

**CODE SWITCHING USED IN CORONA VIRUS PODCAST BY
DEDY CORBUZIER**

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

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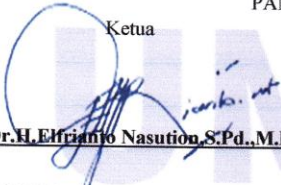
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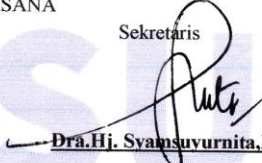
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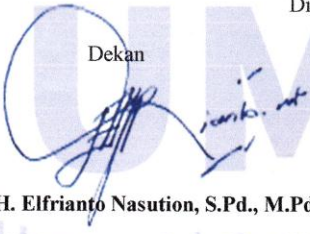
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“Code Switching Used in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier”** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,



(INDRIA LARASATI NAHOMBANG)

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ABSTRACT

Nahombang, Indria Larasati. NPM. 1602050116, “Code Switching Used in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.

This study focuses on analysing on Code Switching Used in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier, using theory of code switching used by Romaine in Susanto (2008) and Hoffman (1992). The aims of this research are 1. To describe and analyzes the types of code switching and finding the most dominant of them, and 2. To describe the reasons for Dedy Corbuzier code switch his language in Coronavirus Podcast on Dedy’s Youtube Channel. This study used descriptive qualitative approach. The data are collected from the utterances of Dedy Corbuzier as a host and Anies Baswedan as a interviewees. The result of this study shows that three types of code switching used by Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan on podcast : inter-sentential switching (23,53 %), intra-sentential switching (62,75 %), and tag switching (13,72 %). There are 5 reasons of Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan code switch their language : Talking particular topic (73,33 %), Showing empathy about something (11,11 %), Interjection (2,22 %), Repetition used for clarification (4,44%) and Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor 8,89 %).

Keywords: *Code switching, dominant types, Coronavirus podcast*

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In writing this thesis entitled “Code Switching Used in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier”. With purpose for submitting in partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree in study program of English Department, there were so many obstacles faced the researcher can certainly without help for many people, especially the following people, it might be possible for her to finish it. Thus, the researcher would like to express her thanks first to her beloved parents Alm. Ilyas Nahombang and Syafridawati, and special thanks to her uncle and aunty Sriadi and Fitriyanti for their pray, advise, courage, moral, and financial support from she born until forever. May Allah SWT always bless them.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

We may often hear bilingual people switch their language into another language. Spolsky (1995: 45) defines bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in second language. That phenomenon usually called code switching in sociolinguistics. Code switching occurs in bilingual and multilingual community when a person switches from one language, variety, or dialect to another one. people can do code switching in any kinds of situation and domain. Myers and Scotton (2006:239-240) “code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation.” Meyerhoff (2006:116) also states that “code switching is the phenomenon of moving between distinct varieties. Hoffmann (1991:110-111) explains that “code swtching as the alternate use of two languages of linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.”

Nowadays, we can get information in the form of visual and audio data easily. Complete information the form of audio and visual can we find on podcast. in

podcast, we often find some public figures or some hosts who use code switching when they speak in the podcast. One of podcast shows which use code switching is “Dedy Corbuzier” on his channel youtube. Therefore, this research aims to highlight the phenomenon of code switching in the utterances of Dedy Cobuzier as a host of the podcast. The purpose of this research is to find out the reasons of code switching used by Dedy Corbuzier and the dominant type of code switching use by his. “podcast” program is taken as the research object because nowadays we often find people do code switching in youtube content especially on podcast Dedy Corbuzier. The audience of that podcast is mainly teenager and adult people. He often switches her languages from English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English as his character and her style when speaking or explaining about something.

There are many researchers who have already conducted the study on code switching in other object, such as Shierly (2004) who examines “ Code Switching By the the Presenter on RCTI Quiz Program “Who Wants to Be a Millionaires”. She focused on Tantowi Yahya’s Utterances. She analyzed between Indonesian – English, Indonesian – Japanese, and Indonesian – Arabic code switching. The writer recorded three episodes and transcribed the recording. She used Holmes theory. She

found that the use of English language is quite dominant in the whole result which 60.6% from the whole switch, and non-standard language also has big number of percentage, 35.3% from the whole switch, while Japanese language only appeared 2.7% and Arabic language 1.4%.

Another researcher is Irwansyah (2007) investigates “ Code Switching Used by AFI 3 commentators in the concerts of AFI 3 on Indosiar”. The writer analyzed three commentators of AFI 3 Indosiar. He uses theory of Bloom and Gumperz (1980), Dell Hymes in Rahadi (2001) and Poplack (1980). He analyzed the type and characteristics of code switching used by AFI 3 commentators. The results of his study shows that there are five kinds of code switching used by the commentators of AFI 3: situational code switching, internal code switching, metaphorical code switching, external code switching, and inter-sentential code switching.

The present research has several differences from previous studies. The previous study analyzed the data by using code switching theory proposal by Holmes and Blom & Gumperz. The objects used were recording of episode TV show. However, the present study uses Romaine and Hoffman’s theories focussing on the utterances made by Dedy Corbuzier as host the podcast. The writer uses the data of

transcript taken from Dedy Corbuzier utterances in podcast on his youtube channel.

Based on the description above, this study as mentioned above analyzes the reasons why Dedy Corbuzier code switches and the dominant type of code switching used by Dedy Corbuzier in Corona Virus podcast.

B. Identification of the problem

The identification of the problem were stated as follow :

1. To identify what types of code switching in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier
2. To identify the reasons do code switching in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is sociolinguistic and the limitation of this study is focused on 3 types of code switching, there is :

- 1) Intra- Sentential code switching
- 2) Inter- Sentential code switching
- 3) Tag Switching

D. The Formulation of Problem

Based on the explanation above, this research has two questions to answers:

- 1) What types of code switching occur in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier?
- 2) How are the types of code switching occur in Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier?

E. The Significances of the Problem

Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich theoretical perspective on code switching used by Dedy Corbuzier in Coronavirus Podcast, especially, how to analyze the utterance of language research using code switching theory as that shown by Dedy Corbuzier.

Practically, this research may be employed to help the reader in analyzing code switching that used in the podcast. it is also expected to provide empirical source for further researchers and the reader who concern sociolinguistics studies. The writer also expects that this study would would be more developed by those who are interested in the field of sociolinguistic especially in code switching.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

Nancy Parrot Hickerson (1980) said that , ‘sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as it is focus, viewing variation or it social context. sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation’. In addition, C.Criper and H.G Widdowson say that ‘sociolinguistics is the study of language operation, it is purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior’.

The study that is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society. It explains we people speak differently in different social contexts. It discusses the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. All of the topics provides a lot of information about the language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language (Jenet Holmes, 2001)

2. Bilingualism

A bilingual society generally recognizes two languages which are used for different purposes and different situation. As Chaika (in Astuti 2007: 5) states that many people speak more than one language. They may have different level of proficiency in each of their languages, and use them for different social purposes and different social situations. Bilingualism is both a social and an individual concern.

Masthriect, al (2004: 37) gives further explanation about bilingualism in his book, that bilingualism is used as general term for the use of two or more languages in society. Other writers use the term to refer to any speaker who has reasonable degree of competence in some language other than their mother tongue. Sociolinguistics agreed that bilingualism is so widespread in the world that there are probably more people in the world who are bilingual.

Some countries are officially bilingual in the sense that they have two or more official languages, nation or regional. Other countries, though not officially bilingual, have two or more different languages spoken within their borders. Most countries in the world which have a lot of communities with a great member commonly use two or more languages in their daily lives.

3. Code Switching

Code switching is a very important aspect of bilingualism, and only of late has it received the unbiased attention of researchers. Dieptro (1977) define it as “the use of more than one language by communicant in the execution of a speech act” Valdes Fallis (1976) refers to it simply as “the alternation of two languages”, and Scotton and Ury (1977) propose that “code switching is the use of two or more linguistic varieties in the same conversation or interaction.

Many linguists have stressed the point that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of speech community on much the same basis switching between style or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker (Romaine, 1994: 59). Switching in both cases serves an expressive function and has a meaning.

The most general description of code switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffman, 1991: 110). In the case of bilinguals speaking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages; in the case of monolinguals, shift or style (McLaughlin 1984). Emphasizes the distinction between mixing switching by referring to code switches as language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries,

whereas code mixes take place within sentence and usually involve single lexical items.

When a language is regarded as a system of code, the language change from one to another is known as a *code switching*. For instance, a speaker uses Indonesian language, and then he changes it to the other one. This language phenomenon is known as a *code switching*.

4. Types of Code Switching

Romaine in Susanto (2008: 47) states that there are three of code switching. Each of types is discussed below.

4.1 Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries. Since intra-sentential code switching occur within sentence/ clause/ word boundaries/ phrase.

e.g.: An Indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian, “ we are as the parents always pray for all of you. *Berharap* all of you be success”.

Further supported by Hoffman (1991) that is the switch that occurs within sentence. It is often occurred when someone uses one language and suddenly switches into another languages in a sentence.

4.2 Inter-sentential Code Switching

Appel & Muysken in Susanto (2008: 48) stated that inter-sentential code switching is the switch involving movement from one language to other between sentences. This situation may include a switch from a whole sentence produced entirely in one language. Inter-sentential switching may serve to emphasize a point made in other languages in conversation.

e.g.: An Indonesian bilingual switches from English into Indonesian, “*ini lagu lama, tahun 60-an*. It is oldies but goodies, they say. *Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin*”.

Further supported by Hoffman (1991: 112) inter-sentential code switching is the switch from one language into another language which occurs between sentences or speech acts.

4.3 Tag Switching

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. Tags used easily inserted in speech at a number of point in monolingual utterance without

break synthetic rules (Romaine in Susanto, 2008: 47). Tag question may be used as a polite request or to avoid the impression of a firm order.

e.g.: An Indonesian bilingual switches from English into Indonesian, “It is okay, no problem, *yanggak?*”

Further supported by Poplackin Hoffman (1991: 113) it is exclamation or tags which is serving as an emblem of the bilingual character.

5. The Reasons do Code Switching

When code switching occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1992; 116) there are a number of reasons for bilingual for reasons for bilingual person to switch their languages such as, talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

5.1 Talking About a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language.

5.2 Quoting Somebody Else

People often quote word, sentence, and expression that they like from well-known person sometimes, the quote from different language such as English wise word, The use it because they want to express and emphasize sometime to look better. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of Indonesian nowadays are good at English, those famous expression or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

5.3 Showing Empathy About Something

People often switch their language to express empathy about something. In some cases using another language, English, is more convenient to show their empathy rather than using L1 such as Indonesian vice versa. Moreover, the appropriate language usage is able to make the meaning stronger.

For example: “ semoga sukses ya teman. *You can do it!*” In this utterances, the friends want to encourage his friends to be more confident and optimistic to do something.

5.4 Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)

Interjection is kind of sentence fillers or sentence connector that is frequently used by people naturally such as “ By the way”, “Anyway”, etc. Interjection is also as called as a short exclamation like “Damn!”, “Hey”, “Well”, “Look!”, etc. For example: “By the way, *nanti malam kamu punya waktu nggak?*”

As interjection includes exclamations or sentence fillers such as; *nah anlah* (conceding the obvious), *lho* (an exclamation of surprise), *anu* (indicating hesitation) and tag questions, for example *(i) yotoh, mggihtoh* (susanto, 2008: 71).

5.5 Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is a repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

5.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the contents of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

5.7 Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic of their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out the community.

B. Relevant Studies

There were many previous studies focused on code switching:

- 1) Mary Ann B. Banatao and Conchita Malenab-Temporal, Ph.D. (2018). Published in Cagayan National High School, Philippines. The title is “Code-Switching in Television Advertisements”. The aim of this research is to it analyzed syntactic patterns of code-switching, pragmatic/discourse functions

and motivations present in the code-switched ads aired from the country's giant TV networks: GMA and ABS-CBN. The lexical and syntactical patterns of code-switching were analyzed following Poplack's three types of code-switching. The discourse functions of the ads were identified following Dayag's (1999) modified version of Searle's (1979). The same data were matched to the six motivations for code-switching identified by Lin (2000). Results show that intrasentential switches are more extensively used at the syntactic level, with a typical combination of Filipino-with-English. Functionally, code-switched ads are used for advising/prescribing, describing, explaining, and illustrating. Motivations in code-switching are generally anchored on language facility, language economy, euphemism, stylistic purposes in communication and expression of multiple identities.

- 2) Wang Huabin (2018). Published in Department of English, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. The title is "Interpersonal Meaning of Code-switching: An Analysis of Three TV Series". This paper addresses code-switching under the guidance of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), with the primary goal of analyzing the interpersonal meanings of code-switching in three TV series. The research data were collected as follows: first, internet resources were examined to find three popular TV series with code-switching, namely "I Not Stupid," "Moonlight Resonance" and "Humble Abode;" second, the data were selected, classified and observed for analysis. As the

focus of this paper is interpersonal meaning, functional theories were elaborated towards a single framework for interpersonal meanings of code-switching in two parts: appraisal theory and tenor in register. The first part aims to evaluate emotions which are embedded in code-switching. The second part deals with the roles and relationships between different participants. With these theories included in the research, qualitative analyses were conducted: first of all, sample data were categorized based on their grammatical structures; then interpersonal meanings of code-switching are discussed under the guidance of these functional theories to test the applicability of SFL in this field. It is concluded that code-switching in these TV series is a natural reflection of interpersonal meanings in daily life. People switch codes to express their emotions and negotiate the interpersonal relationships between different participants. It is hoped that the major findings of the present research will contribute to broadening the research scope of code-switching.

- 3) Mona O. Turjoman(2016). Published in Department of English Language and Literature, College of Arts, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In title “A New Phenomenon in Saudi Females’ Code-switching: A Morphemic Analysis”. This sociolinguistics study investigates a new phenomenon that has recently surfaced in the field of code-switching among Saudi females residing in the Western region of Saudi Arabia. This phenomenon basically combines bound Arabic pronouns, tense markers or definite article to English free

morphemes or the combination of bound English affixes to Arabic morphemes. Moreover, the study examines the factors that affect this type of code-switching. The results of the study indicate that this phenomenon provides data that invalidates Poplack's (1980) universality of the "Free Morpheme Constraint". It is also concluded that the main factors that influence this type of code-switching is solidarity and group identity among other factors.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Location and Time

This study uses descriptive qualitative approach and this research worked at UMSU Library on May 2020.

B. Source of the Data

A data source is a person, something or place that provides information for a piece of research. Arikunto (2006, p.129) state that source of the data are subject who give the data or information or where the data are gotten from. In this research, the data source was the utterances of Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan in Coronavirus Podcast in Dedy's Youtube Channel, which has code switching to collect the data needed.

Link video : <https://youtu.be/ITnjVMV9jmY>

C. The Techniques of Collecting the Data

The technique of collecting data was conducted to get information in which needed to achieve the purpose of this research. Data was collected by doing documentary technique. In collecting the data, some steps were applied as the following :

1. Watching and downloading the video of Coronavirus Podcast from Dedy's YouTube Channel.
2. Listening to the audio for Transcribing the data.
3. Taking a note to the utterances which contain the type code switching.
4. Grouping the data that has been identified, then classified based on the form, the types and the reasons of code switching.

D. The Techniques of Analyzing Data

In this research descriptive qualitative technique was applied to analyze the data, and the data were analyzed through some steps as following:

1. Identifying the types of code switching in coronavirus podcast with start by watch the video
2. Classifying the types of code switching based on the video
3. Determining the most dominant types of code switching
4. Describing the reasons do code switching in coronavirus podcast

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

Based on the explained in the previous chapter, the data was analyzed taken by Video Coronavirus Podcast by Dedy Corbuzier. This section identifies and describes the types and the reason for Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan as a interviewes code switches in coronavirus podcast on Dedy's Youtube Channel. The writer presents the types of code switching used by Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan, and also the reason for Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan do code switching by coding A₁ the first speaker is Dedy Corbuzier and A₂ as the second speaker namely Anies Baswedan. Behind A₁ and A₂ there is a code 1,2,3 and that follow this describes the number of the speech.

B. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the data was classified based on the types of Code Switching and the reasons do code switching itself. such as:

Types of Code Switching

There are three types of code switching found in this study: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

1. Inter-Sentential Switching

1) Data A_{2.1}

“Gimana nih situasinya? *the minute you text it*, itu saya bilang Masyaallah *yes be a passing tough, tough situation*.”

From data above, it is include inter-sentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in Indonesian “*Gimana nih situasinya?*” then speaker switch to English “*the minute you text it, itu saya bilang Masyaallah yes be a passing tough, tough situation.*” in the next sentence. So, inter-sentential switching happens when the speaker after has completed a sentence in one language switches to another language in the next sentence.

2) Data A_{2.9}

“*Sad story, very sad*. ini ya udah kita monitor ini sejak januari semua udah kita kerjakan”

Anies said “*Sad story, very sad*”. Then he switch to Indonesian “ini ya uda kita monitor ini sejak januari semua udah kita kerjakan” in the next sentence.

3) Data A_{2.10}

“How am i suppose to defend our policy? kepada anak-anak saya kan mereka akan tanya, ayah apa yang dikerjakan tuh di periode itu?”

It is called code switching included inter-sentential switching. Because the utterance show that the speaker switches from English into Indonesian in other completed sentence.

4) Data A₁.16

“ini udah gak masuk akal bilang kebal dan ini gak masuk akal ketika di canda-candain, oh kita kebal, kita berdoa ilanglah dan sebagainya. this is not a jokes anymore. why people make it as a jokes? why? why important people making this a jokes? because this is not a jokes!”

From data A₁.16 above, it is include inter-sentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in Indonesian *“ini udah gak masuk akal bilang kebal dan ini gak masuk akal ketika di canda-candain, oh kita kebal, kita berdoa ilanglah dan sebagainya”* then speaker switch to English *“this is not a jokes anymore. why people make it as a jokes? why? why important people making this a jokes? because this is not a jokes!”* in the next sentence. So, inter-sentential switching happens when the speaker after has completed a sentence in one language switches to another language in the next sentence.

5) Data A₂.17

“its not a jokes and its that irresponsible. ya ini tu gak bisa ini tu sangat serius”

From the data above it is inter-sentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in English *“its not a jokes and its that irresponsible”*, and then speaker switches to Indonesian *“ya ini tu gak bisa ini tu sangat serius”* in the next sentence.

6) Data A₁.23

“disini dikompas ditulis bantah pernyataan anies, terawan mengatakan kurang tepat semuanya negatif corona. What happen to this? what happen to this? i mean huhh...”

This is another data for inter-sentential switching. Dedy said *“disini dikompas ditulis bantah pernyataan anies, terawan mengatakan kurang tepat semuanya negatif corona”* in Indonesian utterance and then he switch to English utterance *“What happen to this? what happen to this? i mean huhh...”*.

7) Data A₂.24

“mereka nanti akan melihat semua ini pake data lengkap apa yang kita kerjakan bener apa tidak. I better do the right things.”

Another data is by Anies Baswedan utterance in Indonesian “*mereka nanti akan melihat semua ini pake data lengkap apa yang kita kerjakan benar apa tidak*” and then he switch her utterance to English “*I better do the right things*”.

8) Data A₁.24

“*what do you think about that? masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa OK WOW!*”

Based on data A₁.24 is inter-sentential switching, because the utterance in English “*what do you think about that?*” switch in to Indonesian utterance “*masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa OK WOW!*”.

9) Data A₁.43

“*artinya walaupun anda bisa turunin kurvanya, that is kind of life be going forever*”

That is another one data for Inter-sentential switching. Because, it shows Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English.

10) Data A₂.44

“jadi kita dengan 10 juta penduduk ada 190 rumah sakit itu. *its truly a blessing you know way*”

The data A₂.44 is inter-sentential switching because the first sentence is Indonesian and then it is followed by English. So, inter-sentential switching happens when the speaker after has completed a sentence in one language switches to another language in the next sentence.

11) Data A₂.45

“kalau ini adalah masalah yang perlu perhatian lalu kita bilang pada semuanya kurangi kegiatan tapi anak-anak tetep sekolah apa yang terjadi? *so this is not a big deal*”

From the data A₂.45 above it is inter-sentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in Indonesian “*kalau ini adalah masalah yang perlu perhatian lalu kita bilang pada semuanya kurangi kegiatan tapi anak-anak tetep sekolah apa yang terjadi?*”, and then speaker switches to English “*so this is not a big deal*” in the next sentence.

12) Data A₂.46

“*but if school is close, maken sense a strong to everyone, this is serious,*

this is very serious. nah jadi dengan cara sekolah tutup, tempat hiburan tutup, *car free day* tutup”

This is the last data that shows that it is inter-sentential switching. Because for the first completed sentence Anies said in English “*but if school is close, maken sense a strong to everyone, this is serious, this is very serious.*” and then he switch to Indonesian utterance “nah jadi dengan cara sekolah tutup, tempat hiburan tutup, *car free day* tutup” in the next sentence.

2. Intra-Sentential Switching

1) Data A_{2.1}

“*terus in immediately that know, what can we do? you over help* waktu itu, *immediately.*”

This data can be categorized as intra-sentential switching, because intra-sentential swiching is concerns language (Indonesian and English) that is occurs within a sentence of a clause boundary (Romaine in Susanto (2008:47)).

2) Data A_{2.2}

“...jadi waktu denger *the text* saya saat itu langsung bilang . mas bantuin dong jangkauin temen-temen...”

The writer analyzed that data A_{2.2} is one of intra-sentential switching, because the switch within a clause or sentence boundary or mixing within word boundary.

3) Data A_{1.4}

“saya kenal usia 24 tahun kalo gak salah, atau 28 tahun dia adalah olahragawan *PT personal trainer* hidup sehat, tidak merokok, sekarang di ventilator”

It includes intra-sentential switching because the English utterance “*PT personal trainer*” appeared in the middle of Indonesian sentence “saya kenal usia 24 tahun kalo gak salah, atau 28 tahun dia adalah olahragawan *PT personal trainer* hidup sehat, tidak merokok, sekarang di ventilator”. Dedy switched Indonesian to English, after that Indonesian again.

4) Data A_{2.5}

“aduh... *infected*, ventilator?”

This data shows it is intra-sentential switching because there are utterances in English between Indonesian sentences.

5) Data A_{1.5}

“ya, *infected* dan sekarang di ventilator”

This data also shows it is intra-sentential switching because there are utterances in English between Indonesian sentences.

6) Data A_{1.8}

“...tapi begitu ada beberapa orang yang saya tau kena seperti itu akhirnya agak berubah pikiran bahwa *sometimes* kita gak tau juga mungkin yang mereka gak tau dan mereka kena dan sekarang di ventilator”

Data A_{1.8} included intra-sentential switching, because there are utterances in English between Indonesian sentences.

7) Data A_{2.13}

“kita ngomong soal ini bahwa kalo kita *relax* angkanya akan lompat luar biasa karena itu kita gak boleh *relax*”

Another data indicated that it is intra-sentential switching is in data A_{2.13}, because there is mixes of Indonesian and English in one sentence.

8) Data A₂.17

“ketika ada 100 orang lalu 3 meninggal 97 itu sehat maka dibilang *case fatality treatnya* 3 persen... , ... jumlah dokter terbatas jumlah perawat terbatas jadi bukan soal *case fatality treatnya* cuma 3 persen tapi kejadiannya bersamaan”

This data A₂.17 shows it is intra-sentential switching because there are utterances in English between Indonesian sentences.

9) Data A₂.22

“lalu mereka mengatakan didalam kondisi *emergency* semua *ICU* dikontrol pemerintah diambil alih dalam kondisi normal... , ... sehingga kelompok itu bisa di isolir mereka melakukan yang kita kenal *self quarantine* supaya dia bisa melewati masa-masa dimana virus itu tumbuh dan virus itu nanti mati selesai maka *circle* itu putus”

Data A₂.22 includes intra-sentential switching because there are many mixed words such as “*emergency*”, “*ICU*”, “*self quarantine*” and “*circle*” uttered by Anies.

10) Data A₁.24

“*when u do the right things* kan kadang-kadang tidak semuanya katanya semua kebenaran harus disebar”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

11) Data A₂.26

“saya mengatakan bahwa yang terjadi disana itu adalah *denial* merasa bahwa itu tidak akan terjadi pada diri kita”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

12) Data A₂.27

“Tapi interaksinya terjadinya dijakarta dan itu adalah *case* yang sudah dipantau oleh kita semua”

Data A₂.25 It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

13) Data A₂.28

“itu yang kelihatan, persis 495 *sorry* maka ini kalau lihatnya nasional, nasional sudah 893... , ... jadi rute pertama adalah mengurangi mobilitas, orang ada yang menyebutnya dengan *lockdown* sebetulnya itu ada *stage*-nya”

Data A₂.28 includes inta-sentential switching because there are

many mixed words English in Indonesian utterance such as “*sorry*”, “*lockdown*”, “*stage*” uttered by Anies.

14) Data A₁.28

“kita ini belum *lockdown*-kan?”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

15) Data A₂.29

“belum belum, dan ada fasenya, ada namanya *limited crowd* kemudian *limited mobility* itu yang sudah mulai kita membatasi”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances such as “*limited crowd*” and “*limited mobility*” in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

16) Data A₁.29

“itu yang *we doing* saat ini”

This data A₁.29 shows it is intra-sentential switching because there are utterances in English between Indonesian sentences.

17) Data A₂.30

“sekarang di Jakarta ini kita sedang *limited mobility* kemudian ada yang berikutnya namanya *near zero mobility*”

In data A₂.30 includes intra-sentential switching because there are mixed words English in Indonesian utterance such as “*limited mobility*” and “*near zero mobility*” uttered by Anies.

18) Data A₂.31

“kemudian kegiatan antar Negara dikurangi lalu toko-toko yang buka hanya yang kebutuhan pokok primer, biasanya *essentials good*, nah tapi ada satu lagi namanya *zero mobility* ini yang *lockdown* ini, nah inilah rute kalau yang dikerjakan adalah membatasi mobilitas, jadi gak kemudian segalanya harus *lockdown* tidak seperti itu, nah lalu rute berikutnya yang kedua nih pilihannya dengan melakukan *massive testing* begitu bicara *massive testing* maka *testing* yang paling akurat adalah yang menggunakan swab dan dicek kandungan virusnya dipusatnya”

Another data for intra-sentential switching in Data A₂.28 includes intra-sentential switching because there are many mixed words English in Indonesian utterance such as “*essentials good*”, “*zero mobility*”, “*massive testing*” and “*testing*” uttered by Anies.

19) Data A₁.31

“Bukan *Rapid Test*-kan?”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

20) Data A₂.32

“Bukan, *Rapid test* itu potensi *negative false*-nya itu tinggi”

Data A₂.32 includes intra-sentential switching because there are many mixed words English in Indonesian utterance such as “*rapid test*”, “*negative false*”.

21) Data A₁.32

“dan kalau gak salah Malaysia melarang adanya *rapid test*.”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the end of the sentence.

22) Data A₂.33

“jadi kalau *rapid test* ini yang di tes adalah memang betul menguji apakah betul sudah ada imun sudah ada *antibody*”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the middle and the end of the sentence.

23) Data A₂.35

“nah karena itu biasanya kalau dites begini maka dilakukan dihari kedelapan. sekali *testing* negatif kemudian nanti setelah 8 hari dites lagi, kalau itu negatif juga itu artinya bisa dikonfirmasi, tapi sebenarnya yang paling akurat *gold standard* adalah *swab*”

in data A₂.35 It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the middle and the end of the sentence.

24) Data A₁.35

“tapi kita bisa gak ngelakuin *mass test*?”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the end of the sentence.

25) Data A₂.36

“nanti saya ceritain nih soal *mass test*, jadi rutenya gitu apasih fungsinya *testing* itu? terus kenapa kalau *testing*? begini fungsinya...”

Data A₂.36 includes intra-sentential switching because there are many mixed words English in Indonesian utterance such as “*mass test*”, and twice “*testing*”.

26) Data A₁.37

“iya, artinya *you limiting* bagaimana virus itu bekerja dan menyebar kemana-mana”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the middle of the sentence.

27) Data A₂.38

“saya terangkan gini, jadi kalau kita punya 2 rute nih, satu *limited mobility* yang kedua adalah *testing* hasil tesnya, kalau kita mengerjakan itu kita pasti balapan... , ... caranya apa? *testing* positif masuk, positif masuk, kalau ada yang lolos dia berpotensi nyebar ketempat lain, karena itu *massive test* ini penting karena kapasitasnya..., ... orang yang punya masalah asma, jantung, diabetes, usia itu 5% dan yang 15% *Intensif care* dan butuh *high care unit* HCU sama ICU...”

Another data for intra-sentential switching in Data A₂.38 includes intra-sentential switching because there are many mixed words

English in Indonesian utterance such as “*limited mobility*”, “*testing*”, “*massive test*”, “*intensife care*” and “*high care unit*” uttered by Anies.

28) Data A₁.39

“Hahaha. *you scare me*”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the end of the sentence.

29) Data A₂.40

“jadi kita dijakarta langsung bikin sekarang ini *line up* rumah sakit, kita harus bangun yang namanya ICU yang cukup untuk...,... nah kalau kita tidak bergerak cepat sulit, lalu kapasitas *testing*”

It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

30) Data A₂.44

“itukan berarti jumlah yang merasakan atau tertular naik terus dan kita sekarang melihat *trendnya* begitu”

Data A₂.44 It shows intra-sentential switching because there are mixed utterances in English to Indonesian in the sentence.

31) Data A_{2.45}

“sudah terbukti, *stock market* dimana-mana turun, *kurs market* menunjukkan dimana-mana polotail. jadi *financial impact*nya sudah mulai muncul, setelah *financial impact* nanti *economy impact*nya akan muncul, kalau *economy impact* tidak terkendali akan memunculkan *social problem*... , ... pertama, anak-anak yang terinfeksi itu kecil tapi *carryer*, dan anak- anak ini kalau kita ketemu anak-anak kita peluk-peluk pula, anaknya *happy* orang tuanya yang sakit... , ... tapi yang SD SMP diantar misalnya apa yang terjadi? maka 1,5 juta *plus* pengantarnya jumlahnya berkiatan setiap hari...”

Another intra-sentential switching from data A_{2.45} it show that Anies often inserts English words or clause into his utterances.

32) Data A_{2.46}

“jadi *lets take our part*, saya pernah bilang waktu itu kalau zaman orang tua kita dulu kalau untuk bela negara itu dipanggil perang, kita ini sekarang untuk bela negara disuruh istirahat. *so lets do that*... , ... jadi kita ini tahu kalau orang kena 20% akan butuh ICU, 80% asintomatik atau *minimum treatment*”

It is the last data that shows that data A_{2.46} is included intra-sentential switching. Because there are many mixed words English in

Indonesian utterance such as “*take our part*,” “*so lets do that*” and “*minimum treatment*” uttered by Anies.

3. Tag Switching

1. Data A₁.16

“tapikan gini *bro* maaf ya agak bodoh ketika kita berpikir...”

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. In this data, tag switching is occurred because the writer found and analyzed that the word “*bro*” equals to English tag.

2. Data A₁.24

“masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa *O.K WOW!*”

Data A₁.24 it shows tag-switching. Because, Dedy used “O.K WOW” it is exclamation or tags which is serving as an emblem of the bilingual.

3. Data A₁.26

“china dan indonesia itu deketkan ceritanya, *why? Why? Why?* kenapa kita kecolongan?”

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. In this data, tag switching is occurred because the writer found and analyzed that the word “*why?*” equals to English question tag. In this case, Dedy Corbuuzier used that word to confusion and wonder at what happened.

4. Data A₂.28

“itu yang keliatan, persis 495 *sorry* maka ini kalau lihatnya nasional”

Data A₂.28 it shows tag-switching. Because Anies used “*sorry*” it is exclamation or tags which is serving as an emblem of the bilingual.

5. Data A₁.36

“karena begini, *sorry* saya potong pak, karena begini..”

It is shows tag-switching. Because, Dedy used “*sorry*” it is exclamation or tags which is serving as an emblem of the bilingual.

6. Data A₂.42

“karena yang 20% ini memerlukan penanganan *ICU*, begitu sampai *ICU* yang dibutuhkan apa? yang dibutuhkan ventilator, *officially*”

From data above, In his words, Anies Baswedan wanted to

show his worry. In addition, tags specifically can be exclamation points, tags, or brackets in another language within a sentence that is different from that language. In this sentence, the writer analyzes that there is a tag which states "officially", indicating a polite affirmation of the truth.

7. Data A_{1.43}

“*sorry* gua lompat dulu pembicaraannya”

It is shows tag-switching. Because, Dedy used “*sorry*” it is exclamation or tags which is serving as an emblem of the bilingual.

Reasons of Do Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1992:116) there are a number of reasons for bilingual person to switch their languages such as, talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), Repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

1) Talking About Particular Topic

1. Data A_{2.1}

“Itulah jadi waktu itukan *you text me*, gimana nih situasinya? *the minute you text it*, itu saya bilang Masyaallah *yes be a passing tough, tough*

situation. terus in immediately that know, what can we do? you over help waktu itu, immediately.”

The reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies does a lot of switch languages in each speech.

2. Data A_{2.2}

“jadi waktu denger *the text* saya saat itu langsung bilang. mas bantu dong jangkauin temen-temen”

From data A_{2. 2} the reasons Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies feel more comfortable conveying something with a language switch.

3. Data A_{1.4}

“saya kenal usia 24 tahun kalo gak salah, atau 28 tahun dia adalah olahragawan *PT personal trainer* hidup sehat, tidak merokok, sekarang di ventilator”

Another data for reasons talking about particular topic show in data A_{1.4}. It looks like Dedy is more accustomed to using a term in English like “*PT Personal Trainer*”.

4. Data A_{2.5}

“aduh... *infected*, ventilator?”

The data A_{2.5} shows that the reason anies do code switching is

talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*infected*” in his utterance.

5. Data A_{1.5}

“Ya, *infected* dan sekarang di ventilator”

It shows the reason Dedy do code switching to talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*infected*” in his utterance.

6. Data A_{2.13}

“kita ngomong soal ini bahwa kalo kita *relax* angkanya akan lompat luar biasa karena itu kita gak boleh *relax*”

Dedy is more accustomed to using a term in English like “*relax*” in his utterance.

7. Data A_{2.17}

“jumlah dokter terbatas jumlah perawat terbatas jadi bukan soal *case fataly treatnya* cuma 3 persen tapi kejadiannya bersamaan”

The reason Anies do code switching in data A_{2.17} show to talking about particular topic.

8. Data A₂.22

“lalu mereka mengatakan didalam kondisi *emergency* semua *ICU* dikontrol pemerintah diambil alih dalam kondisi normal... , ... sehingga kelompok itu bisa di isolir mereka melakukan yang kita kenal *self quarantine* supaya dia bisa melewati masa-masa dimana virus itu tumbuh dan virus itu nanti mati selesai maka *circle* itu putus”

From data A₂.22 it shows the reasons Anies do code switching is to talking about particular topic. As evidenced by the switch the language using several terms in English.

9. Data A₁.24

“*when u do the right things* kan kadang-kadang tidak semuanya katanya semua kebenaran harus disebar, bisa menakut-nakuti rakyat bisa membuat pusing, *because i will talking to you yah*, tadi saya bicara dengan pak anies dan memang ini menyeramkan, dan kalau ini masyarakat semua tahu belum tentu masyarakat siap menurut saya, *what do you think about that?* masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa *OK WOW!* “

The data A₁.24 shows the reasons Dedy do code switching is to talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy feel more comfortable conveying something with a language switch.

10. Data A₁.26

“saya mengatakan bahwa yang terjadi disana itu adalah *denial* merasa bahwa itu tidak akan terjadi pada diri kita”

Anies uses the word “*denial*” between his utterances it is show that the reasons Anies do code switching is to talking about particular topic.

11. Data A₂.27

“Tapi interaksinya terjadinya dijakarta dan itu adalah *case* yang sudah dipantau oleh kita semua”

Anies uses the word “*case*” between his utterances it is show that the reasons Anies do code switching is to talking about particular topic.

12. Data A₂.28

“itu yang keliatan, persis 495 *sorry* maka ini kalau lihatnya nasional, nasional sudah 893... , ... jadi rute pertama adalah mengurangi mobilitas, orang ada yang menyebutnya dengan *lockdown* sebetulnya itu ada *stage*-nya”

From data A₂.28 it shows the reasons Anies do code switching is to talking about particular topic. As evidenced by the switch the

language using several terms in English like “*sorry, lockdown, and stage*” in his utterances.

13. Data A₁.28

“kita ini belum *lockdown*-kan?”

The data A₁.28 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*lockdown*” in his utterance.

14. Data A₂.29

“belum belum, dan ada fasenya, ada namanya *limited crowd* kemudian *limited mobility* itu yang sudah mulai kita membatasi”

The data A₁.28 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*limited crowd and limited mobility*” in his utterance.

15. Data A₁.29

“itu yang *we doing* saat ini”

The data A₁.98 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to

using a term in English like “*we doing*” in his utterance.

16. Data A₂.30

“sekarang dii jakarta ini kita sedang *limited mobility* kemudian ada yang berikutnya namanya *near zero mobility*”

The data A₂.28 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*limited mobility* and *near zero mobility*” in his utterance.

17. Data A₂.31

“kemudian kegiatan antar Negara dikurangin lalu toko-toko yang buka hanya yang kebutuhan pokok primer, biasanya *essentials good*, nah tapi ada satu lagi namanya *zero mobility* ini yang *lockdown* ini, nah inilah rute kalau yang dikerjakan adalah membatasi mobilitas, jadi gak kemudian segalanya harus *lockdown* tidak seperti itu, nah lalu rute berikutnya yang kedua nih pilihannya dengan melakukan *massive testing* begitu bicara *massive testing* maka *testing* yang paling akurat adalah yang menggunakan swab dan dicek kandungan virusnya dipusatnya”

From data A₂.31 it shows the reasons Anies do code switching

is to talking about particular topic. As evidenced by the switch the language using several terms in English like “*essentials good, lockdown,* and *massive testing*” in his utterances.

18. Data A₁.31

“Bukan *Rapid Test*-kan?”

The data A₁.31 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*Rapid Test*” in his utterance.

19. Data A₂.32

“Bukan, *Rapid test* itu potensi *negative false*-nya itu tinggi”

Based on data A₂.32 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*Raid test* and *negative false*” in his utterance.

20. Data A₁.32

“dan kalau gak salah Malaysia melarang adanya *rapid test*.”

The data A₁.32 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term

in English like “*Rapid test*” in his utterance.

21. Data A₂.33

“jadi kalau *rapid test* ini yang di tes adalah memang betul menguji apakah betul sudah ada imun sudah ada *antibody*”

The data A₂.28 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a terms in English like “*Raapid test* and *antibody*” in his utterance.

22. Data A₂.35

“nah karena itu biasanya kalau dites begini maka dilakukan dihari kedelapan. sekali *testing* negatif kemudian nanti setelah 8 hari dites lagi, kalau itu negatif juga itu artinya bisa dikonfirmasi, tapi sebenarnya yang paling akurat *gold standard* adalah *swab*”

Another data that show the reason do code switching to talking about particular topic is on data A₂.35. As evidenced by the switch the language using several terms in English like “*testing, gold standard, and swab*” in his utterances.

23. Data A₁.35

“tapi kita bisa gak ngelakuin *mass test*?”

The data A₁.35 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*mass test*” in his utterance.

24. Data A₂.36

“nanti saya ceritain nih soal *mass test*, jadi rutenya gitu apasih fungsinya *testing* itu? terus kenapa kalau *testing*? begini fungsinya...”

The data A₂.36 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a terms in English like “*mass test* and *testing*” in his utterance.

25. Data A₁.36

“karena begini, *sorry* saya potong pak, karena begini..”

The data A₁.36 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*sorry*” in his utterance.

26. Data A₁.37

“iya, artinya *you limiting* bagaimana virus itu bekerja dan menyebar

kemana-mana”

The data A₁.37 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a term in English like “*you limiting*” in his utterance.

27. Data A₂.38

“saya terangkan gini, jadi kalau kita punya 2 rute nih, satu *limited mobility* yang kedua adalah *testing* hasil tesnya, kalau kita mengerjakan itu kita pasti balapan... , ... caranya apa? *testing* positif masuk, positif masuk, kalau ada yang lolos dia berpotensi nyebar ketempat lain, karena itu *massive test* ini penting karena kapasitasnya..., ... orang yang punya masalah asma, jantung, diabetes, usia itu 5% dan yang 15% *Intensif care* dan butuh *high care unit* HCU sama ICU...”

Data A₂.38 includes to talking about particular topic because there are many mixed words such as “*limited mobility*”*testing*”, “*massive test*”, “*Intensif care*” and “*High care unit*” uttered by Anies.

28. Data A₂.40

“jadi kita dijakarta langsung bikin sekarang ini *line up* rumah sakit, kita harus bangun yang namanya ICU yang cukup untuk..., ... nah kalau kita

tidak bergerak cepat sulit, lalu kapasitas *testing*”

The data A₂.40 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a terms in English like “*line up* and *testing*” in his utterance.

29. Data A₂.42

“karena yang 20% ini memerlukan penanganan *ICU*, begitu sampai *ICU* yang dibutuhkan apa? yang dibutuhkan ventilator, *officially*. dan ventilatornya ya harus sejumlah...”

The data A₂.42 shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*Officially*” in his utterance

30. Data A₁.43

“*sorry* gua lompat dulu pembicaraannya, ini pak anies dari tadi mengatakan tentang kurva *basicnya* adalah. nurunin kurvanya supaya...”

The data A₁.43 shows that the reason Dedy do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Dedy more accustomed to using a terms in English like “*sorry* and *basic*” in his utterance

31. Data A_{2.44}

“Itukan berarti jumlah yang merasakan atau tertular naik terus dan kita sekarang melihat *trendnya* begitu”

The data A_{2.44} shows that the reason Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. Because, Anies more accustomed to using a term in English like “*trend*” in his utterance

32. Data A_{2.45}

“sudah terbukti, *stock market* dimana-mana turun, *kurs market* menunjukkan dimana-mana polotail. jadi *financial impactnya* sudah mulai muncul, setelah *financial impact* nanti *economy impactnya* akan muncul, kalau *economy impact* tidak terkendali akan memunculkan *social problem... , ...* pertama, anak-anak yang terinfeksi itu kecil tapi *carryer*, dan anak- anak ini kalau kita ketemu anak-anak kita peluk-peluk pula, anaknya *happy* orang tuanya yang sakit... , ... tapi yang SD SMP diantar misalnya apa yang terjadi? maka 1,5 juta *plus* pengantarnya jumlahnya berkiatan setiap hari”

Based on data A_{2.45} it shows that the reasons Anies do code switching is to talking about particular topic because there are many mixed words such as “*stock market*”, “*financial impact*”, “*kurs market*”, “*economy impact*”, “*social problem*”, “*carrier*”, “*happy*”

and “*Plus*” uttered by Anies.

33. Data A₂.46

“nah jadi dengan cara sekolah tutup, tempat hiburan tutup, *car free day* tutup..... jadi kita ini tahu kalau orang kena 20% akan butuh ICU, 80% asintomatik atau *minimum treatment*.”

From these data above appeared the reasons Anies do code switching is talking about particular topic. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Showing Empathy About Something

1. Data A₂.9

“jadi kita dengan 10 juta penduduk ada 190 rumah sakit itu. *its truly a blessing you know way* untuk populasi Jakarta”

The reason Anies Baswedan do code switching on that utterance is showing empathy about something. The writer found English utterance “*its truly a blessing you know way*”. he shows a sense

of luck and gratitude for what he has behind what happened.

2. Data A₂.17

“it’s not a jokes and it’s that irresponsible. ya ini tu gak bisa ini tu sangat serius.

The reason Anies Baswedan do code switching on that utterance is showing empathy about something. The writer found English utterance *“it’s not a jokes and it’s that irresponsible”*. he expressed resentment toward those who thought it was a joke.

3. Data A₁.39

“Hahaha. you scare me”

From data A₁.39 it shows the reason Dedy do code switching is to showing empathy about something. Because, there is utterance *“you scare me”*.

4. Data A₁.43

“saya gak nyalahin anda juga karena ini, thats the best you can do. I know thats the best you can do”

Based on data A₁.43 The reason Dedy do code switching on that utterance is to showing empathy about something. The writer found English utterance *“thats the best you can do. I know thats the best you*

can do”. he shows empathy for what Anies has been doing so far.

5. Data A_{2.44}

“jadi kita dengan 10 juta penduduk ada 190 rumah sakit itu. *It’s truly a blessing you know way*”

The last data that shows the reason Dedy do code switching on that utterance in data A_{2.44} that is to showing empathy about something. The writer found English utterance “*it’s truly a blessing you know way*”. he shows a sense of gratitude for what is available behind what happened.

3. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)

1. Data A_{1.8}

“...tapi begitu ada beberapa orang yang saya tau kena seperti itu akhirnya agak berubah pikiran bahwa *sometimes* kita gak tau juga.”

The writer analyzed that the reason of Dedy do code switching in data A_{1.8} is interjection. He was inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector “*Sometimes*” in the beginning of the sentence. Regarding the reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes

mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

4. Repetition of Clarification

1. Data A₁.23

“disini dikompas ditulis bantah pernyataan anies, terawan mengatakan kurang tepat semuanya negatif corona. *what happen to this?what happen to this?i mean huhh..*”

From the data above, Dedy Corbuzier used code switching because repetition for clarification. Because he wanted to confirm her English utterance “*what happen to this?*”, after that she said “*what happen to this? i mean huhh..*”. About this reason, Hoffman (1991) said that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the language that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

2. Data A₁.26

“China dan Indonesia itu deketkan ceritanya, *why? Why? Why?* kenapa

kita kecolongan?”

From data A_{1.26} it show that the reasons Dedy do code switching is to repetition of clarification. Because, Dedy repeated the word “why” in his utterance to further emphasize what he said.

5. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

1. Data A_{1.8}

“jadi jadi bukan artinya lu muda dan gak kena terus bebas ngapain dan sebagainya. *no, i have a prove someone 28 age years old* sehat, olahragawan sekarang di ventilator”

Data A_{1.8} it shows the reasons Dedy do code switching to intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Because, Dedy said “*no, i have a prove someone 28 age years old*” and it shows that Dedy wants to make his utterance sound better.

2. Data A_{2.10}

“*How am i suppose to defend our policy?* kepada anak-anak saya kan mereka akan tanya “ayah apa yang dikerjakan tuh di periode itu”

Another data for the reason to intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor is in data A_{2.10}. Anies uses utterance

“*How am i suppose to defend our policy?*” which shows that Dedy is more comfortable to switch his language to empasize something.

3. Data A₂.24

“mereka nanti akan melihat semua ini pake data lengkap apa yang kita kerjakan bener apa tidak, *i better do the right things*”

It is the data that shows the reason do code switching is to intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The writer found uttarance “*i better do the right things*” at the end of his uttarance, it shows that Anies is switch his language because he feels comfortable and confident in conveying something.

4. Data A₂.45

“... kalau ini adalah masalah yang perlu perhatian lalu kita bilang pada semuanya kurangi kegiatan tapi anak-anak tetep sekolah apa yang terjadi? *so this is not a big deal*”

In the Data A₂.45, Anies Baswedan do code switching because intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. That appeared, “*so this is not a big deal*” When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffman (1991), it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It

means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed and classified the data based on the types and the reason do code switching, it is clear that Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan utterances show types and the reason do code switching. It can be argued some of finding as follows :

1. There were 51 data found in Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan Utterances. Specifically 12 (23,53%) for type Inter-Sentential Switching, 32 (62,75%) for type Intra-Sentential Switching, and 7 (13,72%) for type Tag Switching. The most dominant type Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan used is Intra-Sentential Switching (62,75%).
2. The reasons Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan do Code Switching. There were 45 data. Specifically 33 (73,33%) for Talking about Particular Topic, 0% for Quoting Somebody Else, 5 (11,11%) for Showing Empathy about Something, 1 (2,22%) for Interjection, 2 (4,44%) for Repetition Used for Clarification, 4 (8,89%) for Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor, and 0% for

Expressing Group Identity. The most dominant reasons Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan do Code Switching is for Talking about Particular Topic (73,33%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

In analyses types of code switching and the reasons of Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan do code Switching in Coronavirus Podcast, the writer concludes this writing that First, the writer analyzed this Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan's utterances in "Coronavirus Podcast" because Kimmy Jayanti use two languages, Indonesian and English. Second, there are three types of code switching: inter-sentential switching 21,43%, intra-sentential switching 64,28%, tag switching 19,29%. Therefore, the dominant types in this study is intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential code switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries.

Romaine in Susanto (2008:47). Third, The study also shows that there are many reasons why code switching happened in Dedy Corbuzier's and Anies Baswedan's utterances : talking about a particular topic 72,22%, quoting somebody else 0%, showing empathy about something 11,11%, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector) 3,70%, repetition used for clarification 3,70%, expressing group identity 0%, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor 9,26%. The most reasons why Dedy Corbuzier and Anies Baswedan do code switching is

talking about a particular topic. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language. (Hoffman (1992:116)). Therefore he often use intra-sentential switching because he wants to talk about a particular topic in every episodes to the audiences in Indonesia and every country who watch his Podcast Content on YouTube. He just want the audiences understand with what he is talking about.

B. Suggestions

Related to the reasons of code switching, the writer expects for the next researches or writers to discover another finding about code sociolinguistic especially code switching. The writer suggests for the next researcher to use the result of this study as the additional reference in studying code switching. Since this study only analyzed types code switching and the reasons of do code switching.

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Appendix I

Transcript of Coronavirus Podcast

D.1 : saya sedih loh ketemunya saatnya begini aduhhh...

A.1 : itulah jadi waktu itu kan *you text me*, gimana nih situasinya dan *the minute you text it*, itu saya bilang merasa masya allah *yes be a passing though, though situation terus in immediately that know, how about what can we do? you over help* waktu itu, *immediately*.

D.2 : ya ya ya

A.2 : terus saya bilang, mas dedi kita ini punya tantangan yang besar yang harus sampaikan apa adanya bahwa ini gak gampang ini akan panjang dan kita yang sudah monitor ini dari awal tau persis bahwa apa yang terjadi di negara-negara lain adalah sumber pelajaran buat kita, karena itu jangan anggap indonesia beda, kita sama- sama manusia virus ini gak kenal sosial ekonomi bisa kena siapa saja, jadi waktu denger *the text* saya saat itu langsung bilang “mas bantuin dong jangkauin temen-temen muda” karna pada waktu itu kita merasa ini adalah satu masalah yg harus dikerjakan seluruh komponen masyarakat, pemerintah dan masyarakat dan temen-temen muda harus sadar bahwa tingkat penularan tertinggi itu ada dimereka yang usia 20-40 itu yang paling tinggi, diseluruh dunia datanya begitu, nah dikita sempat datanya gak seperti itu

D.3 : ya karna gak kedata pak

- A.3 : Persis.jadi dimana mana anak muda yang paling banyak pergi-pergi, paling banyak berinteraksi, anak muda yang paling banyak tertular
- D.4 : yaaa... Mungkin karna mereka berpikir bahwa mereka itu kalo kena ya paling pusing-pusing doang tidak meninggal seperti orang tua, mungkin mereka berpikir seperti itu jadi mereka tidak merasa bertanggung jawab, tapi pak ini bukan nakutin ada orang saya tau saya kenal usia 24 tahun kalo gak salah, atau 28 tahun dia adalah olahragawan *personal trainer* hidup sehat, tidak merokok, sekarang di ventilator
- A.5 : aduh... *infected*/ ventilator?
- D.5 : ya, *infected* dan sekarang di ventilator
- A.6 : gak ada asma?
- D.6 : *no...*
- A.7 : gak ada jantung?
- D.7 : *no...*
- A.8 : diabetes?
- D.8 : tidak ada, bersih semuanya artinya, saya kemarin ketika saya bikin podcast saya mengatakan bahwa oke ini akan kena yang tua-tua yang begini begini, tapi begitu ada beberapa orang yang saya tau kena seperti itu akhirnya agak berubah pikiran bahwa *sometimes* kita gak tau juga mungkin yang mereka gak tau dan mereka kena dan sekarang di ventilator jadi “jadi bukan artinya lu muda dan gak kena terus bebas

ngapain dan sebagainya *no, i have a prove someone 28 age years old* sehat,
olahragawan sekarang di ventilator

A.9 : *sad story, very sad*. ini ya uda kita monitor ini sejak januari semua udah kita kerjakan,
senyap supaya tidak bikin panik orang, monitoring apa yang terjadi disana, kenapa kita
di jakarta kok melakukan ini semua jakarta itu adalah gerbangnya indonesia bagi dunia
internasional karena itu kalo jakarta tidak monitoring ini, tidak melakukan persiapan

D.9 : habis indonesianya?

A.10 : satu habis indonesianya dan *how am i suppose to defend our policy* kepada anak-anak
saya kan mereka akan tanyak “ayah apa yang dikerjakan tuh di periode itu”

D.10 : dan bukan anda udah disalah- salahkan?

A.11 : diawal awal begitu

D.11 : yakan?

A.12 : diawal semua bilang anies nakut-nakutin anies memberikan, membuat masyarakat
khawatir, sekarang bagaimana tidak khawatir ini-ini angka disini ya mas dedi ya di
jakarta hari ini angkanya udah jadi 495. 157 kasus hari rabu lalu hari ini 495

D.12 : *at three times?*

A.13 : ya, dan ketika kita minggu lalu, kita ngomong soal ini bahwa kalo kita *relax* angka
akan lompat luar biasa karna itu kita gak boleh *relax*, dikita ini yg diawal pada tanggal
7 januari, jadi kita bikin 3 fase-fase pertama pada waktu itu kita langsung jangkau
pelayanan-pelayanan kesehatan di jakarta, dijakarta kan ada 190 rumah sakit ada klinik

kalo mau klinik swasta jauh lebih banyak lagi, kita waktu itu namanya nemmonia wuhan belum ada yang nyebut covid, corona belum ada waktu itu nemmonia wuhan apa yang IDI lakukan beri tahu semua rumah sakit ancaman nemmonia wuhan ini indikasinya orang-orang yang punya potensi itu seperti apa orang baru berpergian dari luar negeri, ada tuh kriterianya semuanya yang kemudian kita sekarang kenal namanya ODP. itu awal januari kita kerjakan bahkan kalo tengok lagi yang sekarang rasanya kayak baru kemarin, tanggal 29 januari kita ini bikin rapat pimpinan khusus di pemprov DKI jakarta dengan undang imigrasi, badan intelijen untuk membicarakan mengenai ancaman nemmonia wuhan, waktu itu mulai bicara corona virus

D.13 : artinya untuk menafsirkan seperti apa?

A.14 : untuk kita menjaga

D.14 : waspada?

A.15 : batas batas kita, kenapa kok undang nya imigrasi. waktu itu ingin tahu siapa saja yang baru datang dari tiongkok. saya ingin tahu mereka tinggal dimana, alamat nya dimana, tinggal sama siapa, karena mereka adalah orang yang harus kita pantau, ini mau jagain jakarta ini, kalo mau masuk periksa, datanya gak ada

D.15 : saya kayak inget banget pak anies gak pernah ngomong dimedia tentang hal tersebut sama sekali juga gak pernah ngomong beconda tentang virus ini kalo gak salah

A.16 : tidak pernah sama sekali ini sangat serius kita gak pernah ngomong dimedia sampek kemarin kita pantau ini, saya pantau terus tiap dua hari sekali dapat data berapa jumlah ODP berapa PDP datanya makin hari makin naik 3 kali dan saat itu saya bilang pasti

kita sudah cidera kasus, tapi kita gak punya datanya, gak punya kewenangan melakukan pemeriksaan labnya dll

D.16 : tapikan gini *bro* maaf ya agak bodoh ketika kita berpikir negara lain bisa kena terus indonesia itu kebal itukan sudah tidak masuk akal saya sempet ngomong juga, gua uda ngomong di podcast gue, ini udah gak masuk akal bilang kebal dan masuk akal ketika di canda-candain, oh kita kebal, kita berdoa ilanglah dan sebagainya *this is not a jokes anymore. why people make it as a jokes? why? why important people making this a jokes? because this is not a jokes!*

A.17 : yaa *its not a jokes and its that irresponsible* ya ini tu gak bisa ini tu sangat serius, sekarang kalo ada yang bilang, ada yang bilang ni dan beberapa kali saya mengalami itu, pak anies kan tingkat kematian nya cuma 3 persen lebih rendah dari pada cancer. kematian cancer lebih tinggi, kematian jantung lebih tinggi bahkan kematian flu biasa persentasenya lebih tinggi bahkan ada yang bilang begini kecelakaan lalu lintas persentase kematiannya lebih tinggi ini, jawaban saya ini bukan soal penyakitnya ini soal penyebarannya, banyak orang terlalu lama soal penyakitnya, ketika ada 100 orang lalu 3 meninggal 97 itu sehat maka dibidang *case fataly treatnya* 3 persen. kalo kejadian-kejadian penyakit itu tidak bersamaan problem dari sini adalah penyebarannya, ketika terjadi bersamaan awalnya ratusan jadi ribuan jadi belasan ribu jadi puluhan ribu maka sistem pelayanan kesehatan kita tidak sanggup untuk menangani jumlah tempat tidur terbatas jumlah kamar terbatas jumlah rumah sakit terbatas jumlah dokter terbatas jumlah perawat terbatas jadi bukan soal *case fataly treatnya* cuma 3 persen tapi kejadiannya bersamaan dalam jumlah yg luar biasa banyak

D.17 : dan kita tidak memiliki media untuk menampung hal tersebut. artinya gak jadi 3 persen lagi

A.18 : gak jadi 3 persen lagi karena tidak tertangani oke jadi gini ambang batas dimana sistem pelayanan kesehatan kita bisa melayani, ketika jumlah pasien itu meningkat. supaya gampang ngitungnya ya sebutlah, misalnya di jakarta kapasitas misalnya ni untuk hitungan sederhana 1000 maka ketika kasus ini ada 50 60 tertangani naik 500 masih tertangani begitu dia menjadi 1000 udah mulai padet tuh semua dokter udah pasti setengah mati naik lagi 2000 3000 udah sistem kita gak akan bisa dan ini dialami bukan di indonesia diseluruh dunia

D.18 : dan bukannya kita juga sudah belajar dari bpjs saja kita pusingkan

A.19 : iya betul bpjs kita pusing tambah lagi ini pula ini ya kalo kita liat apa yg terjadi diseluruh dunia bahwa sistem itu tidak di desain untuk melayani epidemic apalagi pandemic

D.19 : tidak ada?

A.20 : iya memang gak siap, kalo siap udah dari kemarin kemarin beres mungkin ada satu negara seperti singapore, singapore sudah pengalaman sars kemarin, dia melakukan reorganisasi

D.20 : ya betul sampe rumah sakitnya pun sudah disiapkan

A.21 : dia belajar dari kasus sars jadi dia bangun pemerintahnya membangun icu dirumah sakit swasta

D.21 : betul saya baca itu

A.22 : lalu mereka mengatakan didalam kondisi *emergency* semua icu dikontrol pemerintah di ambil alih dalam kondisi normal anda silahkan pakai sehingga ketika muncul situasi seperti sekarang mereka cukup punya banyak icu nah kita tidak karna itu mengetahui ini apa yg harus dikerjakan menahan penyebaran supaya jumlah tadi kalo tadi sebutlah untuk diskusi sebutnya 1000 jangan sampai meningkat terlalu banyak kasus sehingga melampaui kapasitas ini artinya 1.kalo ada kasus ungkapkan secara transparan dari awal transparan, si A kena si A nya di beri tahu maka dia bisa kasih tau tetangganya, keluarganya, koleganya, sehingga kelompok itu bisa di isolir mereka melakukan yang kita kenal *self quarantine* supaya dia bisa melewati masa-masa dimana virus itu tumbuh dan virus itu nanti mati selesai maka *circle* itu putus

D.22 : ya artinya menyetop penyebaran dari sirkel itu tapi bukannya pak anies jumlah korban segini pada saat itu saya lupa sedangkan dr terawan mengatakan masih negatif

A.23 : ya. waktu itu kalo gak salah 1 maret udah gak bisa ditahan angkanya sudah mengkhawatirkan

D.23 : disini dikompas ditulis bantah pernyataan anies, terawan mengatakan kurang tepat semuanya negatif corona *what happen to this?*

A.24 : ya gini saya bisa jawab bagian saya. saya memonitor informasi covid ini terus menerus dari mulai januari, februari angkanya terus meningkat bahkan jumlah orang yg sakit karena nemmonia bulan februari meningkat tinggi sekali, kan ini seperti nemmonia bukan? ini kita belum tahu kita positif atau tidak, tidak bisa tahu persisnya tiap angkanya itu dan pada saat itu saya bilang saya harus merasa, saya rasa saya harus menyampaikan kepada rakyat jakarta, bahwa inilah kondisi yang sedang dihadapi

jakarta, kita harus berhati-hati, kita harus waspada, waktu itu saya juga tidak memiliki informasi tentang konfirmasi berapa yang positif dll, dan saya sadar saat itu saya banyak diserang dibantah pernyataan saya, tapi saya pernah ngomong dimeja ini saya gak takut atas apa yang ditulis disosmed saya lebih memikirkan apa yang akan ditulis sejarawan besok, mereka semua akan melihat ini pake data lengkap apa yang kita kerjakan bener apa tidak, *"i better do the right things"*.

D.24 : tapi, *"when u do the right things"* kan kadang-kadang tidak semuanya katanya semua kebenaran harus disebar, bisa menakut-nakuti rakyat bisa membuat pusing, *"because i will talking to you yah"*, tadi saya bicara dengan pak anies dan memang ini menyeramkan, dan kalau ini masyarakat semua tahu belum tentu masyarakat siap menurut saya, *"what do you think about that?"* masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa oke wow

A.25 : yah kita udah liat di Italy

D.25 : dan kita mungkin menuju kesana gitu bisa

A.26 : mudah-mudahan tidak, tapi kita udah liat, saya ini mengatakan italy berkali-kali udah lama, saya mengatakan bahwa yang terjadi disana itu adalah *"denial"* merasa bahwa itu tidak akan terjadi pada diri kita, tapi tidak bersiap oke, jadi saya sampaikan kepada semuanya kita bersiap, nih fase awal urusan kesehatan kita siapin, fase yang kedua semua jajaran pemprov disiapkan untuk mulai sosialisasi untukantisipasi itu siapin tuh, jadi kitanya meskipun kita mengatakan misalnya nih insya allah indonesia aman tapi bukan berarti gak siap-siap

D.26 : loh bukannya kita udah belajar, kan china udah kejadian lama, kan kita bukan super ras yang beda dengan mereka, maksudnya kita udah belajar harusnya tahu dong apa yang terjadi, china dan indonesia itu deketkan ceritanya, *why?* kenapa kita kecolongan? saya menganggap ini kecolongan pak sebenarnya,

A.27 : nah saya merasa bertanggung jawab untuk menyampaikan kepada masyarakat yok kita waspada, ini angka ODP sudah sekian waktu itu tuh, kemudian PDP itu udah sekian saya minta kepada mereka kita bersiap, nah ternyata dibantah kemudian 2 hari kemudian ya mungkin, kemudian bapak presiden mengumumkan ada 2 kasus pertama, 2 kasus itu sesungguhnya terjadinya dijakarta, KTP-nya adalah KTP depok, tapi interaksinya terjadinya dijakarta dan itu adalah "*case*" yang sudah dipantau oleh kita semua jadi waktu itu masih pakai nomer, pasien nomer 1, nomer 2, nomer 3, nomer 4 terus gitu, saya ini hampir tiap hari ini terima urutannya itu panjang, kita monitoring itu pasien nomer sekian nomer sekian itu masih bisa dibikin peta siap ketemu siapa dimana itu udah ada urutannya, disitu saya sanagt khawatir, nah karena itu kita perlu mengingatkan kepada masyarakat bahwa kita harus siap, apakah kita akan mirip negara lain kita belum tau ya, tapi kalau liat selama perjalanan dari mulai tanggal 2 ketika diumumkan sampai dengan sekarang tanggal 26, sudah jadi jakarta saja sudah 485

D.27 : itu yang keliatan loh pak

A.28 : itu yang keliatan, persis 495 *sorry* maka ini kalau lihatnya nasional, nasional sudah 893, coba bayangkan dari 2 menjadi 893 kasus di 27 provinsi, artinya sekarang kita harus bekerja ekstra, ini tidak bisa dikerjakan pemerintah saja, karena

menularnya bukan antar pegawai pemerintah kan, menular itukan antar semua masyarakat, apa yang harus kita kerjakan jelas dari pengalaman seluruh dunia maksudnya sattu mengurangi mobilitas, mengurangi mobilitas itu 2 pilihan ya oke, negara memaksa mengurangi mobilitas atau kesadarn mengurangi mobilitas, itu rute dari banyak negara, mengurangi mobilitas tinggal dirumah, apasih fungsinya? supaya tidak ada interaksi, dengan tidak ada interaksi maka virus itu tidak berpindah dan tidak tumbuh, karena mereka yang punya kalau merasa sehat maka dia akan jalani begitu oke, bagi yang sakit maka dia isolasi di rumah sakit, nanti saya jelasin sedikit tentang di rumah sakit itu, jadi rute pertama adalah mengurangi mobilitas, orang ada yang menyebutnya dengan “*lockdown*” sebetulnya itu ada “*stage-nya*”

D.28 : kita ini belum “*lockdown-kan*”?

A.29 : belum belum, dan ada fasenya, ada namanya “*limited crowd*” kemudian “*limited mobility*” itu yang sudah mulai kita membatasi

D.29 : itu yang “*we doing*” saat ini

A.30 : sekarang dii jakarta ini kita sedang “*limited mobility*” kemudian ada yang berikutnya namanya “*near zero mobility*”

D.30 : “*how to do near zero mobility*”?

A.31 : itu artinya perjalanan antar kota misalnya dibatasin, kemudian kegiatan antar negara dikurangin lalu toko-toko yang buka hanya yang kebutuhan pokok primer, biasanya “*essentials good*”, nah tapi ada satu lagi namanya “*zero mobility*” ini yang “*lockdown*” ini, nah inilah rute kalau yang dikerjakan adalah membatasi mobilitas,

jadi gak kemudian segalanya harus “*lockdown*” tidak seperti itu, nah lalu rute berikutnya yang kedua nih pilihannya dengan melakukan “*massive testing*” begitu bicara “*massive testing*” maka “*testing*” yang paling akurat adalah yang menggunakan swab dan dicek kandungan virusnya dipusatnya

D.31 : bukan “*Rapid Test*-kan”?

A.32 : bukan, “*Rapid test* itu potensi *negative false*-nya itu tinggi”

D.32 : dia liat autoimunnya ada atau tidak, kalau gak salah sekuler, dan kalau gak salah Malaysia melarang adanya “*rapid test*”.

A.33 : jadi kalau “*rapid test*” ini yang di tes adalah memang betul menguji apakah betul sudah ada imun sudah ada “*antibody*”

D.33 : tapi kalau asintomatis dia jalan-jalan nyebar-nyebar penyakit

A.34 : betul, jadi begini kalau dia dites negatif maka persentase benarnya itu ada potensi melesat 30%

D.34 : yah artinya asintomatis ya, dia dapet tapi tidak merasakan apapun pada saat itu

A.35 : kalau disebut positif maka 70% benar, tapi da 30% nih ggak melesetnya, karena begini dicek antibody yang ada dibadannya, sekarang bila seseorang sudah dapat virusnya tapi belum menimbulkan reaksi dibadan maka ketika dicek belum ada antibody nya, nah karena itu biasanya kalau dites begini maka dilakukan dihari kedelapan sekali “*testing*” negatif kemudian nanti setelah 8 hari dites lagi, kalau itu negatif juga itu artinya bisa dikonfirmasi, tapi sebenarnya yang paling akurat “*gold standard*” adalah swab

- D.35 : tapi kita bisa gak ngelakuin *mass test*?
- A.36 : nanti saya ceritain nih soal *mass test*, jadi rutenya gitu apasih fungsinya *testing* itu? terus kenapa kalau *testing*? begini fungsinya, fungsinya itu adalah kita ini balapan sama virus, ini bukan semata-mata soal penyakitnya, ini adalah perang menghentikan penyebaran
- D.36 : karena begini, *sorry* saya potong pak, karena begini penyakitnya sendiri gak bisa diperangi, obatnya belum ada kok, senjatanya belum ada kita kan?
- A.37 : dan virus itu mau pake perangnya?
- D.37 : iya, artinya *you limiting* bagaimana virus itu bekerja dan menyebar kemana-mana, itu yang anda lakukan sebenarnya kan?
- A.38 : yah yang kita kerjakan itu, dan ada sebagian jenis-jenis masalah begini yang tidak bisa keluar vaksinnya, jadi kalau misalnya nanti ketemu vaksin, cobak seperti contoh daenge sampai sekarang belum ketemu vaksinnya demam berdarah tuh, jadi dan ini jenis virus yang komplikasinya sekompleks itu, saya terangin gini, jadi kalau kita punya 2 rute nih, satu "*limited mobility*" yang kedua adalah "*testing*" hasil tesnya, kalau kita mengerjakan itu kita pasti balapan, begitu kita tau siapa positif maka kita bisa langsung ngetes yang ada disekitarnya, langsung mereka isolasi, ketemu lagi isolasi, sehingga virus itu gak nyebar, jadi kita ini seperti berlomba. caranya apa? *testing* positif masuk, positif masuk, kalau ada yang lolos dia berpotensi nyebar ke tempat lain, karena itu *massive test* ini penting karena kapasitasnya, itu sebabnya dari awal kita minta izinkan kami di jakarta melakukan tes di laboratorium kita supaya kita bisa mengerjakan ini cepat, karena yang terjadi selama ini adalah kita

ambil sampelnya lalu dikirim ke pusat ke kementerian di laboratorium kementerian lalu dilakukan pengujian disana terus nanti kita dikabari hasilnya, apa yang terjadi? seringkali pasiennya sudah meninggal baru dapat hasilnya terlambat kita, dan yang kedua kita harus mengabarkan keluarganya, supaya yang bersangkutan orang-orang yang positif seperti tadi tuh usia 28 tahun sehat begitu dia tau positif keluarganya diberitau keluarganya dites, tetangganya semua, sekarang kita lihat kapasitasnya, melihat itu kejadian sekarang langsung kita kumpulin rumah sakit kita, berapa kapasitas kita, ini ada rumusnya kalau ada 100 orang sakit, dari pengalaman kita menjalani ini di Jakarta maka kita bisa katakan agak beda dengan WHO itu 5% berat/parah 15% sedang dan 80% biasa dan bahkan mungkin asimtomatik, jadi yang 5% pertama itu dia membutuhkan ICU siapa itu mereka? orang yang punya masalah asma, jantung, diabetes, usia itu 5% dan yang 15% *Intensif care* dan butuh *high care unit* HCU sama ICU, kita langsung kumpulin di Jakarta nih rumah sakit mana yang bisa untuk nampung itu, lalu kita cek siapasih yang paling penting dalam penanganan ini? yang paling penting itu adalah spesialis paru-paru dan spesialis ICU, dua orang spesialis ini, dua kelompok ini harus diselamatkan

D.38 : jumlahnya berapa?

A.39 : Jakarta 200.

D.39 : *you scare me*

A.40 : bayangkan dari seluruh Indonesia jumlahnya cuma 800-an kalau gak salah, seperempat ada di Jakarta, 2 ini tidak boleh sampai berkurang jumlahnya karena merekalah nanti yang mengurus 20% , yang 80% masuk ke kamar biasa, jadi kita

dijakarta langsung bikin sekarang ini *line up* rumah sakit, kita harus bangun yang namanya ICU yang cukup untuk menghadapi situasi ini, dan iniya sampai kita bikin nih kita bikin simulasi dari apa yang kita miliki sekarang ada rumah sakit cengkareng, rumah sakit pasar minggu ini sudah masuk rumah sakit rujukan nasional, dan kita sudah siapkan 3 rumah sakit tambahan duren sawit, koja, dan tarakan. Dari semua rumah sakit yang ada kita dapat 172 ICU untuk 20% ini, dan 1200 untuk yang reguler. jadi saya ini lihat kapasitas kita, kita ini kapasitasnya adalah nampung orang sebanyak 1372, jadi begitu saya lihat angkanya makin naik saya tau persis ini warga saya harus saya lindungi, nah kalau kita tidak bergerak cepat sulit, lalu kapasitas *testing*

D.40 : tunggu dulu pak, ini sudah dijalankan? atas kerjasama dengan pemerintah pusat atau sendiri?

A.41 : sudah, ini kerjaan DKI karena inikan bagian rumah sakit daerah jakarta

D.41 : oke, dan itu bisa dikerjakan oleh DKI sendiri? tanpa harus menghubungi pemerintah pusat?

A.42 : kan begini, sekarang ada 8 rumah sakit yang rujukan, pertama rspi pusat, kemudian rumah sakit persahabatan, rs fatmawati, rs mitoharjo, rs polisi, kemudian ada rspad, 6 itu pusat 2 itu jakarta, milik kita yang 2 itu cengkareng dan pasar minggu.itu didalam rumah sakit rujukan nasional. tapi kita tau persis jumlahnya itu terbatas. jadi kami dijakarta menyiapkan ICUnya untuk tambahan, nah alhamdulillah pemerintah juga menyiapkan wisma atlet, ini untuk menampung mereka yang kira-kira penanganannya yang 80% tadi nih, karena yang 20% ini memerlukan penanganan

ICU, begitu sampai ICU yang dibutuhkan apa? yang dibutuhkan ventilator, *officially*. dan ventilatornya ya harus sejumlah

D.42 : *do you have that? so know we don't have that?*

A.43 : harus ada, sekarang gak cukup. kita dari catatan kita yang ada ini ya harus tarik dari sana sini

D.43 : *sorry* gua lompat dulu pembicaraannya, ini pak anies dari tadi mengatakan tentang kurva *basicnya* adalah. nurunin kurvanya supaya ketika ada orang yang sakit serumah sakit kita tenaga medis kita sanggup menanganinya, cukup tempatnya. tapi kurva ini sebenarnya tidak menyelesaikan masalah pak anies. ini gak nyelesain apapun kan? anda, saya gak nyalahin anda juga karena ini, *thats the best you can do. i know thats the best you can do*. saya gak tau ini jadi nakutin atau enggak, tapi sebenarnya kurva ini anggap aja kita bisa landaikan, penyakit ini tidak akan pernah hilang. kalau penyakit ini tidak akan pernah hilang, artinya walaupun anda bisa turunin kurvanya, *that is kind of life be going forever*.

A.44 : yah, dan kan mungkin kurvanya pun belum tentu bisa turun, kalau mobilitas tetep jalan terus, orang tetep jalan terus nih kegiatan perpindahan, itukan berarti jumlah yang merasakan atau tertular naik terus dan kita sekarang melihat *trendnya* begitu. naik terus nih angka, bahkan jakarta ini punya 190 rumah sakit, jadi kita dengan 10 juta penduduk ada 190 rumah sakit itu *its truly a blessing you know way* untuk populasi jakarta. kalau diluar jakarta jumlah rumah sakitnya gak sebanyak itu, jadi saya terus terang mengkhawatirkan ketika terjadinya diluar juga. karena itulah kami menganjurkan kepada penduduk jakarta jangan tinggalkan kota ini

D.44 : nah anda ngomong begitu, nanti ketika mudik ini gimana ini mau lebaran?

A.45 : sebaiknya jangan mudik, kalau sayang sama orang tua dikampung halaman jangan pulang dulu untuk periode ini. karena bulan depan mulai puasa dan saya rasa ini masih belum selesai, masih perlu waktu. jadi dengan situasi seperti itu kita harus sampaikan apa adanya bahwa ini kita akan memasuki masa yang menantang. apa yang sedang terjadi sekarang adalah masalah kesehatan. masalah kesehatan ini sudah terbukti diseluruh dunia menghasilkan masalah ekonomi. sudah terbukti, *stock market* dimana-mana turun, *kurs market* menunjukkan dimana-mana polotail. jadi *financial impact*nya sudah mulai muncul, setelah *financial impact* nanti *economy impact*nya akan muncul, kalau *economy impact* tidak terkendali akan memunculkan *social problem*. nah karena itu penting untuk mengendalikan masalah kesehatan ini, supaya tidak menular jadi masalah ekonomi. itu harus dikendalikan cepat. kami melihat langkah yang kita harus lakukan, terutama kalau terkaitan jakarta adalah menurunkan jumlah kurva itu. apasih yang dikerjakan kurva itu? ada 2, satu adalah menurunkan penularan dengan cara membatasi mobilitas, karena itulah kenapa kita tutup sekolah, tutup sekolah ini *bro*, pesannya jelas untuk sekolah itu. apasih sebabnya kenapa ditutup sekolah? pertama, anak-anak yang terinfeksi itu kecil tapi *carryer*, dan anak- anak ini kalau kita ketemu anak-anak kita peluk-peluk pula, anaknya *happy* orang tuanya yang sakit, kita peluk kita cium ya sudahlah anak ini yang nularin. yang kedua anak itu kalau sekolah ya diantar, di jakarta ada 1,5 juta anak sekolah, kalau yang 1,5 juta itu diantar, sebutlah yang SMA tidak diantar, tapi yang SD SMP diantar misalnya apa yang terjadi? maka 1,5 juta *plus* pengantarnya jumlahnya berkiatan setiap hari, itu potensi penularan menjadi tinggi. terus yang

ketiga sekolah adalah tentang anak-anak, kalau ini adalah masalah yang perlu perhatian lalu kita bilang pada semuanya kurangi kegiatan tapi anak-anak tetep sekolah apa yang terjadi? *so this is not a big deal*

D.45 : *school is still open, lets go somewhere, lets have fun!*

A.46 : *but if school is close, maken sense a strong to everyone, this is serious, this is very serious.* nah jadi dengan cara sekolah tutup, tempat hiburan tutup, *car free day* tutup. itu semua kita lakukan dalam rangka menahan potensi penyebaran. tapi *we need operation go to everyone this not only about goverment this is about us, its about you, its about everyone of us.* jadi *lets take our part*, saya pernah bilang waktu itu kalau zaman orang tua kita dulu kalau untuk bela negara itu dipanggil perang, kita ini sekarang untuk bela negara disuruh istirahat. *so lets do that.* terus ada lagi yang kedua yang kita lakukan adalah mereka yang punya resiko tinggi yang masuk kategori 20% itu, itu ditarget kampanye, siapa mereka? lansia. kampanye untuk jangan pergi dari rumah, jadikan panggilan secara umum begitu. Terus yang kedua adalah secara khusus bagi orang tua, kepada keluarganya diberitahu lindungi orang tuanya, jangan salaman dulu, jangan cium tangan dulu, kalau habis pergi jangan sentuh orang tua. orang tua dilindungi dengan tidak disentuh, dengan cara tidak dipegang tangannya. orang tua, orang yang punya asma, orang yang punya masalah jantung, orang yang punya masalah diabetes. jadi kita, supaya apa? mengurangi kelompok yang nanti membutuhkan ICU. jadi kita ini tahu kalau orang kena 20% akan butuh ICU, 80% asintomatik atau *minimum treatment* . nah yang 20% itu kita jangkau dengan kampanye, lewat siapa? RT jangkau mereka, ibu-ibu PKK jangkau mereka, kampanye ini jaga sama-sama. langkah ini kita lakukan untuk mencegah, ini

bukan untuk menimbulkan panik, ini untuk waspada aja. 28 tahun sehat aja terus sekarang bisa sakit begitu. bayangkan, kalau orang tua kenapa sih? karena usia maka imun sistemnya lebih rendah.

Appendix II : Table of Findings

**THE SUMMARY OF
ANALYSIS**

No.	Dialogue / Utterances	Data	Type of Code Switching	The Reason to do Code Switching
1	Itulah jadi waktu itukan <i>you text me</i> , gimana nih situasinya? <i>the minute you text it</i> , itu saya bilang Masyaallah <i>yes be a passing tough, tough situation. terus in immediately that know, what can we do? you over help</i> waktu itu, <i>immediately</i> .	A.1	Intra-Sentential Switching & Inter-Sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
2.	...jadi waktu denger <i>the text</i> saya saat itu langsung bilang . mas bantuin dong jangkauin temen-temen...	A.2	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
3.	saya kenal usia 24 tahun kalo gak salah, atau 28 tahun dia adalah olahragawan <i>PT personal trainer</i> hidup sehat, tidak merokok, sekarang di ventilator	D.4	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
4.	aduh... <i>infected</i> , ventilator?	A.5	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
5.	ya, <i>infected</i> dan sekarang di ventilator	D.5	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
6.	...tapi begitu ada beberapa orang yang saya tau kena	D.8	Intra-Sentential Switching & Inter-Sentential	Interjection & Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content

	seperti itu akhirnya agak berubah pikiran bahwa <i>sometimes</i> kita gak tau juga mungkin yang mereka gak tau dan mereka kena dan sekarang di ventilator jadi jadi bukan artinya lu muda dan gak kena terus bebas ngapain dan sebagainya. <i>no, i have a prove someone 28 age years old</i> sehat, olahragawan sekarang di ventilator.		Switching	for the Interlocutor
7.	<i>Sad story, very sad.</i> ini ya uda kita monitor ini sejak januari semua udah kita kerjakan,	A.9	Inter-Sentential Switching	Showing Empathy About Something
8.	<i>How am i suppose to defend our policy?</i> kepada anak-anak saya kan mereka akan tanya “ayah apa yang dikerjakan tuh di periode itu”	A.10	Inter-Sentential Switching	Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor
9.	kita ngomong soal ini bahwa kalo kita <i>relax</i> angkanya akan lompat luar biasa karena itu kita gak boleh <i>relax</i> ,	A.13	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

10.	<p>tapikan gini <i>bro</i> maaf ya agak bodoh ketika kita berpikir ... , ... ini udah gak masuk akal bilang kebal dan ini gak masuk akal ketika di canda-candain, oh kita kebal, kita berdoa ilanglah dan sebagainya. <i>this is not a jokes anymore. why people make it as a jokes? why? why important people making this a jokes? because this is not a jokes!</i></p>	D.16	Tag Switching & Inter-Sentential Switching	Showing Empathy About Something
11.	<p><i>its not a jokes and its that irresponsible.</i> ya ini tu gak bisa ini tu sangat serius..., ketika ada 100 orang lalu 3 meninggal 97 itu sehat maka dibilang <i>case fatally treatnya</i> 3 persen... , ... jumlah dokter terbatas jumlah perawat terbatas jadi bukan soal <i>case fataly treatnya</i> cuma 3 persen tapi kejadiannya bersamaan...</p>	A.17	Inter-Sentential Switching & Intra-Sentential Switching	Showing Empathy About Something & Talking About Particular Topic
12.	<p>lalu mereka mengatakan didalam kondisi <i>emergency</i> semua <i>ICU</i> dikontrol pemerintah diambil alih dalam</p>	A.22	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

	<p>kondisi normal... , ... sehingga kelompok itu bisa di isolir mereka melakukan yang kita kenal <i>self quarantine</i> supaya dia bisa melewati masa-masa dimana virus itu tumbuh dan virus itu nanti mati selesai maka <i>circle</i> itu putus</p>			
13.	<p>disini dikompas ditulis bantah pernyataan anies, terawan mengatakan kurang tepat semuanya negatif corona. <i>what happen to this?what happen to this?i mean huhh...</i></p>	D.23	Inter-Sentential Switching	Repetition Used for Clarification
14.	<p>mereka nanti akan melihat semua ini pake data lengkap apa yang kita kerjakan bener apa tidak, <i>i better do the right things.</i></p>	A.24	Inter-Sentential Switching	Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor
15.	<p><i>when u do the right things</i> kan kadang-kadang tidak semuanya katanya semua kebenaran harus disebarkan,bisa menakut-nakuti rakyat bisa</p>	D.24	Intra-Sentential Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching & Tag Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

	membuat pusing, <i>because i will talking to you yah,</i> tadi saya bicara dengan pak anies dan memang ini menyeramkan, dan kalau ini masyarakat semua tahu belum tentu masyarakat siap menurut saya, " <i>what do you think about that?</i> " masyarakat kita belum tentu siap menerima kenyataan bahwa <i>OK WOW!</i>			
16.	...saya mengatakan bahwa yang terjadi disana itu adalah <i>denial</i> merasa bahwa itu tidak akan terjadi pada diri kita...	A.26	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
17.	china dan indonesia itu deketkan ceritanya, <i>why?</i> <i>Why? Why?</i> kenapa kita kecolongan?	D.26	Tag Switching	Repetition Used for Clarification
18.	Tapi interaksinya terjadinya dijakarta dan itu adalah <i>case</i> yang sudah dipantau oleh kita semua...	A.27	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
19.	itu yang keliatan, persis 495 <i>sorry</i> maka ini kalau lihatnya nasional, nasional sudah 893... , ... jadi	A.28	Tag Switching & Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

	rute pertama adalah mengurangi mobilitas, orang ada yang menyebutnya dengan <i>lockdown</i> sebetulnya itu ada <i>stage</i> -nya			
20.	kita ini belum <i>lockdown</i> -kan?	D.28	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
21.	belum belum, dan ada fasenya, ada namanya <i>limited crowd</i> kemudian <i>limited mobility</i> itu yang sudah mulai kita membatasi	A.29	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
22.	itu yang <i>we doing</i> saat ini	D.29	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
23.	sekarang dii jakarta ini kita sedang <i>limited mobility</i> kemudian ada yang berikutnya namanya <i>near zero mobility</i>	A.30	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
24.	kemudian kegiatan antar Negara dikurangin lalu toko-toko yang buka hanya yang kebutuhan pokok primer, biasanya <i>essentials good</i> , nah tapi ada satu lagi namanya <i>zero mobility</i> ini yang <i>lockdown</i> ini,	A.31	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

	nah inilah rute kalau yang dikerjakan adalah membatasi mobilitas, jadi gak kemudian segalanya harus <i>lockdown</i> tidak seperti itu, nah lalu rute berikutnya yang kedua nih pilihannya dengan melakukan <i>massive testing</i> begitu bicara <i>massive testing</i> maka <i>testing</i> yang paling akurat adalah yang menggunakan swab dan dicek kandungan virusnya dipusatnya			
25.	Bukan <i>Rapid Test</i> -kan?	D.31	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
26.	Bukan, <i>Rapid test</i> itu potensi <i>negative false</i> -nya itu tinggi	A.32	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
27.	dan kalau gak salah Malaysia melarang adanya <i>rapid test</i> .	D.32	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
28.	jadi kalau <i>rapid test</i> ini yang di tes adalah memang betul menguji apakah betul sudah ada imun sudah	A.33	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

	ada <i>antibody</i>			
29.	nah karena itu biasanya kalau dites begini maka dilakukan dihari kedelapan. sekali <i>testing</i> negatif kemudian nanti setelah 8 hari dites lagi, kalau itu negatif juga itu artinya bisa dikonfirmasi, tapi sebenarnya yang paling akurat <i>gold standard</i> adalah <i>swab</i>	A.35	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
30.	tapi kita bisa gak ngelakuin <i>mass test</i> ?	D.35	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
31.	nanti saya ceritain nih soal <i>mass test</i> , jadi rutenya gitu apasih fungsinya <i>testing</i> itu? terus kenapa kalau <i>testing</i> ? begini fungsinya...	A.36	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
32.	karena begini, <i>sorry</i> saya potong pak, karena begini..	D.36	Tag Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
33.	iya, artinya <i>you limiting</i> bagaimana virus itu bekerja dan menyebar kemana-mana	D.37	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

34.	saya terangkan gini, jadi kalau kita punya 2 rute nih, satu <i>limited mobility</i> yang kedua adalah <i>testing</i> hasil tesnya, kalau kita mengerjakan itu kita pasti balapan... , ... caranya apa? <i>testing</i> positif masuk, positif masuk, kalau ada yang lolos dia berpotensi nyebar ketempat lain, karena itu <i>massive test</i> ini penting karena kapasitasnya..., ... orang yang punya masalah asma, jantung, diabetes, usia itu 5% dan yang 15% <i>Intensif care</i> dan butuh <i>high care unit</i> HCU sama ICU...	A.38	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
35.	Hahaha. <i>you scare me</i>	D.39	Intra-Sentential Switching	Showing Empathy About Something
36.	jadi kita dijakarta langsung bikin sekarang ini <i>line up</i> rumah sakit, kita harus bangun yang namanya ICU yang cukup untuk..., ... nah kalau kita tidak bergerak cepat sulit, lalu kapasitas <i>testing</i>	A.40	Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic

37.	karena yang 20% ini memerlukan penanganan <i>ICU</i> , begitu sampai <i>ICU</i> yang dibutuhkan apa? yang dibutuhkan ventilator, <i>officially</i> . dan ventilatornya ya harus sejumlah...	A.42	Tag Switching	Talking About Particular Topic
38.	<i>sorry</i> gua lompat dulu pembicaraannya, ini pak anies dari tadi mengatakan tentang kurva <i>basicnya</i> adalah. nurunin kurvanya supaya... , ... saya gak nyalahin anda juga karena ini, <i>thats the best you can do. I know thats the best you can do...</i> , ... penyakit ini tidak akan pernah hilang. kalau penyakit ini tidak akan pernah hilang, artinya walaupun anda bisa turunin kurvanya, <i>that is kind of life be going forever</i>	D.43	Tag Switching & Inter-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic & Showing Empathy About Something
39.	Itukan berarti jumlah yang merasakan atau tertular naik terus dan kita sekarang melihat <i>trendnya</i> begitu... , ... jadi kita dengan 10 juta penduduk ada 190 rumah sakit itu. <i>its truly a blessing you know</i>	A.44	Intra-Sentential Switching & Inter-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic & Showing Empathy About Something

	way			
40.	<p>sudah terbukti, <i>stock market</i> dimana-mana turun, <i>kurs market</i> menunjukkan dimana-mana polotail. jadi <i>financial impactnya</i> sudah mulai muncul, setelah <i>financial impact</i> nanti <i>economy impactnya</i> akan muncul, kalau <i>economy impact</i> tidak terkendali akan memunculkan <i>social problem... , ...</i> pertama, anak-anak yang terinfeksi itu kecil tapi <i>carryer</i>, dan anak- anak ini kalau kita ketemu anak-anak kita peluk-peluk pula, anaknya <i>happy</i> orang tuanya yang sakit... , ... tapi yang SD SMP diantar misalnya apa yang terjadi? maka 1,5 juta <i>plus</i> pengantarnya jumlahnya berkiatan setiap hari... , ... kalau ini adalah masalah yang perlu perhatian lalu kita bilang pada semuanya kurangi kegiatan tapi anak-anak tetap sekolah apa yang terjadi? <i>so this is not a big</i></p>	A.45	Intra-Sentential Switching & Inter-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic & Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

	<i>deal</i>			
41.	<p><i>but if school is close, maken sense a strong to everyone, this is serious, this is very serious. nah jadi dengan cara sekolah tutup, tempat hiburan tutup, car free day tutup. Itu semua kita lakukan dalam rangka menahan potensi penyebaran. tapi we need operation go to everyone this not only about goverment this is about us, its about you, its about everyone of us. jadi lets take our part, saya pernah bilang waktu itu kalau zaman orang tua kita dulu kalau untuk bela negara itu dipanggil perang, kita ini sekarang untuk bela negara disuruh istirahat. so lets do that... , ... jadi kita ini tahu kalau orang kena 20% akan butuh ICU, 80% asintomatik atau minimum treatment</i></p>	A.46	Inter-Sentential Switching & Intra-Sentential Switching	Talking About Particular Topic & Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor