CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This Chapter presents data analysis by applying some relevant theories which have been explained in Chapter II. They have been mentioned in previous chapter, the purpose of this research is to find out the types of code switching and code mixing in Breakout prese nters and to know the reason why Breakout's presenters switch and mix their language which is Indonesian into English.

In determining the types of code switching and mixing and the way the two of presenters presented the program, the writer only focuses on the context involving their conversations. Whenever the codes (switching and mixing) occurred, the writer puts marks on the specified column of the table.

Here bellow, the writer classified the types of code switching and code mixing which occurred in Breakout's program on the table. The writer used relevance theory from many authors to analyze what types of code switching and code mixing used by Breakout presenters.

No	Data 1	CS	CM
1.	S: Do you know *nggak* Miley Cirus's song?		Insertion
2.	S: Do you know nggak Miley Cirus's song? B: *That one you just play?The*	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker.	

	Climb?		
3.	S: Gua suka lagu ini, soale *the meaning is very very touching.*	Intrasentential	
4.	B: It's good ya? *But anyway*, loe tadi parkir dimana? *I was looking for your car.*	Intersentential	Alternation
5.	S: *Actually, I am a huge fans of everyone.* Tapi karena Miley nih ya dia perubahanya tuh jauh banget dari *the innocence from Hana Montana until* dia sekarang rilis *her album called Bangerz guys*. Yang 2013 ini dia rilis. *Ehm, from good girl to a controversial girl, dont you think? From long hair to pixy her cut guys.*	Intersentential Intrasentential	Alternation
6.	B: Tapi ya meskipun *the old Miley is good, I think* Miley tuh sebagai *entertai ner* dia itu berani banget keluar dengan *new style*. I salute her.		Insertion Alternation
7.	S: *Yes*, sebenere juga, eh *images*		Insertion

			Alternation
	dia yang sekarang itu lebih menunjukan *girl powers* buat gue.		
8.	B: *Yeah, yes, we all know the story. Anyway, Miley is going on tour, the Bangerz tour.* Semoga aja ya dia dateng ke kita ya.	Intersentential	
9.	S: Aduw, gua bergharap banget *she is coming to Indonesia, cause we're definetely interviewing her* kalo dia dateng. Hahaha. Iya gak?	Intrasentential	
10.	B: Hahaha. Amin. Amin. *Anyway, this next song* yang kita mau puter *is called 7 things and I love this song and I wanna try do acoustic version, lets try it ya. Hope you are like it.*	Intrasentential	Alternation

No	Data 2	CS	CM
1.	B: *That is my favourite Selena Gomez's song. Anyway, speaking about Selena Gomez*	Intersentential Intrasentential	

	ya, dia dulu mantan Disney Channel juga. *She started in the Wizard of Waverly place.*		
2.	S: *I love that TV shows*! gua nonton tuh setiap malem kayaknya itu, *after* "The Suite Life of Zack and Cody" masih inget gak loe?	Intersentensial	Insertion
3.	B: *Are you still like watching "That's So Raven"?* S: *Ahh, yes*. "Thats so raven". Aduh banyak banget deh pokoknya kalo Disney Stars ya?	Establishing continuity with the previous speakers.	
4.	B: Selena Gomez ini ya, dia terinspirasi dari mamanya, jadi dia terinsipirasi untuk akting karena mamanya dulu pemain teater, dan gara-gara itu dia ikut audisi untuk Disney Channel. *She got the part*. Tapi emang jiwanya dia itu emang di akting loh Sher.	Intersentential	
5.	S: Ehm, makanya kemaren	Intrasentential	

	sebenere dia baru jual *ninety seven thousand copies, got number one* di Billboard *two hundread* nih Boy. Tapi kayaknya dia mau undur nih dari dunia musik.		
6.	B: *Well, I don't know about* undur mungkin *put there aside* sebentar dan dia pengen acting dulu.	Intrasentential	Alternation

No.	Data 3	CS	CM
1.	S: *Ok guys, it was Demi Lovato with "Give you heart a break".* Keren banget ya Demi Lovato, apalagi pas dia mulai karirnya dari "My Camp Rock" Boy.	Intersentential	
2.	B: *I know, so*, Demi Lovato ini dia sekarang jadi juri di X-Factor USA. Ini uda *season* kedua dia menjadi juri dan dia itu membawa sesuatu yang baru *to the phanel*. Jadi biasanya,		Insertion Alternation

	kalo ada Simon Cowell,		
3.	S: *Cut wait*, katanya dia juga nih ya mentornya buat anak-anak ya?		Alternation
4.	B: *Right right*. Di X-Factor tuh jurinya pasti jadi mentornya dan biasanya kalo duduk disamping Simon Cowell, semua juri lain tuh gak bakal bisa ngomong apa-apa, cuman Demi Lovato tuh kayak kurang ajar banget ama Simon Cowell, tapi *that is her style. That is her style. Awesome.*		Alternation Insertion
5.	S: Awesome. Bener-bener ngelawan Simon *when he is wrong*.	Intrasentential	Alternation
6.	B: *Wrong*. Tapi *anyway, talking about* Demi Lovato ya, dia kayaknya juga gak mau kalah sama Selena Gomez, karena Selena juga ngarang lagu yang judulnya "She is Right" *is an*	Intrasentential	Alternation

	inspirational song. Jadi Demi juga ngarang lagu yang juga *as an inspirational song*, jadi waktu itu dia pernah kenak kasus dimana dia itu dibully di sekolah karena dia badanya agak gemuk.		
7.	B: Jadi dia di*bully* sampek dia keluar sekolah, *home schooling*, karena dia gak tahan di*bully* dan dia rehab, dan setelah keluar rehab, *she made this song and it what? number one. It is called "Sky Scrappers" but.*	Intrasentential	Insertion Alternation
8.	B: Tapi *do you know what makes you* merinding? *I wanna tell you this guys, you guys* harus denger Sheryl Shenafia nyanyiin "Sky Scrappers" *like for real singing. You have to show us for real.*	Intrasentential	
9.	B: Tapi do you know what makes you merinding? I wanna tell you this guys, you guys	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker.	

	harus denger Sheryl Shenafia nyanyiin "Sky Scrappers" like for real singing. You have to show us for real. S: *Haha. Ok, would you gonna sing with me?you'll sing the first part, I'll sing the single part.*		

4.1 Types of Code Switching

The writer used some theories in classifying the types of code switching. According to Wardaugh (2002), there are three types of code switching. They are situational code switching, metaphorical code switching and conversational code switching. Meanwhile, Hoffman devided types of code switching into three parts. They are intersentential code switching, emblematic code switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

From the table of data above, the writer found some utterances used by Breakout's presenters contained of code switching. In data 1, the writer found 7 utterances, 6 utterances in data 2, and also 6 utterances in data 3. The detail explanations is formulated as follow:

4.1.1 Conversational Code Switching

Based on Wardhaugh's theory (2002), conversational code switching or also known as intrasentensial code switching, that is a switch of codes within a simply utterance without any associated topic change. Here in after, this type of

code switching occurred in data 1, data 2 and data 3. The writer's explanation is here bellow:

Excerpt Data 1

Situation:

In the begining of the program, Sheryl who was sitting alone in a chair sang a song by Miley Cirus while Boy was suddenly coming. Sheryl and Boy sang a song entittled "The Climb" by Miley Cirus alternately. Sheryl sang this song with her full feeling. It sounded really overwhelming and touching. Boy even gave a tremendous compliment to her. After that, they presented the program by talking about a controversial singer Miley Cirus. They both observed how Miley Cirus has been getting in her transformation from old Miley into a new Miley untill now she is becoming a popular female singer in the world.

Utterance 1:

S: *Gua suka lagu ini, soale **the meaning is very very touching***.

Utterance 2:

S: *Tapi karena Miley nih ya dia perubahanya tuh jauh banget dari **the innocence from Hana Montana until** dia sekarang rilis **her album called Bangerz guys***.

Utterance 3:

S: *Aduw, gua berharap banget **she is coming to Indonesia, cause we're definetely interviewing her** kalo dia dateng. Hahaha. Iya gak?*

Utterance 4:

B: *Hahaha. Amin. Amin.* **Anyway, this next song** *yang kita mau puter* **is called 7 things and I loved this song and I wanna try do acoustic version, let try it ya.** *Hope you are like it.*

Excerpt Data 2

Situation:

Boy and Sheryl sang a song entitled "Come and Get It' from Selena Gomez. They both informed the audience that the topic discussed about Selena Gomez. They discussed thoroughly about her life, career, and also how she joined into an audition at Disney Channel until she finally passed the audition and successfully becomes a popular singer.

Utterance 1:

B: **Anyway, speaking about Selena Gomez** *ya, dia dulu mantan Disney Channel juga.* **She started in the Wizard of Waverly place**.

Utterance 2:

S: *Ehm, makanya kemaren sebenere dia baru jual* **ninety seven thousand copies, got number one** *di Billboard* **two hundread** *nih Boy. Tapi kayaknya dia mau undur nih dari dunia musik.*

Utterance 3:

B: **Well, I don't know about** *undur mungkin* **put there aside** *sebentar dan dia pengen akting dulu.*

Excerpt Data 3

Situation:

After comercial break, Boy and Sheryl played a video clip from Demi Lovato "Give You Heart A Break". They returned back to start a discussion about Demi Lovato. Just like in the previous segment, in this segment they discussed about how Demi Lovato started her early career in music and so many rewards that has been achieved by her in 2014.

Utterance 1:

B: *Di X-Factor tuh jurinya pasti jadi mentornya dan biasanya kalo duduk disamping Simon Cowell, semua juri lain tuh gak bakal bisa ngomong apa-apa, cuman Demi Lovato tuh kayak kurang ajar banget ama Simon Cowell, tapi* **that is her style. That is her style. Awesome.**

Utterance 2:

S: **Awesome.** *Bener-bener ngelawan Simon* **when he is wrong**.

Utterance 3:

B: *Jadi dia dibully sampek dia keluar sekolah, home schooling, karena dia gak tahan dibully dan dia rehab, dan setelah keluar rehab,* **she made this song and it what? number one. It is called "Sky Scrappers" but**.

Utterance 4:

B: *Tapi* **do you know what makes you merinding? I wanna tell you this guys, you guys** *harus denger Sheryl Shenafia nyanyiin "Sky Scrappers"* **like for real singing. You have to show us for real**.

Analysis:

From the utterances above, it can be seen that both Sheryl and Boy were able to use two different language which is Indonesian and English in presented the program. It would be the interesting part for the writer to analyze their utterances since they halfway through switched and used English in their whole conversation. The important point in here is, they did not switch their whole utterance in English, but only switched some words in English. All the words or sentences which typed in Bold shown how Sheryl and Boy switched their language into English. This code switching can be occured in front of the sentences just like utterance 4 in data 1 and utterance 1&3 in data 2, and in the middle of the sentences such as in utterance 2, 3, and 4 in data 1, utterance 2&3 in data 2, and utterance 4 in data 3, and the last is in the end of the sentences just like utterance 1&2 in data 1, utterance 1 in data 2, and utterance 1, 2, 3, and 4 in data 3. So, what it is seen in the term of code switching as stated by Wardaugh in his theory, those data are called as conventional code switching or intrasentential code switching.

4.1.2 Intersentential Code Switching

According to Hoffman as it quoted in Cakrawarti (1991: 112), intersentential code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each sentence or clause is in one language or the other. Wardaugh agrees with this, he stated that intersentential code switching occurs between sentences. Based on the theory above, the writer found several data were consisting of intersentential code switching. They were such as:

Excerpt Data 1

Utterance 1:

B: *It's good ya? But anyway loe tadi parkir dimana? **I was looking for your car**.*

Utterance 2:

S: ***Actually, I am a huge fans of everyone.** Tapi karena Miley nih ya dia perubahanya tuh jauh banget dari the innocence from Hana Montana until dia sekarang rilis her album called Bangerz guys yang 2013 ini dia rilis. **Ehm, from good girl to a controversial girl, dont you think? From long hair to pixy her cut guys**.*

Utterance 3:

B: ***Yeah, yes, we all know the story. Anyway, Miley is going on tour, the Bangerz tour.** Semoga aja ya dia dateng ke kita ya.*

Excerpt Data 2

Utterances 1:

B: ***That is my favourite Selena Gomez's song**. Anyway, speaking about Selena Gomez ya, dia dulu mantan Disney Channel juga. **She started in the Wizard of Waverly place**.*

Utterance 2:

S: ***I love that TV shows!** gua nonton tuh setiap malem kayaknya itu, after "The Suite Life of Zack and Cody" masih inget gak loe?*

Utterance 3:

B: *Selena Gomez ini ya, dia terinspirasi dari mamanya, jadi dia terinsipirasi untuk akting karena mamanya dulu pemain teater, dan gara-gara itu dia ikut audisi untuk Disney Channel.* **She got the part**. *Tapi emang jiwanya dia itu emang di akting loh Sher.*

Excerpt Data 3

Utterance 1:

S: ***Ok guys, it was Demi Lovato with "Give you heart a break".*** *Keren banget ya Demi Lovato, apalagi pas dia mulai karirnya dari "My Camp Rock" Boy.*

Analysis :

Most of the conversations which were produced by Sheryl and Boy were used English and Indonesian. They switched their language freely. For instances, it can be seen in utterance 1 data 1. In the first sentence Boy gave a comment about Miley Cirus's song entittled The Climb '***It's good ya***' which was in English. Here, '***It's***' referred to the song and '***good***' became his compliment to the song. Further, in the next sentences he switched his language from English into Indonesian '***But anyway loe tadi parkir dimana?***'. Boy asked to Sheryl where did she park her car since Boy did not see one of the car around them was Sheryl's one. Then, he switched his language again in English '***I was looking for your car***' in the end of his sentence. Boy repressed his uterance as a sign of he was really confused in finding Sheryl's car.

Some examples might have the same form like the utterance 1 in data 1 but the other examples might not. Such as in utterance 3 data 2, Boy used

Indonesian first though, in tried to tell the audience that Selena Gomez was inspired by her mom in acting. So that she decided to get in an audition of Disney Channel. Then Boy switched his Indonesian into English to inform that Selena Gomez got the part in that audition or it means that Selena Gomez got success in her audition till now finally she becomes a popular singer. The main point in here is that all of the utterance has codes switch between sentences boundaries. Hence one sentence is spoken in one language and the other is spoken in other language. In accordance to Hoffman's theory, this can be called as intersentential code switching.

4.1.3 Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker

Hoffman in Cakrawarti (1991:102) said that establishing continuity of the previous speaker is the types of code switching which occurs to continue the utterance of previous speaker in the same language. In this research, the occurance of this type of code switching is not dominant since the amount of the data that the writer has been found is less than the other types. There are only three utterances in this research which included on this type. It occurs once in each data.

Excerpt data 1

Utterance 1:

S: *Ih, do you know nggak Miley Cirus's song?*

B: *The one you just play? The Climb?*

Excerpt Data 2

Utterance 1:

B: *Are you still like watching "That's So Raven"?*

S: ***Ahh, yes.*** *"Thats so raven". Aduh banyak banget deh pokoknya kalo Disney Stars ya?*

Excerpt Data 3

Utterance 1:

B: *Tapi do you know what makes you merinding? I wanna tell you this guys, you guys harus denger Sheryl Shenafia nyanyiin "Sky Scrappers" like for real singing.* ***You have to show us for real.***

S: ***Haha. Ok, would you gonna sing with me?you'll sing the first part, I'll sing the single part.***

Analysis:

From those examples, it can be seen that the second speaker continued the utterance of the first speaker that spoke in English in order to respon the first speaker in the same language. In this research, this type of code switching occurred in utterance 1 data 1 while Sheryl was asking a question to Boy whether Boy knew Miley Cirus's song or not in English. Then Boy tried to answer Sheryl's question in English too. Meanwhile, another example was in utterance 1 data 2. In this utterance, Boy asked to Sheryl whether she likes to watch a TV show called *Thats So Raven* or not in English, then Sheryl also answered in English, but then she switched again her language into Indonesian as her native language. So, by analyzing all the conversations above, those are in accordance with Hoffman's theory which is establishing continuity with the previous of speaker.

4.2 Types of Code Mixing

There are several types of code mixing according to some authors. Here, the writer used Muskyen's theory in analyzing types of code mixing. Muskyen in his theory (2000) devided the types of code mixing in three parts. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The details about the occurance of each type in this research is described bellow:

4.2.1 Insertion

In his views, insertions occur when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. It means that the lexical item from one language is inserted into the structure of the other language. In this research, the insertion has only one words from one language that inserted or took place in one part of structure of the other language. For instance:

Excerpt Data 1

Utterance 1:

S: *Do you know **nggak** Miley Cirus song?*

Utterance 2:

B: *Tapi ya meskipun the old Miley is good, I think Miley tuh sebagai **entertainer** dia itu berani banget keluar dengan new style. I salute her.*

Utterance 3:

S: ***Yes,** sebenere juga, eh **images** dia yang sekarang itu lebih menunjukan girl powers buat gue.*

Excerpt Data 2

Utterance 1:

S: *I loved that TV shows! gua nonton tuh setiap malem kayaknya itu,* **after** *"The Suite Life of Zack and Cody" masih inget gak loe.*

Excerpt Data 3

Utterance 1:

B: *I know, so, Demi Lovato ini dia sekarang jadi juri di X-Factor USA. Ini uda* **season** *kedua dia menjadi juri dan dia itu membawa sesuatu yang baru to the phanel. Jadi biasanya, kalo ada Simon Cowell.*

Utterance 2:

B: *Jadi dia* **dibully** *sampek dia keluar sekolah, home schooling, karena dia gak tahan* **dibully** *dan dia rehab, dan setelah keluar rehab, she made this song and it what? number one. It is called "Sky Scrappers" but.*

Analysis:

Those examples above are shown how the process of insertions are took place. The structural characteristic of insertions proposed by Muysken (2000) are that they are usually single and content words (such as nouns, verb, adjectives, etc). In general, word is the meaningful linguistic unit that can stands by itself. In this research, some insertions which occurred in Breakout's program were inserted in English, but another was in Indonesian such as the word **'nggak'**. The word **'nggak'** has the same meaning as the word **'no'** in English. The insertion of the word **'nggak'** was inserted among the sentences which was in English as it is seen in utterance 1 data 1. Another examples are in utterance 2&3 in data 1,

uterance 1 in data 2, and utterance 1 in data 3. They were *'entertainer', 'yes',* *'images', 'after',* and *'season'*. Morphologically those insertions were a single word, because they were smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on their own structure.

Some words might be inserted by the presenters in English to show the audience or listener that they are modern or *gaul*. Since it is known that their program are proposed to be watched by young generations or teenagers. For example in the insertion of the word '***dibully***' in utterance 3 data 3, as it is stated in English dictionary, bully means an activity of disturbing, annoying, or mocking a weak person. Nowadays in Indonesia, the term of '**bully**' is often used by Indonesian youngster as an expression of insulted. This phenomenon sometime occurs in their social media and also in their daily spoken (such as in a joke).

In this case, the word *'dibully'* has got a morphological changed process. It got an insertion of prefix *'di'* which is in Indonesian it used to change a sentences into a passive voice. So, when they stood together in that sentences, the word *'dibully'* can be more meaningful.

Thus, by analyzing some examples of the insertion that used by Breakout's presenter, the writer can see how the presenter inserted a word (either in English or Indonesian) during presenting the program.

4.2.2 Alternation

This type occurs when structures of two language are alternated indistinctively both at lexical and grammatical level (Muskyen:2000). In alternation pattern, both languages can occur alternately with their structure. It

seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other. There were several utterances in this research which were indicated in this type. They were:

Excerpt Data 1

Utterance 1:

B: *Tapi ya meskipun the old Miley is good, I think Miley tuh sebagai entertainer dia itu berani banget keluar dengan* **new style***. I salute her.*

Utterance 2:

S: *Yes, sebenere juga, eh images dia yang sekarang itu lebih menunjukan* **girl powers** *buat gue.*

Utterance 3:

B: *Hahaha. Amin. Amin.* **Anyway, this next song** *yang kita mau puter is called 7 things and I love this song and I wanna try do acoustic version, let try it ya. Hope you are like it.*

Excerpt Data 2

Utterance 1:

B: **Well, I don't know about** *undur mungkin* **put there aside** *sebentar dan dia pengen acting dulu.*

Excerpt Data 3

Utterance 1:

B: *Right right. Di X-Factor tuh jurinya pasti jadi mentornya dan biasanya kalo duduk disamping Simon Cowell, semua juri lain tuh gak bakal bisa ngomong*

*apa-apa, cuman Demi Lovato tuh kayak kurang ajar banget ama Simon Cowell, tapi **that is her style**. That is her style. Awesome.*

Utterance 2:

B: *Wrong. Tapi **anyway, talking about** Demi Lovato ya, dia kayaknya juga gak mau kalah sama Selena Gomez, karena Selena juga ngarang lagu yang judulnya **"She is Right" is an inspirational song.** Jadi Demi juga ngarang lagu yang juga **as an inspirational song**, jadi waktu itu dia pernah kenak kasus dimana dia itu dibully di sekolah karena dia badanya agak gemuk.*

Utterance 3:

B: *Jadi dia dibully sampek dia keluar sekolah, **home schooling**, karena dia gak tahan dibully dan dia rehab, dan setelah keluar rehab, she made this song and it what? number one. It is called "Sky Scrappers" but.*

Analysis:

The process of code mixing in those examples are tended to be an alternation. Alternation represents mixing at the clause, phrase level, or at word level. It can be occured in both language A (Indonesian) and language B (English) alternately with their structure. In those example above, each language stretch, whether English or Indonesian, has its own language specific syntax and morphology, with either language providing an ovverall structural frame for the utterance.

In this research, the occurance of alternation were in phrase level and clause level. Phrase is any group of words, which is grammatically equivalent to a single word without subject and predicate. This procces of alternation can be seen

in utterance 1, 2, 3 in data 1, utterance 1 in data 2, and utterance 2&3 in data 3. They were sequentially as *'new style', 'girl powers', 'anyway this next song', 'put there aside', 'as an inspirational song'* and *'home schooling'*. Those words which typed in Italic and bold were phrase one since they were standing own its own structure without subject and predicate.

When alternation occured in clause level, it can be seen in utterance 1 data 2 and utterance 1&2 in data 3. Clause is a group of words with its own subject and predicate which included in large sentences. Such as in the sentence *'I don't know about', 'that is her style',* and *'"She is Right" is an inspirational song'*. Those were an independent clause, because they had a subject and a predicate in each sentence. In this clause, the subjects were *'I', 'that',* and *'She is Right'* and the predicate were *'don't know', 'is',* and *'is an'*. From those example, clause of language B (English) was inserted into language A (Indonesian), and the alternation of code mixing just happened in one sentence.

4.3 The Reason for Doing Code Switching and Code Mixing

In Hoffman's theory as it quoted in Cakrawarti, there are eight of reasons why some people are done code switching and code mixing. They are such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence or sentence connector), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing of groups identity, and the last one is to soften and strenghten command or request. In this case, most of the conversations between Boy and Sheryl in presenting Breakout's program are related to the terms

of code switching and code mixing. So, it means that they both surely had several reasons for using code switching and code mixing during presenting the program. After analyzing all the conversations among the Breakout's presenters, the writer found several reasons why the two of Breakout's presenter tended to use code switching and code mixing. They are as follows:

4.3.1 Talking about Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one langauge rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. In this study a particular topic can be seen such as:

Excerpt Data 1

S: *Do you know nggak **Miley Cirus's** song?*

Excerpt Data 2

B: *That is my favourite **Selena Gomez's** song. Anyway, speaking about Selena Gomez ya, dia dulu mantan Disney Channel juga. She started in the Wizard of Waverly place.*

Excerpt Data 3

S: *Ok guys, it was **Demi Lovato** with "Give you heart a break". Keren banget ya Demi Lovato, apalagi pas dia mulai karirnya dari "My Camp Rock" Boy.*

From those examples, the word which was written in bold were shown how the presenters changed the particular topic. Miley Cirus, Selena Gomez, and Demi Lovato are the name of singer that the presenters wanted to talk in Breakout's program. In this part, they tried to introduce the audience about the topic they were

talking during the program. Both Boy and Sheryl used English in their first sentence, before they finally switched it in Indonesian. The use of Indonesian here is to continue the topic they already inform in the beginning of the program.

4.3.2 Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native langauge suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. He either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather that in his first language. Here are the example utterance which tend to this reason.

Excerpt Data 1

B: *Tapi ya meskipun the old Miley is good, I think Miley tuh sebagai entertainer dia itu berani banget keluar dengan new style. **I salute her.***

From the example above, the sentence *"I salute her"* was spoken because of the speaker intentionally switched from his native language (Indonesian) to his target language (English). In this case, Boy was being emphatic and felt more convenient to be appreciated to Miley Cirus. Miley Cirus was a Disney's star. She started her first career as the innocence character in Hana Montana untill now she finally decided to ditch her good-girl image to a controversial girl. Most of all her fans from Hana Montana also tried to against her with her changing. That made Boy was saluted her with her bravery.

4.3.3 Expressing Group Identity

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

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark a group identity. It may happen unintentionally just like these bellow examples:

S: *Ok **guys**, it was Demi Lovato with "give you heart a break". Keren banget ya Demi Lovato, apalagi pas dia mulai karirnya dari "My Camp Rock" Boy.*

B*: Ok, tapi listen to her **man**.*

The word **"guys"** and **"man"** in the example above were used by Breakout's presenter to call the audience. Those words seemed have a signal of group identity to the audience who most of them are teenagers.

4.3.5 To Soften or Strengthen Request or Command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching can a lso strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody can not.

B : *Tapi do you know what makes you merinding? I wanna tell you this guys, you guys harus denger Sheryl Shenafia nyanyiin "Sky Scrappers" like for real singing.* **You have to show us for real**.

From the example above, Boy switched his language from Indonesian to English by the time he asked Sheryl to sing a song. In principle, what has been done by Boy in switching his language has influenced with the factor of code switching which is to soften the command or request.