



BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

**THE ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING
USED BY KIM PANGESTU IN TEDX TALKS PROGRAM**

Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate
Program

By

Cicilea Junike Refendi

20150600001

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

TANGERANG

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FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

Final Project Title : The Analysis Of Code Switching Used By Kim Pangestu

In Tedx Talks program

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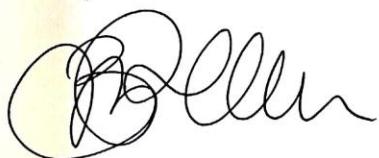
Department : English Department

The Final Project Proposal has been approved.

July 3, 2019

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Supervisor



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APPROVAL

Final Project Title : The Analysis Of Code Switching Used By Kim Pangestu

In Tedx Talks Program

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The Final Project has been approved.

July 3, 2019

Approved by,

Supervisor

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RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE FINAL PROJECT EXAMINATION

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Tangerang, July 3, 2019

Approved by,

Supervisor

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This thesis has been examined by the Board of Examiners

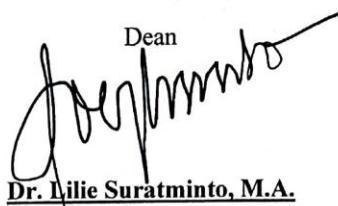
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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true that I do not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

Tangerang, July 3, 2019



Cicilea Junike Refendi

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Despite the imperfection, this thesis is dedicated for future Education in Indonesia and to other related research in the future.

Tangerang, July 3, 2019
The writer

Cicilea Junike Refendi

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are to discover the types of code switching and the reasons of code switching usage. The data used in this research are Kim Pangestu's talks in Tedx Talks Program taken from YouTube. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach and the data are analyzed by using Hoffmann's theory (1991) on code switching. The result of this research shows there are three types of code switching used by Kim Pangestu in Tedx Talks Program : intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and emblematic or tag switching. In detail, there are 67 data of intra-sentential switching, 25 data of inter-sentential switching and 6 data of emblematic switching or tag switching. Furthermore, there are four types of reasons why the speaker used code switching. The first one is talking about particular topic, the second one is being empathic about something, the third one is interjection and the last one is repetition used for clarification. In addition, code switching used by Kim Pangestu is mainly found when she talks about particular topic based on her life experience when she lived and studied abroad. It also explains that code switching phenomenon can happen as the impact of experience, culture, educational background and habits.

Keywords: *Code Switching, Type and Reasons, Kim Pangestu, Tedx Talks.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

As a social creature, human can and needs to communicate or interact with one another. Humans use language to communicate, to express their mind or feeling so that others can understand or relate with what they really mean on something, whether they are commands, promises, or declarations. Humans use language almost in all aspects in their lives. Language is wonderful and mysterious and it is so because it is a gift of God to us, it reflects and reveals Him (Poythress 2009:9). Language is the central of human's life that differentiate human from any other creature. Day by day language is being simplified by the advancement of the science and technology, to make it simpler to use and easier to understand. Wardhaugh (2006:1) states "language is what the members of a particular society speak".

The relationship between language and society is explained in the branch of language theory called Sociolinguistics. Holmes (2013:1) states that "Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning". Sociolinguistics has become increasingly popular and an important field to study as the world expand its communication base in this globalization era. It is proven by the

fact that the people nowadays are using more than one language for their daily communication or even in the educational activities in a society, this phenomenon called as bilingualism or multilingualism.

According to Weinreich (1968:1) “The practice of alternately using two languages will be called bilingualism, and the person involved, bilingual.” Besides that, Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language”. While Wardaugh (1986:101) states, “the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism. Therefore, bilingualism and multilingualism refer to the utilization of two or more languages by a specific group of people to speak or communicate with another people.

Bilingual or multilingual society causes code switching or code mixing phenomenon. Jendra (2010:73) says 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. In addition, Hoffman (1991:110) states that the most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. While Muysken (2000:1) states “I am using the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence”. Switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence (intra-sentential switches) are referred to as ‘code-mixes’ and ‘code-mixing’. On the other hand, changes over phrases or sentences (inter-sentential), including tags and

exclamations at either end of the sentence, are called ‘code-switches’ and ‘code-switching’ Poplack 1980; McLaughlin 1984; Appel and Muysken 1987 (in Hoffmann 1991:104).

In Indonesia, the use of code switching and code mixing varies. Code switching or code mixing can be found in so many fields, such as commercial advertisements, e-magazines, YouTube videos, televisions, and public figures. In the following example taken from an article in Cosmo Girl Indonesia website, they mix or switch two languages: *Lipstick berwarna merah merupakan makeup yang wajib ada di kotak makeup setiap cewek. Warna yang kerap dijadikan lambang keberanian ini memang andal dalam membuat tampilan lebih stunning, terutama untuk gaya retro atau rockabilly. Steal the collections*”¹.

Although code switching and code mixing have different meaning but both of them are related to each other. In this thesis the researcher will focus on the code switching used by Kim Pangestu in TEDx Talks YouTube channel. Kim Pangestu was born on November 22, 1988. The researcher chooses her because she is a young woman who has succeeded in pursuing her passion and aspirations, it is to become a pastry chef. She lives independently since eleven years old, in a very young age, and has experienced full of struggle of life makes this woman never gives up. Challenges after challenges she faced, it shaped her to become mature, wise,

¹ Cosmo Girl Indonesia, 2017, “Rekomendasi Lipstick yang Sesuai Style Kamu”, <http://www.cosmogirl.co.id/artikel/read/10600/Rekomendasi-Lipstick-yang-Sesuai-Style-Kamu>, March 23, 2019.

and tough in living her life and in chasing her dream and passion. The journey of her life is very inspiring and motivating the researcher that when there is a strong will, effort, perseverance, humility and covered by prayer, anyone can certainly achieve their dreams. As a proof, the woman who was graduated from Le Cordon Bleu, Sidney, Australia, has now successfully become the Head Pastry Chef at one of the most popular and foremost restaurant in Jakarta, namely Nomz Kitchen & Pastry, Grand Indonesia Mall, Jakarta. In this video, Kim uses two languages, they are Bahasa and English, the researcher considers the video as authentic and very compatible to be the object of this research which analyzes code switching.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested to do research about code switching which is frequently found in bilingual or multilingual society especially in their conversations. As code switching is very popular in Indonesia, the researcher chooses to analyze the code switching used by one of Indonesian successful women, Kim Pangestu. Since the researcher found her talks video in TEDx Talks YouTube Channel are using two languages, Bahasa and English, the researcher decides to analyze her talks in the video entitled “What If I Don’t Give Up Today – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool”.

1.3. Research Question

There are two research questions as follow

1. What are the types of code switching used in Kim Pangestu talks?
2. What are the reasons of code switching used by Kim Pangestu?

1.4. Goals and Functions

1.4.1 Goals

1. To analyze the types of code switching found in Kim Pangestu's talks in TEDx Talks YouTube channel.
2. To analyze the reason of code switching used by Kim Pangestu talks in TEDx Talks YouTube channel.

1.4.2 Functions

1. To acquaint the study of sociolinguistics, especially in code switching field.
2. To enrich the readers' knowledge about the types and reasons of code switching usage based on the theory applied in this research.

1.5. Scopes and Limitation

The scope of this research is the code switching used by Kim Pangestu in her talks in TEDx Talks YouTube channel.

The result of this study is limited on the time taken for analysis and the researcher's knowledge about code switching that used in Kim Pangestu Talks in TEDx Talks YouTube Channel.

1.6. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research are; the first step is the researcher found and chose a qualified and inspirational video which contains code switching in Bahasa Indonesia and English, the video is from TEDx Talks channel and was taken from YouTube. The title of the video chosen is What If I Don't Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinuSchool as thesis topic as further mapped below:

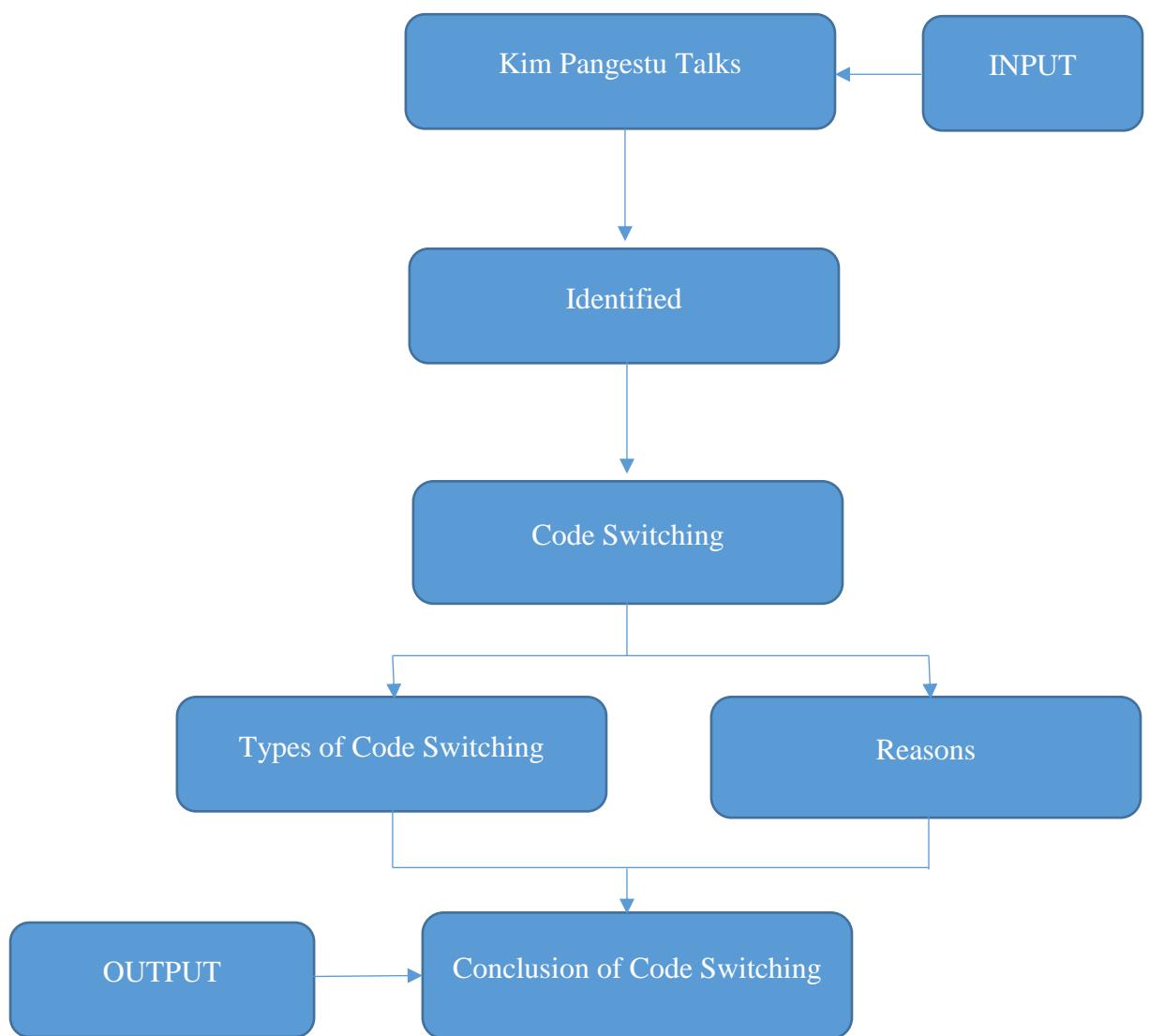


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

The next step is the researcher watches and listens to the full video and transcribes it. Then the researcher will classify the types of code switching used in Kim's talks in the video and then analyze the source data, observe the previous studies, and attach theories of the experts to find out the valid reason why Kim Pangestu used code switching in the mentioned talks. And the last one is the researcher will make a conclusion based on the analysis that answers the research questions.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this chapter, the researcher attaches some related studies to support the analysis of this research. The theories will be used for underlying requirements to solve or to find the answer of the research questions, such as the types of code switching and the reasons of code switching usage. The reviewed theories explain about Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism and Multilingualism, and also Code Switching.

2.1. Review of Previous Studies

In order to get prevalent understanding to this research which analyzes the types and the reasons of the use of code switching, the researcher involves some related previous studies to strengthen this research.

The first previous study was conducted by Timpua from Universitas Negeri Manado (2018) in thesis entitled “An Analysis of English Code Switching Used by Cinta Laura in TV Program Just Alvin”. It is a qualitative descriptive research. This research aimed to find out the expressions used which indicated code switching and also to describe the types of code switching the speaker used. As the result of this research, he found there are seven data of expression used indicating code-switching and two types of code-switching: inter-sentential and inter-sentential code switching.

The second previous study related to code switching was written by Primayanda from Universitas Diponegoro Semarang (2018) in thesis entitled “The Role of Code Switching Phenomena in a YouTube Vlog by Sacha Stevenson”. The purposes of this study were to find out the types of code switching and to determine the social function or the reason of code switching occur in the related video. In this research, the researcher used the theory of Myers-Scotton: Types of Code Switching and Markedness Model. The descriptive qualitative method was chosen by the researcher to present the data. As the result of the study, the researcher found 34 code switching in form of word, clause, and sentence. The data consist of 14 Inter-sentential Code Switching, 15 Intra-sentential Code Switching, and 5 Tag or Emblematic Code Switching. Based on data analysis, the researcher defined that code switching occurred in the video are used to show an emotion or expression, to emphasize messages, and to replace some words that do not exist in English.

The third previous study was conducted by Karunia from Universitas Sam Ratulangi (2017) in thesis entitled “Alih Kode Dalam Acara TV Talk Show Indonesia Hitam Putih”. The objective of this research was to identify, classify, and analyze the types and factor of code switching on this program. The data were obtained from five conversations between the host and guest stars on Hitam Putih talk show program taken from YouTube. The researcher used Poplack’s theory (1980) in analyzing the types of code switching and Fishman’s theory (1976) in order to find out the factor of code switching.

Descriptive method was used in conducting this research. The researcher found there are three types of code switching found in this program: Tag switching, Intra-sentential switching and Inter-sentential switching, and there are four factors that caused code switching, there are; speaker, listener or opponent, the presence of a third person, change of subject.

To sum up, previous studies used diverse theories and data sources. In this case, the researcher is interested in conducting research in the same field, which is code switching. What distinguishes this research from previous studies is that the researcher uses different theory and different object analysis. The researcher uses Hoffmann's theory because this theory is more complete, comprehensive for this research while the object analysis is taken from motivational talk video entitled "What If I Don't Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool" in TEDx Talks YouTube channel. In contrast, TED Talks are influential videos from expert speakers on education, business, science, tech and creativity, with subtitles in more than 100 languages. In this research, the researcher wants to find out the types and the reasons of code switching used in the talks.

2.2. Sociolinguistics

The relationship between language and society is explained in the branch of language theory called Sociolinguistics. Holmes (2013:1) states that "Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social

contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning". Sociolinguistics according to Hudson (in Wardaugh 1986:12) is "the study of language in relation to society". Moreover, Coupland and Jaworski (in Tagliamonte 2006:3) states that Sociolinguistics is "the study of language in its social contexts and the study of the social life through linguistics". In addition, Hickerson (in Chaer & Agustina 2004:4) says "Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or it social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation".

Based on all the definition above, it can be defined that Sociolinguistics is a study which related in the way people use language differently in social context by considering not only the culture of each language user but also the background of the user such as gender, age, race, and education level of a person.

2.3. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

According to Weinreich (1968:1) "The practice of alternately using two languages will be called bilingualism, and the person involved, bilingual." Besides that, Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language". While Wardaugh (1986:101) states, "the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism. In addition, Hamers &

Blanc (2004) says “The concept of bilingualism refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual (societal bilingualism)”. Mackey 1962: 12, Fishman 1975:73 (in Chaer & Agustina (2004:84) stated that “*Secara Sosiolinguistik, secara umum, bilingualisme diartikan sebagai penggunaan dua bahasa oleh seorang penutur dalam pergaulannya dengan orang lain secara bergantian*” which means “Sociolinguistically, in general, bilingualism is interpreted as the use of two languages by a speaker in interaction with others alternately”.

While multilingualism as cited in Chaer & Agustina (2004:85) is “*Keadaan digunakannya lebih dari dua bahasa oleh seseorang dalam pergaulannya dengan orang lain secara bergantian*” which means “A situation where the use of more than two languages by a speaker in interaction with others alternately”. Therefore, bilingualism and multilingualism refer to the phenomenon of human’s capability in using more than one language in order to communicate with others alternately. In this era, people are encouraged to learn new language even since they are still young. One of the languages that must be mastered is English because it is an international language where people from all around the world speak English. By learning a new language people become bilingual or multilingual and it will support them in their careers in the future, it can ease them to communicate from most people from different nationalities who speak English, and many other benefits.

2.4. Code Switching

Jendra (2010:73) says there is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The code means register or language. The change is called code-switching. In addition, Hoffman (1991:110) states that the most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. In the case of bilinguals speaking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages; in that of monolinguals, shifts of style.

According to Suwito (1985:68) “*Alih kode adalah peristiwa peralihan dari kode yang satu ke kode yang lain. Jadi apabila seorang penutur mulanya menggunakan kode A (misalnya bahasa Indonesia), dan kemudian beralih menggunakan kode B (misalnya bahasa Jawa), maka peristiwa peralihan pemakaian bahasa seperti itu disebut alih kode (code switching)*”, “Code switching is a transition from one code to another. So if a speaker first uses code A (for example Indonesian), and then switches to using code B (for example Javanese), then the phenomenon of switching language use like that is called code switching”.

Thealander (in Chaer & Agustina 2004:115) states “*Bila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode*”, “If in a speech event there is a transition from one clause of a language to another

language clause, then the event that occurs is code switching". In addition, Fasold (in Chaer & Agustina 2004:115) has same opinion, he says that "*Apabila satu klausa jelas-jelas memiliki struktur gramatika satu bahasa, dan klausa berikutnya disusun menurut struktur gramatika bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode*", "If there is one clause clearly has a one-language grammatical structure, and the next clause is arranged according to the grammatical structure of another language, then the event that occurs is code switching".

2.5. Types of Code Switching

According to Hoffman (1991:112), there are five types of code switching based on the structure and function:

2.5.1 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching is a switching that can be found within a sentence in a form of a clause, a phrase, and even a word.

For example: A Spanish – English bilingual

'I started going like this. *Y luego decía* (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers'. Valdés Fallis 1982:220 (in Hoffmann 1991:111). In this example we can found the Intra-sentential switching in a form of a phrase, it is "*Y luego decía*".

2.5.2 Inter-sentential Switching

This type of code switching is a switching between sentences.

For example: An adult Spanish-English bilingual

‘*Tenía zapatos blancos, un pouco*, they were off-white, you know’.

Silva-Corválan 1989:181 (in Hoffmann 1991:112).

2.5.3 Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching

An emblematic switching or tag switching is a switching in a form of a tag or exclamations. This switching is also an element belonging to the interjection. Interjection which means an exclamation or an exciting sound that is added to the sentence to show strong feelings or emotions such as the joy of sadness, surprise, approval, wonder, and so on. They are such as: yeah, wow, oh, okay, hello, hi, bye! , yes! , no! , etc. They serve as an emblem of the bilingual character.

For example: An adult Spanish-American English speaker
‘...Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!’ Silva-Corválan 1989:181 (in Hoffmann 1991:112).

2.5.4 Continuity with the Previous Speaker

This type of switching can be found when there is a continuity from the utterance of the previous speaker, where there is a Catalan-Spanish bilingual, in response to a Spanish speaker.

For example: '*Y se van a molestar. No? No tienen por qué*' (They are going to be annoyed, aren't they? [But] there is no reason why they should'):

'Bueno! Sí que tienen por qué. ('Well! They do have a reason')

'O sigui, o l' encenen amb nosaltres o . . .' ('I mean, either they have the bonfire with us or . . .'). Calsamiglia and Tusón 1984:114 (in Hoffmann 1991:111).

In the example above, Spanish is used so as to establish continuity with the previous speaker (who spoke in Spanish); once this was done, the Catalan speaker continued in Catalan. (Hoffmann 1991:112).

2.5.5 Switch Involves a Change of Pronunciation

Code switching can also occur at the phonological level i.e. when the speaker changes the pronunciation patterns, as in:

Cristina: (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers)

‘This is Pascual’ [paskwál]

Friend: ‘What’s his name?’ (i.e. she didn’t catch it)

Cristina: ‘Pascual!’ [pøskwæl]

Friend: ‘Oh...’

The switch here consisted of changes in the vowel sounds from [a] to ‘schwa’ or [ə] and, in the consonants, from initial

unaspirated to aspirated [p'] and from non-velarized to velarized [l], to follow more English pattern. (Hoffmann 1991:112).

2.6. Reasons of Code Switching

According to Hoffmann (1991), the reasons for code switching are manifold. Many of them are contextual, situational, and personal kind. Hoffmann (1991) in Pardede & Kisno (2012:131) mentioned there are seven reasons of using code switching:

2.6.1 Talking about 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. Talking about particular topic may cause a switch, either because of lack of facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger off various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language. For example:

An English-German-Spanish Trilingual:

Mother: '*Na, wie war's beim Fußball?*' ('How was the football?')

Pascual: '*Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der* ('We won. Our team was brilliant. I was...') *goalie.* I stopped eight goals. They were real hard ones. (And turning towards the pan

on the cooker he continued) ‘*Was gibt’s zu essen?*’ (‘What are we eating today?’). Calsamiglia and Tusón 1984:114 (in Hoffmann 1991:111).

In the example above, the speaker has to switch to ‘goalie’ possibly because the German item was not known and this switch then caused the rest of the utterance to be in English as well.

2.6.2 Quoting somebody else’s

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

“*Jangan sekedar bermimpi*, dream, believe and make it happen.
Kamu pasti bisa!”.

In the example above, a speaker quoted “Dream, Believe, and Make It Happen” from Agnes Monica which is a famous person in Indonesia.

2.6.3 Being empathic about something

Usually when someone who is talking using a language that is not his/her 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. For example:

Jean : “*Mel, kenapa matamu terlihat sembab, abis nangis ya?*”

Mel : “*Iya, anjing peliharaanku mati.*”

Jean : “Hmm..I am sorry to hear that, Mel.”

Mel : “*Thanks ya, Jean*”

From the example above, at first, both speaker are speaking in Indonesian, later on Jean switched from Indonesian to English when she's showing empathy to Mel who loses her dog, then Mel also switched from Indonesian to English in responding Jean's utterance.

2.6.4 Interjection

Language switching or mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen intentionally or unintentionally. Code switching can be found in a form of an interjection such as ‘Ouch’, ‘Wow’, ‘Oops’, ‘Aha’, ‘Eww’, etc. For example:

Ben : “*Tahun depan kamu rencana liburan kemana?*”

Keyla : “*Tahun depan rencananya mau keliling Eropa.*”

Ben : “Wow! Keren banget.”

It's clearly showed in the example above, the speaker used an interjection ‘Wow’ in expressing his feeling because he is really amazed and surprised of Keyla’s response.

2.6.5 Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his or her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she masters by saying the same utterance repeatedly. For example:

Ashley : “Kak, kamu sudah coba makan di restoran Korea yang baru buka itu belum?”

Chloe : “Belum, emang enak ya?”

Ashley : “Aku udah cobain, puas banget! Very satisfying!”

As we can see here, the speaker repeated the words in Indonesian “*puas banget*” using English “very satisfying” to make a clarification that the food in that restaurant is really good that made her satisfied.

2.6.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occur. It means to make the

content of his or her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

2.6.7 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, 1994:7 in Pardede & Kisno 2012:133).

In conclusion, this chapter describes the relationship between language with social groups and their use. Including the phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism which influence differences in language use in each region and each country, then arises a phenomenon that is called as code switching. The researcher also explains the types of code switching and the reason for using code switching based on theory from Hoffmann.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher will explain the research methodology used in this thesis. This chapter consists of Research Approach, Data Types, Data Source, Data Collection Method, and Data Analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

The researcher uses a qualitative research method in conducting this research. Bogdan and Biklen (in Sugiyono 2015:21) states “Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers”. In this research, the data collecting concerned to words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

3.2. Data Types

The data type used in this research is a secondary data which is in a form of a video taken from one of YouTube channels namely TEDx Talks. After the researcher watched the motivational talk video entitled “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool”, then the researcher transcribes the video into a transcript to be used as a written source data.

3.3. Data Source

The source of the data used in this research is taken from one of YouTube channels, namely TEDx Talks¹. TEDx Talks is a program that presents highly competent and inspirational figures who present their various ideas and insights from various fields or backgrounds. From the videos uploaded in TEDx Talks on YouTube, the researcher chooses one video entitled “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? | Kim Pangestu | TEDxBinusSchool” published on October 17, 2017 that perfectly represents the object of this research, the researcher took the video as an object of this research on April 25, 2019.

The video chosen by the researcher is about a speech conducted by Kim Pangestu. She tells about the story of her struggle in achieving what has been being her passion for a long time, it is to be a chef. Since she was still eleven years old, she has been trained by her parents to live independently by sending Kim to Singapore to study there. A few years later when Kim had grown up and had entered university level, she underwent her university degree at one of the well-known universities in Australia, Macquarie University, majoring in business. But in the second year, she felt that business was not her passion but her real passion is in the fields of pastry, baking, becoming a chef.

Her dream of becoming a chef had been opposed by her parents and her friends. They underestimated Kim and looked down on the profession as a

¹ TEDx Talks, “What if I don’t give up today | Kim Pangestu | TEDx Binus School”, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRNAzbNHabQ>, March 25, 2019.

chef. Nevertheless, Kim still insisted in achieving her dream in becoming a chef. Then she decided to continue her education in the culinary field in one of the most premier schools for culinary arts, Le Cordon Bleu, Sydney, Australia. Before she graduates from Le Cordon Bleu, she had to do a 6-month internship so she could graduate. This is where Kim's struggle in achieving her goals begins.

Kim Pangestu who was born on November 22, 1988, started her first career as a pastry cook when she was doing the 6 months internship at Peter Doyle the Quay, one of the most famous restaurant in Sydney. Though, it was not easy for her to get this job. She had to apply to more than thirty restaurants in Sydney and she was rejected before she got the job at Peter Doyle the Quay restaurant. It didn't make Kim give up and complain about whatever that happened in her life at that time. She kept trying to give her best and her willingness to learn was big. Because of her hard work and persistence, she was awarded as employee of the year in that restaurant.

After she was graduated from Le Cordon Bleu and her contract in Peter Doyle the Quay restaurant was over, her career opportunity was open wide. She began to apply in another big and famous restaurant, namely Tetsuya's Restaurant. In order to get the job, she had to finish a trial which took about fifteen hours, starting from 9 a.m. until 12 a.m. Again, because of her dedication and her teachable heart, she was accepted to be assistant pastry chef there. She was the only Indonesian woman who was accepted to work in that restaurant, and she was one of three female employees and seventeen

male employees who worked in Tetsuya's Restaurant. After her journey in Peter Doyle the Quay and Tetsuya's Restaurant, she worked as a Pastry Chef at Adriano Zumbo Patisserie for about two years. In 2013, when she came back to Indonesia, she started her own patisserie shop Kimmy Patisserie before succeeded in joining Nomz Kitchen & Pastry, one of the most popular and foremost restaurant in Jakarta as a chef partner and Head Pastry Chef, mastering and overseeing all the dessert, cake, pastry and sweet canapé creations in the restaurant.

Kim is often invited as a guest speaker and baking or pastry educator in many events such as pastry demo, talk show, pastry workshop, baking class, etc. For example at Jakarta Culinary Festival 2017, Bringing Australian Pastry Culture to Indonesia 2018, Women in Hospitality Industries: Successes, Challenges & Opportunities 2018, Demo Glazing Technique 2018 at Podomoro University, Special Baking Class by Oxone 2019, Sweets For Your Sweetheart Cooking Show 2019, A Journey in Culinary Excellence 2019, Taste of Australia Cooking Demo 2019, and many others.

In this thesis the researcher chooses a video entitled "What If I Don't Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinuSchool", uploaded by TEDx Talks channel on YouTube, the researcher has watched and transcribed the video into a transcript to be used as a written source data because the researcher found this video very inspiring, motivating and for it turns out that persistence, perseverance, humility and hard work accompanied by prayer will enable everyone to reach their dreams. Moreover, the researcher

considers this video is also beneficial for character buildings, mind changing and useful for the viewers or readers. In this video, Kim also uses two languages, Indonesian and English, so the researcher considers this video is authentic and compatible to be the object of this research that analyzes code switching.

3.4. Data Collection Method

In collecting the data the researcher analyzes the interview in the video that is related to this research, the researcher runs observation through steps below:

1. The researcher watches a video about a speech entitled “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinuSchool”, the researcher chooses this video as source data because the speaker is about a young woman who never gave up in reaching her dream as a pastry chef. She showed a great hard work and dedication to prove that the profession as a chef is also able to be proud of. Now, she became a success person. She becomes the Head Pastry Chef in one of the most popular restaurants in Jakarta, Indonesia. In this interview the speaker speaks in two languages, there are Bahasa and English.
2. Then transcribes the video after watching and listening to the conversations for 10 times.
3. Selects the data which contain code switching.
4. The researcher writes down the data that have been selected.

5. And then compiles the data based on the classifications of code switching.
6. Lastly, compiles the data based on the reasons of code switching usage.

3.5. Data Analysis

After classifying the code switching used in the interview entitled, “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool”, descriptive qualitative method is used by the researcher to analyze the data. The steps are as follows:

1. The researcher watches the interview video of Kim Pangestu taken from YouTube entitled “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool”.
2. Then transcribes the video to ease the researcher to choose the data.
3. The researcher chooses the data from observing the transcript of the video.
4. After that makes a list of the data.
5. The researcher classifies the data based on the types:
 - a. Intra-sentential Switching
 - b. Inter-sentential Switching
 - c. Emblematic or Tag Switching
 - d. Continuity with Previous Speaker
 - e. Switch Involves a Change of Pronunciation

6. Last but not least, analyzes the data based on the reasons of using code switching:

- a. Talking About Particular Topic
- b. Quoting Somebody Else's
- c. Being Empathic About Something
- d. Interjection
- e. Repetition Used for Clarification

The conclusion of this chapter is the researcher describes about the methodology that she uses, that is descriptive qualitative method. The type of the data is in a form a video which is taken from YouTube in TEDx Talks channel program entitled, "What If I Don't Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool".

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer will break down the result of the analysis taken from the source data, which is the code switching found in the talks of Kim Pangestu in TEDx Talks YouTube channel. The writer analyzed the type and the reasons of code switching based on Hoffmann's theory (1991).

4.1. The Types of Code Switching

Based on Hoffmann's theory there are five types of code switching. There are Intra-sentential Switching, Inter-sentential Switching, Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching, Continuity with the Previous Speaker, and Switch Involves a Change of Pronunciation. The writer will breakdown the data based on the type of code switching which are used in the video.

4.1.1. Intra-sentential Switching

Bilingual and multilingual people commonly use this type of code switching when they are having a conversation in bilingual or multilingual community. As we can see below how the speaker switch from Bahasa Indonesia to English and vice versa in talking to audience.

1. *Tapi di sisi lain ada yang harus bekerja lebih keras dan mereka harus berusaha lebih keras, mereka face a lot of failure in their lives. [3]*

In the utterance above, firstly the speaker uttered a sentence in Bahasa and at the end of the utterance, there is a switching from Bahasa into English in a clause boundary “*face a lot of failure in their lives*”.

2. *Dan itu normal menurut aku karena kenapa? Karena setiap daily individual kita itu memang berbeda-beda, kita mempunyai hidup yang berbeda-beda. [4]*

There is an intra-sentential switching found in the utterance above. It is found in a form of a phrase boundary “*daily individual*”. That switching is considered as intra-sentential switching because it is found inside of a single utterance.

3. *Tapi saya sebenarnya adalah university drop out, jadi saya sempat belajar business school dulu di Macquarie University saya sudah year kedua saya dan waktu itu saya merasa bahwa passion saya itu bukan di business, passion saya adalah cooking, pastry, making cakes. [7]*

As we can see, nine intra-sentential switching are found inside of this utterance. Those switching occur in a word level and phrase level. In the word level there are

“*year*”, “*passion*”, “*business*”, “*cooking*” and “*pastry*”, while in a phrase level there are “*university drop out*”, “*business school*” and “*making cakes*”.

4. *Dan waktu saya memilih untuk merubah passion saya, orang tua saya dan teman-teman saya itu semua meragukan keputusan saya, mereka bilang “bisa gak lu, pasti lu yang kayak..apa namanya..kayak you don't like study, you are stupid, that's why you pilih..hmm kamu pilih untuk..pastry”. [8]*

In the utterance above, the speaker was trying to retell a short story from her past. In delivering the story, she inserted some words and phrase in English which are categorized as intra-sentential switching because she uses Bahasa as the basic language and she switches into English. Those words are “*passion*” and “*pastry*”, while for the phrase are “*you don't like study*”, “*you are stupid*” and “*that's why you*”.

5. *Akhirnya saya jalanin, dan jujur sebagai pastry chef itu berat banget, saya ga nyangka, saya pikir being a pastry chef ya buat kue, kuenya cantik, I'm happy gitu kan, ternyata enggak, being a pastry chef, being a chef itu berat banget. [11]*

Switching found inside of this utterance are “*pastry chef*”, “*being a pastry chef*”, “*I’m happy*” and “*being a chef*”. The speaker used terms which are common for Indonesian people, principally for the bilingual community in describing her experience in becoming a pastry chef.

6. *Nah, jadi aku mikir gini, okay sekarang kalau aku give up, then what? Waktu akan tetap berjalan, benar kan?*[24]

There are three intra-sentential switching found inside of the utterance above. The speaker used the word “*okay*” in order to show the audience her feeling or emotion at the moment she was thinking about whether she should give up or not. The speaker used the word “*give up*” and exclamation “*then what*” in order to make the audience also think what would happen if she’d give up.

7. *Aku give up, aku nyerah, aku ga akan tahu apa yang akan terjadi tapi kalau aku don’t give up, aku try to solve my problem, aku coba untuk mengambil semua tantangan yang ada di depan aku, aku ngerasa aku akan belajar lebih banyak lagi, aku ngerasa aku akan dapet banyak opportunity lagi in my life.* [26]

In telling her life’s lesson, the speaker used some words and phrases in English to complete her utterances such as “*give up*”, “*don’t give up*”, “*try to solve my*

problem", "*opportunity*" and "*in my life*". Those words and phrases are categorized as intra-sentential switching because they occurred in word and phrase level, inside of a single utterance.

8. *Dan little thing about me, aku dari kecil tu sekolah di Singapur dari umur 11 tahun. [30]*

Inside of the utterance above, there is one intra-sentential switching found in a clause boundary, it is "*little thing about me*". The speaker were telling her memories when she was still very young.

9. *Dan aku sekarang merasa glad banget karena papa aku sent aku ke Singapur pada waktu aku umur 11 tahun karena aku jadi lebih mature sekarang dan aku see the world differently. [39]*

In expressing her feelings of happiness and gratitude because of his father which made her learn to live independently since she was very young, the speaker inserted specific words in English such as "*glad*" and "*sent*". In telling the audience the result of her father's upbringing, the speaker also used a word and a clause in English, such as "*mature*" and "*see the world differently*".

10. *Dan juga aku mau sedikit sharing waktu aku proses menjadi chef. [41]*

In the utterance above, the speaker used two common terms for Indonesian bilingual. She used the word “**sharing**” which is according to Oxford Online Dictionary¹ refers to an action tell someone about something, especially something personal, in this case the speaker wanted to share the process of becoming a chef. The speaker also used the word “**chef**” which refers to her profession. Those words are categorized as intra-sentential switching because those words are found inside of a sentence.

11. *Waktu itu aku lulus sekolah, aku udah lulus sekolah terus aku tuh mesti **internship** enam bulan sewaktu lulus sekolah kalau aku ngga lulus **internship** aku, aku failed. [42]*

In order to talk about graduation requirement of her study, she used term “**internship**” which refers to the position of a student or trainee who works in an organization, sometimes without pay, in order to gain work experience or satisfy requirements for a qualification and she used word “**failed**” in telling the audience the consequence that might happen if she couldn’t achieve the requirement.

¹ Oxford Online Dictionary, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/share>, April 20 2019.

12. *Nah aku udah **stress** dong, jadi dalam sehabis lulus sekolah, aku punya 6 bulan untuk **finish my internship** dan pada saat itu lagi **global crisis**. [43]*

There are three intra-sentential switching found in this utterance. There are “**stress**”, “**finish my internship**” and “**global crisis**”. In this utterance, the speaker was telling her condition at that time she was struggling to get a job in a difficult time because at that time was a global crisis.

13. *Aku liat ni aku jalanin satu restoran satu tempat **pastry chef** aku jalanin terus aku ngeliat ‘wah ini kayaknya toko kuenya oke ni’ yauda deh aku masuk, aku **introduce myself**, ‘**hi my name is Kim Pangestu, I've just graduated from** ..Le Cordon Bleu Sydney, **aku mencari kerjaan sebagai pastry chef**’ **but** aku ditolak ada, diambil **resume**-nya tapi ga dipanggil ada. [48]*

In the utterance above, we can see the speaker switched from Bahasa into English words and clause such as “**pastry chef**”, “**introduce myself**”, “**hi my name is Kim Pangestu, I've just graduated from**”, “**resume**” and the conjunction “**but**” and after that she switched again into Bahasa. This is categorized as intra-sentential switching.

14. *Pada saat itu ga ada yg bisa ngebantuin aku selain diri aku dan **of course** ya aku berdoa terus sama Tuhan. [49]*

In this utterance, using the word “**of course**”, the speaker was trying to reassure the audience that when she was in a difficult time, out of all the effort that she did, she prayed to God as well.

15. *Terus ada manajer nya dateng, terus aku bilang ‘excuse me, nama saya Kim Pangestu, saya lagi cari kerjaan, saya baru lulus, aku cari **internship**, ga dibayar gapapa deh yang penting aku keterima yang penting aku dapet **experience** dalam 6 bulan itu’. [52]*

There are three intra-sentential found in the utterance above. The speaker used common terms in English while speaking in Bahasa, such as “**excuse me**”, “**internship**” and “**experience**”.

16. *Terus aku jalan, waktu aku jalan pas banget di restoran yang itu yang sama Peter Doyle ada **chef** lagi ngerokok, dia kayaknya **smoking break**, ada satu bule. [58]*

The speaker used the term “**smoking break**” which refer to the previous word in Bahasa “ngerokok” in order to describe the activity of one “**chef**” that she meant in her story.

17. Terus akhirnya aku nyamperin dia, aku tanya ‘**Hi my name is** Kim Pangestu, **aku lagi cari kerjaan sebagai pastry chef**, **aku baru lulus dari sekolah aku, ada kerjaan apa engga’** kaya gitu terus **you know what, he said**, dia bilang ‘oh tadi **pastry chef** kita baru aja kasih **resign letter**, sini sini **resume** kamu mana? kasih ke aku’ gitu. [60]

When she was telling her story of becoming a pastry chef, she used Bahasa as the base language and there are seven intra-sentential switching found in English inside of the utterance above. There are “**hi my name is**”, “**pastry chef**”, “**you know what**”, “**he said**”, “**resign letter**” and “**resume**”.

18. Wah aku **happy** banget, **happy** banget karena aku ngomong **aku beraniin diri** aku ngomong sama si **chef** itu walaupun si **manager** nya bilang udah ngga ada kerjaan, ‘**cause we'll never know**, ya kan?[61]

Instead of using words in Bahasa in expressing her feeling, the speaker used English word “**happy**” in showing her feeling to the audience. The speaker also kept using the English terms “**chef**” and “**manager**” which are common for Indonesian bilingual. And at the end of the utterance, she switched from Bahasa into English clause “‘**cause we'll never know**’.

19. *Dan **chef**-nya dudukin aku dia bilang ‘kamu ga ada pengalaman sama sekali, kamu baru lulus sekolah, kamu ga ada pengalaman **pastry** sama sekali, aku **risk** banget ngambil kamu, tapi aku bener2 butuh orang sekarang, aku gamau nyari lagi’, kaya **online** gitu2 kan mereka harus bayar ya kalo **post online** gitu kan. [65]*

Bahasa is used as the main language of the speaker's utterances, but she inserted some words in English to complete her utterances. The intra-sentential switching that are found in the utterance above are “**chef**”, “**risk**”, “**online**”, and “**post**”. Based on the Oxford Online Dictionary the word “**chef**” refers to a professional cook, typically the chief cook in a restaurant or hotel. A word “**risk**” means a situation involving exposure to danger. A word “**online**” means the internet or other computer network.. Lastly a word “**post**” means a piece of writing, image, or other item of content published online, typically on a blog or social media website or application.

20. *Terus **you know what**, aku ngga pernah ngerasa seperti itu dan aku **appreciate** banget untuk dia yang memberikan aku **second chance**. [67]*

In the utterance above, most of the sentence is uttered in Bahasa and the speaker switched into some

words in English, which are considered as intra-sentential because the switching occurred within a sentence.

21. *Aku pengen yang kayak aku cepet kayak menguasai section aku, aku datang lebih pagian juga karena aku mau prove it to him that I can do it. [75]*

The switching occurred in the utterance above is categorized as intra-sentential switching because as we can see there are one word in English “**section**” which refers to any of the more or less distinct parts into which something is or may be divided or from which it is made up and one clause in English “**prove it to him that I can do it**” inside of the single utterance.

22. *Dan akhirnya dua minggu, dalam dua minggu belum 3 minggu 2 minggu dia bilang ke aku ‘wow, kamu udah bisa semuanya dalam 2 minggu ini, this restaurant kamu udah bisa semua dessert-nya, you know what, kamu akan aku jadikan Head of Production disini’. [77]*

The switching such as “**this restaurant**”, “**dessert**”, “**you know what**” and “**head of production**” are found within the utterance. Bahasa is the base language and the speaker switched into several words in English mentioned above.

23. *Tapi aku bekerja sebaik mungkin, sebaik mungkin aku kerja dan pada saat itu aku mulai kerja sekitar bulan Juni apa Juli waktu Desembernya aku jadi **employee of the year** nya di Peter Doyle itu. [80]*

In order to talk particular topic, the speaker used the English term “**employee of the year**” and the rest of her utterance is in Bahasa. Of course, this kind of switching is categorized as intra-sentential switching.

24. *Aku pengen yang kayak aku pengen aku slalu bilang ‘I’ve done my best, let’s see’ seperti itu. [85]*

There are two intra-sentential switching found inside of the utterance above. The switching are in a clause level “**I’ve done my best**” and a phrase level “**let’s see**”.

25. *Akhirnya dia dateng ‘Kim kamu **trial** sama aku on Saturday’ okay, aku pikir ‘Okay aku **trial** aku dateng **trial on Saturday**’ dan itu **big deal** banget untuk seorang **pastry chef** pada saat itu ya karena **I’m the only one** yang dapet di satu Australia itu, orang indo gitu. [93]*

The speaker used some common terms such as “**trial**”, “**on Saturday**” which is a name of day in English, she used interjection “**okay**” and she also switch into English when she talked about particular topic such as “**big deal**”, “**pastry chef**” and “**I’m the only one**” in order to tell

the audience that she was the only Indonesian who got a chance to have trial in that restaurant.

26. *Trus aku trial hari sabtu, aku trial aku inget banget aku mulai jam 9 pagi, by the time aku trial trus jam 5 aku bingung kok ga selesai selesai ya ni trial-nya, aku nanya sama satu team mate aku ‘excuse me, what time is the trial finish?’ trus dia bilang gini ‘Kim, if you wanna job, just stay quiet and aa.. apa selesain trial ini’ yaudah, aku ikutin apa yang dia bilang, aku stay quiet, aku selesain trial aku, trial-nya selesai jam 12 malem, jadi aku kerja dari jam 9 pagi sampe jam 12 malem. [94]*

The utterance above is categorized as intra-sentential switching because the switching occurred within a single utterance. The speaker switched the language from Bahasa into English in order to retell her story when she was on trial in Tetsuya's Restaurant.

27. *Terus akhirnya aku sempet nanya sama team member aku sewaktu udah beberapa bulan kemudian ‘gimana, kenapa sih kalian milih aku emangnya ga ada yang apply ya? Ga ada yg trial ya selain aku ya?’. [98]*

In the utterance above, the speaker switched from Bahasa into English in order to talk about “**team member**” which refer to “anggota tim” in that restaurant. The speaker

also used English words “*apply*” and “*trial*” when she was telling about her conversation with her team member in that moment. The word “*apply*” means to make a formal application or request, while the word “*trial*” means a test of the performance, qualities, or suitability of someone or something.

28. *Trus dia bilang gini ‘kita milih kamu karena kamu yang paling care sama kerjaan kamu, kita expect kok semua orang yang baru yang inexperienced, mereka pasti ga bisa tapi kamu tuh yang care kamu nanya dan kamu ngerjainnya cepet, kamu focus dan kalo salah kamu say sorry, kamu nanya. [99]*

There are six intra-sentential switching found in the utterance above. The switching are categorized as intra-sentential switching because they occurred in word boundary and there are found inside of a sentence.

29. *Nah apparently karena aku nanya kaya gitu dan aku focus, mereka pilih aku diantara semua orang yg apply pada saat itu. [101]*

In the utterance above, it is clear that the speaker used Bahasa as the first language but she inserted some words in English such as “*apparently*”, “*focus*” and

“*apply*”. Those English words are also common for Indonesian.

30. *Jadi pada saat itu aku bangga banget, sekolah aku, aku bangga banget aku the only one, the only Indo.. Indonesian girl yang bisa masuk ke Tetsuya dan the girl in the kitchen itu cuma ada dua sampe... 3 orang, sisanya ada laki-laki, 17 laki-laki dan 3 orang perempuan dan aku masuk di situ, aku happy banget. [102]*

The speaker switched into English when she talked about particular topic such as “*the only one*”, “*the only Indonesian girl*”, and “*the girl in the kitchen*” in order to tell the audience that she was the only Indonesian girl who was accepted to work in that prestigious restaurant.

31. *Dan juga trust yourself bahwa kamu bisa. [104]*

In order to show empathy to the audience, the speaker switched from Bahasa into English “*trust yourself*”. This switching is categorized as intra-sentential switching because it is found within a sentence.

32. *And one more thing, I'm back to Indonesia dan aku pastry chef-nya Nomz di Grand Indonesia dan ini ada tiga puluh of the Apple crumble frin, jadi yang tiga puluh lucky person bakal dapetin ini tapi yang lain I'm so sorry ga*

dapet, tapi silahkan datang ke Grand.. ke Nomz Grand Indonesia di east mall, okay, thank you. [107]

In the utterance above, Bahasa is used as the base language and she switched into English when she was talking about her occupation after she came back from Australia. She also inserted some common English terms such as “*pastry chef*”, “*of the Apple Crumble*”, “*lucky person*” and “I’m so sorry”. After she switched back into Bahasa, she ended her talk using English words such as “*east mall*”, “*okay*”, and “*thank you*”.

4.1.2. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential Switching occurs when there is a switching between sentences. The speaker may speak full in one language in the first sentence and another language in the following sentence.

1. Karena pada saat itu being a chef is..is not a good job, it's nothing. [9]

The switching found in the utterance above is inter-sentential switching because as we can see, the switching occurred between sentences. In the first sentence the speaker spoke in Bahasa and then followed by a sentence in English.

2. I worked a long hour, I work eighteen hours a day, I've had to carry 25kg of flour, I have to carry heavy..heavy things dan itu benar-benar memakan tenaga saya. [12]

In order to tell the audience what actually a chef does, the speaker used English and switched again into Bahasa. This is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switching is occurred between sentences.

3. Aku punya acara berfikir yaitu adalah what if I don't give up today? [23]

It can be seen that in the first sentence, the speaker used Bahasa and in the second sentence, when she wanted to tell the topic of her talk, she switched into English.

4. Dan aku ngerasa, I will achieve more in my life I'll meet more people, I'll achieve a lot of things. [27]

The switching between sentences also found in the utterance above. She started the utterance in Bahasa and she ended it with English sentence which express her thoughts.

5. Terus aku nekat aja jadi aku bilang pada diriku yaudah, you know what I will not give up, I will keep trying. [28]

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because it is clearly shows that the speaker spoke in Bahasa and followed by a sentence in English.

6. You know, no one knows the future but I will keep trying

*jadi itu adalah cara berfikir aku selama ini yang a.. yang
prinsip aku sampe sekarang aku gak give up. [29]*

The speaker spoke in English when she was telling the way she thinks and also the principle of her life, after that she switched again into Bahasa. This switching is categorized as inter-sentential switching.

**33. Dan pada saat itu aku mikir ‘ah..nanti kan aku bisa
ngerasain semuanya pas aku udah lebih older’ gitu kan,
and you know what?! My dad passed away when I was
sixteen. [38]**

The utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switching is occurred between sentences. The speaker switched from Bahasa into English in order to talk about more personal topic.

**7. Tapi karena aku ditolak yaudalah aku duduk sebentar, aku
berdoa dan aku ngerasa ‘okay you know what Kimmy,
gather up you shouldn’t give up’. [57]**

The switching between sentences also found in the utterance above. She started the utterance in Bahasa and she ended it with English sentence which express her thoughts.

**8. Karena ini kesempatan yang dia berikan kepada aku, I
don’t want to disappoint him. [76]**

It can be seen that in the first sentence, the speaker used Bahasa and in the second sentence, when she wanted to tell the audience about what she thought at that moment, she switched into English.

9. Karena sebenarnya gini kalau aku, I never aim to be number one, but I always aim to be.. to do the best from me. [82]

Inter-sentential switching is found in the utterance above as it clearly shows that the speaker started her utterance in Bahasa and she ended it in English.

10. Karena aku gamau, I don't want to be regretted. [83]

In order to tell the thing in life that she really avoided, she used English in delivering the message to the audience even though at the beginning she already spoke in Bahasa. This is an inter-sentential switching because the switching occurred between sentences.

11. Tetsuya sebenarnya pada saat itu adalah the best restaurant in Australia number one in Australia. [88]

The switching that occurred in the utterance above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the speaker uttered a sentence in Bahasa and another sentence in English.

*12. Itu gila banget baru pertama kali dan aku..waktu aku udah selesai, aku dateng ke **head chef**-nya aku bilang ke dia ‘thank you for having me in your kitchen, it’s a pleasure even to see your kitchen’. [95]*

In the utterance above it can be seen that the switching occurred between sentences. The speaker spoke in Bahasa and she switched into English in order to tell the audience her story when she was talking to the head chef of the restaurant.

*13. Jadi intinya dari cerita ini adalah **do your best don’t give up.** [103]*

In the utterance above, the speaker used Bahasa and in order to sum up her talk, she switched into English. The switching occurred between sentences.

4.1.3. Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching

This type of switching refers to a switching in a form of a tag or exclamations. Bilingual and multilingual speaker may use this when he or she wants express a short expression in another language.

*1. ...okay sekarang kalau aku give up, **then what?** [24]*

In the utterance above, the speaker used a short expression in English “**okay**” and “**then what?**” when she

was speaking in Bahasa. This switching is categorized as emblematic switching or tag switching.

2. *You know, no one knows the future but I will keep trying jadi itu adalah cara berfikir aku selama ini... [29]*

Emblematic switching or tag switching is also found in the utterance above as the speaker used another short expression “**you know**” in communicating to the audience.

3. *...nanti kan aku bisa ngerasain semuanya pas aku udah lebih older' gitu kan, and you know what?!... [38]*

Another emblematic switching or tag switching is found in the utterance above because the speaker inserted the switching in a form of an exclamation when she was speaking in Bahasa. The speaker used the switching in order to express her feeling in that moment.

4. *Terus aku pikir 'okay, tadi manager nya bilang ga ada kerjaan... [59]*

The speaker switched from Bahasa into English in a form of a short expression “**okay**”. This is also categorized as emblematic switching or tag switching.

5. *Akhirnya dia dateng 'Kim kamu trial sama aku on Saturday' okay, aku pikir 'Okay aku trial aku dateng...[93]*

The speaker switched from Bahasa into English in a form of a short expression “*okay*”. This is categorized as emblematic switching or tag switching.

4.2. Reasons of Code Switching

According to Hoffmann (1991), the reasons for code switching are manifold. Many of them are contextual, situational, and personal kind. Hoffmann (1991) mentioned there are five reasons of using code switching. In this research the writer found four reasons of code switching. There are explained below:

4.2.1. Talking about 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. Talking about particular topic may cause a switch, either because of lack of facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger off various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language.

- 1. Tapi di sisi lain ada yang harus bekerja lebih keras dan mereka harus berusaha lebih keras, mereka face a lot of failure in their lives. [3]*

The reason of the speaker switched the language from Bahasa into English in the utterance above is because the speaker wants to talk about particular topic. The speaker was talking about people who can achieve their dreams easily, but in another side there might be another people who struggled a lot in achieving their dreams.

2. *Tapi saya sebenarnya adalah university drop out, jadi saya sempat belajar business school dulu di Macquarie University saya sudah year kedua saya dan waktu itu saya merasa bahwa passion saya itu bukan di business, passion saya adalah cooking, pastry, making cakes. [7]*

The speaker switched the language when she wanted to tell about her education background before she found out her real passion, which is not in a business field, but in cooking or baking fields.

3. *I worked a long hour, I work eighteen hours a day, I've had to carry 25kg of flour, I have to carry heavy..heavy things dan itu benar-benar memakan tenaga saya. [12]*

In the utterance above, in order to talk about chef's job descriptions, the speaker used English in describing it. To talk about particular topic is the reason why the speaker switched the language here.

4. *Dan pada saat itu aku mikir ‘ah..nanti kan aku bisa ngerasain semuanya pas aku udah lebih older’ gitu kan, and you know what? My dad passed away when I was sixteen. [38]*

The speaker was talking about her past, the moment where her father passed away when she was still very young. In order to talk about this particular topic, the speaker switched from Bahasa into English in delivering the story.

5. *Jadi pada saat itu aku bangga banget, sekolah aku, aku bangga banget aku **the only one**, **the only Indo.. Indonesian girl** yang bisa masuk ke Tetsuya dan **the girl in the kitchen** itu cuma ada dua sampe... 3 orang, sisanya ada laki-laki, 17 laki-laki dan 3 orang perempuan dan aku masuk di situ, aku **happy** banget. [102]*

The reason of the speaker switched the language from Bahasa into English is to talk about particular topic. In the utterance above, we can see that the speaker said “**the only one**”, “**the only Indonesian girl**” and “**the girl in the kitchen**” to emphasize that she was the only Indonesian girl who got the chance to work in that prestigious restaurant and she used “**happy**” to express her feeling.

4.2.2. Being empathic about something

Usually when someone who is talking using a language that is not his/her 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.

- 1. Kaya banyak halangan di depan kamu tapi, **never give up**, because you don't know what's the world has for you. [40]*

The reason of the speaker do the switching in the utterance above is to being empathic about something. The speaker showed empathy by saying “**never give up**” to the audience in order to give the support in reaching their dreams.

- 2. Jadi intinya dari cerita ini adalah **do your best don't give up**. [103]*

In the utterance above, the speaker also showed empathy in order to inspirit and to encourage the audience who have dreams and goals and the one who are in struggle in achieving it to always give the maximum effort and never give up whatever the obstacles are.

4.2.3. Interjection

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

1. *Menurut aku tu setiap orang berbeda-beda **because** ada yang jalan orang tu jalan hidup orang sepertinya lancar seperti air mengalir semuanya gampang untuk dia. [1]*

In order to explain the reason of her previous utterance, the speaker switched from Bahasa into English in a form of an interjection or sentence connector “**because**”.

2. *...okay sekarang kalau aku **give up**, **then what?** [24]*

The reason of the speaker do code switching in the utterance above is for the interjection. As the speaker switched in a form of an interjection “*okay*” and “*then what?*” which also showed expression from the speaker.

3. *You know, no one knows the future but I will keep trying jadi itu adalah cara berfikir aku selama ini... [29]*

In the utterance above, the speaker used a sentence connector “*you know*” in the beginning of her utterance in order to interject her talk. So, the reason of the speaker do code switching in the utterance above is for the interjection.

4.2.4. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his or her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she masters by saying the same utterance repeatedly.

- 1. Aku **give up**, aku **nyerah**, aku ga akan tahu apa yang akan terjadi... [26]*

As we can see from the utterance above, the reason of the speaker do code switching is for the repetition used for clarification. The speaker said an utterance in English “**give up**” and she confirmed again in Bahasa “**nyerah**”.

- 2. ...orang itu datang ke aku dan dia memberikan aku **chance**, **kesempatan**, yang aku ga dapetin dari pada saat itu hanya dia doang yang memberikan kesempatan buat aku... [69]*

The reason of the speaker do code switching in the utterance above is also for the repetition used for clarification because the speaker wanted to confirm her utterance in English “**chance**” using Bahasa “**kesempatan**”.

The conclusion of this chapter is based on Hoffmann’s (1991) theory, the researcher found three types of code switching and four reasons of code switching usage. The types of code switching that are found in this analysis are 67 data of intra-sentential switching, 25 data of inter-sentential switching and 6 data of

emblematic switching or tag switching. While for the reasons of code switching usage that are found are 82 data of talking about particular topic, 2 data of being empathic about something, 6 data of interjection and 2 data of repetition used for clarification. The researcher classified the data from the video on YouTube in TEDx Talks channel program entitled, “What If I Don’t Give Up Today? – Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinusSchool”.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. There are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn based on the statement of the problem while suggestion is given for the next researchers who are interested in doing the same field of the study.

5.1. Conclusion

As the result of this analysis of the types of code switching and the reasons of code switching usage from Kim Pangestu's talks in TEDx Talks YouTube channel, the researcher concluded there are three types of code switching: 67 data of intra-sentential switching, 25 data of inter-sentential switching and 6 data of emblematic switching or tag switching. The researcher found two types of code switching mostly used by the speaker, there are intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching. Furthermore, the researcher also found four types of reasons why the speaker used code switching. The first one is talking about particular topic, the second one is being empathic about something, the third one is interjection and the last one is repetition used for clarification.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher suggests that the next researchers or writers discover another object of the analysis which has more varieties of language, not only between Bahasa and English, it can be between Bahasa and Mandarin or another languages. The researcher also suggests for the next researcher find out not only the types and the reasons of code switching as it would be more interesting and useful if the future researcher find out the impact of using code switching. Moreover, the researcher recommends the result of this analysis to be the additional reference in studying code switching.

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What If I Don't Give Up Today? | Kim Pangestu | TEDxBinuSchool, Published on October 17, 2017 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRNAzbNHaQ>

Appendix 1: Data Transcription

Video : “What If I Don’t Give Up Today?” by Kim Pangestu – TEDxBinuSchool.

(1) Menurut aku tu setiap orang berbeda-beda **because** ada yang jalan orang tu jalan hidup orang sepertinya lancar seperti air mengalir semuanya gampang untuk dia. (2) Cita-citanya seperti gampang terdapat, tercapai, seperti tidak harus bekerja dengan keras. (3) Tapi di sisi lain ada yang harus bekerja lebih keras dan mereka harus berusaha lebih keras, mereka **face a lot of failure in their lives**. (4) Dan itu **normal** menurut aku karena kenapa? Karena setiap **daily individual** kita itu memang berbeda-beda, kita mempunyai hidup yang berbeda-beda.

(5) Dan nama saya Kim Pangestu, aku adalah seorang **pastry chef**. (6) Dulu sebelum saya sebagai seorang **pastry chef**, saya bukan..saya tidak memilih **pastry chef** sebagai karir saya untuk pertama kali. (7) Tapi saya sebenarnya adalah **university drop out**, jadi saya sempat belajar **business school** dulu di Macquarie University saya sudah **year** kedua saya dan waktu itu saya merasa bahwa **passion** saya itu bukan di **business**, **passion** saya adalah **cooking, pastry, making cakes**. (8) Dan waktu saya memilih untuk merubah **passion** saya, orang tua saya dan teman-teman saya itu semua meragukan keputusan saya, mereka bilang “bisa gak lu, pasti lu yang kayak..apa namanya..kayak **you don’t like study, you are stupid, that’s why you pilih..hmm kamu pilih untuk..pastry**”. (9) Karena pada saat itu **being a chef is..is not a good job, it’s nothing**.

(10) Tapi saya gamau dengerin semua orang, saya tetap memilih **passion** saya yaitu **pastry chef**. (11) Akhirnya saya jalanin, dan jujur sebagai **pastry chef** itu berat banget, saya ga nyangka, saya pikir **being a pastry chef** ya buat kue, kuenya cantik, **I’m happy** gitu kan, ternyata enggak, **being a pastry chef, being a chef** itu berat banget. (12) **I worked a long hour, I work eighteen hours a day, I’ve had to carry 25kg of flour, I have to carry heavy..heavy things** dan itu benar-benar memakan

tenaga saya. (13) Dan juga belum lagi luka bakar yang saya dapatkan waktu menjadi seorang koki, banyak banget luka bakar di tangan saya. (14) Dan waktu itu saya sempat karena saya bekerja lama banget sebagai **chef**, saya ga punya temen karena saya selalu di dapur terus, saya ga punya **life** tapi **you know what, that's part of life, that's part of being a chef.** (15) Waktu itu saya sempat meragukan diri..aa..sempat bertanya kepada saya apa jangan-jangan saya salah, waktu saya memilih menjadi **chef**, apakah saya telah membuat keputusan yang salah utk masa depan saya, saya sempat bertanya-tanya itu kepada saya. (16) Dan waktu itu orang tua saya terus bertanya a..bilang kepada saya ‘**chef** itu sesuatu pekerjaan yang tidak menjanjikan masa depan’. (17) **Being a chef** waktu itu bukan seperti sekarang ya ada Master Chef, ada Karen chef ada chef Arnold ada **chef** macem-macem.

(18) Dulu tuh ga ada siapa-siapa dan **salary**-nya dikit banget. (19) Nah jadi, tapi saya waktu itu mikir kalau saya **give up**, kalau saya **give up** waktu saya menemukan suatu masalah, terus kaya gimana? Jadi setiap saya menemukan masalah, saya **give up** gitu?. (20) Terus saya mikir lagi, menurut saya setiap kerjaan itu punya tantangan masing-masing, mau kamu fotografi mau kamu **dancer** mau kamu apapun pasti tiap kerjaan ada tantangannya masing-masing dan kamu bakal melihat tantangan itu di depan mata kamu nah pada saat itu kamu memilih, untuk menyerah atau untuk berjuang terus untuk **passion** kamu. (21) Pada saat itu aku galau banget..galau banget aku..aku mau kaya gimana.

(22) Dan akhirnya aku selalu, dan aku mau **sharing** ke kalian hari ini adalah cara berfikir aku sampai aku sekarang. (23) Aku punya acara berfikir yaitu adalah **what if I don't give up today?** (24) Nah, jadi aku mikir gini, **okay** sekarang kalau aku **give up, then what?** Waktu akan tetap berjalan, benar kan?. (25) Besok tetep ada, **If I give up today then nothing.** (26) Aku **give up**, aku nyerah, aku ga akan tahu apa yang akan terjadi tapi kalau aku **don't give up**, aku **try to solve my problem**, aku coba untuk mengambil semua tantangan yang ada di depan aku, aku ngerasa aku akan belajar lebih banyak lagi, aku ngerasa aku akan dapet banyak

opportunity lagi in my life. (27) Dan aku ngerasa, **I will achieve more in my life I'll meet more people, I'll achieve a lot of things.** (28) Terus aku nekat aja jadi aku bilang pada diriku yaudah, **you know what I will not give up, I will keep trying.** (29) **You know, no one knows the future but I will keep trying** jadi itu adalah cara berfikir aku selama ini yang a.. yang prinsip aku sampe sekarang aku gak **give up.**

(30) Dan **little thing about me**, aku dari kecil tu sekolah di Singapur dari umur sebelas tahun. (31) Waktu itu aku sempet tanya ke orang tua aku ‘kenapa sih papa dari umur sebelas tahun aku udah disekolahin di luar negeri?’ kan itu menurut aku masih terlalu kecil ya untuk anak sebelas tahun pisah dari orang tuanya. (32) Jadi **basically** aku di Singapur aku tinggal sendirian tanpa orang tua aku. (33) Dan aku waktu itu sempet marah sama orang tua aku kayak aku ngerasa aku umur sebelas tahun aku tinggal sendirian dan aku ngeliat anak-anak yang umur sebelas tahun lain yang mereka masih sama orang tuanya, mereka dianterin sekolah, mereka semuanya ditemenin. (34) Dan pada saat itu waktu aku di Singapur aku tinggal di **homestay** sama orang yang aku ga kenal sama sekali. (35) Aku sekolah harus naik bus ke sekolah. (36) Dan aku semuanya sendiri, gosok baju sendiri, cuci baju sendiri kaya gitu. (37) Nah sempet beberapa tahun kemudian aku tanya kepada orang tua aku, ‘kenapa sih pa kaya gitu?’ terus tu papa saya..papa aku bilang **‘because I want you to be an independent woman, I want you to see the world, I want you to see a wider view of the world, I want you to experience things in life**, yang gak..yang umur anak sebelas tahun engga jalanin gitu. (38) Dan pada saat itu aku mikir ‘ah..nanti kan aku bisa ngerasain semuanya pas aku udah lebih **older**’ gitu kan, and **you know what? My dad passed away when I was sixteen.** (39) Dan aku sekarang merasa **glad** banget karena papa aku **sent** aku ke Singapur pada waktu aku umur sebelas tahun karena aku jadi lebih **mature** sekarang dan aku **see the world differently.**

(40) Dan aku ga gampang **give up** juga, jadi..tapi seperti yang aku bilang, **being a chef is hard and you will see many things, many bound..many** apa ya, kaya

banyak halangan di depan kamu tapi, **never give up because you don't know what's the world has for you.**

(41) Dan juga aku mau sedikit **sharing** waktu aku proses menjadi **chef**. (42) Waktu itu aku lulus sekolah, aku udah lulus sekolah terus aku tuh mesti **internship** enam bulan sewaktu lulus sekolah kalau aku ngga lulus **internship** aku, aku **failed**. (43) Nah aku udah **stress** dong, jadi dalam sehabis lulus sekolah, aku punya enam bulan untuk **finish my internship** dan pada saat itu lagi **global crisis**. (44) Semua orang lagi dipecat, dipecat, dipecat dan aku mesti cari kerjaan. (45) Wah itu aku parah banget karena aku dalam enam bulan itu, tiga bulan aku mencari kerjaan dan aku ga dapet kerjaan sama sekali.

(46) Dan akhirnya aku udah sangat **stress** karena pada saat itu ga ada yang bisa bantuin aku, orang tua aku ga mungkin bisa bantuin aku, itu semua dari diri kita sendiri kita harus berusaha sendiri seperti itu. (47) Terus akhirnya yaudah aku **apply** kerjaan **online** banyak banget tapi masih ga diterima akhirnya aku nekad waktu itu, waktu itu aku lagi di Sydney, aku jalan di Orchard aa..sorry di George street Di Sydney, aku **print** dua puluh **resume** aku. (48) Aku liat ni aku jalanin satu restoran satu tempat **pastry chef** aku jalanin terus aku ngeliat ‘wah ini kayaknya toko kuenya oke ni’ yauda deh aku masuk, aku **introduce myself** ‘hi my name is Kim Pangestu, I've just graduated from a..Le Cordon Bleu Sydney’, aku mencari kerjaan sebagai **pastry chef** **but** aku ditolak ada, diambil **resume**-nya tapi ga dipanggil ada. (49) Aku pokoknya ngerasa itu adalah momen yang paling bawah aku karena pada saat itu ga ada yang bisa ngebantuin aku selain diri aku dan **of course** ya aku berdoa terus sama Tuhan. (50) Dan aku inget banget aku jalan di George street dari ujung ke ujung dimana yang aku udah mau mencapai ujungnya aku , waktu aku mencapai ujung, aku ngeliat satu restoran besar dua lantai namanya Peter Doyle the Quay. (51) Waktu aku sampai sana aku ngeliat ‘wah kayaknya tempat ini oke juga nih, tempatnya besar, pasti mereka butuh **pastry chef**, pasti ada **pastry kitchen**’. (52) Terus ada **manager** nya dateng, terus aku bilang ‘**excuse me**, nama saya Kim Pangestu, saya lagi cari

kerjaan, saya baru lulus, aku cari **internship**, ga dibayar gapapa deh yang penting aku keterima yang penting aku dapet **experience** dalam enam bulan itu'. (53) Karena dalam enam bulan itu aku mesti dapet enam ratus jam dan waktu itu tiga bulan udah terlewati kan berarti aku mesti tiga bulan aku mesti selesaiin enam ratus jam aku, wah itu jadi makanya aku **stress** banget. (54) Nah terus itu yaudah akhirnya **manager**-nya bilang gini ke aku 'oh maaf, kita ga ada kerjaan disini'. (55) Wah yaudah aku pikir yasudahlah mungkin udah ga jodoh waktu itu juga aku udah sampe ke ujung waktu itu restorannya itu didepan.. **exactly** di **opposite** Opera House aku inget banget. (56) Waktu itu aku sempet ngeliat Opera House aku mikir 'enak banget yah kalo bisa kerja di sini aku bisa ngeliat Opera House setiap hari' kaya gitu. (57) Tapi karena aku ditolak yaudalah aku duduk sebentar, aku berdoa dan aku ngerasa '**okay you know what Kimmy, gather up you shouldn't give up**'. (58) Terus aku jalan, waktu aku jalan pas banget di restoran yang itu yang sama Peter Doyle ada **chef** lagi ngerokok, dia kayaknya **smoking break**, ada satu bule. (59) Terus aku pikir '**okay**, tadi **manager** nya bilang ga ada kerjaan tapi aku tanya **chef** nya deh siapa tau ada kerjaan kan. (60) Terus akhirnya aku nyamperin dia, aku tanya '**Hi my name is Kim Pangestu**', aku lagi cari kerjaan sebagai **pastry chef**, aku baru lulus dari sekolah aku, ada kerjaan apa engga' kaya gitu terus **you know what, he said**, dia bilang 'oh tadi **pastry chef** kita baru aja kasih **resign letter**, sini sini **resume** kamu mana? kasih ke aku' gitu. (61) Wah aku **happy** banget, **happy** banget karena aku ngomong aku beraniin diri aku ngomong sama si **chef** itu walaupun si **manager** nya bilang udah ngga ada kerjaan, '**cause we'll never know**, ya kan? . (62) Terus yaudah aku **approach**, aku kasih **resume** aku ke dia dan aku berdoa dan aku berharap bahwa kalau aa..semoga aku mendapatkan pekerjaan itu. (63) Dan besokannya aku ditelpon, ditelpon sama **chef**-nya, wah aku yang kayak **happy** banget, dia telpon aku trus dia bilang '**Kim, are you Kim?**' '**Yes**' '**please come for interview tomorrow**'. (64) Wah aku **happy** banget besokannya aku dateng pertama kali **interview** kerjaan pertama kali seumur hidup itu kerja di Peter Doyle. (65) Dan **chef**-nya dudukin aku dia bilang 'kamu ga ada pengalaman sama sekali, kamu baru lulus sekolah, kamu ga

ada pengalaman **pastry** sama sekali, aku **risk** banget ngambil kamu, tapi aku bener-bener butuh orang sekarang, aku gamau nyari lagi', kaya **online** gitu-gitu kan mereka harus bayar ya kalo **post online** gitu kan. (66) 'You know what, I am going to try you, I will give you three weeks, prove it to me that you can do it, If you can, aku terima kamu, aku akan ambil kamu, kalo ngga bisa, maafin aku ya, kan aku udah bilang ke kamu pertamanya' kaya gitu. (67) Terus **you know what**, aku ngga pernah ngerasa seperti itu dan aku **appreciate** banget untuk dia yang memberikan aku **second chance**. (68) Jadi karena menurut aku karena aku udah ga **give up**, dan orang itu datang ke aku dan dia memberikan aku **chance**, kesempatan, yang aku ga dapetin dari pada saat itu hanya dia doang yang memberikan kesempatan buat aku. (69) Aku ngerasa wah aku ga boleh menyia-nyiakan kesempatan orang itu. (70) Karena kalau boleh jujur, Peter Doyle itu adalah kerjaan nomor tiga puluh lima yang aku **apply**. (71) Jadi dari satu sampai tiga puluh empat aku ditolak semuanya. (72) Nomor tiga puluh lima itu lah Peter Doyle. (73) Jadi pada waktu aku diberi kesempatan aku mulai kerja sama dia aku kerja sebaik-baiknya. (74) Aku misalnya jam kerja aku selesai jam delapan, misalkannya ya aku mulai jam dua belas siang aku kerja selesai kerja jam delapan malam aku **stay back**, aku belajar terus, aku coba terus. (75) Aku pengen yang kayak aku cepet kayak menguasai **section** aku, aku datang lebih pagian juga karena aku mau **prove it to him that I can do it**. (76) Karena ini kesempatan yang dia berikan kepada aku, **I don't want to disappoint him**. (77) Dan akhirnya dua minggu, dalam dua minggu belum tiga minggu dua minggu dia bilang ke aku 'wow, kamu udah bisa semuanya dalam dua minggu ini, **this restaurant** kamu udah bisa semua **dessert**-nya, **you know what**, kamu akan aku jadikan **Head of Production** disini'. (78) Aku kaget, aku baru dua minggu lulus sekolah dan aku udah dijadikan yang **in charge** di sana gitu. (79) Tapi dia bilang '**I believe in you, Kim, I believe in you**' kayak '**don't disappoint me**' wah aku ngerasa itu **pressure** buat aku sekali ya. (80) Tapi aku bekerja sebaik mungkin, sebaik mungkin aku kerja dan pada saat itu aku mulai kerja sekitar bulan Juni apa Juli waktu Desembernya aku jadi **employee of the year** nya di Peter Doyle itu.

(81) Dan itu adalah satu kebanggaan banget buat aku dan dari situ aku belajar bahwa **I shouldn't give up, keep going because we'll never know what the future has for us and also when people give us second chance we never disappoint them, let's do our best and if you're going to do something, do it whole heartedly**, jangan setengah-setengah jangan mikir ‘ah yaudahlah..yaudahlah’ gitu, jangan mikir kayak gitu, **do it with all you heart, with all your heart, do your best**.

(82) Karena sebenarnya gini kalau aku, **I never aim to be number one, but I always aim to be.. to do the best from me.** (83) Karena aku gamau, **I don't want to be regretted.** (84) Aku gamau **regret**, aku gamau aku bilang ke diri aku ‘ah sebenarnya gua bisa lebih baik nih cuma guanya aja gamau’ aku gamau kayak gitu. (85) Aku pengen yang kayak aku pengen aku slalu bilang ‘**I've done my best, let's see**’ seperti itu. (86) Dan yang dari Peter Doyle itu, karir aku terbuka lebar banget aku berkesempatan setelah kerja di Peter Doyle karena kerja di Peter Doyle kan restorannya besar banget kita **cater** sampe berapa ratus orang gitu gitu dan itu semua bisa aku tulis dalam **resume** aku , jadi **resume** aku tuh jadi bagus banget gara-gara kerjaan pertama aku. (87) Akhirnya aku **apply** di Tetsuya, dan pada waktu aku **apply** di Tetsuya... (88) Tetsuya sebenarnya pada saat itu adalah **the best restaurant in Australia number one in Australia.** (89) Pada waktu itu dia ada lowongan satu **pastry chef**, pada waktu itu aku iseng, aku bilang ‘yaudalah aku **apply** kalau dapet ya amin kalau engga yaudah’ gitu kan. (90) Waktu aku **apply** aku inget banget aku tuh bilang ke temen aku ‘eh kamu tau ngga, aku kemarin itu baru **apply** ke Tetsuya menurut kamu dapet ngga ya di Tetsuya, mau dapet **interview**-nya aja untuk masuk ke **kitchen**-nya aja gila itu udah keren banget, apalagi bisa kerja disana’. (91) Aku baru ngomong kaya gitu aku dapet telpon ‘**halo, is it Kim?**’ ‘**Yes**’ dia bilang ‘**Hi, I am the Head Chef of Tetsuya**, kamu mau dateng ga **interview**?’. (92) Wah gila aku seneng banget, ga nyangka kan kalau aku tiba-tiba dapet kerjaan di Tetsuya itu, **I mean** dapet telpon dari chefnya di Tetsuya. (93) Akhirnya dia dateng ‘Kim kamu **trial** sama aku **on Saturday**’ **okay**, aku pikir ‘**Okay** aku **trial** aku dateng **trial on Saturday**’ dan itu **big deal** banget untuk seorang **pastry chef** pada saat itu ya karena

I'm the only one yang dapet di satu Australia itu, orang indo gitu. (94) Trus aku trial hari sabtu, aku trial aku inget banget aku mulai jam sembilan pagi, by the time aku trial trus jam lima aku bingung kok ga selesai selesai ya ni trial-nya, aku nanya sama satu team mate aku 'excuse me, what time is the trial finish?' trus dia bilang gini 'Kim, if you wanna job, just stay quiet and aa.. apa selesaian trial ini' yaudah, aku ikutin apa yang dia bilang, aku stay quiet, aku selesaian trial aku, trial-nya selesai jam dua belas malem, jadi aku kerja dari jam sembilan pagi sampe jam dua belas malem. (95) Itu gila banget baru pertama kali dan aku..waktu aku udah selesai, aku dateng ke head chef-nya aku bilang ke dia 'thank you for having me in your kitchen, it's a pleasure even to see your kitchen'. (96) Itu big deal banget soalnya. (97) Dan dia bilang kaya gini, itu kan hari sabtu ya dia bilang kaya gini 'hey, why don't you start on Monday?' 'hah?! Start on Monday?! Jadi, I get the job?' gila itu yang kaya it's crazy but yes I get the job, aku sampe bingung gimana aku sampe dapet kerjaan itu. (98) Terus akhirnya aku sempet nanya sama team member aku sewaktu udah beberapa bulan kemudian 'gimana, kenapa sih kalian milih aku emangnya ga ada yang apply ya? Ga ada yang trial ya selain aku ya?'. (99) Trus dia bilang gini 'kita milih kamu karena kamu yang paling care sama kerjaan kamu, kita expect kok semua orang yang baru yang inexperienced, mereka pasti ga bisa tapi kamu tuh yang care kamu nanya dan kamu ngerjainnya cepet, kamu focus dan kalo salah kamu say sorry, kamu nanya. (100) Aku nanya selalu emang 'Okay, I know how to do this, I know how to make this, but can you show me your style?' aku selalu nanya kaya gitu or 'can you show me one please?' aku selalu nanya kaya gitu. (101) Nah apparently karena aku nanya kaya gitu dan aku focus, mereka pilih aku diantara semua orang yang apply pada saat itu. (102) Jadi pada saat itu aku bangga banget, sekolah aku, aku bangga banget aku the only one, the only Indo.. Indonesian girl yang bisa masuk ke Tetsuya dan the girl in the kitchen itu cuma ada dua sampe... tiga orang, sisanya ada laki-laki, tujuh belas laki-laki dan tiga orang perempuan dan aku masuk di situ, aku happy banget.

(103) Jadi intinya dari cerita ini adalah **do your best don't give up.** **(104)** Dan juga **trust yourself** bahwa kamu bisa. **(105)** Dan juga kayak pokoknya dan aku tau makanya kalian banyak Binus ya masih **high school** ada **university students**, mungkin sekarang lagi bingung mau ngapain atau apa, **listen to..** menurut aku ya yes **if you have passion you can pursue your passion, but you can follow your dreams you can talk to the older.. elder as well because they have more experience than us.** **(106)** Nah jadi **what I..today, I want to share with you guys my last thing is the topic that I choose ‘What if I don’t give up today?’** is because **I want to see what the future has for me, I want to see if I don’t give up today apa yang aku dapetin, apa yang aku bisa belajar if I don’t give up today because I don’t want to live in regret and thank you so much.** (Applause)

(107) And one more thing, I’m back to Indonesia dan aku **pastry chef**-nya Nomz di Grand Indonesia dan ini ada tiga puluh **of the Apple crumble frin**, jadi yang tiga puluh lucky person bakal dapetin ini tapi yang lain **I’m so sorry** ga dapet, tapi silahkan datang ke Grand.. ke Nomz Grand Indonesia di **east mall, okay, thank you.**

Appendix 2: Table of Findings

THE SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

No.	Utterances	Data	Type of Code Switching	Reason of Code Switching
1.	<i>Menurut aku tu setiap orang berbeda-beda because ada yang jalan orang tu jalan hidup orang sepertinya lancar seperti air mengalir semuanya gampang untuk dia.</i>	1	Intra-sentential Switching	Interjection
2.	<i>Tapi di sisi lain ada yang harus bekerja lebih keras dan mereka harus berusaha lebih keras, mereka face a lot of failure in their lives.</i>	3	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
3.	<i>Dan itu normal menurut aku karena kenapa? Karena setiap daily individual kita itu memang berbeda-beda, kita mempunyai hidup yang berbeda-beda.</i>	4	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

4.	<i>Dan nama saya Kim Pangestu, aku adalah seorang pastry chef.</i>	5	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
5.	<i>Dulu sebelum saya sebagai seorang pastry chef, saya bukan..saya tidak memilih pastry chef sebagai karir saya untuk pertama kali.</i>	6	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
6.	<i>Tapi saya sebenarnya adalah university drop out, jadi saya sempat belajar business school dulu di Macquarie University saya sudah year kedua saya dan waktu itu saya merasa bahwa passion saya itu bukan di business, passion saya adalah cooking, pastry, making cakes.</i>	7	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
7.	<i>Dan waktu saya memilih untuk merubah passion saya, orang tua saya dan teman-teman saya itu semua meragukan keputusan saya, mereka bilang “bisa gak lu, pasti lu yang kayak..apa namanya..kayak you don't like study, you are stupid, that's why</i>	8	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>you pilih.. hmm kamu pilih untuk...pastry</i> ”.			
8.	<i>Karena pada saat itu being a chef is..is not a good job, it's nothing.</i>	9	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
9.	<i>Tapi saya gamau dengerin semua orang, saya tetap memilih passion saya yaitu pastry chef.</i>	10	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic
10.	<i>Akhirnya saya jalanin, dan jujur sebagai pastry chef itu berat banget, saya ga nyangka, saya pikir being a pastry chef ya buat kue, kuenya cantik, I'm happy gitu kan, ternyata enggak, being a pastry chef, being a chef itu berat banget.</i>	11	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
11.	<i>I worked a long hour, I work eighteen hours a day, I've had to carry 25kg of flour, I have to carry heavy..heavy things dan itu benar-benar memakan tenaga saya.</i>	12	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
12.	<i>Dan waktu itu saya sempat karena saya bekerja lama banget sebagai chef, saya ga punya temen karena saya selalu di dapur</i>	14	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>terus, saya ga punya life tapi you know what, that's part of life, that's part of being a chef.</i>			
13.	Waktu itu saya sempat meragukan diri..aa..sempat bertanya kepada saya apa jangan2 saya salah, waktu saya memilih menjadi chef ...	15	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
14.	<i>Dan waktu itu orang tua saya terus bertanya a..bilang kepada saya 'chef itu sesuatu pekerjaan yang tidak menjanjikan masa depan'.</i>	16	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
15.	<i>Being a chef</i> waktu itu bukan seperti sekarang ya ada <i>Master Chef</i> , ada <i>Karen chef</i> ada <i>chef Arnold</i> ada chef macem2 .	17	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
16.	<i>Dulu tuh ga ada siapa2 dan salary nya dikit banget.</i>	18	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

17.	<p>Nah jadi, tapi saya waktu itu mikir kalau saya give up, kalau saya give up waktu saya menemukan suatu masalah, terus kaya gimana? Jadi setiap saya menemukan masalah, saya give up gitu?</p>	19	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
18.	<p>Terus saya mikir lagi, menurut saya setiap kerjaan itu punya tantangan masing2, mau kamu fotografi mau kamu dancer mau kamu apapun pasti tiap kerjaan ada tantangannya masing2 dan kamu bakal melihat tantangan itu di depan mata kamu nah pada saat itu kamu memilih, untuk menyerah atau untuk berjuang terus untuk passion kamu.</p>	20	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
19.	<p>Dan akhirnya aku selalu, dan aku mau sharing ke kalian hari ini adalah cara berfikir aku sampai aku sekarang.</p>	22	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
20.	<p>Aku punya acara berfikir yaitu adalah what if I don't give up today?</p>	23	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

21.	<i>Nah, jadi aku mikir gini, okay sekarang kalau aku give up, then what? Waktu akan tetap berjalan, benar kan?</i>	24	Intra-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Interjection
22.	<i>Besok tetep ada, If I give up today, then nothing.</i>	25	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
23.	<i>Aku give up, aku nyerah, aku ga akan tahu apa yang akan terjadi tapi kalau aku don't give up, aku try to solve my problem, aku coba untuk mengambil semua tantangan yang ada di depan aku, aku ngerasa aku akan belajar lebih banyak lagi, aku ngerasa aku akan dapet banyak opportunity lagi in my life.</i>	26	Intra-sentential Switching	Repetition used for clarification
24.	<i>Dan aku ngerasa, I will achieve more in my life I'll meet more people, I'll achieve a lot of things.</i>	27	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

25.	<i>Terus aku nekat aja jadi aku bilang pada diriku yaudah, you know what I will not give up, I will keep trying.</i>	28	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
26.	<i>You know, no one knows the future but I will keep trying jadi itu adalah cara berfikir aku selama ini yang a.. yang prinsip aku sampe sekarang aku gak give up.</i>	29	Inter-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Interjection
27.	<i>Dan little thing about me, aku dari kecil tu sekolah di Singapur dari umur 11 tahun.</i>	30	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
28.	<i>Jadi basically aku di Singapur aku tinggal sendirian tanpa orang tua aku.</i>	32	Intra-sentential Switching	Interjection
29.	<i>Dan pada saat itu waktu aku di Singapur aku tinggal di homestay sama orang yang aku ga kenal sama sekali.</i>	34	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
30.	<i>Nah sempet beberapa tahun kemudian aku tanya kepada orang tua aku, 'kenapa sih pa kaya gitu?' terus tu papa saya..papa aku</i>	37	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>bilang ‘because I want you to be an independent woman, I want you to see the world, I want you to see a wider view of the world, I want you to experience things in life, yang gak..yang umur anak 11 tahun engga jalanin gitu.</i>			
31.	<i>Dan pada saat itu aku mikir ‘ah..nanti kan aku bisa ngerasain semuanya pas aku udah lebih older’ gitu kan, and you know what? My dad passed away when I was sixteen.</i>	38	Inter-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Talking about particular topic
32.	<i>Dan aku sekarang merasa glad banget karena papa aku sent aku ke Singapur pada waktu aku umur 11 tahun karena aku jadi lebih mature sekarang dan aku see the world differently.</i>	39	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
33.	<i>Dan aku ga gampang give up juga, jadi..tapi seperti yang aku bilang, being a chef is hard and you will see many things, many</i>	40	Inter-sentential Switching	Being empathic about something

	<i>bound..many apa ya, kaya banyak halangan di depan kamu tapi, never give up because you don't know what's the world has for you.</i>			
34.	<i>Dan juga aku mau sedikit sharing waktu aku proses menjadi chef.</i>	41	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
35.	<i>Waktu itu aku lulus sekolah, aku udah lulus sekolah terus aku tuh mesti internship 6 bulan sewaktu lulus sekolah kalau aku ngga lulus internship aku, aku failed.</i>	42	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
36.	<i>Nah aku udah stress dong, jadi dalam sehabis lulus sekolah, aku punya 6 bulan untuk finish my internship dan pada saat itu lagi global crisis.</i>	43	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
37.	<i>Dan akhirnya aku udah sangat stress karena pada saat itu ga ada yang bisa bantuin aku</i>	46	Intra-sentential switching	Talking about particular topic

38.	<i>Terus akhirnya yaudah aku apply kerjaan online banyak banget tapi masih ga diterima akhirnya aku nekad waktu itu, waktu itu aku lagi di Sydney, aku jalan di Orchard aa..sorry di George street Di Sydney, aku print 20 resume aku.</i>	47	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
39.	<i>Aku liat ni aku jalanin satu restoran satu tempat pastry chef aku jalanin terus aku ngeliat ‘wah ini kayaknya toko kuenya oke ni’ yauda deh aku masuk, aku introduce myself ‘hi my name is Kim Pangestu, I’ve just graduated from a..Le Cordon Bleu Sydney, aku mencari kerjaan sebagai pastry chef’ but aku ditolak ada, diambil resume-nya tapi ga dipanggil ada.</i>	48	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
40.	<i>...Pada saat itu ga ada yg bisa ngebantuin aku selain diri aku dan of course ya aku berdoa terus sama Tuhan.</i>	49	Intra-sentential Switching	Interjection
41.	<i>Waktu aku sampai sana aku ngeliat ‘wah kayaknya tempat ini oke juga nih, tempatnya besar, pasti mereka butuh pastry chef, pasti</i>	51	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>ada pastry kitchen'.</i>			
42.	<i>Terus ada manager nya dateng, terus aku bilang 'excuse me, nama saya Kim Pangestu, saya lagi cari kerjaan, saya baru lulus, aku cari internship, ga dibayar gapapa deh yang penting aku keterima yang penting aku dapet experience dalam 6 bulan itu'.</i>	52	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
43.	<i>...wah itu jadi makanya aku stress banget.</i>	53	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
44.	<i>Nah terus itu yaudah akhirnya manager-nya bilang gini ke aku 'oh maaf, kita ga ada kerjaan disini'.</i>	54	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
45.	<i>...waktu itu restorannya itu didepan.. exactly di opposite Opera House aku inget banget.</i>	55	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
46.	<i>Tapi karena aku ditolak yaudalah aku duduk sebentar, aku berdoa dan aku ngerasa 'okay you know what Kimmy, gather up you shouldn't give up'.</i>	57	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

47.	<i>...di restoran yang itu yang sama Peter Doyle ada chef lagi ngerokok, dia kayaknya smoking break, ada satu bule.</i>	58	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
48.	<i>Terus aku pikir ‘okay, tadi manager nya bilang ga ada kerjaan tapi aku tanya chef nya deh siapa tau ada kerjaan kan.</i>	59	Intra-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Talking about particular topic
49.	<i>Terus akhirnya aku nyamperin dia, aku tanya ‘Hi my name is Kim Pangestu, aku lagi cari kerjaan sebagai pastry chef, aku baru lulus dari sekolah aku, ada kerjaan apa engga’ kaya gitu terus you know what, he said, dia bilang ‘oh tadi pastry chef kita baru aja kasih resign letter, sini sini resume kamu mana? kasih ke aku’ gitu.</i>	60	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

50.	<i>Wah aku happy banget, happy banget karena aku ngomong aku beraniin diri aku ngomong sama si chef itu walaupun si manager nya bilang udah ngga ada kerjaan, ‘cause we’ll never know, ya kan? .</i>	61	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
51.	<i>Terus yaudah aku approach, aku kasih resume aku ke dia dan aku berdoa...</i>	62	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
52.	<i>Dan besokannya aku ditelfon, ditelpon sama chef-nya, wah aku yang kayak happy banget, dia telfon aku trus dia bilang ‘Kim, are you Kim?’ ‘Yes’ ‘please come for interview tomorrow’.</i>	63	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
53.	<i>Wah aku happy banget besokannya aku dateng pertama kali interview kerjaan pertama kali seumur hidup itu kerja di Peter Doyle.</i>	64	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

54.	<p>Dan chef-nya dudukin aku dia bilang ‘kamu ga ada pengalaman sama sekali, kamu baru lulus sekolah, kamu ga ada pengalaman pastry sama sekali, aku risk banget ngambil kamu, tapi aku bener2 butuh orang sekarang, aku gamau nyari lagi’, kaya online gitu2 kan mereka harus bayar ya kalo post online gitu kan.</p>	65	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
55.	<p>‘You know what, I am going to try you, I will give you three weeks, prove it to me that you can do it, If you can, aku terima kamu, aku akan ambil kamu, kalo ngga bisa, maafin aku ya, kan aku udah bilang ke kamu pertamanya’ kaya gitu.</p>	66	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
56.	<p>Terus you know what, aku ngga pernah ngerasa seperti itu dan aku appreciate banget untuk dia yang memberikan aku second chance.</p>	67	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
57.	<p>Jadi karena menurut aku karena aku udah ga give up, dan orang itu datang ke aku dan dia memberikan aku chance, kesempatan,</p>	68	Intra-sentential Switching	Repetition used for clarification

	<i>yang aku ga dapetin dari...</i>			
58.	<i>Karena kalau boleh jujur, Peter Doyle itu adalah kerjaan nomor 35 yang aku apply.</i>	70	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
59.	<i>...aku mulai jam 12 siang aku kerja selesai kerja jam 8 malam aku stay back, aku belajar terus, aku coba terus.</i>	74	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
60.	<i>Aku pengen yang kayak aku cepet kayak menguasai section aku, aku datang lebih pagian juga karena aku mau prove it to him that I can do it.</i>	75	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
61.	<i>Karena ini kesempatan yang dia berikan kepada aku, I don't want to disappoint him.</i>	76	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
62.	<i>Dan akhirnya dua minggu, dalam dua minggu belum 3 minggu 2 minggu dia bilang ke aku ‘wow! kamu udah bisa semuanya dalam 2 minggu ini, this restaurant kamu udah bisa semua dessert-nya, you know what, kamu akan aku jadikan Head of Production</i>	77	Intra-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>disini</i> '.			
63.	<i>Aku kaget, aku baru dua minggu lulus sekolah dan aku udah dijadikan yang in charge di sana gitu.</i>	78	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
64.	<i>Tapi dia bilang ‘I believe in you, Kim, I believe in you’ kayak ‘don’t disappoint me’ wah aku ngerasa itu pressure buat aku sekali ya.</i>	79	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
65.	<i>kerja sekitar bulan Juni apa Juli waktu Desembernya aku jadi employee of the year nya di Peter Doyle itu.</i>	80	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
66.	<i>Dan itu adalah satu kebanggaan banget buat aku dan dari situ aku belajar bahwa I shouldn’t give up, keep going because we’ll never know what the future has for us and also when people give us second chance we never disappoint them, let’s do our best and if you’re going to do something, do it whole heartedly, jangan</i>	81	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>setengah-setengah jangan mikir ‘ah yaudahlah..yaudahlah’ gitu, jangan mikir kayak gitu, do it with all you heart, with all your heart, do your best.</i>			
67.	<i>Karena sebenarnya gini kalau aku, I never aim to be number one, but I always aim to be.. to do the best from me.</i>	82	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
68.	<i>Karena aku gamau, I don’t want to be regretted.</i>	83	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
69.	<i>Aku gamau regret, aku gamau aku bilang ke diri aku ‘ah sebenarnya gua bsia lebih baik nih cuma guanya aja gamau’ aku gamau kayak gitu.</i>	84	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
70.	<i>Aku pengen yg kayak aku pengen aku slalu bilang ‘I’ve done my best, let’s see’ seperti itu.</i>	85	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
71.	<i>...restorannya besar banget kita cater sampe berapa ratus orang gitu gitu dan itu semua bisa aku tulis dalam resume aku , jadi</i>	86	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>resume</i> aku tuh jadi bagus banget gara-gara kerjaan pertama aku.			
72.	Akhirnya aku apply di Tetsuya, dan pada waktu aku apply di Tetsuya...	87	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
73.	Tetsuya sebenarnya pada saat itu adalah the best restaurant in Australia number one in Australia.	88	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
74.	Pada waktu itu dia ada lowongan satu pastry chef , pada waktu itu aku iseng, aku bilang 'yaudalah aku apply kalau dapet ya amin kalau engga yaudah' gitu kan.	89	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
75.	Waktu aku apply aku inget banget aku tuh bilang ke temen aku 'eh kamu tau ngga, aku kemarin itu baru apply ke Tetsuya menurut kamu dapet ngga ya di Tetsuya, mau dapet interview -nya aja untuk masuk ke kitchen -nya aja gila itu udah keren banget, apalagi bisa kerja disana'.	90	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

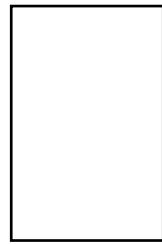
76.	Aku baru ngomong kaya gitu aku dapet telfon ' halo, is it Kim? ' 'Yes' dia bilang ' Hi, I am the Head Chef of Tetsuya , kamu mau dateng ga interview ?'.	91	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
77.	...ga nyangka kan kalau aku tiba2 dapet kerjaan di Tetsuya itu, I mean dapet telfon dari chefnya di Tetsuya.	92	Intra-sentential Switching	Interjection
78.	Akhirnya dia dateng ' Kim kamu trial sama aku on Saturday ' okay, aku pikir ' Okay aku trial aku dateng trial on Saturday ' dan itu big deal banget untuk seorang pastry chef pada saat itu ya karena I'm the only one yang dapet di satu Australia itu, orang indo gitu.	93	Intra-sentential Switching & Emblematic Switching	Talking about particular topic
79.	Trus aku trial hari sabtu, aku trial aku inget banget aku mulai jam 9 pagi, by the time aku trial trus jam 5 aku bingung kok ga selesai selesai ya ni trial -nya, aku nanya sama satu team mate aku ' excuse me, what time is the trial finish? ' trus dia bilang gini ' Kim, if you wanna job, just stay quiet and aa.. apa selesaiin trial	94	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>ini' yaudah, aku ikutin apa yang dia bilang, aku stay quiet, aku selesaiin trial aku, trial-nya selesai jam 12 malem, jadi aku kerja dari jam 9 pagi sampe jam 12 malem.</i>			
80.	<i>Itu gila banget baru pertama kali dan aku..waktu aku udah selesai, aku dateng ke head chef-nya aku bilang ke dia ‘thank you for having me in your kitchen, it’s a pleasure even to see your kitchen’.</i>	95	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
81.	<i>Itu big deal banget soalnya.</i>	96	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
82.	<i>Dan dia bilang kaya gini, itu kan hari sabtu ya dia bilang kaya gini ‘hey, why don’t you start on Monday?’ ‘hah?! Start on Monday?! Jadi, I get the job?’ gila itu yang kaya it’s crazy but yes I get the job, aku sampe bingung gimana aku sampe dapet kerjaan</i>	97	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>itu.</i>			
83.	<i>Terus akhirnya aku sempet nanya sama team member aku sewaktu udah beberapa bulan kemudian ‘gimana, kenapa sih kalian milih aku emangnya ga ada yg apply ya? Ga ada yg trial ya selain aku ya?’.</i>	98	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
84.	<i>Trus dia bilang gini ‘kita milih kamu karena kamu yang paling care sama kerjaan kamu, kita expect kok semua orang yang baru yang inexperience, mereka pasti ga bisa tapi kamu tuh yang care kamu nanya dan kamu ngerjainnya cepet, kamu focus dan kalo salah kamu say sorry, kamu nanya.</i>	99	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
85.	<i>Aku nanya selalu emang ‘Okay, I know how to do this, I know how to make this, but can you show me your style?’ aku selalu nanya kaya gitu or ‘can you show me one please?’ aku selalu nanya kaya gitu.</i>	100	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

86.	<i>Nah apparently karena aku nanya kaya gitu dan aku focus, mereka pilih aku diantara semua orang yg apply pada saat itu.</i>	101	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
87.	<i>Jadi pada saat itu aku bangga banget, sekolah aku, aku bangga banget aku the only one, the only Indo.. Indonesian girl yang bisa masuk ke Tetsuya dan the girl in the kitchen itu cuma ada dua sampe... 3 orang, sisanya ada laki-laki, 17 laki-laki dan 3 orang perempuan dan aku masuk di situ, aku happy banget.</i>	102	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
88.	<i>Jadi intinya dari cerita ini adalah do your best don't give up.</i>	103	Inter-sentential Switching	Being empathic about something
89.	<i>Dan juga trust yourself bahwa kamu bisa.</i>	104	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
90.	<i>Dan juga kayak pokoknya dan aku tau makanya kalian banyak Binus ya masih high school ada university students, mungkin skrg lagi bingung mau ngapain atau apa, listen to.. menurut aku ya yes</i>	105	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic

	<i>if you have passion you can pursue your passion, but you can follow your dreams you can talk to the older.. elder as well because they have more experience than us.</i>			
91.	<i>Nah jadi what I..today, I want to share with you guys my last thing is the topic that I choose ‘What if I don’t give up today?’ is because I want to see what the future has for me, I want to see if I don’t give up today apa yang aku dapetin, apa yang aku bisa belajar if I don’t give up today because I don’t want to live in regret and thank you so much.</i>	106	Inter-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic
92.	<i>And one more thing, I’m back to Indonesia dan aku pastry chef-nya Nomz di Grand Indonesia dan ini ada tiga puluh of the Apple crumble frin, jadi yang tiga puluh lucky person bakal dapetin ini tapi yang lain I’m so sorry ga dapet, tapi silahkan datang ke Grand.. ke Nomz Grand Indonesia di east mall, okay, thank you.</i>	107	Intra-sentential Switching	Talking about particular topic



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