya masih” to English “Horror”. The intensity laugh of this sentence was very high because they know that in the reality honor teacher was paid so cheap.

Third data are obtained was using extra sentential code switching, because she use Indonesian language “Eh, begini ya” and English tag “Guys”. There are no feedback from the audience because she was told the set up. Set up in stand up comedy was the material that bring to the punchline (funny things).

c. Yudha Ilham

The data are taken from the utterance of Yudha Ilham. He use Intersentential code switching. He using intersentential code switching. It's indicated by his utterance from English language sentence "I love you" after that he said Indonesian word "Semuanya". Actually he not make a punchline but the audience still laugh because he told with funny expression.

d. Bintang Timur

The first data that uttered by Bintang timur use intra sentential code switching , because there was found a word of foreign language was found withing the sentence in base language that he utter Indonesian sentence "Maaf ya gw nyebarin" and "Hoax" in a sentence. The intensity laugh of this utterance was very high.

The second data obtain was intrasentential code switching, it's indicate by his utterance from Indonesia "Pake" to English "High heel" and then Indonesia "yang 42 centi". He uttered it with imitate an act of woman that use high heels, and it make the audience laugh very hard.

The next data shows that he use Intra sentential code switching, its indicated with the use of Indonesian language "Mama gw" and English language "Solo Career" in a boundary sentence. In this utterance the audience did not laugh because it was still the set up in his material.

The last data from his utterance show that using of intrasentential code switching, it was indicated with Indonesian language "Mama gw bastian" to English language "Cowboy junior" and Indonesia "ya". When he uttered it he speak with funny accent so the audience get laugh with what he uttered.

## 2. Show 2 SUCI

### a. Jobe

The first data was obtain by Jobe utterance. He use the intrasentential code switching, he said from Indonesia “Yang satu kayak jahe, tangan kiri dan kanan tidak simetris tapi dia” to English language “Hot” and change into Indonesia language “di dalam”. He use English language to censor the joke so just adult people that understand this joke, although he use English language to censored the audience still laugh and the intensity was very high.

The second data show that Jobe use intrasentential code switching, it was indicated with his utterance from English language “Handphone” to Indonesia “Palsu, mainan palsu”. He told about his experience China people was related to fake stuff. When he uttered it the feedback was not get by all the audience. The laugh intensity was very low.

The next data are taken from Jobe utterance, he use intrasentential code switching. He use Indonesian language “Dan untung saja orang tua saya bukan orang tua yang” to English “Racist”. In this data there was no punchline because it was the setup of his material.

Tha last data was showing that Jobe using Intersentential code switching. He said from Indonesian language “Ada yang bentuk tulisan” and then next sentence was in English language “Merry Christmas.” .There are no punchline ini this section.

### b. Rizky Teguh

This data taken from Rizky Teguh utterance. The first data show by utterance from Rizky Teguh speech was Intrasentential. He began with using Indonesia language “Bang togar dan kak butet” and then mixing to English language “Collabs featuring”. Base from his utterance the punchline that he get was very low.

The second data that show by Rizky Teguh utterance find that he use Intrasentential. He said from Indonesian language “Pacarku ulang tahun dia ngasih” and then to English language “Surprise”.

The next data show that he use intersentential code switching. There was transition from Indonesia “Dia datang terus bilang” to English language “Happy Birthday to you”. The function of code switching was quoting his girl friend said.

The last data that utterance by him was intrasentential. He said from Indonesia “Sayang ini kado jam tangan loh kok sama? Iya biar” to English language “Couple”. In this section the audience get laugh so hard because of his act.

c. Bakriadi

The first data show the utterance that said by bakriyadi was Extrasentential code switching. He said from Indonesian language “Mama bakri tidak percaya bakri ikut” then insert short expression in English language “Stand up comedy”. Bakriadi uttered it with using a unique accent, every sentence that he uttered was so flat and end with the interjection, it will make the audience laugh in the high intensity.

The second data was obtain by the utterance of bakriadi. He use extrasentential code switching. Bakriadi said by Indonesian language “Bakri suka sate Padang, soalnya tusuknya” then change to English word “Crispy”. After he said the audience get laugh. The intensity laugh level was high.

The last data show that bakrie use intrasentential code switching. He switch from Indonesian language “Kalo nonton video” to English “Stand Up” then change to Indonesia “Paling di “ than use English “Youtube”

d. Agung Prov

The first data obtain by Agung prov utterance. His performance tell about his daily live experience as a leader of the family. He use intrasentential code switching base on the first data. He said “Anak pertama saya namanya freedom, kedua friendly dan ketiga honest”. In this utterance there are no feedback that give by the audience because it still the set up of his material.

The second data show that he use intra sentential code switching, he begin with use Indonesian language “Saya nemu baliho gede tulisannya” and then switch to English language “Freedom” and last he turn into Indonesia language “ Nah ini anak saya banget. In this section the audience laugh intensity was very high because audience was imagine what did he said.

The next data show that he use intra sentential code switching. He begin with English language “Hmm Freedom” and mix with Indonesian language “mantap”

The last data from this section was ude intra sentential code switching. Agung Prov said “Coba kalo saya lagi cari inspirasi tiba-tiba motor saya mogok kehabisan bensin dan ada tulisan Bahasa Inggris tulisannya , No smoking, anak saya no smoking nanti men”. Most this sentence he use Indonesian language but some word was use English language such as “No Smoking” and “Men”.



### 3. Show 3 SUCI

#### a. Wahyu Togog

Wahyu togog was the first person that deliver the joke. In the first data he use intra sentential code switching. He begin Indonesian language “Baju ini dipake buat tidur, panjat pohon,” and then switch to English language “Open Mic” after that turn back into Indonesian language “juga nonton partikelir”. He told a joke about his daily life that very poor, in this condition he just have 1 suit, that use for sleep, climbing tree, open mic and watch partikelir. The audience get laugh because of his story and also he roast Panji Pragiwaksono that make the joke more reach to the audience.

The second data obtain from the wahyu togog utterance was intra sentential code switching. He said “Tambah lama tambah ke tengah masuk showroom motor. He switch into English language that indicate by using phrase “showroom”. This section get the punchline by act of wahyu togog that make the audience think what he said.

#### b. Fianita

Fianita was a comic that the background of study was from the acceleration student. The first data show that fianita use intersentential code switching. He said “Twenty years old Ponorogo”. It was a introduction.

The second data find that fianita use extra sentential. He said in Indonesia language “saya suka” and insert with short expression “Linkin Park”. The audience give a great feedback and laugh

The third data Fianita use Intersentential code switching, she said from Indonesian language “Apalagi yang lagunya” then switch to English “In the end”. This utterance was trying to impersonate Linkin Park song, when she use it the audience laugh so hard.

The next data obtain from fianita utterance, she use intersentential code switching. She began with the song of Linkin Park “In the end” then use Javanese song “Cublek-cublek suweng”. There was a synchron tone from the Linkin Park song and Cublek Suweng but it feels weird and funny. The audience intensity laugh was very hard.

The next data show that fianita use extrasentential code switching. It was indicated by using Indonesian language “Saya anak” and Short Expression (Tag) “Smart”. When she uttered it the audience laugh but not in the high level intensity.

The last data show that fianita use Intersentential code switching. She said “Hmm, Like in heaven”. When he uttered this material the punchline was reach by the audience but not all audience laugh.

#### c. Arif Brata

Arif brata is the comic that his job is a freelance. The first data sow that he use intra sentential language. He said “Istri saya ini dosen dan saya ini freelance, tapi kebanyakan freenya”. Base of what he uttered he use Indonesian language,

combined with English word such as freelance and free. This utterance try to make the audience imagine about his life and the effect make the audience laugh so hard.

The second obtain from arif brata utterance. He use intrasentential code switching, he began with Indonesian language “ Pagi nonton” switch to English “Infotainment” then change to Indonesian language “siang siram-siram aspal di depan rumah.

The third data was show about daily life of Arif Brata. In this utterance he said “Sankin free nya saya sampai hapal gombalannya Vicky prasetyo yang di laut”. This utterance was Intra sentential code switching.

The next data show that Arif Brata use Intra sentential code switching. He said “ Setara sinar ultrasbang yang mulai diaungi oleh greenday, akan menjadi cranberries cinta kita menjadi nyata”. In this utterance arif brata try to impersonate Vicky prasetyo, his act was so funny and make the audience laugh intensity level was very high.

The next data obtain from Arif Brata utterance was show that he was use intrasentential. He said belum lagi dia foto maternity, foto hamil apalah itu”. In this utterance there was no feedback because it was the setup material that was uttered by Arif Brata.

#### d. Pedro

The data was obtain from the Pedro utterance was extra sentential code switching. He use Indonesian language “Semen putih mulai item dikasih” then

english short expression “Handbody”. Actually Pedro try to tell about his family life that so stingy, his mother try to make a thing become more benefit, he try to give an analogy by this utterance. In this utterance the audience laugh very hard.

e. Ken Radhiq

The first data was utterance by Ken Radhiq was an extrasentential code switching. He begin with English short expression “Hey Bro” then continued by Indonesian language “kenapa kamu tadi kok bilang gitu, siapa yang telpon?”

The second data obtain by Ken Radhiq was Intra sentential code switching. . He said “Tadi saya ke kamar mandi Flush nya tak pencet gak keluar airnya pak”. He use Indonesian language combine with English word “Flush”. He use unique accent so the audience laugh very hard.

The next data show that he was use extra sentential code switching. He begin with Indonesian language “Itu bukan tugas saya, itu tugasnya” then switch to English “Cleaning service”.

The last data show that he use Intra sentential code switching. He said “Oh saya kira bapak cleaning service pak”. He combine Indonesia and English language. In this utterance he try to quote the cleaning service and use Javanese accent usually called “Medok” so the audience laugh hardly.

4. Show 4 SUCI

a. Bakriadi

The first data obtain from Bakriadi utterance. He use the intra sentential code switching. He said “Bakri di sini cuma numpang Stand Up ya pak”. The data show that there are mixing language between Indonesian and English. Mixing of the language occurs between words. Basically the speaker speaks in Indonesia but he puts two English Words in the middle of the sentence which are “Stand Up”. When he delivered it he said with funny face and make the audience laugh very hard.

The second data show that bakriadi use extra sentential code switching. He began with Indonesian language “Kompas TV ngasih tema” and then a little expression in English word “Cyber Crime”. In this section there was no laugh that make by bakriadi.

The next data show that bakriadi try to use intra sentential . He start with Indonesian language “Polisi jadi” then English language “Police”. He said that to repeat this word and give the set up.

The next data obtain from bakriadi utterance. He said “Televisi jadi television”. There are mixing language from Indonesian and English. The language occurs between words.

The last data show that bakriadi use intrasentential code switching. He said “Pakde Indro jadi pakde Indoor” base of his utterance he combine Indonesian to English language. Bakriadi make a perfect punchline. After he make the setup he make a punchline by roasting the judge Mr. Indro Warkop, and the audience laugh so hard.

b. Jobe

The first data obtain from jobe utterance. He use Intra sententia code switching  
The data show that there are mixing language between Indonesian and English. He

said “ Hari ini kita membahas Cyber Crime atau kejahatan di dunia maya atau lebih dikenal dengan criminal online”. Mixing of the language occurs between words. Basically the speaker speaks in Indonesia but he puts four English Words in the middle of the sentence which are “Cyber Crime”and in the last sentence“Criminal Online” .

The second data show that jobe use intra sentential code switching. He begin with Indonesian language “Akhir-akhir ini orang-orang lebih memilih” Then switch into English language “Criminal online” after that turn into Indonesian language “Meninggalkan yang konvensional”. There was no punchline in this utterance.

The third data show that Jobe use intra sentential code switching. He said from Indonesian language “ Saya takut ini kalo ada” then change into English “Laser” than turn to Indonesia “di kepala saya”. This utterance was tell by him by using his act and it make the audience laugh but not in the high intensity.

The next data show that jobe using intra sentential sentence. He said “Setiap ketemu dia selalu meriksa handphone ku, periksa semua medson, whatsapp, facebook, twitter, semuanya”. Mixing of the language occurs in the words. In this sentence speaker most of all use Indonesian language but there are some words that use English language such as handphone, whatsapp, facebook, twitter. In this speech he act like his girlfriend was check his handphone and the audience give a good response and laugh afer he uttered it.

c. Rizky Teguh

The first data was uttered by Rizky Teguh was Intra sentential code switching. He said “ Temanya Cyber Crime ya”. Most of the sentence he use was using Indonesian language but he combine with English word in the middle of sentence. The English words that use by Rizky teguh was Cyber Crime.

The second data show that he use intra sentential code switching. He mixed the language from Indonesia to English. The English words which use are cyber crime and hacker . He use English language to clarify to the audience about the topic. In this section there was no punchline.

The next data show that he use intra sentential. He began with using English language “Facebook” then change into Indonesian language “jago saya pak”. When he uttered this sentence he use emphasis in this utterance and Javanese accent that make the audience laugh.

The fourth data that was uttered by risky tegus was an intra sentential code switching. He said “Solitaire tamat saya pak”. He begin with English language and followed by Indonesian language. The audience was imagine what is solitaire. Solitaire is a card games that serve by windows operating system, it was hard to finish the game but risky teguh so confident and say that he can finish this game. In this section the audience laugh and the insentivity was high.

The last data that say Rizky teguh was show that he use intra sentential code switching. He begin with using English language “ Cyber Crime” than switch into Indonesian language “itu tindak kriminalnya. In this section there is no punchline because he was tell about the set up of the material.

d. Popon

The first data that uttered by popon show that he use intra sentential code switching. He began with English word “Cyber Crime” and then change to Indonesia “Itu paling banyak kasus penipuan”. In this section he try to explain what is cyber crime to the audience but it was still the part of set up of his material.

The second data obtain from Popon utterance. He use the intra sentential code switching. He said “Ada lagi ya di foto di Instagram itu Like foto jika anda ingin masuk surge, abaikan jika anda mau masuk neraka”. The data show that there are mixing language between Indonesian and English. Mixing of the language occurs between words. Basically the speaker speaks in Indonesia but he puts English Words in the middle of the sentence that is “Like”. When he delivered it he try to explain hoax that happen to the people in the social media. The audience feel what popon said and laugh very hard.

The next data show that he use intra sentential code switching. It happen by using of Indonesian language “Masa masuk surge modal nge” and then English word “Like Photo”. The audience response was good , they understand the joke and get laugh again.

The last data obtain from the popon utterance. He use Extrasentential code switching. He start with using Indonesian language “ngapain laki ngajak laki ke kosan” then switch give a little expression in English “Service AC”. The audience get laugh after he said that.



## 5. Show 5 SUCI

### a. Popon

The first data show that popon use extrasentential code switching. He said “Hoax pertama di hidup gw yaitu Mr. Gepeng”. It was indicated by an expression word in the words “Hoax” and “Mr. Gepeng”.

The second data obtain when he utterance his speech. He begin with Indonesian language “Dia matinya di” then switch to English “Lift” and back to Indonesian language “tapi gentayangannya di wc SD”. The joke was tell about the Mr. Gepeng death, it was tell that mr gepeng death in the lift but why he haunted kids in the kids elementary toilet, this weird can understand by the audience and they get laugh harder.

The last data show that was an intersentential code switching. He said “Orang yang kejeput lift biasanya orang kampung tapi namanya mister”. Base of his utterance most of the language he used is Indonesian language but there was words that he use which are “Lift” and “Mister”. Base of his utterance he get a great punchline from the audience because he use a audience logical think to make a punchline.

### b. Rizky teguh

The first data get from Rizky Teguh utterance he use extra sentential code switching. He said “Click bait juga menurut aku tuh hoax”. Base from his utterance there was a language mixing from Indonesian language to English language. When he use English language the words that he use contain short expression. Such as

“Click bait” and Hoax, there was an interjection in this word. In this section there was no punchline because it was still the set up of his material.

The second data show that he use extra sentential code switching. He began with using Indonesian language “Jangan terkejut melihat tas krisdayanti pas dibuka ternyata” then a little expression in the English word “Powerbank”. His utterance was tell about click bait, in the click bait news there was something that make people curious and read the news. Base from his utterance he make the audience thing that the click bait news that krisdayantis bag contain something that important but the reality just ordinary thing like powerbank. He success make the audience laugh with his utterance.

The third data that uttered by Risky Teguh he used Extra sentential code switching. He said in Indonesian language “Motor si Budi hilang di” then insert short expression in English word “Hoax”. Actually he try to impersonate his mother said, and in his mother perception hoax is all the criminal things. His mother was miss used words but it make this section funny and the punchline that give by the audience was very high.

In the last data show that risky teguh using intra sentential code switching. He said “mak, hoax itu kebohongan public”. Base from this utterance most of the language that he used are Indonesia that combine with English word “Hoax” in a sentence. In this section there was no punchline give from the audience.

c. Jobe

The first data was obtain from Jobe utterance. He use extra sentential code switching. He said in Indonesian language “Cowo di Manado itu perawakannya

bagus bagus – bagus. Ganteng-ganteng, putih-putih dan hadirnya saya disini membuktikan kalo itu semua” then give a little expression in the English words “Hoax!”. This section show that the audience laugh intentity was very high when he said that utterance because he use an interjection and his expression when uttered it was very funny.

The second data was show that he use intra sentential code switching. It was indicated by combination from Indonesian language “ Selain saya” then change to English “Stand Up Comedian” after that change to Indonesian “Saya ini penyebar” then turn back to English “Hoax”. In this section there a punchline but not all the audience laugh.

The next data obtain from Jobe utterance. He said “Bagiku semua diet itu hoax”. Base from his utterance there was a mixing language from Indonesia to English in a sentence. The words that contain English word from this utterance are “Diet” and “Hoax”. When he said this sentence there’s a great punchline because of the emphasis in the word “Hoax”.

d. Bakriadi

The first data obtain from Bakriadi utterance. Base from his utterance it was indicated that was an Intra sentential code switching happen. He start with Indonesian language “Eh tau ngak bakriadi yang suka” than English language “Stand Up” after that turn back to Indonesia “itu loh katanya meninggal”. The words Stand Up its refers to the job or in other hand mean to show group identity. From his utterance the audience laugh intensity was very high.

The second data obtain from Bakriadi utterance contain intra sentential code switching. He said “ karena banyak berita hoax di facebook”. In this sentence there was a mixing language from Indonesian to English. In this section there was no puncline that show by the audience.

The third data show that Bakriadi use intra sentential code switching. Bakriadi said “Cewe Sekarang pintar ya tau yang mana accoung asli yang mana account penyebar hoax”. This utterance contain Indonesian language and English language in one sentence but still there English word such as “Account” and “Hoax”. In this moment he tell about his experience when he make a media social account but using different profile picture. He success make the audience imagine what he feel and make the intensity of laugh was very hard.

The last data show that he use intra sentential code switching. He said “ Banyak yang bilang stand up comedy itu harus berdasarkan kejujuran tapi mala mini bakri mau jujur sama kalian kalo bakri suka bohong”. In this utterance he using Indonesian language and combine with words “Stand Up Comedy”. This utterance has no punchline, he fail make the audience laugh with this material.

### C. Research Finding

Base from data above The frequency of occurrence of code switching was high as there was at least one instance of code switching in every conversation. However, types of code switching identified was very varied in term of frequency of occurrence.

Intra-sentential code switching was the most frequent type recorded in the data analyzed, extra-sentential was the second and the intra-sentential was the last frequent.

Table below shows of the data in detail

No	Nama	Type of Code Switching			Total
		Intra	Inter	Ekstra	
1	Oki Rengga	4		1	5
2	Bu Haris	2		1	3
3	Yudha ilham		1		1
4	Bintang timur	4			4
5	Jobe	11	1	1	13
6	Rizky Teguh	8	1	4	13
7	Bakriadi	10		3	13
8	Agung Prov	4			4
9	Wahyu Togog	2			2
10	Fianita		4	2	6
11	Arif Brata	4			4
12	Fedro			1	1
13	Ken Radhiq	2		2	4
14	Popon	6		1	7
Total		57	7	16	80
Percentage		71,25	8,75	20	

There are 10 reason why the comics use code switching as described in the data collection. Most of the comic's switch language because they want to talk about the particular topic, to make an interjection, to provide emphasis about

something, to quote somebody else, to repeat in order to clarify, to express group identity, to show intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor and to exclude others when a comment is intended for an exclusive audience.

The below table shows the data in detail.

No	Nama	Conversational Function										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Oki Rengga	1		2	1		1					5
2	Bu Haris	1		1	1							3
3	Yudha ilham			1								1
4	Bintang timur	2		1				1				4
5	Jobe	7		2	3						1	13
6	Rizky Teguh	6	1	2	2	2						13
7	Bakriadi	4		1	2		1					8
8	Agung Prov	5		1	3							9
9	Wahyu Togog	2										2
10	Fianita		2	3	1							6
11	Arif Brata	1	2		2							5
12	Fedro			1								1
13	Ken Radhiq	1	1		2							4
14	Popon	3		2	1	1						7
Total		33	6	17	18	3	2	1	0	0	1	81
Percentage		40,7	7,4	20,9	22,2	3,7	2,46	1,2	0	0	1,2	

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The next step after presenting data and analysis in the previous chapter, conclusion and suggestion are made in this chapter. Conclusion is drawn by the formulated research focus, while suggestion are made for the reader, the lecturer, and the next researchers who are interested in doing research in the same field.

#### **1. Conclusion**

Based on the data collection and analysis data in chapter IV, the researcher concludes that comics in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 Kompas TV occasionally switch their language in the initial, middle, and end of the sentences during performing stand up comedy. Those comics often switch their language from English to Indonesian (or vice versa)

There are three types of code switching used by the comics during performing stand up comedy. Mostly, the comics use intra-sentential code switching. Intra-sentential code switching is mixing words within words, clauses, and sentence boundary. The comics usually use intra-sentential code switching for giving variation of language, Indonesian and English in order to conduct performing stand up comedy smoothly. Intra-sentential code switching is also used to give emphasis to explain some terms by switching specific words in order to make the audiences pay their attention to the comic's performance. Then, the comics often use extra-sentential code switching. This type used by the comics when they talking about some jokes. In this case, extra-sentential switching is used to ask and or making question to create a joke.

The last type is inter-sentential code switching. The comic's rarely used inter-sentential is rarely code switching in performing stand up comedy. It is used to give clear translation to the whole uses of clauses and sentences. Beside, inter-sentential code switching is used to give the specific points especially in creating joke based on the theme.

Furthermore, there are several functions of code switching used by the comics while performing stand up comedy show. First, the comics use interjection by inserting sentence fillers of sentence connector. It is used in order to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Second is the repetition for clarification by using literal meaning of the words. In this case, it is used to make the audiences understand easily about what the comics said. Third, the comics use real lexical word. It is used by the comics because of no equivalent words in L1 or TL. Beside, it is used in the situation when the word is produced. Moreover, sometimes the comics are more comfortable use TL than use L1. The next is talking about a particular topic. It is used by the comics because they have to make jokes which based on the theme of the episode of stand up comedy. Therefore, they have to mix their language with another language, so that the audiences can understand about their joke or can run smoothly. Then, quoting somebody else is also used by the comics. The last function which used is expressing group identity.

## 2. Suggestion

It is suggested for everyone who wants to be a comedian to use code switching as one of strategic teaching method because the audiences can enjoy the stand up comedy performance and understand more about the joke. In addition, the



relationship between the comics and audiences can be closer. It can be a more interesting and attractive performance for the audiences. Besides, it makes everything understandable and clear for them.

Furthermore, this study is still far from being perfect. The subject of this study only investigates the comics in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 Kompas Tv. Moreover, it only covers some types and functions from two theories. Besides, it also concerns in one aspect of discipline in sociolinguistics area. Therefore, the researcher wants the next researchers to continue this study which cover other comics in different television station program. In addition, the next researchers can use more than one discipline in approaching the study such as, sociolinguistics and discourse analysis. Moreover, the next researchers can use other theories or approaches, so that their findings can be more acceptable.

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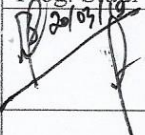
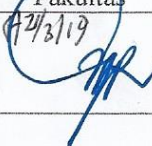
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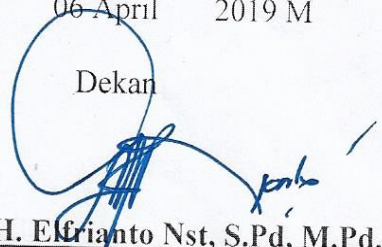
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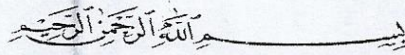




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**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/ Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Fadly Siregar  
N P M : 15020500052  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Indonesian – English Code Switching by The Comics In Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 on Kompas TV

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
08/4-2019	Back Ground of the Study Identification of the Problem Formulation of the Problem Objective of the Study	
16/4-2019	Theoretical Framework Conceptual Framework	
27/4-2019	Research Design Technique for collecting the data Technique for analyzing data Reference	

Medan, April 2019

Diketahui oleh :

Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

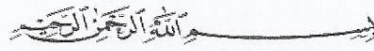
(Erlidawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.)





**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri no. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

---



### **LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL**

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Fadly Siregar  
N P M : 1502050052  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Indonesian – English Code Switching By The Comics In Stand Up  
Comedy Indonesia Season 8 On Kompas TV

**Sudah layak diseminarkan**

Medan, April 2019

Disetujui oleh  
Pembimbing

**Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.**



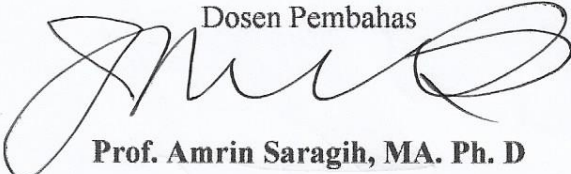
### BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

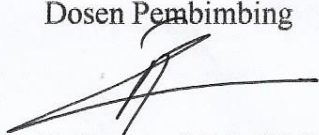
- Pada hari ini kamis Tanggal 09 Bulan Mei Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar proposal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Fadly Siregar  
 NPM : 1502050052  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Proposal : Indonesian – English Code Switching By The Comics In Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 On Kompas TV

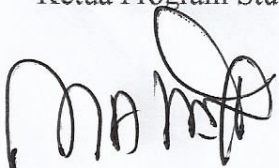
No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	
Bab I	Identification of Problem formulation of problem objective study Significant Study
Bab II	Theoretical framework Relevant studies
Bab III	Source of Data Technique Collecting Data
Lainnya	Referensi
Kesimpulan	<input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disetujui dengan adanya perbaikan <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak


Medan, 09 Mei 2019

Dosen Pembahas  
  
 Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA. Ph. D

Dosen Pembimbing  
  
 Erlindawaty S.Pd., M.Pd

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua Program Studi  
  
 Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris  
  
 Pirman Ginting S.Pd., M.Hum



**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

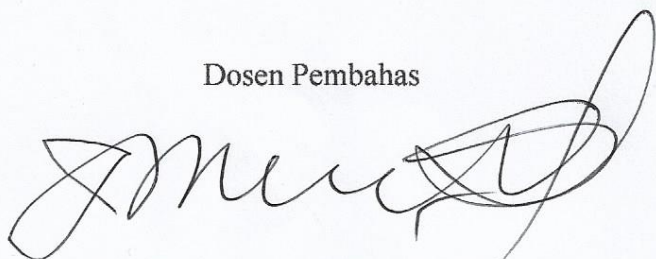
Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Fadly Siregar  
NPM : 15020500052  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : A Indonesian – English Code Switching by The Comics In Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8 on Kompas TV

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 09 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 09 Mei 2019

Disetujui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas



**Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA. Ph.D**

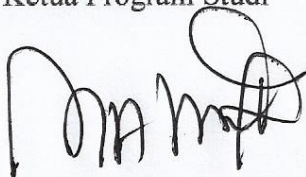
Dosen Pembimbing



**Erlidawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd**

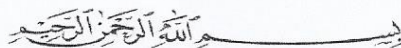
Diketahui Oleh

Ketua Program Studi



**Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum**





**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan.  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini :

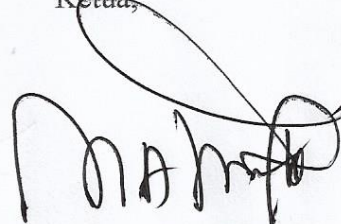
Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Fadly Siregar  
NPM : 15020500052  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Indonesian – English Code Switching by The Comics In Stand Up  
Comedy Indonesia Season 8 on Kompas TV

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari kamis, tanggal 09 bulan Mei, tahun 2019

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 09 Mei 2019

Ketua,



**Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238

Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 2491/KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

**Nama : Muhammad Fadly Siregar**  
**NPM : 1502050052**  
**Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**  
**Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

***"Indonesian - English Code Switching by The Comics In Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season 8"***

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Zuhijjah 1440 H

29 Agustus 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



## CURRICULUM VITAE

Full Name : Muhammad Fadly Siregar

Registered Number : 1502050052

Sex : Male

Religion : Moslem

Marital Status : Single

Place/ date of birth : Medan, 01 Oktober 1997

Education : Elementary School Taman Harapan Medan  
Junior High School Islam Al – Ulum Terpadu Medan  
Islamic State Senior High School 1 Medan (MAN 1) Medan

Hobbies : Playing games, Playing guitar, Swimming

Father's Name : Zulfikar Siregar

Mother's Name : Rabiah Harahap

Address : Jalan HM. Yamin gg Manggis No 299c

Medan, August 2019

The researcher



Muhammad Fadly Siregar

1502050052