

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN THE HITAM
PUTIH TALK SHOW**

TERM PAPER



By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES PUTERA
BATAM UNIVERSITY**

2020

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of English
Diploma III**



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2020

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Yuli Royanti Siregar

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**The term paper has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated
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Yuli Royanti Siregar

ABSTRAK

Alih kode merupakan bagian dari fenomena sosiolinguistik yang terjadi di masyarakat dengan menggunakan dua atau lebih kombinasi bahasa dalam satu frasa atau kalimat. Alih kode sering ditemukan dimana saja. Salah satu tempat di mana alih kode dapat ditemukan adalah di TV program. Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut, tujuan tugas akhir ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa tipe-tipe alih kode yang terdapat di Hitam Putih talk show dan alasan menggunakan alih kode tersebut. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisa alih kode dalam tugas akhir ini berkaitan dengan tag, intrasentential, and intersentential diusulkan oleh Stockwell (2002), sedangkan teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisa alasan menggunakan alih kode diusulkan oleh Hoffman (1991). Tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Obyek tugas akhir adalah alih kode yang ditemukan di dalam Hitam Putih talk show. Hasil tugas akhir ini menunjukkan bahwa, dari 54 data yang dianalisis, 13 data mengandung tag switching. 35 data mengandung intrasentential switching, sedangkan 6 data lainnya mengandung intersentential switching. Penulis juga menemukan alasan menggunakan alih kode di dalam Hitam Putih talk show dikarenakan interjeksi, membicarakan topik tertentu, mengutip orang lain, bersikap tegas tentang sesuatu, pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi, niat mengklarifikasi konten pidato untuk lawan bicara, dan mengekspresikan identitas kelompok.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, tag, intrasentential, intersentential, Hitam Putih talk show*

ABSTRACT

Code switching is a part of sociolinguistic phenomenon that often occurs in the community by using more than one language combination in one phrase or sentence. Code switching can be found anywhere. One of the common places where code switching can be found is in TV program. In the case, the aim of this study was to identify and analyze the types of code switching found in Hitam Putih talk show and the reasons for using the code switching. The theory used to analyze code switching in this study is related to tags, intrasentential, and intersentential is proposed by Stockwell (2002), while the theory used to analyze the reasons for using code switching is proposed by Hoffman (1991). The study uses qualitative research. The object of the study is code switching found in the Hitam Putih talk show. The results of this study showed that, out of 54 data that was analyzed, 13 of them contain switching tags. 35 data contain intrasentential switching, while the other 6 data contain intersentential switching. The writer also found a reason to use code switching in Hitam Putih talk show because of interjection, talking a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

Kata kunci: *code switching, tag, intrasentential, intersentential, Hitam Putih talk show*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

People use language to interact each others in society. The study showed the relationship between society and language known as sociolinguistics. Hudson (1980) states that sociolinguistics is the science of language related to society. It means that language can develop because there is relationship between languages with the society. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology. It means that, the use of language is determined by society. Different society will have different use of language.

One of the sociolinguistics phenomenon found in society is code switching. Code switching is movement or transition language from one language to another or more languages. According to Hoffman (1991), code switching is switch of languages or linguistic where involve two languages in the same conversation. It means that usually code switching occurs when related with topic being discussed. It can be in the form of interaction between one persons to another. Code switching has that is form tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching by Stockwell (2002). Studying code switching always becomes interesting research in linguistics because it can reveal many things including language skills possessed by the speaker,

people' habit of using two or more language, and also the distance and relationship between the speakers. So, it can be said that analyzing code switching is important. Because, it will determinate that different participant will have different kinds of switching.

The use of code switching can be found in society such as at school, seminar, business, social media like news, magazine, TV program and so on. The uses of code switching can be occur in different situation or condition. For example at school, students many use code switching when student presentation, answer question, or discussion because student difficult use one language, so student more often use two language. For example Presentation English;

Student	: any question?
Teacher	: Sorry I want to ask, what is different between code switching and code mixing?
Student	: Different between code switching and code mixing, yaa Miss. Code switching adalah peralihan bahasa, sedangkan code mixing adalah percampuran bahasa.

From the conversation, when speaker (students) presentation and audition (teacher) ask about topic presentation but speaker answer with code switching to other language because speaker difficult use one language, so use two language. It can be seen the above dialog “Different between code switching and code mixing, yaa Miss. **Code switching adalah peralihan bahasa, sedangkan code mixing adalah percampuran bahasa.**” Speaker cannot answer question with full English, so speaker

switch other language (Indonesia). From that explanation above, it can be concluded that certain situation will have different kinds of code switching.

The existence of code switching also can be found in TV program. TV program is an event that has the aim to provide additional knowledge to audience in the information. Example of TV program like news headline, talk show, reality show, soap opera, and etc. Talk show is a type of television or radio program in form of a discussion between a group of people or guests about a particular topic (or a variety of topic) with a guided by host.

In this study, the TV talk show that the writer interested to be analyzed is *Hitam Putih* talk show. *Hitam Putih* talk show is a speech program that airs Trans7 which is hosted by Deddy Corbuzier, co-host (Fanny Ghassani and Rico Ceper), and the quests can be more than one person. This talk show has been famous program since 2010 until now, it can be seen from the talk show got many awards including: Panasonic Global Awards 2011 as program talk show, Indonesian Choice Awards 2014 as TV program of the year, Panasonic Global Awards 2015 as program talk show, and so on. The writer also found many code switching that program the show. So, the writer are interested in researching the *Hitam Putih* talk show.

For example code switching appear in the *Hitam Putih* talk show the title is “Reza Rahardian and BCL in a film Production 27 Maret 2019 Segment 3”. There are many dialogues which contain code switching between Reza and BCL as guest and

Deddy Corbuzier in the *Hitam Putih* talk show. One example of dialogues found in the *Hitam Putih* talk show:

Deddy Corbuzier : “Tapi, **I think it’s easier** yaa, yang pertama udah develop juga karakternya.”

Reza : “kalau secara karakter ya”

That conversation happens between two people in *Hitam Putih* talk show who are Deddy Corbuzier as hosted and Reza as guest. Their conversation is Deddy Corbuzier as hosted as talked about their film with Reza as guest. In the conversation where he wanted make sure that Reza easily explores character in the film. And the guests respond that it is true, he easily explores character in the film. .

From that conversation, the writer found code switching *Hitam Putih* talk show 27 Maret 2019 Part 3 “Tapi, **I think it’s easier** yaa, yang pertama ud develop juga karakternya.” where switch Indonesia to English. Based on an example above, there are some reasons of the speakers use each code switching form in their conversation that make the writer does an analysis of code switching form in *Hitam Putih* talk show that is because talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. So, this writer will analyze type code switching in entire of situation in the *Hitam Putih* talk show and analyze why the speakers choosing code switching in the *Hitam Putih* talk show .

1.2. Scope of Study

After limiting the choice of topics, the writer formulates the main problems that must be answered as stated in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of code switching that happen in *Hitam Putih* talk show?
2. What are the reason code switching happens in *Hitam Putih* talk show?

1.3. Aims of Study

Based on this research, the writer found several objectives of the writer conducting this research below:

1. To find out the type of code switching used in *Hitam Putih* talk show
2. To find the reason for code switching that appears in *Hitam Putih* talk show

1.4. Technique of Data collection

Based on data collection techniques, in this study writer analyzed the data in the form descriptive data. The data are all the utterances that contain code switching which is uttered by hosted and guests stars in *Hitam Putih* talk show. In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the writer did not involve in the talk show. There are some procedures which the writer did in collecting the data. First, the talk show was downloaded from www.youtube.com. Second, the writer watched the talk show until finish in order to get all the data. Third, transcribing all the utterance in the talk show which contains code switching in the talk show. The last is classifying the data. In analyzing the data, the writer applied code switching theory proposed by Stockwell (2002) to analyze the types of code switching.

Then, to analyze the reason of speakers in choosing the code switching, the writer used Hoffman (1991). The result was presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the science of language related to society by Hudson (1980). It means that Sociolinguistics is a theory that studies the use of language used by society and language can develop because of relationship with the community. Another opinion from the authorities that is Sociolinguistic is more focused on the relationship between language and society which has a purpose to get an understanding of the structure of language and the function of language in communication by Wardhaugh (1992). It means that Sociolinguistics is related to language and society which studies the structure of language and the function of language in communication. Sociolinguistics also focuses on the use of various languages from one place to another, from one language to another, and from one social class to another (Almelhi, 2020)

Besides that, according to Trudgil (1983) Sociolinguistics also related with speech acts, speech structure, studies in the sociology of languages such as bilingualism, code switches, diglossia, and simple problems such as various aspects of teaching and language use in society. So bilingualism, code switching, and diglossia are related to one another in sociolinguistics. According to Wei (2000) bilingualism is the transfer of two or more languages with the same person. It means

that bilingualism is someone who uses more than one language in conversation. According to journal of Dewi (2013) which in her research discusses code switching that bilingualism also occurs in every country the world both in all classes of society or all age groups.

On the other hand, according to Asher & Simpson (1993) diglossia is a situation where two or more people switch one language to another when certain situations. The meaning is when one language switches to another only when in certain situations. According to Asher (1994) there are also two code varieties in diglossia, that is high (H) and low (L) varieties. High varieties (H) are varieties that are often used formal sentences, while low varieties (L) are used informal sentences. People always use (H) when presentations, interviews, and conversations must be formal. While (L) is used in the situation informal such as talking with friends or family at home. Based on the theories above, the conclusion that someone who switches one language to another is bilingual and can happen cause several specific reasons such as settings or situations. Therefore, this phenomenon can be called code switching.

2.2 Code Switching

There are several definitions from various linguists about code switching. They have various ways for definitions of code switching. Therefore, this writer will write more deeply understand of code switching, this writer writes several definitions of code switching from various linguists. Code switching changes can

happen between people who speak more than one language. According to Shana (1984) "code switching is a speech process where a person can involve various items from two different languages". It is understood that code switching can happen when the speaker connects two different languages in his conversation or speech.

Other linguists also state that the code switcher is a combination of languages by Akmajian (2001). According to Akmajian (2001) "Code switching refers to the situation where speakers combine different language variations as a result of the process". It means that is code switching is a situation when the speaker combines two or more different languages in a conversation or speech. In addition, Code switching is movement or transition of language from one language to another or more languages. According to Hoffman (1991), A code switching is the use of languages that involve two languages in the same conversation.

On the other hand, according to the journal of Number, Ma, Allimaat (2016), an event of transferring a code from one language into a language is called alih kode (Indonesian) or code switching. Code switching is usually used by people who communicate with bilingual and multilingual (Fachriyah, 2017). According to journal of Switching, C.(2011), code switching is the use of two or more languages in the same speech or conversation. And according to Turjoman (2016), code switching means an alternative use between two bilingual or more languages in the same conversation.

2.2.1. Types of Code Switching

There are three types of code-switching according to Stockwell (2002), which are as follows:

a. Tag switching

A tag switching is a type of code switching where in a sentence the language switch is located at the beginning or end of the sentence. It means that tag switching is the switching of either a tag phrases or a word, or both, from language-B to language-A. Usually by using an interjection, a tag, statement that is usually located at the beginning or end of a sentence. For Example:

“**OMG!** aku lupa untuk dimana aku meletakkan hpku.”

In the dialogue appears switch in the first sentence English to Indonesia language that is the word “**OMG**” switch to Indonesia sentence. The word “**OMG**” is a category tag switching because tag switching is using an interjection, a tag, phrase, and usually located at the beginning or end of a sentence while the word “**OMG**” is an interjection and it located in the first sentence “**OMG!** aku lupa untuk dimana aku meletakkan hpku.” So, that sentence is tag switching.

b. Intersentential Switching

Intersentential Switching is a type of code switching which occur between sentences made by the speaker. Usually, the topic of conversation can be changed with a pause used by one of the speakers. Pause is used as a short

delay to indicate limit sentence or relationships sentence. Intersentential Switch to be happen between more than one sentences. For example:

“kamu jangan putus asa begitu. **All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them**“

In the dialogue appears switch between sentences that is the sentence Indonesia to English “kamu jangan putus asa begitu. **All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them.**” The sentence is a category Intersentential switching because Intersentential switching is a type of code switching which happen between sentences made by the speaker. In the sentence occurs switch between Indonesia “kamu jangan putus asa begitu.” to English “**All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them.**” So, the sentence in dialogue is Intersentential switching.

c. Intrasentential Switching

Intrasentential Switching is a type of code switching that occur within sentences or a clause made by the speaker. Usually, this code switching can be in the form phrase or clause.

For Example:

“**it’s okay** lah kalau dia tidak suka dengan saya”

In the dialogue appears switch in the sentence that is the sentence English to Indonesia “**it’s okay** lah kalau dia tidak suka dengan saya” The sentence is a category Intrasentential switching because Intrasentential switching is a type of

code switching that happens in sentences made by the speaker. In the sentence occurs switch phrases that is “**it’s okay**” into Indonesia sentence. So, the sentence in dialogue is Intrasentential switching.

2.2.2. The reasons occur code switching

According to Hoffman (1991), there are seven reasons occur code switching, that is as follows;

1. Talking about a particular topic

The first reason explains that is everyone uses other languages more often in talking about one topic. Sometimes people feel free and more comfortable using other languages in communication than using everyday language.

For example:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Speaker A | : “Rachel aku mau ngomong?” |
| Speaker B | : “Apa?” |
| Speaker A | : “I have mistaken with other people!” (saya mempunyai kesalahan dengan orang lain) |
| Speaker A | :” what mistakes?” (kesalahan apa?) |
| Speaker B | :” I have friend and I make her angry to me because my friend want to borrow money but I lied and tell her that I don’t have money” (saya punya teman dan saya membuat dia marah ke saya karena temanku ingin pinjam uang tapi saya berbohong bahwa saya tidak punya uang) |

When speaker A speak to speaker B, speaker A discussion with speaker B more comfortable using other language. It can be seen speaker B told to speaker A about her/his mistake with change native language to English. So, Speaker B most likely talking about a particular topic with using English in conversation.

2. Quoting somebody else

Quoting somebody else explains that people like to use quotes a famous expressions from various well-known figures both written and orally. In Indonesia, many people are already good at speaking English, it can be seen from the people of Indonesia often take quotes from famous people by using English.

For example:

Speaker A :” kamu kenapa dek?”

Speaker B :” tidak apa-apa kk. Aku hanya memikirkan apa yang kuinginkan tidak bisa terjadi.”

Speaker A : “hey, kamu jangan begitu dong. Pepatah mengatakan all our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them (semua mimpi kita bisa menjadi nyata jika kita memiliki keberanian untuk mengejanya). Jadi kamu tidak boleh pantang menyerah”

Speaker B :” oh, gitu ya”

When speaker A speak to speaker B, speaker B talking about her/his problem and speaker A give solution or spirit to speaker B and it can be seen from speaker A speak with take quoting from Walt Disney that is “all our

dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them (semua mimpi kita bisa menjadi nyata jika kita memiliki keberanian untuk mengejarnya). Jadi kamu tidak boleh pantang menyerah” So, Speaker B most likely to take quoting someone else with using English in conversation.

3. Being emphatic about something

Third reason occur code switching that is being emphatic about something. Usually, when someone who speaks using a language that is not his native language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, whether intentionally or not, will switch from the second language to the first language.

For example: English_Indonesia

Speaker A : “Hey, What happen to you? Are you bored?”

Speaker B : “No, I’m not bored, but I am thinking about how to pay tuition fee because I don’t have money”

Speaker A :”ooh, I see. Don’t problem. Aku punya tempat part time kamu bisa kerja disana, nah nanti kamu bisa bayar uang kuliah. Kamu mau?”

Speaker B : “Boleh.”

It means that when speaker A speak to speaker B, speaker A asked about her/his problem and speaker B told the problem with use English. When speaker A give solution, speaker A told to speaker B with switch English to Indonesia language that is her/his native language. Here already seen that there is being emphatic about something where the sentence switch from the second

language to the first language. So, speaker A being emphatic about something and speaker A more likely use Indonesia language that is her/his native language.

4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Sometime people speak with two language or more language and when use two language there are interjection. Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. For example:
English_Indonesia

“What! Kamu tidak lolos dalam seleksi itu”

In the sentence, there is using interjection. It can be seen at word” what!” while occur switch English to Indonesia that is talking about did not pass the audition. So, reason occur code switching.

5. Repetition used for clarification

The Five reason is repetition used for clarification. It occur when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by listener, he/she sometimes can use both of the languages that he saying the same speech.

For example:

“kamu sedang mengerjakan tugas yaa dek? Semangat yaa, Fighting.”

In the above sentence, it means that talking about give support to his/her sister that repetition sentence or word from Indonesia to English that is “Semangat yaa, Fighting.” The speaker repetition his calling by switching to English. So, reason occur code switching.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Code switching occurs because of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching happen. It means that to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by hearer.

For example:

Speaker A : “Hey, apa yang terjadi? Are you bored?”

Speaker B : “No, I’m not bored, but I am thinking about how to pay tuition fee because I don’t have money”

Speaker A :”ooh, I see. Don’t problem. Aku punya tempat part time kamu bisa kerja disana, nah nanti kamu bisa bayar uang kuliah. Kamu mau?”

Speaker B : “Boleh.”

When speaker A speak to speaker B, there is lots of code switching in the dialogue. It can be seen speaker A asked and gave solution to speaker B about problem using code switching that is English to Indonesia language like “ooh, I see. Don’t problem. Aku punya tempat part time kamu bisa kerja disana, nah

nanti kamu bisa bayar uang kuliah. Kamu mau?” and Indonesia language to English like “Hey, apa yang terjadi? Are you bored?” because to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by hearer. So, this reason occur code switching because speaker A most using lots of code switching to Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor in conversation.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching can also be used to express group identity. As has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups.

For Example:

Speaker A : “bisakah kamu memperkenalkan dirimu?”

Speaker B :” Baik bu?”

Speaker B :” Hello everyone, my name is Rachel. I from Indonesia, I am still a student at Putera Batam Universitas and I am majoring in English. So thank you very much because I can be invited to meeting in this room”

When speaker A speak to speaker B, speaker B introduction herself/himself to audience using other language not native language that English because She/he want to tell about her/his identity that she/he from

English department. So, Speaker B most using other language to expressing group identity in conversation.

In conclusion, code switching is movement or transition of language from one language to another or more languages by Hoffman (1991:122). Code switching has 3 type switch that is tag switching, Intersentential Switching ech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. Therefore, occur analyze of code switching.