CODE-SWITCHING IN TV TALK SHOW PROGRAM ENTITLED "SARAH SECHAN" ON NET TV

Sayyid Khairunas
STIBA Nusa Mandiri Tangerang/Sastra Inggris
sayyid.skh@bsi.ac.id

Abstract - This paper is entitled Code-switching in TV Talk Show Entitled "Sarah Sechan" on Net TV. The objectives of this study are to find out the types of code-switching occur in this talk show, the way to distinguish among the types of code-switching and explain the reason in using it. This study uses descriptive methods. The theories of Poplack and Hoffman are used in this research. The data were downloaded from Youtube, two videos were chosen and then the writer made the transcription. To conduct the data, the writer did library research, collected data from book and some other gathered from the internet. As the result, the writer found 62 data contain three types of code-switching appear in this talk show: 41 data are intra-sentential, 12 data are inter-sentential and 9 data are extra-sentential. This research also shows the characteristics among those types to distinguish it. Besides, the writer also found the reasons which influence the user in doing code- switching there are: 30 data are talking about particular topic, 1 data is quoting somebody else, 5 data are being emphatic about something, 9 data are interjection, 3 data are repetition used for clarification, 5 data are intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and 9 data are expressing group identity.

Key Words: Sociolinguistics, Code-switching, Talk show

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is needed to communicate among humans. We use language to express our inner feelings, thoughts, and emotions. Language can be produced by the human organ of speech in terms of sounds, written symbols, or even body movement. To understand the language, there is the study of it named linguistics.

There are a lot of languages used in all over the world. Even in a country has more than one language. But, as we know English is an international language. To make communication easier, we speak English with people from another country. Nowadays, people not only speak with their mother tongue but also mastering in speak English. These people who can speak two languages called as a bilingual. In bilingual communication, two or more language are often use along together. Sometimes the languages are mixed or they switched to another one. These are known as code-mixing and code-switching.

The subject to be researched in this paper is a part of sociolinguistics that takes a language as an object study. It can be code-switching from Indonesian language into English. Code-switching defines as the use of more than one language in the same conversation. Code-switching can occur in daily life. It is also can be found in media as movie, talk show, magazine, newspaper, novel, etc which are written or spoken by bilingual or multilingual people.

For the discussion of this paper, the writer chooses TV talk show entitled "Sarah Sechan" on NET TV as the media for analysing the code-switching. There are some reasons why the writer chooses this title. First, nowadays a lot of people spotted do code-switching in their daily activity especially public figures. Second, in this talk show can be found a lot of code-switching occurs during conversation because the host is multilingual and some of the guest stars are also bilingual.

According to Background and reasons above, the writer sums up some problems in "Sarah Sechan" talk show in certain episodes to find out the answer to some problems concerning about code-switching, those are:

1. What type of code-switching used by the host and the guest stars in "Sarah Sechan" talk show?

2. How to distinguish the type of code-switching among intra-sentential, inter- sentential and extra-sentential?

3. What is the background and reason that made code-switching used by the host and the guest stars?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Introduction to Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study. It is a field that analyses language as part of social property. In line with it, Wardhaugh (2010:12) explains "Sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication." It means in sociolinguistics we study both language and society to get to know more about the language and its function.

Meanwhile, Jendra (2010:9) defines:

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. It is field that analyses language as part of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language as well as plans of language.

It can be concluded that makes sociolinguistics different from other branch linguistics is because sociolinguistics not only studying about language but also explores it relation with the culture of society as the user.

The relation between a language and cultural phenomenon also can be seen in Criper and Widowson in sumarsono (2011:4), "sociolinguistics is the study of language in operations; its purpose is to show how the conventions of language use relate to other aspects of culture." This means, language which related to culture still becomes the scope of sociolinguistics. And this is can be understand because every people have their own specific culture.

Based on all the definition above, Sociolinguistics is defined as the study that concerned with how the people in use language by considering the culture of users. It is also learned the function, behavior toward the language and the language users.

B. Definition of Code-Switching

Definition of code-switching given by Jendra (2010:73) "There is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The change is called code switching." It can be defined as the change of a code or switch from one language to another language.

The phenomenon of code-switching was and still is being studied from various perspectives. Blom and Gumperz in Webster (2008:142) state code-switching is "where speakers switched from one language to another language and probably did not switch back or only switched back after a long stretch of language." It means code-switching is the switch between languages that may switch back or not.

In addition, according to Meyerhoff (2011:116) Code-switching is, "In its most specific sense, the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries and often used as a cover term including code mixing as well." It can be implied that code-switching is the alternation of language between varieties or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries.

Finally, the writer concludes code-switching is the use of more than one language varieties in the same conversation or utterances and this strategy is commonly used by bilingual or multilingual.

C. Types of Code-Switching

Code-switching occurs in differently any situations. The classifications types of code-switching can be based on the reason why people switch their language. Wardhaugh as cited in Beltrán (2013:101) distinguishes two main types of code switching: Situational and Metaphorical.

Situational refers to a language change depending on contextual factors which have nothing to do with the topic but with the given situation. Meanwhile, Metaphorical points to the topic and the contents of the communicative process as the main reason for language choice. The alternance of code often encodes personal and social values that add interpersonal closeness or distance.

Besides the factor reasons, types of code-switching also can be categorized based on the grammatical classification. Poplack in Nguyen (2015:15) classified code-switching into three types:

1. Extra-sentential code-switching

Extra-sentential code-switching or tag switching involves the insertion of a tag or exclamation, like "you know", "I mean", in one language into a sentence which is otherwise in the other language. (Romaine in Nguyen, 2015:15)

For example: It's okay, no problem, ya nggak ? (Jendra, 2010:75)

2. Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching describes a switch of language varieties at the sentence boundary or between the sentences as a result a sentence or a part of a sentence can occur in one language and the following part in a different one. In line with Jendra (2010:76) "an inter-sentential code-switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language." As shown in the following example given by Poplack cited in Nguyen (2015:15):

Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en espangnol.

(Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish.)

3. Intra-sentential code-switching

Intra-sentential code-switching used to refer to a switch within a sentence. More precisely, in intra-sentential code-switching the switch to a different language can either occur within clause boundary or even within the word boundary. Further supported by Jendra (2010:76) "an intra-sentential switching is found when a word, a phrase or a clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language."

For example: The hotel, il est grand, is really huge and unbelievably majestic. (The hotel which is tall is really huge and unbelievably majestic). (Jendra, 2010:76)

In conclusion, there are various types of code-switching served by experts. Some experts categorized it into several factors like, factor reason and factor grammatical classification.

C. The Reason of Using Code-Switching

When code-switching occurs, the speaker's intention is an important consideration in the process. There are some reasons for people doing code-switching.Chaer and Agustina (2010:108) mentions

"Penyebab alih kode itu disebutkan antara lain adalah (1) Pembicara atau penutur, (2) Pendengar atau lawan tutur, (3) Perubahan situasi dengan hadirnya orang ketiga, (4) Perubahan dari formal ke informal atau sebaliknya, (5) Perubahan topic pembicaraan." (The reasons in doing code-switching were mentioned: (1) Speaker, (2) Interlocutor, (3) The changing situation with the presence of the third person, (4) The change style from formal to informal or vice versa, (5) The change of topic discussion).

Meanwhile, Hoffman in Pardede and Kisno (2012:131) divides the reason of using code-switching into:

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.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesia, 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.

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 or 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.

4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching or mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to so that it will be understood by the listener, He or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is saying repeatedly).

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-switching or code-mixing occur. It means to make the content of his or her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

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 (Barnett in Pardede and Kisno).

Finally, some experts divide background and reason of using code switching into several categorizes. This background and reason is used to know the motive of bilingual in use code-switching.

D. Definition of Talk Show

According to Timberg and Erler (2010:3) "talk show is governed by a set of rules or guiding principles that make it distinct from any other form of TV— soap opera, news, or game shows, for instance –and also from daily conversation. It is unscripted yet highly planned and invariably anchored by an announcer, host, or team of hosts." It can be concluded that talk show is a program of television that different from any other form of televisions, it is unscripted but planned well and anchored by an announcer or host.

Talk shows as a genre of institutional talk are primarily design for overhearing audience, the studio audience and the TV viewers. In line with Shattuc (2014) statement "The talk show is a genre predicated on active audience response, not silent and anonymous voyeurism." Means talk show influence the audience to interact actively.

Different from other television programs, talk show provide light entertainment, interesting topic but still humorous and give useful information to the viewers. Rose in Grindstaff (2008:48) states that "talk show has traditionally been devoted to either light entertainment, with comedy, skits, music, and celebrity guests, or more serious discussion of news and public affairs among experts." Simply defines talk show is a program that not only entertaining but also contains much information for the viewers.

From all the definitions above, the writer concludes talk shows as a format of television show contain with discusses or talks between the host and the guest stars to give entertainment and useful information to the audience or viewer with a relax atmosphere, the topic to be discussed can be about career, music, sport, lifestyle, etc.

E. Sarah Sechan Talk Show

Aired on NET TV channel on Monday to Friday at 09.00 AM, this talk show is presented by Sarah Sechan an ex video jockey (VJ). She is a multilingual speaker; she is able to speak Indonesian, English and Sundanese.

This talk show is packaged in a relaxed atmosphere, interesting and humorous yet still provides useful information for the viewer. Every episodes showing or talking with different theme but still delivered with humorous and fun. Moreover, this talk show also invites random guest stars like actors, actresses, motivators, models and singers. The one that makes this talk show interesting is because the host and the guest stars do not use the exact script. This is makes the conversation between the host and the guest stars runs naturally and more comfortable.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Type of Research

In this research, the writer conducts a descriptive qualitative research. This is a descriptive research because it describes the data. Then, the data are explained in order to get the exact analysis.

B. The Data Source

The procedure of the analysis that the writer does are the first the writer selecting certain episodes of "Sarah Sechan" talk show from Youtube.com. Two videos are chosen and the transcription of the video is made. Then, identify code- switching that used in "Sarah Sechan" talk show.

C. Method of Collecting Data

Then, the library research is held by searching, selecting and collecting all about information about code-switching by searching some books, journals, and articles. Some of the data are also gathered from the internet.

D. Data Analysis

In this research, the writer focused on code-switching occurs in the conversation between the host and the guest stars in two videos TV Talk show entitled "Sarah Sechan" on NET TV on episode "perjalanan karir model Kimmy Jayanti" on 14 December 2014 and "Oliver prasetyo model keturunan Indonesia yang memulai karirnya di Indonesia" on 8 May 2015.

V. RESEARCH AND FINDING

A. Analysis of Code-Switching

As the object to be analysed, two videos are chosen in "Sarah Sechan" talk show "perjalanan karir model Kimmy Jayanti" on 14 December 2014 and "Oliver prasetyo model keturunan Indonesia yang memulai karirnya di Indonesia" on 8 May 2015. The writer analysed types of code-switching occurred in those videos by using poplack in Nguyen and reasons of using code-switching based on Hoffman's theory in Pardede and Kisno.

After the whole data were analysed, the writer found some data that are contains code-switching in their utterance.

A. Intra-sentential Code-Switching

1. Word: Seatbelt

The host asked to the creative team whether there is a seatbelt or not. She did it because the guest always tried to make a joke with her height.

*Host: ada **seatbelt** gak sih?*

She wanted to give the seatbelt for the guest to stay sit and made the host more confidence with her height when she stood up.

From the dialogue above, the writer found that the host did code-switching in her utterance. Based on Poplack's theory, the type of code-switching in this utterance seatbelt is intra-sentential. The characteristic of it is, because the switch of a foreign language occurs within a word boundary.

The reason for doing this code – switching refer to Hoffman's theory is talking about a particular topic. The topic to be talked in this dialogue is about a thing, seatbelt.

1. Word: Modelling

The host wanted to know more about background the guest as a model by asking some questions. She asked what the guest has done to become a model. In this part the host asking whether she joined the modelling school before became the model.

*Host: itu ikut sekolah **modelling** dan lain sebagainya ya?*

In saying that, the host switches her language from Indonesian into English. The type of code-switching in this utterance modelling refer to Poplack's theory is intra-sentential because, this code-switching occurs within the word boundary.

Meanwhile, based on Hoffman's theory the reason for doing this code – switching is talking about a particular topic. And in this dialogue, the topic to be talked is the way of the guest became model.

2. Phrase: Positive thinking, I can learn, I can do anything

In the previous dialogue the guest said that she likes to exercise and she believed she could learn anything includes learning pool dancing. The host agreed with the guest statement. She restated guest's speech about her confidence in trying something new.

*Host: Ih aku suka **positive thinking, I can learn, I can do anything** itu yang paling penting.*

The Host's utterance above shows that she doing code-switching from Indonesia to English. The type of code-switching referring to Poplack's theory in her utterance positive thinking, I can learn, I can do anything is intra-sentential because, the switch of different language occurs within clause boundary.

The writer analysed, the reason of doing that based on Hoffman's theory is being emphatic about something. In this section the host agree and emphatic about guest's previous statement.

2. Inter-sentential Code-Switching

1. Sentence: They all want you to be on their cover

The host wanted to know the guest's activities while in Jakarta. He said that he visited his friends, family and did photo shoots for magazine. The host was trying to be emphatic about guest's statement.

Host: Semuanya berebutan ya. **They all want you to be on their cover.**

The data above shows that the host's utterance containing code-switching. Based on Poplack's theory, the type of code-switching occurs in this utterance they all want you to be on their cover is inter-sentential. The characteristic of it is, because a part of a sentence occurs in one language and the following part in a different language.

Referring to Hoffman's theory, the reason for doing this code –switching is being emphatic about something. She said they all want you to be on their cover is to strengthen her first statement that all of the magazine publishers were scrambling to appearing the guest as their cover magazine.

2. **Sentence: How is the pose? I want to see the pose**

Host: Liat dong posenya yang di GAP kaya gimana, **How is the pose? I want to see the pose.**

Based on the dialogue above, the host is curious about the guest's pose in GAP. She asked the guest to show the pose by using Indonesian language. But, since the guest's ability in Indonesian language is limited, he did not understand what the host say.

The writer found the host was doing code-switching. Referring to Poplack's theory, the type of code-switching used in her utterance how's the pose? I want to see the pose? is inter-sentential. The characteristic of it is, she speaks Indonesia in first sentence and the following part in English.

The reason of doing that based on Hoffman's theory is intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. In this case the host doing code-switching because at the first the guest did not understand what she said then she switched her language how is the pose? And she also added I want to see the pose to make interlocutor understands clearly.

3. **Sentence: Did they send you to frightening places like Iraq or something?**

In this part, they were talking about the guest's experience during join in the military. The host asked whether he got send to frightening place like Iraq, Bahrain or Afghanistan while he is in military.

Host: Sempet dikirim kemana jadi militer? **Did they send you to frightening place like Iraq or something?**

The type of code-switching used by host based on Poplack's theory in utterance Did They send you to frightening place like Iraq or something? is inter-sentential. The characteristic of it is, because she speaks Indonesia in first sentence and the following part in English.

Meanwhile, the reason of doing that refer to Hoffman's theory is repetition used for clarification. In this part, the host doing code-switching by repeating her utterance in guest's mother tongue to make interlocutor understands what she says.

3. **Extra-sentential Code-Switching**
1. **Phrase: You know**

The host interacted with audience by sharing her experience in getting many messages from the viewer on her twitter until late night. She said it makes her could not sleep.

Host Aku sampe ngga bisa tidur, **you know**.

The writer found the host doing code switching when sharing her experience. Based on Poplack's theory, the type of code-switching in this utterance you know is extra-sentential or tag switching because she inserted an exclamation in another language in her utterance.

The reason for doing this code –switching Based on Hoffman's theory is interjection. She inserted sentence filler by using another language you know in sharing her annoying experience.

2. **Phrase: Oh my god**

In this dialogue, they were talking about the guest's experience in join the military. The host was wondering if the guest had to stay in frightening countries during the military. She felt worry if the guest had to stay in a frightening place like Iraq, Bahrain or Afghanistan.

Host: **Oh my god**, *aku ngebayangin kalo dia dikirim ke Iraq ke Bahrain ke Afghanistan.*

The data above shows the host doing code-switching in her utterance. Poplack states, the type of code-switching in this utterance oh my god is extra-sentential because the host inserting an exclamation in one language into a sentence which is otherwise in the other language.

Meanwhile, based on Hoffman's theory, the reason of doing that is interjection. She switches her language when using an exclamation oh my god. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally.

3. Phrase: Of course

This dialogue shows the host agreed with the guest's statement that said he felt proud of himself. He felt proud because he could serve his country by join in a military and got more experiences from it.

*Host: **Of course** ya kalau kita bisa dedikasi kepada satu Negara dimana tempat kita tinggal itu satu hal yang membanggakan.*

In this dialogue the writer found the host doing code-switching in her utterance. Based on Poplack's theory, the type of code-switching in this utterance of course is extra-sentential since the host inserting an exclamation in one language in a sentence which is in other language.

Referring to Hoffman's theory, the reason of doing that is interjection. She uses an interjection of course means that she agrees with the guest's statement.

VI. CONCLUSION

This research shows code-switching occurred in a conversation between the host and the guest. Based on the data that the writer has analyzed, the types of code-switching appeared in this talk show were intra-sentential, inter-sentential and extra sentential. 62 data found contain code-switching. 41 data were intra- sentential, 12 data were inter-sentential and 9 data were extra-sentential. The dominant type of code-switching used in this talk show on two episodes was intra- sentential, because the users mostly did code-switching in a clause or word boundary.

In analyzing data into its type of code-switching, the writer distinguished it based on their characteristics. In intra-sentential the switch commonly occurs as a word or even clause and it is usually appear in the middle of a sentence. Meanwhile Inter-sentential the switch of language occurs in a sentence or between sentences, a part of a sentence occurs in one language and following by another sentence also in another language. And for the characteristics of extra-sentential is when the switch of language involves a tag, exclamation and sentence filler.

The writer also found some reasons in using code-switching. They were talking about a particular topic with 30 data, quoting somebody else with 1 data, being emphatic about something with 5 data, Interjection with 9 data, repetition used for clarification with 3 data, intention for clarification with 5 data, and expressing group identity with 9 data. The most reason that influences the users in did code-switching was when talking about particular topic.

Table of Code-switching

Episode "Perjalanan Karir Model Kimmy Jayanti Aired on 14 December 2014

No	Utterances	Intra-sentential	Inter-sentential	Extra-sentential	Talking about particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Being emphatic about something	Interjection	Repetition used for clarification	Intention of clarifying the speech content	Expressing group identity
		Types of Code-switching			Reason of doing Code-switching						
1	H: Aku *Say hi*	√									√
2	H: Ada *seatbelt* ga sih?	√			√						
3	H: Itu ikut sekolah *modelling* dan lain sebaganya ya?	√			√						
4	G: Maksudnya sangat *general* sekali kan	√					√				
5	G: Trus akhirnya ada *look model* Indonesia	√			√						
6	G: Salah satunya *agency* besar di Jakarta	√			√						
7	G: Akhirnya aku berangkat ke Jakarta ikutin audisi *casting* sana-sini	√									√
8	G: Buat *fashion runaway*, buat *designer*, *photo shoot* akhirnya	√									√
9	H: Aku liat di setiap majalah atau *photo shoot* atau apa itu	√									√
10	G: Kalau ngomongin masalah *runaway it's theatrical* ya mba	√			√						
11	G: Itu sama dengan *acting* juga sebenernya	√			√						
12	G: Iya bener tapi tanpa *dialogue* kan	√			√						
13	G: Kalo buat aku *modelling* udah bukan *fashion* lagi tapi *its my soul* gitu	√			√						
14	G: jadi *before fashion show* kan kita ada *fitting*	√			√						
15	G: Aku selalu nanya sama *designernya*	√									√
16	G: *Ambience* nya maunya gimana di atas *stage*	√			√						
17	G: Ada komunikasi sama *designer*, sama *lighting*, sama *choreographer*	√									√
18	G: Kita semua *happy* gitu	√			√						
19	G: Trus ya kalo masalah foto, *smize with your eyes* itu Tyra Banks ya yang ngomong itu	√				√					
20	G: Jangan gitu tapi *with your eyes*	√								√	
21	H: Coba coba liat senyum *with your eyes*	√								√	
22	H: *Smile* dulu aja *smile with my eyes*	√								√	
23	G: Itu ngobrol kayanya matanya bukan *smile*	√								√	
24	H: Udah pernah coba belom *pool dancing*?	√			√						
25	H: Ih aku suka positif thinking, *I can learn, I can do*	√					√				
26	H: Kimmy ngga ada *pool* adanya bantal	√			√						
27	H: Tapi jangan jadi bantal *dancing* ya	√			√						
28	H: Ini kelihatan keren banget sambil *closing*	√			√						
29	H: Jadi *fashion show* sambil jualan bantal ya	√									√
30	H: Ini dia Kimmy dengan bantal *terhits* tahun ini	√					√				

Table of Code-switching

Episode "Oliver Prasetyo Model Keturunan Indonesia yang Memulai Karirnya di Indonesia" Aired on 8 May 2015

No	Utterances	Intra-sentential	Inter-sentential	Extra-sentential	Talking about particular topic	Quoting somebody else	Being emphatic about something	Interjection	Repetition used for clarification	Intention of clarifying the speech content	Expressing group identity
		Types of Code-switching			Reason of doing Code-switching						
1	H: Kita harus *happy* karna besok adalah *weekend*	√			√						
2	H: Pengisi acaranya itu *wow* setiap tahun			√				√			
3	H: Jangan lupa anda untuk *vote* atau pilih siapa yang berhak mendapatkan penghargaan	√			√						
4	H: Aku sampe ngga bisa tidur *you know*			√				√			
5	H: Iya *wow* memang			√				√			
6	H: Disini tuh *wow* banget			√				√			
7	H: Kamu mau *say hello* ke semua yang hadir	√									√
8	H: Kamu *single*?	√			√						
9	G: Engga *I have not been*		√		√						
10	H: Iya jadikan *mix* ada Manado Jawa ada Bandungnya gitu	√			√						
11	H: Semuanya berebutan ya *They all want you to be on their cover*		√				√				
12	H: Kalo aku ada di *billboard* gede-gede pasti aku *selfie*	√			√						
13	G: Saya malu *sometimes*	√					√				
14	H: Liat dong posenya yang di GAP kaya gimana, *How is the pose? I want to see the pose*		√							√	
15	H: Latihan militernya cuma *weekend* aja gitu ya?	√			√						
16	H: Sempet dikirim kemana jadi militer? *Did they sent you to frightening place like Iraq or something?*		√						√		
17	H: Bedil ya kalo di *inventory* itu di militer	√									√
18	H: *Oh my god*, Aku ngebayangin kalo dia dikirim ke Iraq ke Bahrain ke Afganistan			√				√			
19	H: *Of course* ya kalau kita bisa dedikasi kepada satu negara dimana tempat kita tinggal itu satu hal yang membanggakan			√				√			
20	H: Oh ingin menetap disini *wow*			√				√			
21	H: Ada harapan tuh kalian ya *there is hope for you girls*		√						√		
22	G: Saya ngga tau *I think it is a Manadonese song*		√		√						
23	H: Tapi Cuma sebentar-sebentar, *right*?			√				√			
24	H: Kita disini engga nge*judge* kita Cuma naksir atau penasaran	√			√						
25	H: Ini lagu keren banget nih ya *you repeat after me okay*		√		√						
26	H: *Exactly*, tepuk tangan dong			√				√			
27	H: Satu kali lagi ya *and after that I am gonna give you gift from this show*		√		√						
28	H: Kalau nanti jalan-jalan kesana *are you one of those people that you know go green, life healthy?*		√		√						
29	H: Ini boleh kamu bawa kemana mana *gift for you is a shopping bag, trash bag, it's a love bag*		√		√						
30	H: Sukses ya *safe flight to New York on sunday*		√		√						
31	G: Terima kasih *thank you guys*		√						√		
32	H: Beli *voucher selfie* dulu deh kita jual vouchernya 50 ribu 1 orang	√			√						

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