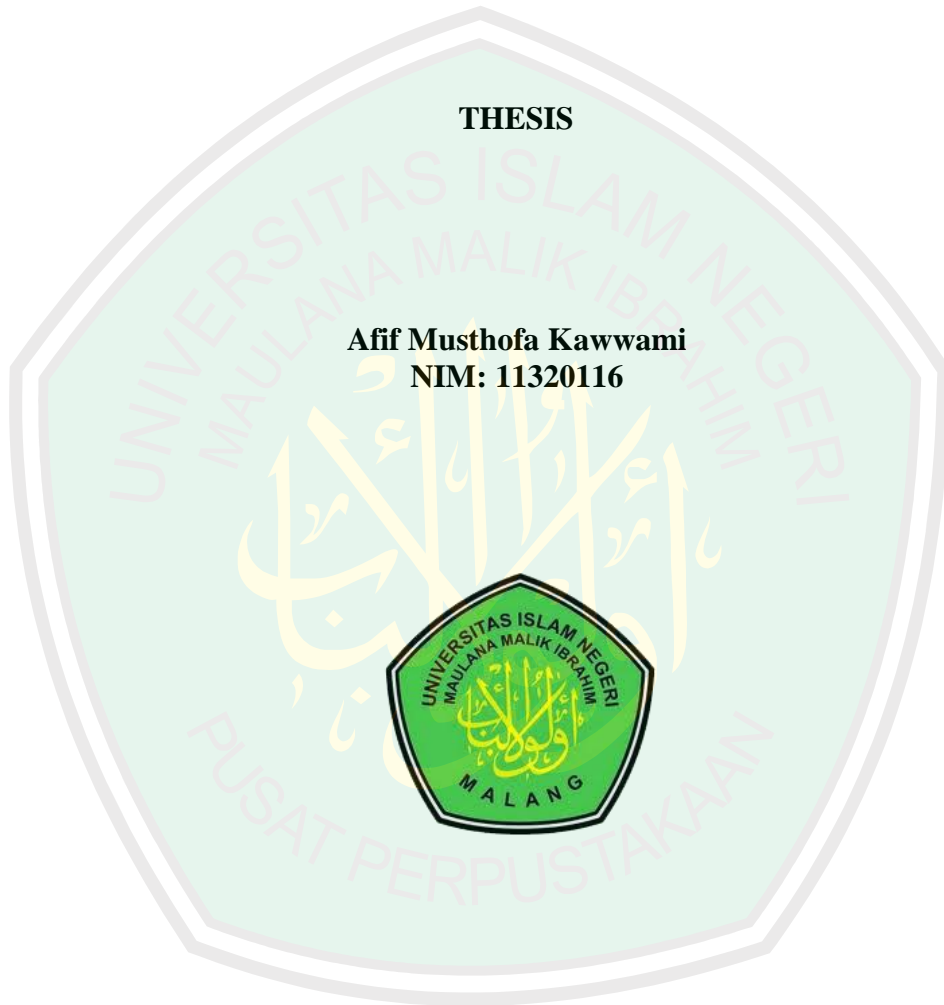


**CODE SWITCHING USED BY THE COMICS IN STAND UP COMEDY**

**SHOW ON METRO TV**

**THESIS**

**Afif Musthofa Kawwami**  
**NIM: 11320116**



**ENGLISH AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF**

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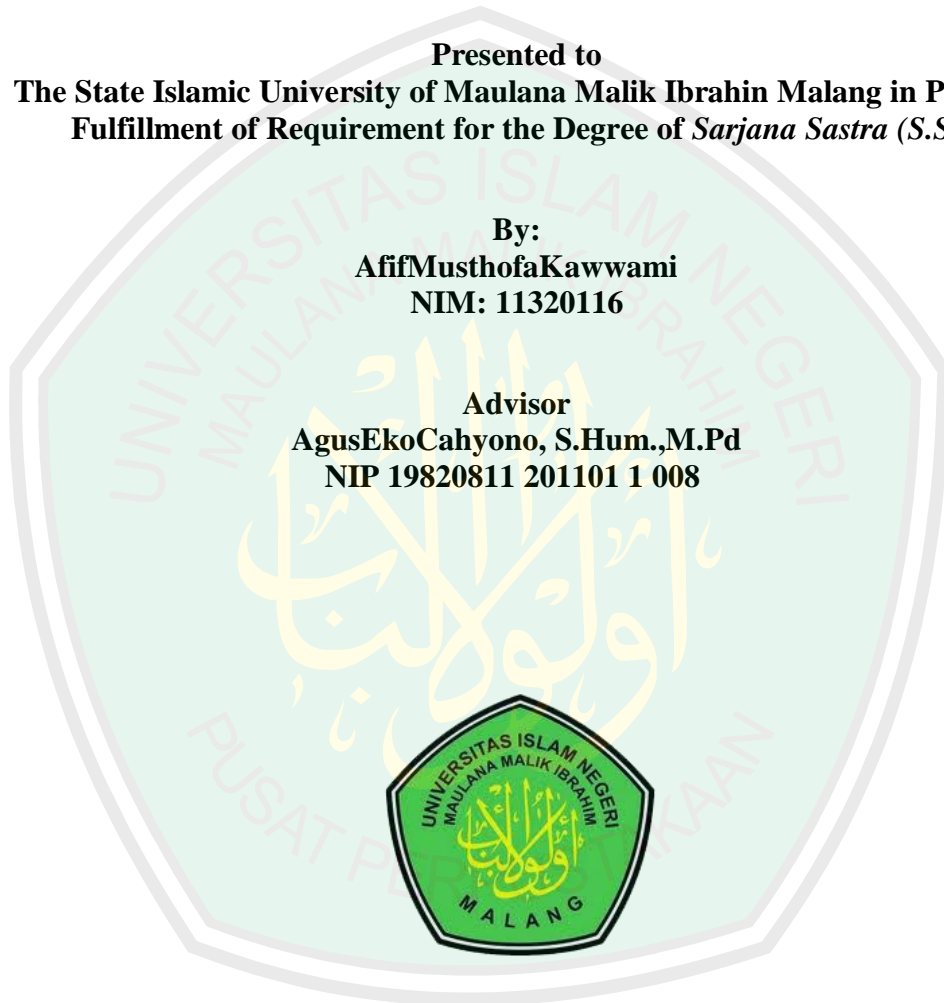
**SHOW ON METRO TV**

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial  
Fulfillment of Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)***

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**MALANG**

**2015**

## STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I state that the thesis I have written entitled **Code Switching Used by the Comics in Stand up Comedy Show on Metro TV** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person, except those in quotations bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Malang, 6 November 2015

The writer

Afif Musthofa Kawwami

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that *Sarjana's* thesis of Afif Musthofa Kawwami entitled "*Code Switching Used by the Comics in Stand up Comedy Show on Metro TV*" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners

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## MOTTO SHEET

إِذَا صَدَقَ الْعَزْمُ وَضَحَ السَّبِيلُ

If the willingness is strong then the way will be clear



## DEDICATION

This thesis humbly dedicated to all of beloved people in my life: my beloved parents (Drs. Kasiwandi&UmiKalsum, S.Ag), thank you very much for your love, pray, support. I would also like to present this thesis to my sisters (FadhilatulIsti'anah& Nadia NiswahMahmudah), thanks for your inspiration and your love.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express all my praises and thanks to Allah, the king of the king, the most merciful and the most gracious, who has given me the guidance and blessing until this thesis entitled “Code Switching Used by the Comics in Stand-up Comedy Show on Metro TV” is finished. Secondly, Shalawat and Salam are also delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the Rahmatan Lil ‘Alamin.

The writing of this thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. This thesis would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Firstly, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor Agus Eko Cahyono, S.Hum., M.Pd who has given valuable guidance, patience, suggestion, comment, and correction which help me to make this thesis more perfect.

My gratitude also goes to all the lecturers of English Letters and Language Department for being so kind, patient, and generous in leading to the world of linguistic and literature with the invaluable knowledge inputs. In addition, I would thank to all of my friends in English Letters and Language Department of the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang thanks for the supports, experiences, togetherness, and friendship.

## ABSTRACT

Kawwami, Afif Musthofa, 2015. *Code Switching Used by the Comics in Stand up Comedy Show on Metro TV*. Thesis. English and Letters department. Faculty of Humanities. The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, S.Hum., M.Pd.

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

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This research investigates the phenomena of using code switching in stand up comedy. The objectives of this study are to find out the type and function of code switching used by the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. Stand up comedy show is a program that entertains the audiences by making a short joke. In this program, the comics often do code switching at least English-Indonesian (or versa) code switching.

The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method because the data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, lines, and those are not in the form of numbers and statistics. The data are gained by compiling and examining the audio visual data to observe the phenomena. It is done by several techniques such as browsing and downloading. The video was downloaded via Youtube. It recorded the entire performances of the comics. The video is split into some parts and there are 15 videos totally. The next step is transcribing that is done by downloading audio visual data watched and than transcribed into written form.

The result of the study shows that there are some reasons why the comics use code switching. The comics do code switching because there are some English terms in stand up comedy which needed to be translated into Indonesian. The comics do code switching is to make the audiences understand about the jokes which are performed. Furthermore, the type of code switching which is done by the comics is also different. The comics mostly uses intra-sentential code switching because they utter in English then she switches into Indonesian (or versa) in a same sentence of utterance.

The researcher hopes this research can give contributions to the readers, especially the students who are interested in doing code switching research. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research can be one of the references to make other researchers about code switching conducted with different objects or researches about some other aspects of Sociolinguistics.

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كوّامى, عفيف مصطفى. 2015. وبدلا من الرموز المستخدمة من قبل الكوميدي في الوقوف عرض كوميدي على التلفزيون مترو. أطروحة. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرف: Agus Eko Cahyono, S.Hum., M.Pd

كلمات البحث: تحويل رمز، وأسباب ونوع، كوميديا موقف متابعة

الكائن في هذا البحث للعثور. هذا المحققين دراسة حول ظاهرة استخدام التبديل التعليمات البرمجية في متابعة الموقف الكوميدي على أنواع ووظائف التي يتم العثور عليها بعد نطق الرموز المستخدمة من قبل الكوميديين في عرض كوميدي متابعة الموقف في هذا، الوقوف عرض كوميدي هو البرنامج الذي مطلقا الحشد عن طريق جعل السرد القصير. على شاشة التلفزيون مترو. الكوميديين تؤدي عادة على ما لا يقل عن البريطانية رمز اندونيسيا على رمز البرنامج أو (العكس بالعكس)

استخدمت هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن البيانات في هذه الدراسة هو في شكل الكلمات والعبارات، وتسلسل، البيانات في هذه الدراسة التي تم الحصول عليها عن طريق جمع ودراسة البيانات. وجميعهم ليسوا في شكل أرقام أو إحصاءات الفيديو. تم الانتهاء من هذه الدراسة من خلال عدة تقنيات مثل التصفح وتحميل. لدراسة الظواهر السمعية والبصرية التي تحدث وينقسم كل الفيديو إلى عدة أجزاء، وهناك خمسة عموما. كل من أداء تسجيل الفيديو من الممثل الكوميدي. تحميلها من يوتيوب المرحلة التالية هي البصرية بيانات الصوت أداة الترجمة التي تم تنزيلها في شكل مكتوب.

أنها تؤدي على رمز لأن. وتشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن هناك بعض الخلافات حول الرموز المستخدمة من قبل الكوميدي يفعلون أيضا أكثر من رمز لبناء جمهور. هناك بعض المصطلحات في اللغة الإنجليزية المطلوبة لترجمتها إلى الإندونيسية انهم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتم استخدام مجموعة متنوعة من تبديل الرمز أيضا من قبل الكوميدي. يمكن فهم النكات أنها تكشف في الغالب استخدام التبديل التعليمات البرمجية في جملة واحدة لأنهم يتحدثون باللغة الإنجليزية ثم يحولون إلى الإندونيسية في نفس الجملة.

ويأمل الباحثون هذه الدراسة يمكن أن تسهم في القارئ، وخاصة الطلاب الذين يرغبون في إجراء البحوث على التعليمات وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يأمل الباحثون هذه الدراسة يمكن أن يكون مرجعا للباحثين آخرين لجعل البحث على الأشياء أو. البرمجية رمز التبديل مع دراسات في عدة جوانب اجتماعية لغوية.

## ABSTRACT

Kawwami, Afif Musthofa, 2015. *Code Switching Used by the Comics in Stand up Comedy Show on Metro TV*. Thesis. English and Letters department. Faculty of Humanities. The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, S.Hum., M.Pd.

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## ABSTRACT

Kawwami, Afif Musthofa, 2015. *Alih Kode yang digunakan oleh Para Komedian dalam Stand up Comedy Show di Metro TV*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Agus Eko Cahyono, S.Hum., M.Pd.  
Kata Kunci: alih kode, alasan and tipe, stand up comedy.

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Penelitian ini meneliti tentang fenomena penggunaan alih kode dalam stand up comedy. Objek di dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan macam-macam dan fungsi yang ditemukan setelah pengucapan alih kode yang digunakan oleh para komedian di stand up comedy show di Metro TV. Stand up comedy show adalah program yang menghibur penonton dengan cara membuat narasi pendek. Dalam program ini, para komedian biasanya melakukan alih kode paling tidak Inggris-Indonesia alih kode (atau sebaliknya).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena data yang ada di penelitian ini adalah dalam bentuk kata-kata, frase, barisan, dan semuanya tidak dalam bentuk nomor atau statistik. Data yang ada di penelitian ini didapat dengan cara menghimpun dan memeriksa data audio visual untuk meneliti fenomena yang terjadi. Penelitian diselesaikan dengan beberapa teknik seperti browsing dan mengunduh. Video tersebut diunduh dari Youtube. Semua video tersebut merekam penampilan para komedian. Semua video terbagi menjadi beberapa bagian dan terdapat 15 video secara keseluruhan. Tahapan selanjutnya adalah mentranskrip data audio visual yang telah diunduh ke dalam bentuk tulisan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa perbedaan alih kode yang digunakan oleh para komedian. Mereka melakukan alih kode karena terdapat beberapa istilah didalam bahasa Inggris yang dibutuhkan untuk diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. mereka juga melakukan alih kode untuk membuat para penonton dapat memahami lawakan yang mereka tampilkan. Selain itu, macam-macam alih kode juga digunakan oleh para komedian. Mereka kebanyakan menggunakan alih kode didalam satu kalimat karena mereka mengucapkan didalam bahasa Inggris kemudian mereka alihkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia didalam satu kalimat yang sama.

Peneliti berharap penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada pembaca, terutama para mahasiswa yang tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian alih kode. Selain itu, peneliti berharap penelitian ini bisa menjadi rujukan untuk membuat peneliti lain terhadap penelitian tentang alih kode dengan objek atau penelitian-penelitian tentang beberapa aspek didalam sosiolinguistik.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of the key terms, research design, research data and research sources, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

There are various languages used by people in this world. Language is a system of communication in daily life and conversation used by all of people to communicate each other to express our feeling, mind, argument, and others. Language is needed by humans because language can find their need by getting communication each others (Indah & Adurrahman, 2008:46).

The change of one language or various languages to another within conversation has been very much addressed by people, as code switching. Broadly defined, code switching is the ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effortlessly between their two languages (Bullock, 2009:1). Code switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. Code switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits (Wardhaugh, 2006). Code switching comprises a broad range of contact phenomena and is difficult to characterize definitely (Bullock, 2009:2). Firstly, its linguistics is realization to convey from the insertion of single word to alternation of languages for discourse parts. Secondly, it is

produced by bilinguals of skill differing degrees in various types of language contact setting and as a consequence is patterns of code switching is not uniform.

A study about how language is used being connected or related to the socio cultural aspect of particular community politeness in the social interaction is sociolinguistics. According to Gumperz (1982:59) a descriptive definition found in sociolinguistics dubs code switching as ‘the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems’ (Cantone, 2007:54).

The theory which is related to this study is Romaine’s theory which is about the types of code switching. According to Romaine (1994) there are 3 types of code switching: tag, intra-sentential, and inter-sentential. The second is the theory of Hoffman which explains about the reasons of using code switching. Some talk about talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity (Hoffman 1991). Besides, (Savile and Troike, 1986) in (Meirissa, 2011) proposed three additional reasons why people switch their language when they communicate to bilingual or multilingual society; softening or strengthening request or command, real lexical need, and excluding other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Studies on code switching have been done by several researchers, for instance Nisrocha (2011) under the title “Code Switching Used by the Presenter of Gaul Bareng Bule Program on Trans TV”. She analyzed the language used by Cinta Laura are English and Indonesia. She found three types of code switching: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. She also found some functions of code switching: serve of quotation, interjection, mark personality and objectification, clarify or qualify a message, specify on

addressee, reiterate, and carry out a referential. She used word descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology.

The field of my study is stand up comedy which is broadcasted on Metro TV. It is a kind of comic style in which the comedian is usually doing monologue directly to the audiences and talking about a series of humorous stories or short jokes. This field of study is different from the field in the previous study which observed about Code Switching Used by the Presenter of “Gaul Bareng Bule” Program on Trans TV. In this present study, I discuss more detailed about the types and reasons of code switching used by the comics in stand up comedy on Metro TV. This field of study is very interesting to be observed because there are many types and conversational functions of code switching used by the comics when they are talking about a short joke. Besides, the languages background of the comics also need to be observed, because there are several reasons why they mix Indonesian language with another language, for example, Raditya Dika as one of the comics, he had studied in Adelaide University of Australia. It can be one of the reasons why the comics always mix his language (Indonesian) with English when they are talking about a short joke in stand-up comedy.

Because of that variety of type and reason, I am interested in observing the code switching used by the comics in stand-up comedy show on Metro TV. I am challenged to conduct a research about some types and functions by using of code switching which are used by the comics particularly “Code switching by the comics in stand-up comedy show on Metro TV.”

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

As mentioned before, this study is to observe code switching used by the comics in stand-up comedy show on Metro TV. To be more specific, the problems to be investigated are as follows:

1. How do the comics use code switching in Stand-Up Comedy Show on Metro TV?
2. Why do the comics in Stand-Up Comedy Show on Metro TV use code switching?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the above mentioned problems, the study intends:

1. to investigate the process of using code switching by the comics in Stand-Up Comedy Show at Metro TV.
2. to analyze some functions of using code switching by the comics in Stand-Up Comedy Show at Metro TV.

## **1.4. Scope and Limitation**

There are several aspects that may influence the development of language in the society, especially about sociolinguistics such as the style of language code switching and code mixing of language and others. This research studies about code switching. It is based on code switching used by the comics in stand-up comedy show on Metro TV. The subjects of this study are stand up comedy show at Metro TV and discussing code switching among comics in stand up comedy show. This study is limited on the used of code switching in Indonesian and English.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This study is to give contribution on the area of sociolinguistic particularly on code switching theory, the result of this study are hoped to give insight to students on linguistics, especially for the students of Language and Letters Department. This study helps the students to deepen their understanding on code switching especially on Hoffman, Romaine, Savile and Troike's theory by giving examples. Moreover, this study gives linguistic inside on code switching. For the future research, this study may give useful references to carry out more studies and for those who are interested in studying code switching by choosing other fields.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

To make the study clearer to the readers and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation concerning the terms used in this study, I provide definitions of the key terms referring to the title "Code Switching Used by the comics in stand up comedy show at Metro TV" as follows:

1. Code switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties to extend the change from one language to other language in the context of a single conversation.
2. Stand up Comedy is a kind of comic style in which the comedian is usually doing monologue directly to the audiences and talking about a series of humorous stories or short jokes.
3. Comic is like a comedian who seeks to entertain an audience, primarily by making them laugh.

## **1.7 Research Design**

This research uses qualitative design since the data are in the form of utterances of the comic in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. According to (Merriam, 2009, p. 13) qualitative researchers are interested in understanding the meaning people have constructed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world. It means that qualitative research design is often employed to answer the “why and how” of human behavior, opinion, and experience information that is difficult to obtain through more quantitatively-oriented methods of data collection.

Therefore, there are some steps in examining this research. Firstly, the data are gained from utterances of the comic in stand up comedy show on Metro TV including words and sentences rather than numbers. Secondly, the hypothesis is not formulated in the beginning of the research since the research merely describes the code switching used by the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV.

Besides, this study is conducted to get information concerning with the code switching phenomena. In this case, the study employs sociolinguistic perspective since I investigate languages phenomena, code switching used by people in conversation. This study examines the utterances of the comics’ dialogue in stand up comedy show by using Roman, Hoffman, Savile and Troike’s theory.

### **1.7.1 Research Instrument**

Since this study is a qualitative research with the basic instrument used is the researcher himself. As one of the instruments, the researcher is going to collect the data and analyze it by himself. It does not use instruments such as interview, questionnaires, even observation to collect the data in accordance with the problem of the study. In

addition, computer is needed as a tool in visualizing the video, so it will be easy to understand the phenomena of code switching.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

The data sources of this research are utterances in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. Spoken data are taken when the comics are performed in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. There were 14 comics, they are: Soleh Solihun, Abdel, Mudi, Pandji Pragiwaksono, Raditya Dika, Panca Atis, Temon, Mario Teguh, Pepeng, Boris, Krisna, Acho, Ge Pamugkas, and Steny Agustaf. The researcher gained the data by watching and analyzing a show and the data are in the form of the conversation or utterances including code switching occurred by comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection**

The data are gained by compiling and examining the audio visual data to observe the phenomena. It is done by several techniques such as browsing and downloading. The video is downloaded via Youtube. It records the entire performances of the comics. The video is split into some parts and there are 15 videos totally. The next step is transferring the selected videos into written form.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis**

The collected data are analyzed by using qualitative method. They are then classified into several techniques. The first is identifying in which the transcribed data. They are considered valid if they belong to code switching phenomena. The next is data reduction. The data are rechecked and some invalid data are deleted. Then, all the valid data are analyzed. Secondly, those valid data were classified based on each type and

reasons of using code switching. The fourth step is theoretical application. All identified and classified data are then analyzed based upon the theories proposed by Hoffman, Romaine and Savile and Troike's theory to answer the research focus in this chapter. The last step is conclusion. A conclusion is made based on the result of analysis.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter examines the review related literature which is used in the study. They are language choice, code switching, code mixing, types of code switching, and several reasons of using code switching, the definition of stand up comedy, the theory of humor and the previous study.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language (Hudson, 1996, p. 4). This is a broad area of investigation that developed through the interaction of Linguistics with a number of other academic disciplines. It has strong connections with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of social groups and institutions. It is also tied to social psychology, particularly with regard to how attitudes and perceptions are expressed and how in-group and out-group behaviors are identified. We use all these connections when we try to analyze language from a social perspective.

Sociolinguistics may be usefully defined as the study of variation in language, or more precisely of variation within speech communities, since the purely geographical aspects of variation had been studied for generations by the students of dialect geography, the study of regional dialects. In a speech community of any size, there is considerable

variation among individuals: stockbrokers do not speak like plumbers, women do not speak like men, and young people do not speak like old people, and so on. Moreover, even a single individual is not confined to a single variety of the language: you do not use the language in the same way when you are chatting to friends in a bar, when you are being interviewed for a job, when you are writing an essay, and when you are being introduced to the Dean.

The branch of sociolinguistics focuses on language as a social phenomenon. If we take a closer look at the use of language within society, we find that, characteristically, speakers can be distinguished from each other and distinguish themselves from other speakers by their different use of language. Thus, while two speakers may use the same language they usually do not show the same linguistic behavior. Instead, linguistic variation- stylistic, regionally, and socially is a typical feature of language use in society. That is, based on their individual communicative competence, speakers can vary their language systematically (1) with respect to the communicative demands of the speech situation, (2) depending on where they come from regionally, and (3) based on their social background which is determined by socioeconomic status, age or ethnicity.

Form the above definitions, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the sub discipline of linguistics which study the use of language in society. It concerns with the phenomenon of language use in all kind of social interactions, why people use language differently in different social context and how they can establish and maintain social relationships by language they choose. This research studies the phenomenon of language variety (code switching) in a particular social context, so the researcher has to pay attention to the social and situational factors besides the linguistic factors.

## 2.2 Code Switching

The existence of bilingualism or multilingualism skill affects emergence of code switching. Code switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties to extend the change from one language to other language, in the context of a single conversation. Code switching can take place due to a lack of sufficient vocabulary in one of the languages to express an idea and so the speaker expresses the idea using another language. It is stated Indah & Abdurrahman (2008:73) that it can occur because when the speaker speaking, in his mind appear a reason that can be accepted by the hearer. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter-sentential) or within a single sentence (intra-sentential) (Wardhaugh, 2006:101). According to Wardhaugh (2006:101), code-switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits.

According to Gumperz (1982:68 cited in Wardhaugh, 2006:106) each communicating subgroup tend to establish its own convention with respect to both borrowing and code switching and that factors such as region of origin, local residence, social class, and occupational niche are involved in defining the norms. However, code switching can also be done to convey special emphasis or establish cultural identity. Based on the statement, code switching (CS) is a way to help bilinguals successfully transfer their feelings by using more than one language in their communication. To achieve understandable communication, speakers and hearers usually alternate languages.

Furthermore, codeswitching(CS) occurs in some places, forum of stand up comedy, for example. Code switching happened in stand up comedy because there are many comics and audiences coming from different places. It can be other cities, province, and even countries. Each comic and audience who is from different region often has

different language. According to Malik (1994), code switching is also used when the speaker intends to address people coming from various linguistic backgrounds. To make the audiences understand with what the comics say, the comics have to use understandable language such as international language (English) or national language (Indonesia). English can be used if both of comics and audiences have the same language and the audiences can understand well about the utterances. Besides, Indonesian can be used if there are some English terms which are needed to be clarified. Nevertheless, the unawareness to switch language between them can give meaningful meaning.

In stand up comedy context, code switching refers to the alternate use of the first language (L1) and the target language (TL), a mean of communication by language comics when the need arises. In stand up comedy, code switching is occasionally used as primary mean in performing stand up comedy. It is very useful because it has great impact to the audiences especially in catching and understanding the joke. To make both of them clear, the comics sometime use L1 and TL during performing stand up comedy. Because of that, the comics in stand up comedy show cannot be unavoidable code switching in performing stand up comedy in order to transfer understandable meaning.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

A multilingual setting people usually talk in mixed languages. They are proficient in applying code switching as well as code mixing when communicating with others. We can find the phenomenon of code mixing in Indonesia, which Indonesian is usually mixed with English of which the meaning has been known commonly. For example, they feel that the existing terms in their own language are either inadequate or incapable of distinguishing things or concepts represented by the terms that the meaning of English words is so distinctive and it is difficult to find the equivalent in their native

language. For instance the words *mutasi*, *reformasi*, *organisasi*, *komisi*, *asosiasi*, etc. are adopted by adjusting their phonology and mixed into Indonesian language.

There is not so clearly differentiated between code switching and code mixing, because they appear at the same moment. Some sociolinguists consider that code mixing and code switching are not different. According to Myers and Scotton (1995: 1) points out that some sociolinguists use the term *intra-sentential code switching* is refers to the term *code mixing*.

In conclusion, code mixing appears because of the bilingual phenomenon whereby the speakers switch more than two languages rapidly and densely in their conversation behavior in form of words or phrases for particular reasons and purposes. Some researchers have used the term 'code mixing' to refer specifically to *intra-sentential switching*, and *code switching* to refer to *inter-sentential switching*.

#### **2.4 Type of Code Switching**

There are some types of code switching which are used by the comics in stand up comedy show on metro TV. This study uses Romaine's theory about the types of code switching. According to Romaine (1994:178), there are 3 types of code switching, there are:

1. Tag-switching

Tag-switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is basically spoken in other language. For example, *You know or I mean* in sentences that are completely in the other language.

2. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching involves a switch at clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. It involves switch from one

language to the other between sentences. For example, “*she loves you. Apakamutidaksenang*”

### 3. Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching occurs in the most fluent bilinguals that the mode of code switching is to show the characterization of the ideal bilingual. It occurs within the same sentence, from single morpheme to clause level. A statement in Myers and Scotton (1995: 1) points out that some sociolinguists use the term intra sentential code switching is refers to the term code mixing. For example, “*Sahabat-sahabatsayayang super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously....*”

## 2.5 The Functions of Code switching

The people surely also have reasons why he or she switches their native language into English. Here are the reasons for bilinguals to switch or mix their languages according to Hoffman (1991:116):

### 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 their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. For instance; “*Li, I m jealous. Akubarusadarkalodia recently sering gobrol samatemankerjaku yang lain. Gimananih?*”

### 2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language. For

instance; “sayalupasiapanamanya. *What is a name?*”. The example shows popular quotation “what is a name” by Shakespeare, well known poet from England.

### 3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language. For instance; “semogasuksesteman. *You can do it*”. In this utterance, the friend wants to encourage his friend to be more confident and optimistic to do something.

### 4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. For instance; “*by the way*, nantimalamkamupunyawaktugak?”.

### 5. Repetition used for clarification

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 languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). For instance; “Bye bye! *Take care*, hati-hati.”

### 6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. For instance; “*tolongbawainbukucaranulis proposal, mau ta' copy. Thanks bangetya.*”. the meaning of the word copy is to photo copy . In this

message, the sender wants to clarify that she wants to ask for permission to photo copy the book. By using the English word photo copy, the sender hopes that the receiver will instantly understand that she doesn't want to rewrite the book but to photo copy it.

#### 7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community. For instance; *"late reply, sorry! Nggak papa kok. I will call pakA later. C U on Sunday."* The senders could actually write their messages using Indonesian, which are obviously not longer than their English translation.

Savile and Troike (1986) in Meirissa (2011) propose three additional reasons why people switch their language when they communicate to bi/multilingual society.

#### 8. Softening or strengthening request or command

People sometimes give request or command to others. In particular situation, people need to soften or strengthen request or command when they need somebody's help. To soften or strengthen then request or command, people usually use another language. It is used because the speakers think that they use appropriate words or sentences to respect or allude to the hearers. For instance; *"kamubisatolongakukan? Please"*. The word please shows a softening request so that his friend helps him.

#### 9. Real lexical need

Bi/multilingual people often switch their language because they lack equivalent lexicon in their L1. Because of it, the real lexical is needed to fulfill the suitable meaning. The use of original lexical cannot be forced because the meaning of it will be odd and

does not make sense. For instance; “janganlupayaconfirm twitterku!”. The words confirm and twitter in the example show that there is no equivalent lexical to change the real lexical word when it changes in Indonesian.

10. Excluding other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Switching language is used when there are interference people to other community. To avoid it, the community switches their language by using the particular language that no everybody knows in order to exclude those people from another community. For the example, foreigner is more convenient to speak in L1 with their community when there are another people from outside their community. For instance; foreigner is more convenient to speak in L1 with their community when there are another people from outside their community.

## 2.6 Theory of Humor

Stand up comedy is one of the ways in expressing humor. Talking about humor, there are some theories which are related to humor. One of them is general theory of verbal humor which is proposed by Victor Raskin and Salvatore Attardo. According to them there are some factors that can make humor run well.

1. Script Opposition (SO) references the script opposition included in Raskin's SSTH. This includes, among others, themes such as real (unreal), actual (non-actual), normal (abnormal), possible (impossible). For instance; *“pernahkloeliat orang yang bisadorong tank? Nah, tunenekguebisa.”*
2. Logical Mechanism (LM) refers to the mechanism which connects the different scripts in the joke. These can range from a simple verbal technique like a pun to more complex LMs such as faulty logic or false analogies. For instance;

*“nenekguetuklomarahsamakya iron man yang lagingelawanmusuh-musuhnya.  
Semuabarang yang adadirumahbakalanhancurberantakan”*

3. Situation (SI) can include objects, activities, instruments, props needed to tell the story. For instance; Mudy Taylor as the famous comedian in Indonesian always uses his guitar when he performs stand up comedy.
4. Target (TA) identifies the actors who become the “butt” of the joke. This labeling serves to develop and solidify stereotypes of ethnic groups, professions, etc. For instance; in data 6 *“He is asking for it. diamemangtampil supayadituduhbegitu (refers to Mongol)...”*. This utterance uttered by Mario Teguh. when Mario teguh wanted to make a joke which Mongol (one of the comics) is being the mockery at the time.
5. Narrative strategy (NS) addresses the narrative format of the joke, as either a simple narrative, a dialogue, or a riddle. It attempts to classify the different genres and subgenres of verbal humor. In a subsequent study Attardo expands the NS to include oral and printed humorous narratives of any length, not just jokes. For example is stand up comedy. In stand-up comedy, the comedian usually recites a grouping of humorous stories, jokes and one-liners typically called a monologue, routine, or act.
6. Language (LA) contains all the information necessary for the verbalization of a text. It is responsible for the exact wording and for the placement of the functional elements. For instance; in data 3 *“...Mau diulanglagiboleh. Survive !...”*. The utterance is uttered by Temon. Actually, Temon would like to say “surprise” to Abdel. However, he replaces the word “surprise” to be “survive” to make it funny.

## 2.7 Stand up Comedy

According to oxford dictionary comedy is professional entertainment consisting of jokes and satirical sketches intended to make audiences laugh. Besides, based on Mariam Webster, comedy is a play, movie, television program, novel, etc., that is meant to make people laugh. From those two definitions, it can be concluded that comedy is entertainment consisting of jokes and satire, intended to make an audience laugh.

There are some types of comedy. Firstly, Self-deprecating: Humor in which performers target themselves and their foibles or misfortunes for comic effect. Stand-up comedian Rodney Dangerfield is a practitioner of self-deprecating humor. Secondly, situational; humor arising out of quotidian situations; it is the basis of sitcoms, or situation comedies. Situational comedies employ elements of farce, screwball, slapstick, and other types of humor. The next type is slapstick; Comedy in which mock violence and simulated bodily harm are staged for comic effect; also called physical comedy. The name derives from a prop consisting of a stick with an attached piece of wood that slapped loudly against it when one comedian struck another with it, enhancing the effect. The Three Stooges are renowned for their slapstick comedy. The last one is stand-up; A form of comedy delivery in which a comic entertains an audience with jokes and humorous stories. A stand-up comedian may employ one or more of the types of humor described here.

This study focuses on code switching in the utterances of the comics in Stand-up comedy. Actually, stand up comedy is a comic style in which a comedian performs in front of a live audience, usually speaking directly to them. The performer is commonly known as a comic, stand-up comic, stand-up comedian, or simply a stand-up. In stand-up comedy, the comedian usually recites a grouping of humorous stories, jokes and one-liners typically called a monologue, routine, or act. Some stand-up comedians use props,

music, or magic tricks to enhance their acts. Stand-up comedy is often performed in comedy clubs, bars, nightclubs, neo-burlesques, colleges, and theaters. Outside of live performance, stand-up is often distributed commercially via television, DVD, and the internet.

## 2.8 Previous Study

Studies on code switching have been done by several researchers, for instance, Nisrocha (2011) under the title “Code Switching Used by the Presenter of Gaul BarengBuleProgram on Trans TV”. She analyzed the languages which used by Cinta Laura are English and Indonesia. She found three types of code switching: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. She also found function of code switching: serve of quotation, interjection, mark personality and objectification, clarify or qualify a message, specify on addressee, reiterate, and carry out a referential. She used word descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology.

Besides, Rahayu (2001) who had observed “A study of Code Mixing Used in DuniaBintang: A Gossip Program on SCTV”. She analyzed code mixing used by presenters and the audience of the channel. In their speech they also used Jakarta dialect into Indonesian language, like “ketemulagi, saran gue, buruan, pemirsawaktunyahadahabis and thank you banget, tentunyahadaha”, etc.

This present study has different object in phenomena of code switching than some previous studies mentioned above. This study examines the code switching which used by the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. Therefore, the context of code switching which focuses on this study is in comedy context. Besides, the data of the study are not only gained from the utterances of one speaker, but they also gained from the utterances of some selected speakers. This study observes the kinds and the functions

of code switching used by the comics in the program. The kinds of code switching in the data are analyzed using the same theory with those some previous studies which are; intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag code switching. While in the function of code switching, this present study uses Hoffman, Savile, and Troike's theory which are little bit different from the theory used in the previous studies.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part presents the results of the data analysis of obtained from the data sources which are observed through video observation. The data are the conversation among the comics containing of code switching.

In analyzing the data, the researcher presents the data analyzed according to the research problems. Furthermore, this research analyses the functions of code switching and kinds of code switching used in the data.

#### 3.1 Findings

In stand up comedy show on Metro TV, the comics often switch their language to make the audience interested in the joke they make. There are three types of code switching or CS used by the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV: tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. There are also several functions of CS used by the comics during standing up comedy.

#### Data 1

*Biasa nya kan ada yang ngomong "Oh God why me?"*

*Oh saya ga berani lah kalo bilang "Oh God why me?"*

*Terus kalo Allah bilang "Why not?"*

**(Source: video 5, duration: 05:15/08:31)**

### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data are taken from the utterance of Pepeng. The data uttered when Pepeng as the comic tells to the audiences about his disease which is Multiple Sclerosis. He tried to make a joke by making a dialog between him and god in stand up comedy show on metro TV. The dialogue represented his feeling about his disease (Multi Sclerosis). When Pepeng performed stand up comedy, he was not in good condition. He did not perform like other comics. Pepeng did stand up comedy with lying down.

The data show that the speaker does code switching. The clause *oh god why me* and *why not* are inserted at the end of a sentences followed by question mark to indicate an interrogative sentences. Therefore, it definitely belongs to tag-switching. He constantly said the quotation in English, presumably in order to evoke the different sense to the audiences. Besides, Pepeng used English clause “oh god why me” to express his feeling, because the clause was very familiar at the time.

The function of code switching used by the speaker is talking about a particular topic. The speaker is more comfortable use English in expressing his feeling “oh god why me” than Indonesia “oh tuhan, kenapa harus saya”, because sometimes, people feel free and more comfortable to express their feeling emotional feelings in a language that is not their daily language. Besides, the clause “oh god why me” has deeper meaning than he uses Indonesian. Moreover, the clause is also very famous at the time. The clause was used by on of football player (Balloteli) when he celebrated his goal. In addition, the clause “why not” is used to be the response of the clause “oh god why me’ itself.

## Data 2

*“Kebayang ga kalo misalkan lo tinggal di jalan Uranus, lo punya temen bule. Hey yo, man, where do you live?; Umm, Uranus; Oh really? Pantès sakit ya..”*

**(Source: video 4, duration: 05:57/09:01)**

### Context and Analysis of the Data:

The first data of inter-sentential code switching are obtained from the utterance of Pandji in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. The data were taken when he made a joke by making a dialogue between someone who stays in Uranus Street and a foreigner. He wanted to tell about the Indonesian people's behavior in addressing place. Indonesian people usually mention the street just by mentioning the name of the street, without being accompanied by the word “street”. Therefore, when there was a foreigner asking to Pandji about his address, the foreigner was confused because it is impossible that human can live in Uranus.

The data clearly show that these sentences use two languages, Indonesian and English. Switching of those sentences occur between sentence. First sentence uses Indonesian “..*“Kebayang ga kalo misalkan lo tinggal di jalan Uranus, lo punya temen bule..”*”. This sentence is used by the speaker to make the audiences imagine that they live in Uranus Street and they also have a friend who is a foreigner. It can be shown from the clause “*Kebayang ga kalo misalkan....”*”. The second one is English sentence “..*Hey yo, man, where do you live?...”*”. This sentence is uttered by the speaker to represent the utterances which is probably spoken by the foreigner. The second sentence is spoken in English, because the speaker characterizes as the foreigner. In accordance with the explanation, this data are called inter-sentential CS because it happens between sentence boundaries.

Besides, the function of code switching which is used by the speaker is quoting somebody else. The speaker would like to characterize a foreigner. Because of that, Pandji as the speaker must speak in English. Therefore a sentence “*.Hey yo, man, where do you live?...*” was uttered by him. While the clause “*oh really?*” is used as the response of the answer “*um.. Uranus*”

### Data 3

“*...Mau diulang lagi boleh. Survive !...*”

(Source: video 13, duration: 00:09/03:59)

### Context and Analysis of the Data:

The present data are taken from the utterance of Temon. It uttered when he is being a surprise for Abdel who is Temon’s best friend in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. Abdel and Temon is duo comedian which is very famous in Indonesia. However, in recent years, they were rarely performed together because they were busy with their own affairs. At the time, Abdel was performing stand up comedy, suddenly Temon came from backstage and said “survive”. Actually it is absolutely wrong. It must be “Surprise”. However, to make it funny, Temon changed it into “survive”. Actually, Temon would like to say “surprise” to Abdel. However, he changes the word “surprise” to be “survive” to make it funny.

The data belongs to inter-sentential code switching because there is language switch from Indonesian “Mau diulang lagi boleh..??” to English “survive !” in sentence boundaries. The first sentence is an interrogative sentence, because there is a question mark in the end of the sentence. The sentence was uttered by the speaker is to make sure that host of the program allow him to say “survive” once more. Then, this sentence

followed by an English word “survive!”. The word is used by Temon to express his feeling which is surprised by the attending of Abdel. Because of the reasons, the following data can be categorized as inter-sentential code switching.

Besides, the function of code switching which is shown in the data is real lexical need. Temon as the speaker occurs the word “survive” at the end of the sentence. Actually, Temon would like to say surprise, but to make it funny, he change the word to be “survive”. Basically, there is a possible option for him to use Indonesian “kejutan”. However, the meaning of the word will be deeper, if the speaker uses it in English. Besides, the word which is basically “surprise’ can be changed into “survive” by him, because there is a similarity between the two words in pronunciation.

#### **Data 4**

*“Boleh berdiri diujung mongol, ya lo juga mon (temon). Oke,loe berdua pegangan. You jump, I jump.”*

**(Source: video 11, duration: 19:43/21:53)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data are the utterance of Steny Agustaf when he tried to make a joke which Mongol and Temon were being the target of the mock. At the time, Steny asked Temon and Mongol to practice a romantic scene where Temon was hugging Mongol from behind with showing a finger up. Then, Steny said “you jump, I jump”. Steny does it because He wants to create a joke which describes the character of Mongol who is feminine.

Code switching used by Steny is inter-sentential code switching because the code switching uttered in two different sentences or in sentence boundary. Initially the comic

speaks in Indonesia “oke, loe berdua pegangan” to instruct Temon and Mongol creating a romantic scene. Then, He switches into an English sentence “you jump, I jump”. The sentence is uttered by him, because the sentence is usually used by the romantic film such as Titanic.

Moreover, the function of code switching which is used by the speaker is talking a particular topic, because Steny as the speaker speaks “you jump, I jump” to express a possible utterances which will be uttered by Temon and Mongol. Because before Steny occurs “you jump, I jump”, he instruct Temon and Mongol to make a Romantic scene. Besides, the sentence “you jump, I jump” is very useful for the speaker, because the speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his emotion feeling in English that is not his daily language.

#### **Data 5**

*“Selamat malam, terima kasih Soleh Soli stone karena dia udah rock sekarang.”*

**(Source: video 1, duration: 01:30/07:23)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data are obtained from the utterance of Abdel. The data uttered when the Abdel as the comic begin to perform in the stand up comedy show on Metro TV edisi akhir tahun. It is uttered because Abdel as the comic wanted to revenge the joke which is a satire for him from Soleh Solihun as the host in that program. Abdel was angry to Soleh, because Soleh quips him that he was a host in an Islamic program Abdel Dan Mama Dedeh.

The data show that there are mixing language between Indonesian and English. Maxing of the language occurs between words. Basically the speaker speaks in Indonesia,

but he puts two English words in the middle of the sentences which are “stone and rock”. This kind of phenomenon is called intra-sentential code switching although it only mixes two words such as “stone and Rock” which are English word. Basically, it is used to replace the presenter’s real name *Soleh Solihun* into *Soleh Soli stone*, by giving the ridiculous reason *karena dia sudah rock sekarang* (because he has been into rock music).

The function of code switching which is used by the speaker is talking about a particular topic, because Abdel adds some English word to change some Indonesian word in the sentence to revenge the joke which is a satire for him from Soleh Solihun who is the host in that program. Abdel as the speaker is more comfortable to do code switching in the utterance to mock Soleh, because the word “stone” is really suitable to be used to replace the host’s real name “Soleh solihun” into “Soleh soli stone” by giving the ridiculous reason *karena dia sudah rock sekarang* (because he has been into rock music). This switching is intentional due to the correlation between group band name: *Rolling stone* and the genre of its music: *rock*.

#### **Data 6**

*“He is asking for it. dia memang tampil supaya dituduh begitu (refers to Mongol)...”*

**(Source: video 2, duration: 04:46/10:31)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The next data are taken from the utterance which is uttered by Mario teguh as the comic in stand up comedy show on Metro TV edisi akhir tahun. It uttered when Mario teguh wanted to make a joke which Mongol (one of the comics) is being the mockery at the time. Mongol has a unique character. He has a character like a female. Because of that Mario mocked him.

Mixing language in this data uttered within sentence boundary. It shows that language switch occurs in a sentence from Indonesian to English. This kind of phenomenon is also called inter-sentential code switching because there is a switch occurring within sentence boundary. Firstly, the speaker speaks in English “*he is asking for it*”, than followed by Indonesian “*dia memang tampil supaya dituduh begitu*”. Actually, those sentences have a same meaning. However, because of the first sentence is uttered in English, Mario would like to make the audience more understand about the sentence by translating it into Indonesian language.

The function of code switching which used by the speaker in the data is repetition used for clarification. Firstly, Mario speaks English “*he is asking for it*”. Then it is followed by an Indonesian sentence “*dia memang tampil supaya dituduh begitu*”. The Indonesian sentence is uttered to make the audiences more understand about the previous sentence which is in English. It was done by the speaker, because the majority of the audiences are Indonesian people. It will be easier to be understood if the speaker clarifies the English sentence into Indonesian sentence. Therefore, Mario clarifies the sentence “*he is asking for it*” with English sentence “*dia memang tampil supaya dituduh begitu*”.

#### **Data 7**

*“Sahabat-sahabat saya yang super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously....”*

**(Source: video 2, duration: 10:05/10:31)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

This data are taken from the utterance which uttered by Mario Teguh when Mario as the comic wanted to end his stand up comedy in stand up comedy show on Metro TV edisi akhir tahun by a statement which is always he uses in his program

“Golden Way” on Metro TV. Mario teguh is a famous motivator in Indonesia. Because of that, he always makes some great statements which can motivate the audiences. One of the ways is by switching Indonesian and English like the following data.

This data shows that there is mixing words between Indonesian “sahabat-sahabat saya yang” and English “*super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously...*” in the same sentence. Because of that, this data can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching. This sentence is usually used as the interlude while He giving motivations. Actually, Mario speaks in Indonesia. However, he switches into English in the end part. It is done by him to make the audience interested in what he talking about. Besides, he will be looked like as an authoritative person if he switches his language into English.

The function of code switching which is used by Mario teguh based on the data is expressing group identity. Based on the data, Mario speaks “*Sahabat-sahabat saya yang super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously....*”. Actually, the sentence is an utterance which is always used by Mario in his own program which is Golden ways on Metro TV. Therefore, the sentence will be only understood by the people who have watched Golden ways program on Metro TV. According to Barnett (1994;7), the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community. It means that, the sentence ““*Sahabat-sahabat saya yang super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously....*” is only can be understood by the community of Golden ways program.

**Data 8**

*Yang cowok make tau gak ape “She is my love”, tanda panah kekiri.*

*Yang cewek sebelah kirinya “He is my love”, tanda panah kekanan.*

*Gua pake apa? Trus Gue harus pake where is my love, tanda panah kemana-mana..*

**(Source: video 6, duration: 05:15/08:56)**

**Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data are taken from the utterance which is uttered by Raditya dika. It was happened when Raditya as the comic tell the audiences about his feeling as a single man. He told that once he walks in a shopping centre and he saw a young couple wearing couple t-sheet. It made him very sad and jealous because he did not have a spouse. Because of that feeling, he was spontaneously said “*trus gue harus pake where is my love*”. Actually, that is only a story of life which is also often felt by people. However, it can be very funny, because the audience can feel what the comic feels. Besides the funny expression of Raditya dika which can make the audiences laugh.

This data show that there is mixing words in a sentence. It clearly shows that the difference is from the position where Intra-sentential code switching occurs. In this data the mixing occurs in the middle of the sentence. Firstly, Raditya speaks in Indonesia “*Yang cowok make tau gak ape*” then he switches it in English “*She is my love*”, and in the end of the sentence he does code switching again in Indonesian “*tanda panah kekiri*”.

It is also done in two next sentences;

*“Yang cewek sebelah kirinya “He is my love”, tanda panah kekanan.”*

*“Gua pake apa? Trus Gue harus pake where is my love, tanda panah kemana-mana.”*

The function of code switching which used by the speaker is talking about a particular topic. At the time, Raditya talks about his feeling when he saw a girl and her

boyfriend use a couple t-shirt which the writings really offend him. He does code switching, because he feels more comfortable to express his feeling deeply. Besides, he does code switching, it is because of the reality situation which the couple t-shirt is written in English. Nowadays, there are many young couples in Indonesia use couple t-shirt which written in English such as like Raditya said in the data (“she is my love, he is my love”).

#### **Data 9**

*“Sebuah lagu dari sweet seventy, eh kurang n, sweet sevenin.”*

**(Source: video 3, duration 01:19/08:01)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Mudy Taylor. The data was taken when he wants to introduces the song which will be sung by him to the audiences. Just like his other performances, Mudy always bring his guitar, because his droll way is by singing a song and playing guitar. “Sweet seventy” in the data refers to a group band “seventeen” from Indonesia, and to make it funny, Mudy changes it to be seventy which is absolutely wrong. Because of that, the audiences tell him that the right one is seventeen, so he has to add the letter “N” in the word “seventy” to make it right. And he immediately adds the letter “N” in the word “seventy”. However, the word is still wrong. The word instead is being “sevenin”.

This data show that there is a mixing language within the same sentence. The data show that language switch occurs many time in a sentence from Indonesian to English repeatedly. the sentence is started with Indonesian words “sebuah lagu dari” and then followed by English words “sweet seventy”, then added with Indonesian words “eh

kurang N”, then followed again by English word “sweet”, and ended with the word sevenin which is absolutely meaningless. Therefore, the present data is categorized as intra-sentential code switching.

Moreover, the function of code switching which can be found in the data is talking about a particular topic. It is because of the code switching is used by the speaker to explain a song which will be sung by him in the performance. At the time, he would like to sing a song which belongs to band of Seventeen. Because of the name of the group band is in English, it forces the speaker to do code switching. Firstly, the speaker occurs “*Sebuah lagu dari sweet seventy*”. The phrase “sweet seventy” is created by the speaker to change the true name of the group band “seventeen”. It was done by the speaker, because he performs in a comedy show. So that, he has to make a joke from every single word he says.

#### **Data 10**

*“Apabila suara anda dalam “cammon baby”, Itu wanita senang sekali dengan suara pria yang dalam.”*

**(Source: video 2, duration: 01:45/10:31)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Mario Teguh when Mario teguh explained the audiences about the effects of the intonation of male voice. He said that female is more interested in a male who has an authoritative voice than shrill voice. The audiences were very interested in his statement, because he stated it with a funny body movement and expression.

This data show that there is mixing words between Indonesian clause “*Apabila suara anda dalam*” and then followed by English clause “common baby”, then ended by Indonesian clause “*Itu wanita senang sekali dengan suara pria yang dalam*” in a same sentence. The mixing clause in this data occurs in the middle of the sentence which is “common baby”. Therefore, this data can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching. Actually, the clause “common baby” is only an example of the authoritative voice. He utters it to make the audience laugh, because the clause ‘common baby’ is usually used in some adult movies.

The speaker does code switching because he talks about a particular topic which is about the effect of man voice. He said those women are very interested in a man who has an authoritative voice. Therefore he switches his Indonesian with an English phrase “common baby”. He chooses the phrase “common baby”, because the phrase is always used by some movie actors who have an authoritative voice. Moreover, to make his statement funny, he practices the phrase with the authoritative voice.

#### **Data 11**

*“Maka, tidak hanya stand up yang boleh comedy, tapi yang lay down boleh juga comedy...”*

**(Source: video 7, duration: 00:49/08:31)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data uttered by Soleh Solihun. He is not only the comic in stand up comedy show on Metro TV edisi akhir tahun, but also the host of the program. The utterance is uttered when Soleh invites Pepeng as one of the comic in the program to perform. At the time, Pepeng is sick. So that, he has to lie down when he performs stand up comedy. The

data was uttered to make the atmosphere there to be better. Besides, it was uttered by Soleh to provide encouragement to Pepeng in stand up comedy, although he performs with lying down.

The data show that there is mixing words from Indonesian and English repeatedly within a same sentence. It is started in Indonesian “maka, tidak hanya”, then followed by English “stand up”, and then Indonesian “boleh”, then followed again by English “comedy”, then mixed by Indonesian “tapi yang”, and then mixed by “lay down”, after that followed by Indonesian “boleh juga”, and ended by English “comedy”. So, intra-sentential code switching has done in this data. Basically, the word stand up refers to the name of the program which is stand up comedy. In stand up comedy, the comics or comedians are required to droll with stand up. Likewise the word “lay down”, the word is created by Soleh to allow Pepeng droll with lay down.

The code switching which exists in the data also has a function which is expressing group identity. It can be shown from the target language which is uttered by the speaker (stand up and lay down). The word “stand up” which is followed by the word “comedy” is the representative of the program which is stand up comedy. Therefore, the words stand up and lay down are only can be understood by the audiences of stand up comedy program.

**Data 12**

*“...Padahari Sunday kuturut ayah ke city...”*

**(Source: video 10, duration: 00:32/07:54)**

**Context and Analysis of the Data:**

This data were uttered by Temon. It uttered when he told the audiences that people can teach English to his children by modifying the entire lyrics of Indonesian songs. For example is the song “naik delman”. In the song, temon changes some words in the entire of lyric into English words. Besides, majority of the audiences are student. Therefore, Temon as the comic would like to educate the audiences by singing a song. Moreover, he also created some jokes in the song which can make the audiences laugh.

There is code switching which is done in the data. In the beginning of the sentence Temon speak in Indonesia “ padahari ....kuturut ayah ke...” and he switches it into English words “...Sunday...city” in a same sentence. Automatically, the data can be categorized as the intra-sentential code switching. Actually, the part of the sentence “pada hari...kuturut ayah ke...” is the real entire lyric of the song and another part of the sentence “...Sunday...city” is the modification lyric which created by Temon. It also created as the main point of the joke. Temon just translate some Indonesian words of the entire lyric to English. Therefore, the basic lyric which which is “pada hari minggu kuturut ayah kekota” will be “pada hari Sunday kuturut ayah ke city”.

Besides, the function of code switching which exist in the data is talking about a particular topic. It can be shown from the reasons why the speaker mixes the entire lyric of naik delman song with some English word. Before he sings a song, Temon explain to the audiences that parents can teach English to their children using some Indonesian songs which the lyric of the songs are changed into some English words. Therefore, it can

be said that the topic which code switching uttered is teaching English by modifying the entire lyric of Indonesian songs into English words.

### **Data 13**

*“Jadi missal nya ada temen-temennya, mereka latihan bareng, klo misalnya temenya dikit, bareng sahabatnya, sharing gitu.”*

**(Source: video 15, duration: 02:34/02:41)**

### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data were uttered by Ge Pamungkas when he told about the way how to get a girlfriend/boyfriend. According to him, to get a girlfriend/boyfriend we have to know the way how to confide our feeling to the target. One of the ways is by exercising to confide it to our friends. Ge pamungkas said that we can exercise to confide our feeling with our friends. Based on the data above, code switching is done by Ge Pamungkas.

Type of code switching that is used by him is intra-sentential code switching. It is because he speaks in a same sentence which is contained of two languages. The first is in Indonesia *“Jadi misalnya ada temen-temennya, mereka latihan bareng, klo misalnya temenya dikit, bareng sahabatnya”*. This part of sentence is used to inform the audiences that if they want to confide their feeling to the target of boy/girlfriend, they have to exercise to confide it to their friends. It is really useful to exercise their confidences to confide it. The second part of sentence is in English *“sharing”*. Ge Pamungkas used the word *“sharing”* to express his statement deeply to the audiences, in order to the audiences understand about his statement. Besides, Ge Pamungkas also uses Indonesia in the

beginning of his sentence then he change to English when he wants to tell the main point of the way how to get a girlfriend/boyfriend.

Code switching which uttered in the data has a function which is real lexical need. Sometime, Indonesian people switch their language because they lack equivalent lexicon in their language. Because of it, some Indonesian words are usually changed into some other language words such as English. Likewise to what happen in the data. The speaker can not change the English word “sharing” into Indonesian word “berbagi”, because the meaning of it is odd and does not make sense.

#### **Data 14**

*Steny: “Klo ngeliat wajahnya temon ini, bakalan menceritakan perekonomian Indonesia ni. Karena ruwet”*

*Temon: “Iya, karena ini true story.”*

**(Source: video 11, duration: 01:18/21:53)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data happened when Steny Agustaf as the host of the program would like to invite Temon to perform stand up comedy. Before Steny invited temon, he tried to make a joke to mock Temon by equating Temon’s face with the condition of economy in Indonesia which is very complicated, because Temon has a funny face which make other people make him as the joke. Then, Temon as the target of the mock agreed with Steny’s statement to make it funnier.

Based on the conversation above, Temon who is being the target of the mock used code switching. The type of code switching which is used by Temon is intra-sentential code switching. It is because he adds an English phrase “*true story*” into his

utterance which is started in Indonesia. Firstly, he speaks in Indonesia “*karena ini*” then he close his utterance using English “*true story*” in a sentence boundary. Those two parts of the sentence are related. The first part “*karena ini*” is used to start the statement. It is uttered in Indonesia, because the audiences are Indonesian people. The second part “*true story*” is used to be a continuation of the first part of the sentence “*karena ini*”.

The function of code switching which happen in the data is talking about a particular topic. Based on the data, Temon as the speaker of code switching would like to create a joke which the topic is about the condition of economic in Indonesia. The phrase “*true story*” is used by Temon to make the audiences interested in his performance. Therefore, the phrase “*true story*” is very useful than he uses Indonesian “*kisah nyata*”. Because of the character of Temon is very funny, it will be look like funny if he uses English in his utterances. So that, he uses code switching when he talks about the topic which will be used as the source of the joke.

#### **Data 15**

*“saya sudah menikah, as you know, saya sudah menikah”.*

**(Source: video 2, duration: 03:40/10:31)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data uttered by Mario teguh when he wants to make sure that the audiences know that he has already get married. Actually, the audiences already know that Mario is already married because he is very famous in Indonesia as a great motivator. At the time, Mario wanted to prove that all women are materialistic. When he explains it, he makes his wife as the object of the explanation. The audiences were very interested in his statement, because majority of the audiences were female.

Based on the present data, Mario has done intra-sentential code switching. It can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching, because the speaker does code switching in a same sentence. Firstly, he utters in Indonesian “saya sudah menikah”. This part of the sentence is used to open his statement and to inform the audiences that he has already get married. Then, it is followed by an English clause “as you know”. After that, he repeats again the same statement that he has already get married “saya sudah menikah” to make sure that the audiences know about it.

Besides, the data show that there is inserting sentence filler “as you know”. The inserting sentence filler “as you know” is used to connect two same sentences “saya sudah menikah”. It is very needed to connect the two sentences to make sure that all of the audiences know that he is already married. Beside, it is also used to make his joke runs smoothly. Actually he can use an Indonesian inserting sentence filler “seperti yang kalian tau”, but he are more comfortable to use English, because he used to speak in English when he giving motivations.

#### **Data 16**

*“disuatu waktu kita stand by me lagi”*

**(Source: video 8, duration: 05:44/08:56)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Temon when he wanted to make a joke by singing a song based on the theme of stand up comedy at the time which is “Lagu Nostalgia”. Therefore, he sings a famous song in 1980’s; Stand by me. He took the song, because the entire lyric of the song is in English. Because of that, he can modify the song by combining the entire lyric of the song with some Indonesian word as the joke.

The present data show that there is a code switching which done by the speaker. The code switching is uttered in a same sentence. Because of that, it can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching. Firstly, the speaker talks in Indonesian “disuatu waktu kita”. To make it funny Temon switch his language with English “stand by me” which is basically the title of the song. Then, to make his sentence run smoothly, he adds in the end of the sentence with Indonesian word “lagi”. It is done by him, because he performs in comedy context. So that, he has create a joke by combining some songs into a song.

From this data, there is inserting clause filler “stand by me” in the sentence. Actually this lyrical peace created by Temon to make the real song “stand by me” to be funny by inserting some sentences and words in the entire of the lyric. It is usually done by other comics who performing stand up comedy by singing a song such as Mudy Taylor. Basically, the part of the sentence “disuatu waktu kita.... lagi” is created by Temon, then he inserted the phrase “stand by me” in the sentence to create a quality joke which can make the audiences interested in his performance.

#### **Data 17**

*“Like father like son. Seperti ayah menyukai anak laki-lakinya”.*

**(Source: video 10, duration: 02:17/07:54)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Temon. The data are uttered when temon tells the audiences about an aphorism “*like father like son*”. Then, he translates that aphorism into Indonesian “*seperti ayah yang suka kepada anak laki-lakinya*” which is absolutely wrong. However, it is being interesting for the audiences. At the time, Temon tried to

educate the audiences that the characteristics of children always follow the character of their parents. Therefore, every parent should give a good example to their children.

Code switching has done by the speaker in the present data. It can be shown from the two different sentences which are related each other. The code switching which done is inter-sentential code switching, because it happen in sentence boundary. Firstly, the speaker says in English "*like father like son*". Then, it followed by an Indonesian sentence "*Seperti ayah menyukai anak laki-lakinya*" which used as the main point of the joke. Basically, the second sentence is used as the meaning of the first sentence. However, Temon make it different from the real meaning which make the audiences laugh.

This data show the function of the code switching of the data is repetition used for clarifying. The data consist of two sentences. The first sentence is "*like father like son*" and the second sentence is "*seperti ayah menyukai anak laki-lakinya*". The repetition occurs to give strong emphasis in giving clear explanation about the data. Besides, the repetition is also used to make sure that the audiences know about the aphorism, even though the repetition is wrong in clarifying. This way sometimes makes audiences listen to the comic's utterances and they can comprehend faster that receiving the comic's explanation by using TL. Besides, the repetition is also used to create a joke. Indonesian sentence as the repetition is used to make the audiences more understand about the joke.

**Data 18**

*“dan itu akan berkelanjutan, continuity”.*

**(Source: video 10, duration: 03:12/07:54)**

**Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Temon. It happens because Temon as the comic wants to tell the audiences about the effects of mistake in parenting. He told like that because he wanted to show the good way to educate the children. One of the ways is using a song. The song which was sung by Temon was really interesting and makes the audiences interested.

From the data, it shown that the speaker does code switching in a same sentence. Because of that, the present data can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching. Firstly, Temon talks in Indonesian “dan itu akan berkelanjutan”. The intent of this utterance is the effects of mistake in parenting can be sustainable. After that, in the end of the sentence, the speaker adds word “continuity”. The word is used as the repetition of the previous word “berkelanjutan”, even tough it is in another language. It is intended to make a variety of language in the sentence.

The present data show that there is repetition between sentence and word which is sentence is “dan itu akan berkelanjutan” and the word is “continuity”. The aim of using repetition by translating the word in the end of the sentence “berkelanjutan” is to make the audiences more understand about what he talking about, because the majority of the audiences are senior high school students. Actually, the word “berkelanjutan” refers to the negative effects of mistake of parenting. Therefore, he uses the word “continuity” to make his statement run smoothly. Moreover, he used the word “continuity” to make he looked like an intellectual person, because the majority of the audiences are educated

people. As we know that, nowadays some English terms are used in Indonesia, because the modernity force Indonesian people use some terms in English.

### **Data 19**

*“Tadi dua udah, ini tinggal dua. Ini dahsyat sekali pertarungan mereka, battle diantara mereka berdua.”*

**(Source: video 11, duration: 10:58/21:53)**

### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data uttered by Steny Agustaf when he wanted to visit the next two comics to perform stand up comedy who are Temon and Mongol. The theme of that stand up comedy episode is “Battle of the roast”, therefore they have to make some jokes which are sourced from each other. Therefore, Temon has to create jokes which can knockdown Mongol as the opponent and vice versa. The battle was very interesting, because Temon and Mongol have a quality and funny jokes which is very entertained the audiences.

Based on the data above, the speaker has done code switching, because he mix two difference languages in a same sentence. To open his utterance, the speaker says *“Ini dahsyat sekali pertarungan mereka”*. The statement is used to describe the battle which will be performed is very fantastic. Then, it is followed by an utterance *“battle diantara mereka berdua”*. This continuation utterance is used as the repetition of the first utterance. The code switching which done is in a sentence boundary. Because of that, it can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching.

The function of code switching of the data is repetition used for clarifying. It was shown in the sentence *“ini dahsyat sekali pertarungan diantara mereka, battle diantara mereka berdua”*. The repetition occurs to give strong emphasis in giving clear

explanation about the data. The repetition also used to make the audiences will be more interested in the program. Besides, the word “battle” is more suitable to be used in the program because the theme of the program is “battle of the roast”. Therefore, the speaker needs to repeat the word “pertarungan” with the word “battle”.

#### **Data 20**

*“Waaaaa, battle of roast, mereka saling mencela, mereka saling menghancurkan.”*

**(Source: video 11, duration: 11:17/21:53)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data uttered by Steny Agustaf when he wanted to open the program of stand up comedy on Metro TV. The theme of the episode of the program is battle of the roast. So, there were some comics which will be competed. There are some comics/comedians who performed stand up comedy in the program such as, Soleh solihun, Mongol, Abdel, and Temon. Because of the theme of the episode was battle of roast, those four comedian were divided into two groups. Soleh form a paired with Mongol, and Abdel form a paired with Temon.

From the data, code switching is done by the speaker. Steny as the speaker does a code switching which uttered in a same sentence. Because of that, the present data can be categorized as intra-sentential code switching. Based on the data above, the speaker opens the sentence with an English phrase *“Waaaaa, battle of roast”*. The phrase represents to the theme of stand up comedy at the time. Then, it is followed by Indonesian sentence *“mereka saling mencela, mereka saling menghancurkan”*. The intent of the sentence is to explain more about the opening phrase, so that the audiences can understand about the theme.

The present data shows that there is a repetition. Firstly, the speaker opens the sentence with the clause “*battle of roast*”, and then he clarifies that clause with Indonesian clause “*mereka saling mencela, mereka saling menghancurkan*”. The function of the repetition is to explain the main point of the theme of the stand up comedy at the time to the audiences, because the majority of the audiences are Indonesian people. So, Steny as the host of the program need to clarify the English clause “*battle of roast*” with Indonesian clause “*mereka saling mencela, mereka saling menghancurkan*”. Besides, it is also used to make the comics more understand about the rule of the program.

#### **Data 21**

“*Kali ini edisi nya all stars favorites. Ni orang-orang hebat ni.*”

(Source: video 11, duration: 00:18/21:53)

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data were uttered by Steny Agustaf when he opened the program of stand up comedy as the host of the program. At the time, he would like to introduce all of the comics who will perform in the program, such as Mongol, Soleh solihun, Abdel and Temon. All of them are famous comics of comedians in Indonesia. Therefore, Steny called them as “*all stars favorites*”. The audiences were very interested in those famous comics, because the jokes which are created by the comics have a certain quality and very funny.

Based on the data above, code switching is done by the speaker. Steny does code switching in a same sentence. Therefore, this present data categorized as intra-sentential code switching. Firstly, the speaker says “*Kali ini edisi nya*”. Then, this part of the

sentence is followed by the phrase “*all stars favorites*”. The phrase “*all stars favorites*” is used by the speaker to represent all comics which will perform at the time.

The data shows that there is a repetition used for clarifying. The data are divided into two sentences which is the first sentence is “*Kali ini edisinya all stars favorites*” and the second one is “*Ni orang-orang hebat ni*”. The repetition is used to make sure that all of the audiences know that all of the comics who will perform at the time are famous comedians. Besides, the repetition also used to praise all of the comics, so that they can serve a quality jokes to the audiences based on the theme of the program of stand up comedy.

#### **Data 22**

“*Ada satu lagi pas zaman smp yang pressurennya tu luar biasa.*”

(Source: video 9, duration: 09:06/22:39)

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Boris when he told the audiences about his own story when he was in junior high school. The contexts of the data are retelling his own story when he was in junior high school. It was uttered to express his feeling when he permits to his teacher in junior high school to go to toilet. He told that he was really shy because he permitted to go to toilet because he could not stand going to defecate.

From the data, the speaker has done intra-sentential code switching, because there is a mixing languages which exist in a same sentence from clause level to single morpheme. Firstly, the speaker occurs “*Ada satu lagi pas zaman smp yang*”. Then, it followed by the word “pressure” which is added by Indonesian suffix “-nya”. After that, the speaker adds the utterance “*tu luar bias*” in the end of the sentence.

The present data show that the function of code switching which is real lexical need exists in the data. In this situation, the comic uses the English word “pressure” even in Indonesian suffix “nya” attached on it. Actually, the word “pressure” in English has an equal meaning in Indonesian “tekanan”. The comic uses word “pressure” because he is not accustomed to using the word “tekanan” in Indonesian. Beside, the word “pressure” is more expressive to express his feeling rather than word “tekanan” in Indonesian.

### **Data 23**

*“Biasanya orang putus itu tergantung dengan contextnya.”*

**(Source: video 9, duration: 01:46/22:39)**

### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data uttered by Krisna harefa. The contexts of the data are to explain about some possible things that can disturb a relationship between a woman and his boyfriend. At the time, Krisna performed stand up comedy which is about the relationship between woman and her boy friend. He told that if we want to break our relationship with our fiancé, we have to look at the moment and the context of the problem.

The present data show that there is code switching which done by the speaker. The speaker switches two difference languages in a same sentence. Therefore, the code switching which exist in the data is intra-sentential code switching. To open his statement, the speaker says *“Biasanya orang putus itu tergantung dengan”*, then that part of the sentence is followed by another part of the sentence which is uttered in English “context”. The word context is added by an Indonesian suffix “-nya”. It is done by the speaker, because he does not have another possible word to use, excepting “context”.

The function of code switching which exists in the data is real lexical need. In this case, the comic uses the word “context-nya” because there is no word changing in order to give different sense to the speaker who says real lexical need. Actually, the word “context-nya” is able to be changed in Indonesian because there is Indonesian suffix “-nya” attached to the word “context”. It means the lexical word “context” make different sense than it is changed in Indonesian “keadaan”.

#### **Data 24**

*“Cuma yang jadi masalah, dikala gue ngetwit itu serba salah.”*

**(Source: video 12, duration: 04:21/07:01)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The utterance uttered by Mongol when Mongol as the comic told the audiences about the existing of online Social Media, such as twitter. He told that when he has a twitter at the first time he felt confused and awry, because at the time he had twitted which quip an Indonesian boy band. Then, that twit result some negative comments from other people. Mongol’s performance was very interesting, because the expression of his face was very funny and makes the audiences laugh. Besides, the audiences were also interested in the object of the joke which is about social media “twitter”, because twitter was an updated social media at the time.

There is code switching which done by the speaker in the data above. The speaker does code switching in a same sentence from clause level to a single morpheme. Because of that, the code switching is categorized in the type of intra-sentential code switching. Basically, the speaker talks in Indonesian. However, in the middle of the sentence he adds the word “nge-twit”. The word consists of two parts. The first one is an

Indonesian prefix “nge” to indicate that the word is a verb. The second one is “twit” which is the term in social media “twitter” in posting statue.

The utterance shows that the data can be categorized as real lexical need function. This data are almost the same with the previous data above. However, the present data do not use Indonesian suffix to attach an English word like the previous data. The speaker uses Indonesian prefix “nge-” attached to the word “twit”. The comic uses the word ‘ngetwit’ because it is the term in online social media “Twitter” for posting the statue. Therefore, the comic uses the word “ngetwit” rather than “posting statue” because the comic talking in twitter context. Besides, all of the audiences understand about the word “ngetwit”, because almost all of the audiences are teenagers which probably existing in social media such as Twitter.

#### **Data 25**

*“Ada billboard apartment. Lokasi strategis, fasilitas lengkap, harga murah, tapi ada tulisan dibawahnya “sold out”.*

**(Source: video 14, duration: 01:20/07:58)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The data are uttered by Acho when he performed Stand up comedy on Metro TV. He made a joke which is about an apartment billboard that was sold out. It was very funny because the apartment was sold out, but the owner of apartment was still publicizing it on the billboard. The audiences were very entertained by some joke that created by Acho, because the jokes were really educated and qualified. The audiences also interested in some funny expressions of Acho.

From the data above, it can be shown that the speaker has done intra-sentential code switching. The data consists of two sentences where the speaker has done code switching in each sentences. The first sentence is *“Ada billboard apartment”*. This sentence uttered by the speaker from a single morpheme to phrase level in a same sentence. Therefore, the kind of code switching which is done is intra-sentential code switching. Besides, it also happens in the second sentence where the speaker does code switching from clause level to a single morpheme. The speaker firstly says in Indonesian *“Lokasi strategis, fasilitas lengkap, harga murah, tapi ada tulisan dibawahnya”*, and then followed by the word *“sold out”* in the end of the sentence.

Based on the data above, code switching is done by Acho. Basically, he talked in Indonesia. However, he puts some English vocabularies in the sentence which are really needed, such as *“billboard”* and *“sold out”*. Actually, there is an option to use Indonesian vocabularies *“papan pengumuman”* and *“sudah terjual”* in the sentence, but the words billboard and sold out are already commonplace used in Indonesia. Therefore, the present data use real lexical need function of code switching.

#### **Data 26**

*“Soleh solihun, apa yang anda ketahui tentang Soleh solihun? Dibalik ketegaran, ketajaman joke-jokenya, tersimpan rasa takut terhadap bini.”*

**(Source: video 11, duration: 01:31/21:53)**

#### **Context and Analysis of the Data:**

The present data uttered by Steny Agustaf when he invited Soleh solihun to perform stand up comedy. Actually, the sentence is used by Steny to praise Soleh solihun as a famous comedian in Indonesia who has quality jokes. However, at the end of the

sentence, Steny tries to roast Soleh by making a joke that Soleh is a husband who is afraid with his wife. The audiences laugh over Steny's joke which mocks Soleh solihun.

The present data show that there is code switching which done by the speaker. The kind of code switching is intra-sentential code switching, because it uttered in a same sentence from clause level to a single morpheme. Firstly, the speaker says "*Dibalik ketegaran, ketajaman*", then followed by the word "joke-jokenya", and in the last part of the sentence the speaker says in Indonesian "*tersimpan rasa takut terhadap bini*". The word "joke-jokenya" consists of two parts. First one is "joke-joke" which indicates the plural word in Indonesian. The second one is an Indonesian suffix "-nya".

The data absolutely show that there is a code switching which is used by Steny. Actually, Steny talks in Indonesia, but he put an English vocabulary in the sentence "joke-jokenya". Basically, Steny has an option to use an Indonesian vocabulary which is "lawakan". However, he is more comfortable to use the word "joke" with adding an Indonesian suffix "nya" than the word "lawakan". Therefore, the function of the code switching used can be categorized as real lexical need. Based on the data above, it clearly shows that the real lexical need code switching need has a function to give particular sense for the audiences. Moreover, the lexical words can be uttered because of the comics and the audiences understand about the words.

### **3.2 Discussion**

From the data finding above, the researcher can conclude that some comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV switch their language from Indonesian to English or English to Indonesian to meet the interest of audiences, because the majority of them are academicians which are familiar with some English terms existed in Indonesia.

In this finding, the type of intra-sentential code switching is mostly used. There are 20 data related to it. The comics prefer to use intra-sentential code switching because it has some reasons. First, it can be used for expressing their feeling deeper which cannot be expressed by them in some Indonesian expression words. Second, it can be used for asking and making the audiences get better understanding of the joke which is of course uttered in a same sentence. Third is for getting audiences attention. Besides, this type of code switching is chosen by the comics because it is very flexible. It means that code switching can occur in three different positions such as initial, middle, and end of the same sentence.

Besides, there are 5 inter-sentential code switching data found in this study. Inter-sentential code switching can occur among clause boundaries or sentence boundaries. In stand up comedy performance, inter-sentential code switching is useful and effective way for the comics to make a joke by mixing two languages in different sentences.

The last type which is found is tag code switching which is only one datum. This type is rarely used by the comics because its function is not important like as inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching in stand up comedy context. Tag code switching is used for giving a strong emphasis to the audiences by stressing comics' intonation at the end of the sentences than followed by question mark.

In the performance of stand up comedy show on Metro TV, there are also several functions used by the comics as their technique to make some jokes. The first function is interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector). There are two data found in this kind of code switching function. Obviously, it often occurs because of natural communication. In natural communication, all people including the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV are not aware of using their language to others. Sometimes, they feel confused with what they want to say. So that, when the comics speak, they often

use fillers to fill the gap of the sentence. While in filling the gap, usually the comics add or insert sentence fillers and sentence connector. It also makes them mixing their language in order to convey their message naturally.

The second function which is used in this finding is repetition used for clarifying. There are 6 data found which can categorized as repetition used for clarifying function. In performance of stand up comedy, using repetition word, clause or sentence is very important because it will make the audiences understand about the joke. Here, repetition is used to translate and clarifying the word, clause and sentence by using another language. The translation can be from L1 to TL (or vice versa) based on the background knowledge of the audiences. Moreover, the form of repetition used for clarifying which used by the comics almost includes in the terms of inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching.

The third function is real lexical need (7 data are found). Sometimes, translation makes both the comics and the audiences feel inconvenient. So, the lexical word is still needed to make better sense of the meaning of the word which uttered. Actually, it is used when there is no equivalence meaning in L1 or TL. Besides, the lexical word is used must be understood among the comics and the audiences.

The next function is talking about a particular topic. This function is mostly used by the comics because the comics perform stand up comedy based on the topic which become the theme of the episode. For example in data 20, the theme of the episode is battle of the roast. Because of that, the comics in that episode have to create jokes which other comics are being the object of the mock when they performing stand up comedy. Besides, because of the theme is in English and the L1 of the speaker is Indonesia, the comics are forced to do code switching.

Then, the function of code switching which is used by the comics is quoting somebody else. This function of code switching is used by the comics because in performing stand up comedy, they usually imitate the quotes of some famous people. It is done by the comics to make their jokes interesting. Besides, it is also used to strengthen their utterances. So that, all what they say is trusted by the audiences.

The last function which used is expressing group identity. According to Barnett (1994:7) the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community. Likewise in stand up comedy forum, there are some terms in English. It forces the comics do code switching, because the L1 of the comics is Indonesia.

Finally, it can be concluded that this study finds that the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV use any types of code switching for any reasons. The majority of them use intra-sentential code switching. Besides, the comics also have any conversational functions in using code switching in stand up comedy. From some conversational functions used by the comics, talking about a particular topic is mostly used by the comics. Overall, comics use code switching because they have to clarify some English terms in Indonesian or they are not equally competent in English, then code switching occurs in Indonesian. According to Karen Kow (2003), it may be possible to predict which conditions act on a particular sociolinguistic context for code switching, for example, when a person who lacks a word in English due to limited vocabulary code switches by using the lexical component from his/her first language instead of English. Therefore, the function here is to overcome the language barrier to meaning-making.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

After presenting the findings and discussions in the preceding chapter, conclusion and suggestion are made in this chapter. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research focus, while suggestions are made for the readers, the lecturer, and the next researchers who are interested in doing research in the same field.

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

Based on the data findings and discussion in chapter III, the researcher concludes that comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV occasionally switch their language in the initial, middle, and end of the sentences during performing stand up comedy. Those comics often switch their language from English to Indonesian (or vice versa)

There are three types of code switching used by the comics during performing stand up comedy. Mostly, the comics use intra-sentential code switching. Intra-sentential code switching is mixing words within words, clauses, and sentence boundary. The comics usually use intra-sentential code switching for giving variation of language, Indonesian and English in order to conduct performing stand up comedy smoothly. Intra-sentential code switching is also used to give emphasis to explain some terms by switching specific words in order to make the audiences pay their attention to the comic's performance. Then, the comics often use inter-sentential code switching in performing stand up comedy. It is used to give clear translation to the whole uses of clauses and sentences. Beside, inter-sentential code switching is used to give the specific points especially in creating joke based on the theme. The last type is tag switching. This type is

rarely used by the comics when they talking about some jokes. In this case, tag switching is used to ask and or making question to create a joke.

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

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

It is suggested for everyone who wants to be a comedian to use code switching as one of strategic teaching method because the audiences can enjoy the stand up comedy performance and understand more about the joke. In addition, the relationship between the comics and audiences can be closer. It can be a more interesting and attractive performance for the audiences. Besides, it makes everything understandable and clear for them.

Furthermore, this study is still far from being perfect. The subject of this study only investigates the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV. Moreover, it only

covers some types and functions from two theories. Besides, it also concerns in one aspect of discipline in sociolinguistics area. Therefore, the researcher wants the next researchers to continue this study which cover other comics in different television station program. In addition, the next researchers can use more than one discipline in approaching the study such as, sociolinguistics and discourse analysis. Moreover, the next researchers can use other theories or approaches, so that their findings can be more acceptable.



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**Appendix 1: Data of code switching made by the comics in stand up comedy show on Metro TV**

| SPEAKER | DATA   | UTTERANCE   | CONTEXT   | TYPE OF CODE SWITCHING          | FUNCTION OF CODE SWITCHING |
|---------|--------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pepeng  | Data 1 | <i>Biasanya kan ada yang ngomong “Oh God why me?”<br/>Oh saya ga berani lah kalo bilang “Oh God why me?”<br/>Terus kalo Allah bilang “Why not?”</i> | The dialogue represented his feeling about his disease (Multi Sclerosis). | Tag code switching              | Quoting somebody else      |
| Pandji  | Data 2 | <i>“Kebayang ga kalo misalkan lo tinggal di jalan Uranus, lo punya temen bule.<br/>Hey yo, man, where</i>   | There is a foreigner asks to Pandji about his address.                    | Inter-sentential code switching | Quoting somebody else      |

|               |        |   |   |                                 |                                  |
|---------------|--------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|               |        | <p><i>do you live?; Umm,</i></p> <p><i>Uranus; Oh really?</i></p> <p><i>Pantes sakit ya..”</i></p>                              |   |                                 |                                  |
| Temon         | Data 3 | <p>“...Mau diulang lagi boleh. Survive !...”</p>  | Temon expresses his feeling about the attending of Abdel as the surprise for him.   | Inter-sentential code switching | Real lexical need                |
| Steny Agustin | Data 4 | <p><i>“Boleh berdiri diujung mongol, ya lo juga mon (temon).</i></p> <p><i>Oke, loe berdua pegangan. You jump, I jump.”</i></p> | Steny asks Temon and Mongol to practice a romantic scene where Temon are hugging Mongol from behind with showing a finger up. | Inter-sentential code switching | Quoting somebody else            |
| Abdel         | Data 5 | <i>Selamat malam,</i>   | Abdel as the comic wanted to revenge the joke which is a satire   | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |

|              |        |   |   |                                 |                                  |
|--------------|--------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|              |        | <i>terima kasih Soleh<br/>Soli stone karena dia<br/>udah rock sekarang.”</i>                  | for him from Soleh Solihun as the host in that program.   |                                 |                                  |
| Mario Teguh  | Data 6 | <i>“He is asking for it, dia memang tampil supaya dituduh begitu (refers to Mongol) ...”</i>  | Mario teguh wants to make a joke which Mongol (one of the comics) is being the mockery at the time.                               | Inter-sentential code switching | Repetition used for clarifying   |
| Mario Teguh  | Data 7 | <i>Sahabat-sahabat saya yang super have fun, have serious fun or having fun seriously....</i> | Mario wants to end his stand up comedy performance with a statement which always he uses in his program “Golden Way” on Metro TV. | Intra-sentential code switching | Expressing group identity        |
| Raditya Dika | Data 8 | <i>Yang cowok make tau gak ape “She is my love”, tanda panah</i>                              | Raditya as the comic tell the audiences about his feeling as a single man.  | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |

|             |         |   |  |                                 |                                  |
|-------------|---------|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|             |         | <p><i>kekiri.</i></p> <p><i>Yang cewek sebelah kirinya “He is my love”, tanda panah kekanan.</i></p> <p><i>Gua pake apa? Gue pake where is my love, tanda panah kemana-mana..</i></p> |  |                                 |                                  |
| Mudy Taylor | Data 9  | <p><i>“Sebuah lagu dari sweet seventy, eh kurang n, sweet sevenin.”</i></p>   | Mudy introduces the song which will be sung by him.                                      | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |
| Mario Teguh | Data 10 | <p><i>Apabila suara anda dalam “cammon baby”, Itu wanita</i></p>  | Mario teguh explains to the audiences about the effects of the intonation of male voice. | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |

|               |         |   |  |                                 |                                  |
|---------------|---------|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|               |         | <i>senang sekali dengan suara pria yang dalam.</i>  |  |                                 |                                  |
| Soleh Solihun | Data 11 | <i>Maka, tidak hanya stand up yang boleh comedy, tapi yang lay down boleh juga comedy...</i>        | Soleh invites Pepeng as one of the comic in the program to perform.          | Intra-sentential code switching | Expressing group identity        |
| Temon         | Data 12 | <i>"...Pada hari Sunday kuturut ayah ke city..."</i>  | Temon modifies the entire lyric of "naik delman" song in some English words. | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |
| Ge Pamungkas  | Data 13 | <i>"Jadi misalnya ada temen-temennya, mereka latihan bareng, klo misalnya temenya dikit, bareng</i> | Ge tells the audiences about the way how to get a girlfriend/boyfriend.      | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need                |

|                 |         |   |   |                                 |                                  |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                 |         | <i>sahabatnya, sharing gitu.”</i>   |   |                                 |                                  |
| Steny and Temon | Data 14 | <i>Steny: “Klo ngeliat wajahnya temon ini, bakalan menceritakan perekonomian Indonesia ni. Karena ruwet”</i><br><br><i>Temon: “Iya, karena ini true story.”</i> | Steny tries to make a joke to mock Temon by equating Temon’s face with the condition of economy in Indonesia which is very complicated. | Intra-sentential code switching | Talking about a particular topic |
| Mario Teguh     | Data 15 | <i>“saya sudah menikah, as you know, saya sudah menikah”.</i>   | Mario Teguh wants to make sure that the audiences know that he has already married.   | Intra-sentential code switching | Interjection                     |
| Temon           | Data 16 | <i>“disuatu waktu kita stand by me lagi”</i>  | Temon combines the entire lyric of English song “stand by me” with an Indonesia clause.   | Intra-sentential code switching | Interjection                     |
| Temon           | Data 17 | <i>“Like father like son. Seperti ayah</i>  | Temon tells the audiences about an aphorism.  | Inter-sentential code switching | Repetition used for clarifying   |

|               |         |  |   |                                 |                                |
|---------------|---------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|               |         | <i>menyukai anak laki-lakinya</i> ".   |   |                                 |                                |
| Temon         | Data 18 | <i>"dan itu akan berkelanjutan. continuity"</i> .  | Temon tell the audiences that the effect of mistakes in parenting can be continued.   | Inter-sentential code switching | Repetition used for clarifying |
| Steny Agustin | Data 19 | <i>"Tadi dua udah, ini tinggal dua. Ini dahsyat sekali pertarungan mereka, battle diantara mereka berdua."</i> | Steny wants to visit the next two comics to perform stand up comedy who are Temon and Mongol.   | Intra-sentential code switching | Repetitio used for clarifying  |
| Steny Agustin | Data 20 | <i>"Waaaa, battle of roast, mereka saling menceda, mereka saling menghancurkan."</i>                           | Steny opens the program of stand up comedy by introducing the theme of stand up comedy episode.   | Intra-sentential code switching | Repetition used for clarifying |
| Steny Agustin | Data 21 | <i>"Kali ini edisinya all stars favorites. Ni orang-orang hebat ni."</i>                                       | Steny as the host opens the program of stand up comedy by introducing all of the comics who will perform, such as Mongol, Soleh solihun, Abdel and Temon. | Intra-sentential code switching | Repetition used for clarifying |
| Boris         | Data 22 | <i>"Ada satu lagi pas zaman smp yang</i>   | Boris tells the audiences about his   | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need              |

|               |         |  |   |                                 |                   |
|---------------|---------|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|               |         | <i>pressurennya tu luar biasa.”</i>  | own story when he was in junior high school.  |                                 |                   |
| Krisna Harefa | Data 23 | <i>“Biasanya orang putus itu tergantung dengan contextnya.”</i>  | Krisna explains about some possible things that can disturb a relationship between a woman and his boyfriend to the audiences.  | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need |
| Mongol        | Data 24 | <i>“Cuma yang jadi masalah, dikala gue ngetwit itu serba salah.”</i>   | The utterance occurred when Mongol as the comic tells the audiences about the existing of online Social Media, such as twitter. | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need |
| Acho          | Data 25 | <i>“Ada billboard apartment. Lokasi strategis, fasilitas lengkap, harga murah, tapi ada tulisan dibawahnya “sold out”.</i>                           | Acho makes a joke which is about an apartment billboard which the apartment was sold out.                                       | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need |
| Steny Agustin | Data 26 | <i>“Soleh Solihun, apa yang anda ketahui tentang soleh solihun? Dibalik ketegaran, ketajaman joke-joke nya, tersimpan rasa takut terhadap bini.”</i> | Steny invites Soleh Solihun to perform stand up comedy.   | Intra-sentential code switching | Real lexical need |

**Appendix 2: Videos of Metro TV stand up comedy show**

| No | Title of video  | Speaker             | Duration   |
|----|---|---------------------|--|
| 1  | Edisi akhir tahun “Abdel”   | Abdel               | 01:30/07:23  |
| 2  | Mario Teguh-Edisi akhir tahun   | Mario teguh         | 01:46/10:31,<br>03:40/10:31,<br>04:46/10:31,<br>10:05/10:31                                  |
| 3  | Edisi akhir tahun   | Mudy taylor         | 01:19/08:01.   |
| 4  | Edisi akhir tahun-pandji  | Pandji pragiwaksono | 05:57/09:01.   |
| 5  | “Pepeng” Edisi akhir tahun  | Pepeng              | 05:15/08:31.   |
| 6  | Edisi akhir tahun-Radit   | Raditya dika        | 05:15/08:56  |
| 7  | Edisi akhir tahun “soleh”   | Soleh solihun       | 00:49/08:31  |
| 8  | Battle of comic “lagu nostalgia”  | Temon               | 05:44/08:56  |
| 9  | Battle of comic “tim move on vs tim balikan”  | Krisna and Boris    | 01:46/22:39,<br>09:06/22:39.   |
| 10 | Battle of comic “Duet Abdel gitar temon nyanyi stand up comedy saingan Mudy taylor” | Temon               | 00:32/07:54,<br>02:17/07:54,<br>03:12/07:54.   |
| 11 | Mongol-Temon di Battle of comic 22/3/2012   | Steny agustaf       | 00:18/21:53,<br>01:18/21:53,<br>01:31/21:53,<br>10:58/21:53,<br>11:17/21:53,<br>19:43/21:53, |
| 12 | Mongol stand up comedy 2014   | Mongol              | 04:21/07:01  |
| 13 | Ngakak stand up comedy Abdel Temon Reunian 2014                                     | Temon               | 00:09/03:59  |
| 14 | Acho stand up comedy show Metro TV 24 April 2014 terbaru                            | Acho                | 01:20/07:58  |
| 15 | Stand up comedy terbaru 2015-Ge pamungkas (cewek selalu jual mahal)                 | Ge pamungkas        | 02:34/02:41  |

### Appendix 3:

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### ▪ Data Pribadi

1. Nama : Afif Musthofa Kawwami
2. Tempat, tanggal lahir : Palembang, 27 Februari 1993
3. Alamat asal : Jl. Sirsak SMA 3, Pangkalpinang, Bangka
4. Status perkawinan : Belum menikah
5. Nomor telp. : 087859666009
6. Email : [Afif.musthofa7@gmail.com](mailto:Afif.musthofa7@gmail.com)

### ▪ Pendidikan Formal

| No. | Nama Lembaga                  | Tahun     |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | SDN 19 Pangkalpinang          | 2001-2006 |
| 2.  | PonPes Bahrul Ulum Sungailiat | 2006-2008 |
| 3.  | MAN Model Pangkalpinang       | 2008-2011 |
| 4.  | UIN Maliki Malang             | 2011-2015 |