CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter mainly includes data presentation and the findings of the reseach, which are derived from the method and procedure described in chapter III. The data presentation is in the forms of narrations describing the result of observation and interview. Meanwhile, the data findings presents the result of data analysis, which are in the forms of pattern.

A. Data Presentation

Here, the presentation of the result of having observation. The observation has conducted in two times. The data as follow:

a. Findings on Extra Sentential Code Switching

Extra sentential code switching is code switching which is existed in the last sentence an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is entirely in another language.

The data about extra sentential code switching are presented below:

Excerpt 1

Lecturer   **:** and then adjective, noun akan selalu berpasangan dengan *adjective ya?(1)* Jadi jangan sampai keliru pasangannya,
Lecturer   : jangan sampai selingkuh. Akhiran –ful?

Student   : Careful
lecturer   : Dari kata apa?
student   : Care
This excerpt contains 1 datum

Datum (1) *and then adjective, noun akan selalu berpasangan dengan adjective ya?*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (adjective) into Indonesia (ya). This code switching which is existed in the last sentence an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is entirely in another language. Thus, the utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt (2)

Lecturer	: Kekuatan?
Student	: Powerful
Lecturer	: harapan?
Student	: Hopeful
Lecturer	: Di PHP-in?
Student	: Hopeless
Lecturer	***: Hopeless, ya? (2)***
Lecturer	: Akhiran –ish tapi jangan mengatakan fish
Student	: childish

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is datum number 2.

Datum (2), *Hopeless, ya?*

It is a code switching because the utterance show that the lecturer switches from English (hopeless) into Indonesia (ya). This code switching which is exited in the last sentence an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is entirely in another language. So, these utterances can be classified into extra sentential code switching.

Other reason is the statement *"hopeless,ya?",* it can be changed using full English such as *"hopeless,right?".* This reason also strengthnes that the utterances above include into extra sentential code switching.

b. **Finding on Intra Sentential Code Switching**

Intra sentential code switching is code switching happen within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary.

Example: *I akan give my hati kepada you.*

The data about intra sentential code switching are presented below:

Excerpt 3

lecturer :Assalamualaikum warrahmatullahi wabarukatuh
student :Waalaikumsalam warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh
lecturer **:One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Dua belas? (3)**
student :Thirteen. Third. Me too
lecturer :Okay (laugh)
some student :dia dihitung dua pak (laugh)

this excerpt contain 1 datum, it is number 3

datum (3) *One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Dua belas.*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the teacher switches from English (*One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve*) into Indonesian (*dua belas*).

The word of "dua belas" include in Indonesia. This word is number. This code switching happen within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, these utterance can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 4

Lecturer   : Oh, sekalian UAS. Kalau begitu sekalian kasih nilai ya?

Student   : Ya. Yes. Yes sir

Girl student   : Special for me A+. Seven or eight sir?

Lecturer   : Seven. Eight?

Student   : Delapan

Lecturer   : ***Kok eight?(4)***

Student   : One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Delapan ki opo?

This excerpt contains 1 datum. It is number 4

Datum (4) Kok eight?

It is code switching, because the utterance shows the lecturer switches from Indonesia (*Kok*) into English (*eight*).

According to KBBI, the word "*kok*" include in Indonesia. This word used to express unbelieved

Excerpt 5

Lecturer   : Kamu pilih pria, cowok, atau laki-laki? (choose a girl student)

Girl student : Cowok pak, eh laki-laki saja pak

Lecturer   : It is that the different in the form of language in different meaning. Beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna. Contohnya, jadi dalam kalimat pasif " saya makan roti, roti dimakan saya" itu berbeda. And know the problem is how to change the word, the sentence structure from active to passive. ***Bagaimana? any one else? Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa?(5)***

Student   : V3

Lecturer   : ***That's right Verb 3. Jadi S+be+V3+by.(6)*** Be itu termasuk apa?

Student   : Tobe

This excerpt contains 2 data, the data as follows:

Datum (5) number 5, Bagaimana? Any one else? Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa? Verb?

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesia (*Bagaimana*) into English (*any one else*) and then into Indonesia (*Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa*).

According to KBBI, the word *"bagaimana"* include in Indonesia. This word has a meaning as "question word to ask manner and action" . This code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching. Then, the word "*Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa*" include in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian words, so the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word.

This code switching happen within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. So, these utterances can be include into intra sentential code switching.

Datum (6) it is nuber 6, That's right Verb 3, jadi S+be+V3+by

It is code switching, because the utterances shows that the lecturer switches fro English (*That's right Verb 3*) into Indonesian (*jadi)*

According to KBBI, the word "*jadi*" include in Indonesian. This word is has been committed nully. This code switching within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. It means that the utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Other reson, the statement "*That's right Verb 3, jadi S+be+V3+by*" can be changed in full English like "*That's right Verb 3, become S+be+V3+by*". This reason also strengthens that the utterances above include into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 6

Lecturer : That's right tobe, jadi kalau yang namanya kalimat pasif
S+be+V3+by nah ini passive.
Lecturer : Okay, for example let's try to change from active into
passive
Lecturer : Nah, coba kalau **kalimat simple itu menggunakan verb
1(7),** kalau passive-nya menjadi tobe verb 1 apa sih?
Student : Is, am, are

Datum (7), Nah, coba kalau kalimat simple itu menggunakan verb 1

It is code switching, because the utterance shows that the teacher switches from Indonesian (*kalima*t) into English (*simple*), and then switches into Indonesian again *(itu menggunakan),* then using English again *(verb1)*

According to KBBI, the word "kalimat" include in Indonesian. This word *"kalimat"*has a meaning as "a concept of combination word

which shows a thought and feeling" and the word "itu" has a meaning as "a pointed word for things", the last word "menggunakan" has a meaning as "using to be taken the advantage"

These code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, these utterance can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 7

Lecturer **: Okay, kalau present tobe is, am, are jadi S+V1+O diubah menjadi kalimat pasif menjadi S+tobe+V3+by(8).** Present continous gimana kemarin?
Student   : Verb 1 ing
Lecturer : **Kok V1-ing(9)?**

This excerpt contains 2 data, it is number 7 and 8

Datum (7) Okay, kalau present tobe-nya is, am, are jadi S+V1+O diubah menjadi kalimat passive menjadi S+tobe+V3+by

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*kalau*) into English (*present tobe is, am, are),* then switches into Indonesian (*jadi*) into English (*S+V1+O*) switches again into Indonesian (*diubah menjadi kalimat pasif menjadi*)

According to KBBI, word "kalau" include in Indonesian. The word "kalau" has a meaning as "the word to sign the condition" and the word "jadi" has a meaning as "langsung berlaku (dilakukan, dikerjakan) tidak dibatalkan then, the word "diubah" has a meaning "to be different from the

first", the word "menjadi" has a meaninng "the condition can be changed"
next the word "kalimat" has a meaning as " a concept of combination word
which shows a thought and a feeling" and "pasif" has a meaning "can be
received only, no discipline, inactive", the last word is "menjadi" has a
meaning "*a sentence that explain about alteration*.

Datum (8) *Kok V1-ing*

It is code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches
from Indonesian (*kok)* into Englih (V1ing)

According to KBBI, word *"kok"* include in Indonesian. This word is used
to *expressed unbelieved*

Excerpt 8

Lecturer : Then, perfect have, has, had +V3 so, the passive it's gonna
be have, has, had+been+V3+by. Modals for example we have
can or could+V1 sama saja menjadi can/could+be+V. Okay,
biasanya setelah to diikuti V1. Passive-nya menjadi to+be+V3.
Kemudian gerund ada lagi,
gerund itu Verb ing, kalau passive-nya menjadi being+V3. Do
you need some example from the pattern?
Student : I need sir
Lecturer : Okay, any one can give example, ***bisa present atau past(10)***

This excerpt contain 1 datum, it is number 9

Datum (9), bisa present atau past

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer
switches from Indonesian (*bisa*) into English (*present*), then into
Indonesian (*atau*), next using English again (*past*).

According to KBBI, word *"bisa"* has a meaning as *"able to do something"*, the word of *"atau"* has a meaning *"the conjunction to sign choices between many cases"*. This code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, the utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Other reason is a statement *"bisa present atau past"* can be changed in full English as like *"it can be present or past"*. This reason also strengthens that the utterances above include into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 9

Girl student : I lost my wallet
Lecturer   : Saya kehilangan dompet, dompet saya dihilangkan saya? Begitu?
Girl student : Bukan pak (laugh)
Boy student : I was eaten
Lecturer   : *I was eaten? Kok, I was eaten(11)?. Kalau I was eaten apa artinya(12)?*

This excerpt consist 2 data, both lie on line 5 and line 6

Datum (10), *Kok, I was eaten?*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*Kok*) into English (*I was eaten*).

According to KBBI, word *"kok"* has a meaning "to clarify dibelief or hesitation"

Datum (11), Kalau I was eaten apa artinya?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian *(kalau)* into English *(I was eaten),* then into Indonesian again *(apa artinya).*

According to KBBI, the word *"kalau"* include in Indonesian, this word has meaning as *"the conjunction to sign or perceive the signal"*, then the word *"apa"* has a meaning as *"question word to ask about (types, adjective) and things"*, the last word *"artinya"* has a meaning "the meaning which contain into words of sentence". This code switching happen within the clause boundary, including the word boundary. Thus, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 10

Leturer	: *For example "she write a letter", menjadi?(13)*
Student	: A letter was written by her
Lecturer	: Then, "the office is printing a book?"
Student	: Kantornya ngeprin?
Lecturer	: Kantornya sedang ngapain? *Print itu apa(14)?* Kalimat pasifnya menjadi?
Boy student	: A book is being print by the office

This excerpt consist of 2 data, both lie on number (13) and number (14)

Datum (12) For example "she write a letter", menjadi

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(For example "she write a letter)* into Indonesian *(menjadi)*

According to KBBI, the word "menjadi" include in Indonesian. This word has meaning as "a sentence that explain about alteration". This code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. From the utterance above it can classified into intra sentential code switching.

Other reason is a statement *"For example "she write a letter", menjadi?"* can be changed in full English as like *"For example "she write a letter",become?".* This reason also strengthens that the utterances above include into intra sentential code switching.

Datum (14), print itu apa?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(print)* into Indonesian *(itu apa).*

According to KBBI the word *"itu"* is used to *"pointed something"* then word "apa" has a meaning as *"a question to ask something".* This code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. From the utterance above it can classified into intra sentential code switching

Excerpt 11

Lecturer : Will termasuk modal jadi bisa berbagai modal, saya hanya memberi contoh saja jadi bisa di cek di kamus. ***Jadi, the car will be taken by them. (15)*** Do you want answer number five [I want the package...(deliver)] ? usually in simple test, you will only have 4 option. Di test hanya ada empat opsi. Beda dengan ujian SBMPTNatau ujuan nasional yang lima opsi. Walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SBMPTN. Kalau kalian lolos tidak mungkin di sini

This excerpt contain 1 datum, it is number 15

Datum (15), Jadi, the car will be taken by them.

It is code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian *(jadi)* into English *(the car will be taken by them).*

According to KBBI, word *"jadi"* include in Indonesian. This word has a meaning *"the word that show to conclude a problem"*. This code switching happen within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. So, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching

Excerpt 12

Lecturer	: Do you want to amswer number five? Then how about number six [I don't like...(bully)] yang nomor lima dulu dijawab. Kayak lagunya JKT itu lho
Student	: (laugh) I want you... to be deliver sir.
lecturer	: ***Kenapa to be deliver? (16)***
Student	: Because belum pasti
Boy student	: Enak aja dibaca (laugh)
Girl student	: Pokok nyaman ngono yo? (laugh)

This excerpt contain 1 datum, it is number 16

Datum (16), Kenapa to be deliver

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*kenapa*) into English (*to be deliver*).

According to KBBI, the word "*kenapa*" include in Indonesian. This word is *"used for ask some reason by something is happened"*. This code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, these utterance can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Other reason is statement *"kenapa to be deliver"* can be changed in full English as like *" why to be deliver"*. This reason also strengthens that the utterances above include into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 13

Lecturer : Siapa disini yang sering di bully?

Student : Nasrul pak (laugh)

Lecturer : ***Okay, I don't like, setelah like apa(17)?***

Boy student : Bullied pak, has bully pak

Lecturer : I don't like bullying. Nomer enam ini sebenarnya gerund, meskipun saya belum pernah memberi materi gerund karena ada kata like. How about number five? Kenapa kita menggunakan ***to be deliver dari pada delivers or delivered (18).*** Nah, sekarang gini

Lecturer : Menunggu apa?

Student : Wait

This excerpt contains 2 data, it is number 17 and 18.

Datum (16), setelah like apa?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian *(setelah)* into English *(like)* then into Indonesian again *(apa)*

According to KBBI, word "setelah" and "apa" includes in Indonesian. The word "setelah" has a meaning as *"after"* and the word *"apa"* has a meaning as *"a question to ask something"*.

Datum (17), Kenapa kita menggunakan to be Deliver dari pada delivers or delivered?

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*kenapa kita menggunakan*) into English (*to be deliver*) ,then Indonesian again (*dari pada*) and English (*delivers or delivered*).

According to KBBI, the word of " *kenapa kita menggunakan*" includes in Indonesian. The word *"kenapa"* has a meaning as *"for ask some reason by something is happened"*

Then the word *"kita"* has a meaning as "*the first person that show plural (more than one oe two person) who speak together with other people"*. Then, the word *"menggunakan"* has a meaning as *"taking the advantage"* the last word *"daripada"* this word used *"for compare about something"*.

Excerpt 14

Lecturer   : Mengizinkan?

Student   : Permit, allow

Lecturer   : ***Allow, memberitahu?(19)***

Student   : Ask

Lecturer   :No

Student	: tell
Lecturer	: Memerintahkan?
Student	: order
Lecturer	: ***Yes, lalu merencanakan?(20)***
Student	: Plan

This excerpt contain 2 data, the data as follows:

Datum (19), allow, memberitahu?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (*allow*) into Indonesian (*memberitahu*).

According to KBBI, the word *"memberitahu"* include in Indonesian. This word has a meaning as *"delivering news for that it can be known"*. This code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Datum (20) , yes lalu merencanakan?

It is a code switching, because the utterances shows that the lecturer switches from English *(yes)* into Indonesian (*lalu merencanakan*).

According to KBBI, the word *"lalu"* include in Indonesian. This word is *"used to explain a sentence which is related to other sentence"*, then, the word *"merencanakan"* has a meaning as *"make a planning, make a concept, make a design"*.

Excerpt 15

Lecturer	: Kalau meminta dengan tidak sopan?
Boy student	: Beggal pak (laugh)

Lecturer   : Okay, good meminta, mengharapkan?

Student   : Espect

Lecturer   : *Espect, expectation itu berlawanan dengan?(21)*

Student   : Realita

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 21

Datum (20) Espect, expectation berlawanan dengan?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (*espect, expectation*) into Indonesia (*berlawanan dengan*)

According to KBBI, word "*berlawanan dengan*" includes in Indonesian. The word *"berlawanan*" has a meaning as *"opposite meaning"*. This code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary So, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 16

Lecturer   : Menyarankan?

Student   : Recomend, recommended**.**

Lecturer   : *Advise, pakai 's' atau pakai 'c'(22)*

Student   : C pak

Lecturer   : Ini adalah kata kerja. We can change to continous form. Kalau pakai 'C' ada kata kerja advicing?

Student   : Launching

Lecturer   : *Kalau launching ada(23).* Kalau advicing ada atau tidak? Advicing atau advising? Pakai 'S' atau pakai 'C'

This excerpt contains 2 data, the data as follow:

Datum (22), Advise, pakai 's' atau pakai 'c'

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the teacher switches from English (*advise*) into Indonesian (*pakai 's' atau pakai 'c'*) .

According to KBBI, word "Advise, pakai 's' atau pakai 'c'" includes in Indonesian. The word *" pakai"* has a meaning as *"using something"*, then "C and S" have a meaning as *"a part of alphabet"* and then word *"atau"* has a meaning as *"a word that show to choose between two choices"*.

These code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. It means that the utterances above can be classified into intra sentential code switching"

Datum (23), Kalau launching ada

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the teacher switches from Indonesian *(kalau)* into English *(launching)* then into Indonesian again *(ada)*.

According tp KBBI, word *" kalau"* has a meaning as *" a word of conjunction to sign a condition"* and word *"ada"* has a meaning as *"available"*.

These code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. Thus, the utterance can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 17

Lecturer	: Mengancam?
Student	: Threaten
Lecturer	**: *That's right, mencoba?(24)***
Student	: Try
Lecturer	: Nah, kalau ada kata-kata ini, there are two possibilitiesit can be follow the active form or passive one.
Lecturer	: Kalau aktif berarti to+V1, kalau kalimat pasif berarti to+be+V3.
Lecturer	: Maknanya kalau kalimat pasif untuk K –di atau –ter, kalau kalimat aktif untuk –me atau –ber.
Lecturer	: Do you have the E-book? Sudah dapat bukunya Jones.B?
Boy student	: Not yet

This excerpt contain 1 datum, it is number 24

Datum (24), that's right, mencoba?

It is a code switchig because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (*that's right)* into Indonesian (*mencoba)*

According to KBBI, word *"mencoba"* includes in Indonesian. This word has a meaning as *"doing something just to know the condition"* . this code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. So, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 18

Lecturer	: Jam berapa?
Student	: Jam 3 pagi pak. (laugh)
Lecturer	**: *Jam 3 itu mainstream, jam masuk pagi kuliah(25)*** saja sekalian sahur bersama (laugh). Okay, I have new material,

ini tidak saya hapus, hanya saya balik. Next, second material it is about occupation, penggabungan kata. Materi yang saya sampaikan passive voice dan derivatif untuk memahami teks berbahasa Inggris. Okay, so passive voice membantu untuk menterjemahkan maksud dari kalimat sedangkan derivatif, sometimes we confuse with the meaning of word. For example: what are the differences between beauty, beautiful, beautifully, and beautify? What are the differences? The first is beauty?

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 25

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*jam 3 itu*) into English (*mainstream*) and then into Indonesian again (*jam masuk pagi kuliah).*

According to KBBI, word *"jam 3 itu"* includes in Indonesian. The word *"jam"* has a meaning as *"an instrument to measure time"* , the word *"tiga"* has a meaning as *"part of number",* word *"itu"* has a meaning *"that is explaining something",* next word *"masuk"* has a meaning as *"come or go away from the place"* and then, word *"pagi"* it is *"a time signal or a part of early of the day"* last word is *"kuliah"* has a meaning as *" a high level in education from elemtary school until senior high school and then university"*

These code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. It means that all the utterances above can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 19

Lecturer   : Beautify jenis kata benda. In fact we have the movie in title is?

Student	: Beauty and the best
Lecturer	: Beauty and the beast**. *Anda dituduh the beast oleh mereka(26).* Second, beautiful what is it?
Student	: Adjective
Lecturer	: Artinya?
Student	: Sifatnya cantik pak.

This excerpt contains 1 datum

Datum (26) Anda dituduh the beast oleh mereka.

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*anda dituduh*) into English (*the beast*) into Indonesian again (*oleh mereka*)

According to KBBI, the word *"anda dituduh"* and *"oleh mereka"* includes in Indonesian. The word *"anda"* this word has meaning as *"it is the synonym of you"* and the word *"dituduh"* has a meaning *"to show and talk about someone who did mistake"* next the word *"oleh"* has a meaning as "*this word is used to sign a doer*" last word is *" mereka"* has a meaning as *"the doer that show more than one person"*

Excerpt 20

Lecturer	: ***Adverb it means kata keterangan(27).*** One more beautify?
Student	: Verb
Lecturer	: Apa artinya?
Student	: mempercantik

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 27.

Datum (27), Adverb it means kata keterangan

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (*adverb it means*) into Indonesian (*kata keterangan*).

According to KBBI, word *"kata keterangan"* includes in Indonesian. The word *"kata"* has a meaning as *"word or to detect word"*and the word *"keterangan"* has a meaning as *"to inform or explain something"*.

These code switching occur within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. It means that these utterances above can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 21

Lecturer : *Antara chair dengan chairs(28)*. **Lembu, what is it lembu?(29)**

Student : Sapi

lecturer : Lembu, sapi, in English?

Student : Sapi pak

Lecturer : Only two alphabet 'ox' the plural form is 'oxen'. Just like child and children. Nah, ada akhiran tetapi tidak mengubah kelas kata. Sama halnya dengan kata 'terjadi' verb1-nya?

Student : Happen

This excerpt contains 2 data both it is number 28 and 29

Datum (28), Antara chair dengan chairs

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from Indonesian (*antara*) into English (*chair*) then into Indonesian (*dengan*) and into English again (*chairs*)

According to KBBI, word *"antara"* and *"dengan"* includes in Indonesian. The word *"antara"* has a meaning as *"this word is used to separate two things"* and then word *"dengan"*. this word is used to explain the relation between verb and adverb

These code switching happen within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. So theseutterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Excerpt 22

Lecturer   : Okay, sport-sporty, equality. Akhiran –men

Student   : Entertainment, movement, development

Lecturer   : Akhiran –ion?

Student   : Congratulation

Lecturer   : ***Destiny menjadi?(30)***

Student   : Destination

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is on 30.

Datum (30), destiny menjadi?

It is a code switching because the utterances shows that the lecturer switches from English (*destiny*) into Indonesian (*menjadi*)

According to KBBI, word *"menjadi"* includes in Indonesian. This word is used to *"showing an alteration"* . thus, these utterances can be classified into intra sentential code switching.

Other reason is the statement *"destiny menjadi"* can be changed in full English as like *"destiny become"*. This reason also strengthens that the utterances above include into intra sentential code switching

c. Findings on Inter Sentential Code Switching

Inter sentential code switching is code switching which occurs at clause/sentence boundary when clause being in one language, the other clause in the other.

Example: saya akan memberikan kamu cintaku, If you have already married with me

This kind of code switching are explained below:

Excerpt 23

Lecturer : Kursi depan saja dipenuhi, okay, let me tell you something. Actually, I dont remember the last time when we are discuss. ***Do you still remember, kapan kalian masuk?(31)***

Student : yes, three week ago

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 31

Datum (31), Do you still remember, kapan kalian masuk?

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(do you still remember)* into Indonesian *(kapan kalian masuk)*

According to KBBI, word *"kapan kalian masuk"* include in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, thus the reseacher does

not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).

The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. For that, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching.

Excerpt 24

Lecturer : *it is prove that the different of language may also has different meaning, beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna(32).* Contohnya, jadi dalam kalimat pasif " saya makan roti, roti dimakan saya" itu berbeda. And know the problem is how to change the word, the sentence structure from active to passive. Bagaimana? Any one else? Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa? Verb?

Student : verb 3

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it lies on line 1

Datum (32) *It is prove that the different of language may also has different meaning, beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna.*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(It is prove that the different of language may also has different meaning)* into Indonesian *(beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna)*

According to KBBI, word *"beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna"*. include in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, thus the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. For that, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching.

Excerpt 25

Lecturer	: Okay, have you ever study about passive voice? Have you studied.
Lecturer	: Have you studied. When you in senior high school? Passive voice?
Student	: Ever, but Iam forget it.
Lecturer	: ***Forget it, but at least you have learn, once, jadi kalian sudah pernah ya, tapi sekarang?(33)***
Student	: Forget. Try to remember
Lecturer	: Forget, okay try to remember material not try to remember someone
Student	: Sakit pak (laugh)

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it lies on line 4.

Datum (33), *Forget it, but at least you have learn, once, jadi kalian sudah pernah ya, tapi sekarang?*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(Forget it, but at least you have learn, once)* into Indonesian *(jadi kalian sudah pernah ya, tapi sekarang?)*

According to KBBI, word *"jadi kalian sudah pernah ya, tapi sekarang"* include in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, thus the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. Thus, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching.

Excerpt 26

Lecturer : Will termasuk modal jadi bisa berbagai modal, saya hanya memberi contoh saja jadi bisa di cek di kamus. Jadi, the car will be taken by them. ***Do you want answer number five (I want the package...(deliver))?. Usually in simple test , you will only have 4 option. Di tes hanya ada empat opsi. Walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SMBPTN. Kalau kalian lolos tidak mungkin disini.(34)***

Student : Saya ndak lolos pak, tapi saya mensyukuri pak.

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 34

Datum (34) *"Do you want answer number five (I want the package...(deliver))?. Usually in simple test , you will only have 4 option, di*

tes hanya ada empat opsi, walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SMBPTN".

It is a code switching, because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (Do you want answer number five (*I want the package...(deliver))?, Usually in simple test , you will only have 4 option*) into Indonesian (*di tes hanya ada empat opsi, walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SMBPTN*).

According to KBBI , words *"di tes hanya ada empat opsi, walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SMBPTN"* includes in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, so the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. Thus, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching.

Excerpt 27

Student   : Jaim-jaim

Lecturer   : ***Okay, do you want to answer number five?, then how about number six (I don't like...(bully))yang nomor lima dulu. Kayak lagunya JKT itu lho.(35)***

Student   : I want you to be deliver sir

Lecturer   : Kenapa to be deliver?

Student   : Karena belum pasti.

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 35

Datum (35), Okay, do you want to answer number five?, then how about number six (I don't like...(bully))yang nomor lima dulu, kayak lagunya JKT itu lho

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English *(Okay, do you want to answer number five?, then how about number six (I don't like ...(bully))* into Indonesian (*yang nomor lima dulu, kayak lagunya JKT itu lho*).

According to KBBI, words *"yang nomor lima dulu, kayak lagunya JKT itu lho"* include in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, so the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. Thus, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching

Excerpt 28

Lecturer   : jadi yang penting enak dan nyaman ya? Cocok itu nanti belakangan ya

Student   : iya pak, cocok itu akan tumbuh seiring berjalannya waktu. Oke pak.

Lecturer   : **okay, sometimes I believe that our feeling it's that true. Saya percaya kadang perasaan itu juga memberi jawaban yang benar tapi jangan menjadi salah satu yang dijadikan pilihan dalam menjawab.(36)**

This excerpt contains 1 datum, it is number 36

Datum (36), *"Okay, sometimes I believe that our feeling it's that true, saya percaya kadang perasaan itu juga memberi jawaban yang benar tapi jangan menjadi salah satu yang dijadikan pilihan dalam menjawab".*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the lecturer switches from English (*Okay, sometimes I believe that our feeling it's that true*) into Indonesian (*saya percaya kadang perasaan itu juga memberi jawaban yang benar tapi jangan menjadi salah satu yang dijadikan pilihan dalam menjawab*)

According to KBBI, words *"saya percaya kadang perasaan itu juga memberi jawaban yang benar tapi jangan menjadi salah satu yang dijadikan pilihan dalam menjawab",* includes in Indonesian, because of too many Indonesian word, thus the reseacher does not explain all meaning of each word. It is happened because the reseacher in this chapter has already explained and clarified the words of code switching one by one based on KBBI. The clarification has represented the research that has been already investigated.

This code switching occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other in the other. Thus, these utterances can be classified into inter sentential code switching

The reason English lecturer using code switching.

a. **Talking about a particular topic**

To make easy in transfering the knowledge, sometimes the lecturer using another language in order the students will be understand about the material. It is based on the interview with the lecturer.

> ....*"When I used English, Iam sure they do not understand because the tenses in English are different from those of students who do not exist in Indonesian tenses"*....

Based on the interview above the code switching happened to make the process of teaching and learning between teacher and student are easy to be understood. Thus, the students who are non-English department can receive English lesson well.

b. **Building the student understanding**

Sometimes, some of people is not understand about language because IAT include in non-English department the lecturer in teaching and learning processs using code switching. It is has a purpose to build their understandung about English. It is based on the interview with the lecturer

> *".....because the inputs every students is different, Iam afraid, when I teach using English all the time they are not understand with the material, so I have a solution to use code switching........"*

Based on the result of interview above, the lecturer has a solution to use code switching in teaching and learning English because he know that non-English department students do not master English lesson if he explains the material using English.

B. Data Finding

The findings in this research are:

Based on the kind of code switching performed by the English lecturer in teaching and learning process in IAT-A second semester:

1. The type of code switching:

    a. Extra sentential code switching. This kind of code switching which is existed in the last sentence an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is entirely in another language, the data was ended by word "ya" viewed in data 1 and 2.

    b. Intra sentential code switching. This kind of code switching occurs within the clause boundary, including within the word boundary. All the data was had something in common: it has a mixing word in each utterance, it can be at first, in the middle or at the end of each utterance viewed in data (4) until (30).

    c. Inter sentential code switching. This kind of code switching which occurs at clause/sentence boundary when one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other. The data had the similarities in their utterance in data (31) until (36).

From the explanation above we can see the comparation between extra, intra, and inter sentential code switching in this table below:

Extra sentential code switching	Intra sentential code switching	Inter sentential code switching
Datum 1: adjective, ya	Datum 3: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Dua belas	Datum 31: Do you still remember, kapan kalian masuk
Datum 2: hopeless, ya	Datum 4: Kok eight	Datum 32: it is prove that the different of language may also has different meaning, beda bentuk bahasa itu memiliki beda makna
	Datum 5: bagaimana?any one else? Ada yang masih ingat yang namanya passive menggunakan rumus apa?	Datum 33: Forget it, but at least you have learn, once, jadi kalian sudah pernah ya, tapi sekarang

		Datum 34: Do you want answer number five (I want the package...(deliver))?. Usually in simple test , you will only have 4 option. Di tes hanya ada empat opsi. Walaupun saya yakin anda tidak lolos SMBPTN. Kalau kalian lolos tidak mungkin disini
	Datum 6: That's right Verb 3. Jadi S+Be+V3+by	
	Datum 7: kalimat simple itu menggunakan verb 1	Datum 35: Okay, do you want to answer number five?, then how about number six (I don't like...(bully))yang nomor lima dulu. Kayak lagunya JKT itu lho
	Datum 8: Okay, kalau	Datum 36: Okay,

	present tobe is, am, are jadi S+V1+O diubah menjadi kalimat pasif menjadi S+tobe+V3+by	sometimes I believe that our feeling it's that true.saya percaya kadang perasaan itu juga memberi jawaban yang benar tapi jangan menjadi salah satu yang dijadikan pilihan dalam menjawab
	Datum 9: Kok V1-ing	
	Datum 10: bisa present atau past	
	Datum 11: I was eaten? Kok, I was eaten	
	Datum 12: Kalau I was eaten apa artinya	
	Datum 13: For example "she write a letter", menjadi	
	Datum 14: Print itu apa	
	Datum 15: Jadi, the car will be taken by them.	
	Datum 16: Kenapa to be deliver	

	Datum 17: Okay, I don't like, setelah like apa	
	Datum 18: to be deliver dari pada delivers or delivered	
	Datum 19: Allow, memberitahu	
	Datum 20: Yes, lalu merencanakan	
	Datum 21: Espect, expectation itu berlawanan dengan	
	Datum 22: Advise, pakai 's' atau pakai 'c'	
	Datum 23: Kalau launching ada	
	Datum 24: That's right, mencoba	
	Datum 25: Jam 3 itu mainstream, jam masuk pagi kuliah	

	Datum 26: Anda dituduh the beast oleh mereka	
	Datum 27: Adverb it means kata keterangan	
	Datum 28: Antara chair dengan chairs	
	Datum 29: Lembu, what is it lembu?	
	Datum 30: Destiny menjadi	

Based on the table above we can see the differences between extra sentential code switching, intra sentential code switching, and inter sentential code switching

1. The reason why the English lecturer performed code switching in teaching and learning in IAT A second semester class are:

   a. It is used to talk a particular topic.

      The lecturer use code switching when the students feel difficult about the material.

   b. It is to build the student understanding

The lecturer know the inputs of students are different so, the lecturer are not using full English in order the understanding about the material can be receive by them.