

**Metaphorical Switching in a Formal Interview Conducted in Indonesian**  
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**Abstract**

Metaphorical switching is a common phenomenon in bilingualism. It is the speakers' tendency to switch codes within a single conversation. This research intends to investigate the occurrence of metaphorical switching in a formal interview conducted in Indonesian language. This research uses qualitative method and the data are taken from the formal interview on Elshinta radio. Five questions are intended to answer. The first is whether English is the only code used when the interviewer and the interviewee metaphorically switch code during the interview. The research shows that the foreign code used during the interview is only English. The second question to answer is the foreign words and phrases used to replace the Indonesian language. The study reveals the usage of eighty-three English words and phrases. The next question to answer is whether there are any appropriate Indonesian words and/or phrases to replace the foreign code used. The research shows that most of the English words and phrases used have their Indonesian substitutes. This research also intends to answer whether the grammar rules of the two codes match with each other. The study reveals that when the speakers metaphorically switch codes, they do not always follow the grammar rules of the native code. Finally, this research intends to answer the reasons underlying the speakers' decision to metaphorically switch code. The result of the research shows five reasons behind the speakers' decision to metaphorically switch code.

**Keywords:** *bilingualism, metaphorical switching, formal interview*

**Abstrak**

Peralihan metafora adalah fenomena umum dalam bilingualisme. Ini adalah kecenderungan penutur untuk mengubah kode dalam satu percakapan. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menyelidiki terjadinya peralihan metafora dalam wawancara formal yang dilakukan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data penelitian diambil dari wawancara formal di radio Elshinta. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menjawab lima pertanyaan. Yang pertama adalah apakah bahasa Inggris adalah satu-satunya kode yang digunakan ketika pewawancara dan orang yang diwawancarai secara metaforis beralih kode selama wawancara. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kode asing yang digunakan selama wawancara hanya bahasa Inggris. Pertanyaan kedua yang harus dijawab adalah kata-kata dan frasa asing apa saja yang digunakan untuk menggantikan bahasa Indonesia. Studi ini mengungkapkan penggunaan delapan puluh tiga kata dan frasa bahasa Inggris. Pertanyaan selanjutnya yang harus dijawab adalah apakah ada kata dan / atau frase Bahasa Indonesia yang tepat untuk menggantikan kode asing yang digunakan. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar kata dan frasa bahasa Inggris yang digunakan memiliki pengganti bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini juga bermaksud untuk menjawab apakah aturan tata bahasa dari kedua kode tersebut cocok satu sama lain. Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa ketika pembicara secara metaforis beralih kode, mereka tidak selalu mengikuti aturan tata bahasa dari kode asli. Terakhir, penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menjawab alasan yang mendasari keputusan pembicara untuk mengubah kode secara metaforis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada lima alasan di balik keputusan pembicara untuk mengubah kode secara metaforis.

**Kata kunci:** *bilingualisme, peralihan metafora, wawancara formal*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

According to Gleason and Ratner (1998), most people in the world are bilingual to some extent. Some of the reasons are the native language they speak is considered to be the low language which is not spoken in the dominant domains, like schools or business. For example, Indian speakers must learn English if they wish to go to school. Another reason of bilingualism is to get a good job. Indonesians need to converse in English well if they want to have a good job. Some people become bilinguals because they grow up in the household where two languages are spoken. Bilinguals can also occur in transnational marriages. Children whose parents are from different countries are often proficient in the native languages of both of their parents. Immigrants to a country is another reason that force people to be bilinguals, for example the Mexican immigrants to the United States of America.

Wardhaugh (2000) states that in linguistics, language is seen as a set of code or system. Regarding bilingualism, he further says that to be able to be called a bilingual, a person should not be equally competent in both codes. In fact, having the same capabilities in both codes are uncommon.

Bilingualism forces the speakers to do code switching or to switch from one code to the other, or to do code mixing or to mix two codes. Holmes (1992) says that people sometimes switch codes within domains of society. A particular code is only spoken in a particular domain. Whenever they move to another domain, they need a different code to speak. To clarify the phenomena of code switching, Wardhaugh (2000) points out a complex diglossic situation in Singapore. Singapore has four official languages: English, Chinese, Tamil, and Malay. English is a language of trade and education, Tamil is the important ethnic language, and Malay is the national and regional language. As for Chinese, there are two main varieties of Chinese spoken, Mandarin as the international or the high variety Chinese language, and Hokkien as the low variety. This condition makes Chinese children who grow in Singapore have to switch codes within domains, depending on which domain they are present. They will tend to converse in Hokkien with their parents at home, English and Mandarin at school, and Malay and Hokkien when shopping.

Regarding code mixing, Holmes (1992) and Wardhaugh (2000) say that code mixing occurs when the speakers mix the codes during a single conversation. A single conversation means that there is no change of place, participants, and topic. The example of code mixing can be seen in the interview between a reporter and a government official in example 1 below. The interview is conducted in Indonesian, but both the interviewer and the interviewee mix their utterances with English.

Example 1:

- Reporter: “Ini yang masih menjadi *head line* Pak di mana-mana yaitu tentang pesawat PK LQP yang jatuh di perairan Karawang. Bagaimana *update*nya, Pak?” ...
- Official: ... “Kami bersama dengan KNKT dan beberapa *stakeholder* sudah menetapkan bahwa proses pencarian itu harus dilakukan.” (Radio Elshinta, 16 November 2018)

Holmes (1992:48) has a different opinion regarding code mixing. She says that code mixing refers to the speakers’ tendency of rapidly mixing the codes in their utterances due to their lack of knowledge of vocabulary. In other words, code mixing occurs when the speakers fail to express a word or a phrase in the target language so that they turn to their native language. Whereas, she believes that the mixing of codes occurs as a result of highly competent, smooth, and conscious switch from one code to the other. Therefore, a more suitable terminology for these phenomena is metaphorical switching.

The reasons of conducting metaphorical switching are associated with the high and low status of the codes. Holmes (1992:49) says that a speaker uses the high code to emphasize his/her high role, superior knowledge, and wide experience. On the contrary, he/she uses the low code to emphasize membership, high solidarity, equal status, and friendly feelings.

Wardhaugh (2000:109) stresses on the fact that the ability of mixing codes is seen as a source of pride. This condition can be seen in the position of English in Indonesia. Indonesian people look up to someone’s capability to converse in foreign languages, especially English. Being able to converse in English is seen as a huge advantage. It is even seen as a must in order to have a better life. One clear

example is in job vacancy. Good in both spoken and written English has been on the list of requirements to apply for a job in Indonesia.

Holmes (1992) further states that metaphorical switching can only occur when grammar rules of the two codes match with each other, as in example 2 below.

Example 2:

English	French	Possible switch
big house	grande maison	Yes
red boat	bateau rouge	No

(Holmes, 1992:51)

*Big house* and *grande maison* have the same word order which is an adjective followed by a noun, so there is a possibility that these two phrases are metaphorically switched. However, *red boat* and *bateau rouge* have no possibility to be metaphorically switched because these two phrases have different word order. *Red boat* has an adjective-noun word order combination, while *bateau rouge* has a noun-adjective word order combination.

The interesting phenomena of metaphorical switching in Indonesia arouse the writer's interest to find out whether this rapid switch of codes occurs in the utterances of the well-educated and high rank government officials in Indonesia during a formal interview which is conducted in Indonesian language. Thus, the writer conducts a research titled, "**Metaphorical Switching in a Formal Interview Conducted in Indonesian**", which is a case study of the metaphorical switching found in the interview between a radio host and a government official in Jakarta.

This research aims to investigate the aspects that affect the occurrence of metaphorical switching in the interview which is conducted in Indonesian language. Thus, this research aims to answer the following questions:

1. Is English the only code used when the interviewer and the interviewee do metaphorical switching during the interview?
2. What foreign words and phrases are used to replace the Indonesian language?
3. Are there any appropriate Indonesian words and/or phrases to replace the foreign code used?
4. Does the grammar rules of the two codes match with each other?
5. What are the reasons of conducting metaphorical switching during the interview?

This research is expected to give more understanding to the students, teachers, and researcher of linguistics on the development of bilingualism in Indonesia, especially on metaphorical switching that occur in the formal interview between educated and high-rank people. Especially for language teachers, this research hopefully could shed some lights on how to present the topic of metaphorical switching to Indonesian students. Finally, the findings of this research hopefully would lead to more elaborate research in this area.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative method because it aims to study metaphorical switching. The data are collected, analyzed, and described in the form of words. The data are taken from the video of the interview between Barry, Elshintara radio host, and Budi Karya Sumadi, Indonesian Minister of Transportation. The topic of the interview is the transportation condition and problems in Indonesia, especially after Lion Air Airlines tragic accident on November 6, 2018 that killed all of its passengers and crews. The interview was located in the official residence of the minister, and was aired on November 16, 2018.

Data collection goes into a certain procedure. First, the interview titled *Wawancara Eksklusif Bersama Menhub Budi Karya Sumadi Soal Transportasi Indonesia* was downloaded from [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com). Then the writer watches and transcribes the interview. After that, the writer checks

the accuracy of the transcription by comparing the script with the actual dialogue in the interview. Moreover, the writer selects the utterances that contain metaphorical switching in the interview.

Data analysis follows a certain step. First, the context of the interview is analyzed. The context includes the place or location of the interview, the profile of the participants or the interviewer and the interviewee, and topic of the interview. The data then are analyzed using the theories of Holmes (1992) and Wardhaugh (2000) to answer the research problem.

### III. DISCUSSION

This research intends to answer five research questions. The first question is whether English is the only code used when the interviewer and the interviewee do metaphorical switching during the interview. The second is what foreign words and phrases are used to replace the Indonesian language. The third is whether there are any appropriate Indonesian words and/or phrases to replace the foreign code used. Fourth, whether the grammatical rules of the two codes match with each other. Finally, this research intends to find the reasons of conducting metaphorical switching during the interview.

The interview between the Elshinta radio host and the Minister of Transportation is conducted in Indonesian language. However, during the interview both the interviewer and the interviewee do metaphorical switching from Indonesian to English. The foreign code used during the interview is only English. Both the interviewer and interviewee are Indonesians whose mother tongue is Indonesian language. The interviewer works for Elshinta radio. Elshinta is one of the prominent radio channels, so one of the main requirements for its employees, especially news anchors or news reporters, is to be able to converse well in English. From the interview, it can be clearly seen that the interviewer could converse in English. This could be seen from his ability to smoothly switch Indonesian to English. As for the minister, his job forces him to at least be able to understand some English terminology related to his job, and speak English with the guests.

Eighty-three English words and phrases occur during the interview. These words and phrases are found in nineteen dialogues. The English words and phrases found in the interview can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1

*English Words and Phrases Found in the Interview*

Data Number	Dialogue Number	English Words/ Phrases Found
1.	1	Life streaming
2.	2	Headline
3.		Updatenya
4.		Stakeholder
5.	3	Mensupply
6.		Dishare
7.		Public
8.	4	Checking
9.		Random
10.		Ram check
11.	5	Concern
12.		Self-correction
13.		Review
14.		Governance
15.		Output
16.		Safety
17.	6	Restructure
18.		Recruitment
19.	7	Core (Core business)

20.		Fragile
21.	8	Channel
22.	9	(Elshintan) Mobile
23.		Case
24.		Safety
25.	10	Engineering
26.		Enjoy
27.		Rest (Area)
28.		Convenience
29.		Experience
30.	11	Elevated toll
31.		Elevated toll
32.		Lead
33.		Planning
34.		Dimanage
35.		Detail
36.		Window time
37.		Window time
38.		Obstacle
39.		Dimanage
40.		Obstacle
41.		Mengengineer
42.	12	Problem solving
43.		Loading
44.	13	Delay
45.		Delay
46.		Please
47.		Mengimprove
48.	14	Online
49.		Driver online
50.		Win-win solution
51.		Operator
52.		Effort
53.		Concern
54.		Cool
55.		Operator
56.	15	Online
57.		Driver online
58.		Operator
59.		Operator
60.		Pattern
61.		Online
62.		Safety
63.		Check and balance
64.	16	Research
65.		Preparation
66.		Manage
67.		Memanager
68.		Spreading

69.	17	Survive
70.		Correspondence
71.		Update
72.		Ban
73.	18	Safety first
74.		Costnya
75.		Concern
76.		Safety
77.		Safety first
78.		Service
79.		Safety
80.		Safety
81.	19	Consistent
82.		Detail
83.		Safety

Most of the English words and phrases occurred in the interview actually have their acceptable substitutes in Indonesian. However, there are times the Indonesian words and phrases cannot give the intended explanation; as a result, the speaker converts to the English code.

Some samples of the acceptable native code substitutes can be seen in Dialogue 1 and Dialogue 2 below.

#### Dialogue 1

Interviewer: “Baik terima kasih Johannes. Dan selamat pagi anda pendengar yang berada di Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, kemudian juga Medan, lalu Lampung, dan kota-kota besar lainnya yang mendengarkan siaran kami. Juga yang menyaksikan *life streaming* video kami melalui instagram ataupun facebook dan juga periscope dan twitter. Di pagi ini kami sudah berada di kediaman ataupun rumah dinas Bapak Menteri Perhubungan, Bapak Budi Karya Sumadi, di jalan Widya Chandra nomer 19. Ada banyak hal yang akan kita bahas pagi ini, terutama soal masa depan dunia transportasi dan utamanya adalah penerbangan pasca jatuhnya pesawat Lion Air PK LQP JT 610. Pagi ini saya sudah bersama dengan Pak Menteri. Pagi Pak Menteri.”

Interviewee: “Pagi Mas Barry.”

Interviewer: “Kabar Baik, Pak ya?”

Interviewee: “Baik, baik.”

#### Dialogue 2

Interviewer: “Ini yang masih menjadi *headline* Pak di mana-mana yaitu tentang pesawat PK LQP yang jatuh di perairan Karawang. Bagaimana updatenya, Pak? Perkembangan terakhir bagaimana? Penyelidikan yang dilakukan oleh Kemenhub dengan KNKT, Pak Menteri?”

Interviewee: “Ya, kita memang ada satu pekerjaan rumah yaitu bagaimana kita harus mendapatkan CVR ya. CVR masih belum ditemukan. Kami bersama dengan KNKT dan beberapa stakeholder sudah menetapkan bahwa proses pencarian itu harus dilakukan. Eee... harapan kita CVR akan melengkapi data-data yang digunakan oleh KNKT. Memang CVR ini lebih sulit daripada eee... FPR karena dia posisinya itu di depan pesawat, sehingga mungkin mereka itu lebih tertekan ya. Lebih masuk ke dalam lumpur, atau lebih jauh. Namun demikian kita sudah menetapkan itu akan kita lakukan pencarian. Insya Allah itu bisa dilakukan.”

Both *life streaming* in Dialogue 1 and *headline* in Dialogue 2 actually have the Indonesian substitutes of *siaran langsung* and *berita utama* which could appropriately replace the English codes. However, both *life streaming* and *headline (news)* are preferred because these words are more commonly used in the field of journalism.

The samples of unacceptable native code substitute can be seen in Dialogue 3 and Dialogue 10 below.

### Dialogue 3

Interviewer: “Atas kejadian ini Pak Menteri beberapa waktu yang lalu juga sempat menyampaikan kepada Elshinta tidak hanya Lion Air yang dilakukan audit tapi juga ada beberapa maskapai lain termasuk yang mungkin menggunakan Boeing 737 Max ini, termasuk juga checking secara random terhadap beberapa pihak.”

Interviewee: “Jadi ada beberapa hal yang kita lakukan. Satu, spesial audit terhadap Lion. Terhadap Lion khususnya pesawat eeee... 737 Max. Tetapi eee... kita juga akan melakukan sekarang sudah berangsur kita melakukan *ram check* terhadap eee... Lion lebih intensif. Sedangkan di penerbangan yang lain kita juga lakukan walaupun tidak seintensif Lion. Ini sedang berjalan.”

*Ram check* is a very specific technical terminology related to aircraft checking. Because it is a specific terminology, it is very difficult to translate *ram check* into another language, including Indonesian. A forced Indonesian translation would be *pengecekan ram*, which is considered unclear and unnatural. Thus, the speaker chooses the English code than its Indonesian substitute.

### Dialogue 10

Interviewer: “Sebelum kita jeda iklan tadi saya singgung tentang tol Trans Jawa, Pak. Bagaimana Pak Menteri melihat hal ini dan kira2 apa yang harus diperhatikan oleh pengendara ketika melintas nantinya karena tersambung jauh sekali ya.”

Interviewee: “Pertama kali terima kasih. Saya salut dengan Menteri PU dan Menteri BUMN yang telah melaksanakan ini karena pada saat pertama kali kita tidak membayangkan Jakarta Surabaya tersambung dengan jalan tol. Suatu kegembiraan yang luar biasa. Bagi kami Kementerian Perhubungan ini juga menjadi suatu solusi. Karena apa? Karena ada satu jalur bebas hambatan yang langsung dan akan mensubstitusi fungsi-fungsi transportasi yang sekarang ini relatif tidak tersambung dengan baik. Namun demikian ini juga bisa menjadi bumerang apabila kita tidak melakukan suatu engineering atau melakukan suatu persiapan-persiapan terhadap operasinya. Satu, karena perjalanannya itu akan lama, paling tidak 10 sampai 12 jam dalam kecepatan yang tinggi, tentu para pengendara harus mempersiapkan diri baik mobil maupun dirinya sendiri. Yang ke dua adalah bagaimana manajemen jalan tol itu membuat perjalanan itu menjadi enjoy. Enjoy itu artinya ada inisiasi-inisiasi untuk memberikan suatu kegiatan antara di antara 10 sampai 12 perjalanan itu. Bisa dicerminkan dengan katakanlah *rest area*, bisa dicerminkan dengan kolaborasi dengan pemda-pemda karena harus diingat bahwa terutama pemda-pemda di pantai utara Jawa itu kehilangan kesempatan berusaha bagi masyarakat. Nah ini ada satu kegiatan-kegiatan yang harus dilakukan sehingga perjalanan ini tidak terasa seperti di gurun gitu ya, kering. Ini harus jadi perjalanan yang baik karena apabila itu tercapai maka jalan tol ini akan menjadi jalan tol yang memberikan convenience dari segi kecepatan, tetapi dalam aktifitasnya dia juga bisa mendapatkan experience yang baru.”

For Indonesian people, *rest area* has a specific meaning which refers to a public area on toll roads where passengers and drivers can rest. The Indonesian substitute of *rest area* is *tempat beristirahat*. The problem is, the Indonesian translation changes the previously specific meaning into a general meaning. *Tempat beristirahat* refers to any place to rest, not only a specific place on the toll roads. It is clear that the Indonesian substitute is different from the speaker's intention. That is why the speaker converts to the English code.

The data found show that when the speakers switch from the native code to the foreign code, they do not always follow the grammar rules of the native code. In most occasions, when the speakers switch codes from Indonesian to English, they match the grammar rules of the English code with the Indonesian code. However, the data also show that there are some occurrences when the grammar rules

of the foreign code do not match that of the native code when the speakers switch codes. There are also occasions in which the speakers mix the Indonesian and English elements within a word boundary (intra-word switching).

The data show that when the speakers switch codes, they mostly maintain the grammar rules of the native code (Indonesian) with that is of the foreign code (English). For example, when the Indonesian code is a noun, the English code is also a noun; when the native code is an adjective, the foreign code is also an adjective. The samples matched English and Indonesian grammar rules can be seen in Dialogue 5 below.

#### Dialogue 5

Interviewer: “Bagaimana juga Kementerian Perhubungan pasca kejadian ini meningkatkan rasio keselamatan ya. Angka keselamatan semakin tinggi di dunia penerbangan yang akan datang. Bagaimana Pak Menteri?”

Interviewee: “Pertama, ini menjadi *concern* kepada kami untuk melakukan eee... koreksi ya, self-correction ya introspeksi. Bagian itu yang kita lakukan yang pertama adalah bagaimana kita bisa melakukan *review* terhadap peraturan-peraturan yang sudah ada. Jadi kalau kita lihat ada peraturan-peraturan yang kurang governance ya, kurang menghasilkan suatu output yang baik, akan kita perbaiki. Yang kedua adalah kinerja dari tim kami sendiri. Kami juga akan evaluasi bagaimana tim itu dapat berfungsi dengan baik untuk menjaga safety. Dan yang ketiga kami memang memberikan suatu syarat-syarat yang lebih baku terhadap eee... operator ini supaya menjalankan proses yang lebih baik dengan melakukan inspeksi yang lebih intensif.”

The English words *concern* has the Indonesian substitute of *peduli*. Both *concern* and *peduli* are verbs. The Indonesian substitute of *review* is *penilaian*. Both *review* and *penilaian* are nouns. Thus, the speaker matches the grammar rules (the part of speech) when he switches codes.

According to the data found, the unmatched grammar rules can be in a form of unmatched part of speech, unmatched word order, or unmatched word formation. Dialogue 5 below shows the occurrence of the unmatched part of speech.

#### Dialogue 5

Interviewer: “Bagaimana juga Kementerian Perhubungan pasca kejadian ini meningkatkan rasio keselamatan ya. Angka keselamatan semakin tinggi di dunia penerbangan yang akan datang. Bagaimana Pak Menteri?”

Interviewee: “Pertama, ini menjadi concern kepada kami untuk melakukan eee... koreksi ya, self correction ya introspeksi. Bagian itu yang kita lakukan yang pertama adalah bagaimana kita bisa melakukan review terhadap peraturan-peraturan yang sudah ada. Jadi kalau kita lihat ada peraturan-peraturan yang kurang *governance* ya, kurang menghasilkan suatu output yang baik, akan kita perbaiki. Yang kedua adalah kinerja dari tim kami sendiri. Kami juga akan evaluasi bagaimana tim itu dapat berfungsi dengan baik untuk menjaga safety. Dan yang ketiga kami memang memberikan suatu syarat-syarat yang lebih baku terhadap eee... operator ini supaya menjalankan proses yang lebih baik dengan melakukan inspeksi yang lebih intensif.”

Depending on the context, the English word *governance* in Dialogue 5 has the Indonesian substitute *baik*. The word *governance* is a noun, while *baik* is an adjective. Thus, when the speaker switches the code, he at the same time also switches the part of speech.

Besides unmatched part of speech, the data also show the occurrence of unmatched word order. Dialogue 1 below shows the occurrence of unmatched word order during the switch.

#### Dialogue 1

Interviewer: “Baik terima kasih Johannes. Dan selamat pagi anda pendengar yang berada di Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, kemudian juga Medan, lalu Lampung, dan kota-kota besar lainnya yang mendengarkan siaran kami. Juga yang menyaksikan *life streaming* video kami melalui instagram



ataupun facebook dan juga periscope dan twitter. Di pagi ini kami sudah berada di kediaman ataupun rumah dinas Bapak Menteri Perhubungan, Bapak Budi Karya Sumadi, di jalan Widya Chandra nomer 19. Ada banyak hal yang akan kita bahas pagi ini, terutama soal masa depan dunia transportasi dan utamanya adalah penerbangan pasca jatuhnya pesawat Lion Air PK LQP JT 610. Pagi ini saya sudah bersama dengan Pak Menteri. Pagi Pak Menteri.”

Interviewee: “Pagi Mas Barry.”

Interviewer: “Kabar Baik, Pak ya?”

Interviewee: “Baik, baik.”

The Indonesian substitute for *life streaming* is *siaran langsung*. *Siaran langsung* has a noun-verb (verb attribute) word order, while *life streaming* has a noun-noun word order. Besides, English has M-D (Menerangkan-Diterangkan) rule or Modifier-Headword rule, while Indonesian has D-M (Diterangkan-Menerangkan) rule or Headword-Modifier rule. *Siaran* which is in the initial position is translated into *streaming* which is placed in the final position; and *langsung* which is in the final position is translated into *life* which is placed in the initial position. It shows that the speaker is fully aware of the different word order of English and Indonesian. When he switches to English, he also switches the word order. Thus, he is successful to form *life streaming*.

The other interesting phenomenon found relating to grammar is the unmatched word form. It means the word form of the native code is different from that is the foreign code. The occurrence of the unmatched word form can be seen in Dialogue 2 below.

#### Dialogue 2

Interviewer: “Ini yang masih menjadi headline Pak di mana-mana yaitu tentang pesawat PK LQP yang jatuh di perairan Karawang. Bagaimana updatenya, Pak? Perkembangan terakhir bagaimana? Penyelidikan yang dilakukan oleh Kemenhub dengan KNKT, Pak Menteri?”

Interviewee: “Ya, kita memang ada satu pekerjaan rumah yaitu bagaimana kita harus mendapatkan CVR ya. CVR masih belum ditemukan. Kami bersama dengan KNKT dan beberapa *stakeholder* sudah menetapkan bahwa proses pencarian itu harus dilakukan. Eee... harapan kita CVR akan melengkapi data-data yang digunakan oleh KNKT. Memang CVR ini lebih sulit daripada eee... FPR karena dia posisinya itu di depan pesawat, sehingga mungkin mereka itu lebih tertekan ya. Lebih masuk ke dalam lumpur, atau lebih jauh. Namun demikian kita sudah menetapkan itu akan kita lakukan pencarian. Insy Allah itu bisa dilakukan.”

In Indonesian, *stakeholder* is translated into *pemangku kepentingan*. In terms of grammar, the Indonesian *pemangku kepentingan* is a noun phrase while the English *stakeholder* is a noun. It is clear to see that the speaker can smoothly switch codes within the different word forms.

Intra-word switching is a change within a word boundary. It means that one word has the element of both the native and the foreign word. The cases of intra-word switching can be seen in Dialogue 1 and Dialogue 2 below.

#### Dialogue 2

Interviewer: “Ini yang masih menjadi headline Pak di mana-mana yaitu tentang pesawat PK LQP yang jatuh di perairan Karawang. Bagaimana *updatenya*, Pak? Perkembangan terakhir bagaimana? Penyelidikan yang dilakukan oleh Kemenhub dengan KNKT, Pak Menteri?”

Interviewee: “Ya, kita memang ada satu pekerjaan rumah yaitu bagaimana kita harus mendapatkan CVR ya. CVR masih belum ditemukan. Kami bersama dengan KNKT dan beberapa *stakeholder* sudah menetapkan bahwa proses pencarian itu harus dilakukan. Eee... harapan kita CVR akan melengkapi data-data yang digunakan oleh KNKT. Memang CVR ini lebih sulit daripada eee... FPR karena dia posisinya itu di depan pesawat, sehingga mungkin mereka itu lebih tertekan ya. Lebih masuk ke dalam lumpur, atau lebih jauh. Namun demikian kita sudah menetapkan itu akan kita lakukan pencarian. Insy Allah itu bisa dilakukan.”

*Updatenya* is the phenomenon of intra-word switching in which *update* is the English code noun, and *nya* is the Indonesian possessive pronoun. In Indonesian, *nya* is a discourse deixis, or to know what it refers to, we need to understand the context. Besides, *nya* is also anaphoric, or we need to refer to the information before it. From the context we can conclude that *nya* refers to the update of the aircraft accident that happened in Karawang waters.

The data show that there are some reasons underlying the speakers' decision to switch from one code to the other. The reasons are specific terminology, superior knowledge, simpler terminology, pride, and membership. Each reason will be clarified below.

The speaker metaphorically switches from the native code to the foreign code because the foreign code has a specific meaning which is used in a specific field. Thus, the foreign code is chosen by the speaker. Dialog 6 exemplifies the speaker's reason of switching codes because of specific terminology.

#### Dialogue 6

Interviewer: "Masih kaitannya dengan dunia penerbangan. Baru, Pak. Masih hangat. Baru beberapa hari yang lalu. Ini kaitannya dengan keputusan pengadilan tinggi niaga di Surabaya yang mengabulkan proposal perdamaian dari PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines. Itu artinya ada kesempatan untuk Merpati bisa terbang kembali. Bagaimana Pak menteri mengenai hal ini?"

Interviewee: "Ya saya secara umum menyambut baik adanya upaya menyelesaikan masalah dan juga kita layanan penerbangan perintis khususnya di wilayah timur memang sangat dibutuhkan. Namun demikian kita tidak saja langsung menyetujui proses-proses ini. Satu yang harus dilakukan adalah perusahaan yang akan mengelola, dalam hal ini Merpati harus sehat. Kita tahu hutang Merpati cukup besar. Bagaimana proses restructure, juga terhadap eee... karyawan ya. Dengan dasar itu baru kita nanti masuk kepada sesi bagaimana syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah Indonesia melalui Kementerian Perhubungan harus dilakukan. Katakan satu, berkaitan dengan jumlah pesawat. Bagaimana pesawat itu mendapatkan internasional sertifikasi. Setelah itu baru kita akan adakan sertifikasi. Setelah itu bagaimana proses *recruitment* ya. Karena kualifikasi dari anggota awak penerbangan ini sangat khusus dan sangat eee.... sarat dengan syarat-syarat. Terutama unsur keselamatan yang paling tinggi."

The Indonesian substitute of *recruitment* is either *rekrutmen* or *pencarian pegawai*. However, in business context, the word *recruitment* is more popular and acceptable. The context of the interview is what the government should do to help PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines, a national airline which was suspended a couple of years ago due to its financial and regulatory issues. The interviewee says that one way to help these airlines is by monitoring the *recruitment* process or the process of recruiting qualified employees. It is clear that the context of the interview is business, thus the speaker switches to use the specific business term *recruitment*.

Another reason of metaphorical switching is to show the speaker's superior knowledge. This phenomenon occurs when both codes have the same meaning and are commonly used in the same discourse, but the speaker prefers to use the foreign code than the native code to show his/her wide knowledge of the topic of discussion. The sample dialogue of superior knowledge reason can be seen in Dialogue 5 below.

#### Dialogue 5

Interviewer: "Bagaimana juga Kementrian Perhubungan pasca kejadian ini meningkatkan rasio keselamatan ya. Angka keselamatan semakin tinggi di dunia penerbangan yang akan datang. Bagaimana Pak Menteri?"

Interviewee: "Pertama, ini menjadi concern kepada kami untuk melakukan eee... koreksi ya, self correction ya introspeksi. Bagian itu yang kita lakukan yang pertama adalah bagaimana kita bisa melakukan review terhadap peraturan-peraturan yang sudah ada. Jadi kalau kita lihat ada peraturan-

peraturan yang kurang governance ya, kurang menghasilkan suatu *output* yang baik, akan kita perbaiki. Yang kedua adalah kinerja dari tim kami sendiri. Kami juga akan evaluasi bagaimana tim itu dapat berfungsi dengan baik untuk menjaga safety. Dan yang ketiga kami memang memberikan suatu syarat-syarat yang lebih baku terhadap eee... operator ini supaya menjalankan proses yang lebih baik dengan melakukan inspeksi yang lebih intensif.”

The context of discussion is what the interviewee as a government official can do to increase the safety of airlines transport in Indonesia. The interviewee then explains the steps that he and his team will do to improve the condition. He starts by explaining about the regulations, then continues to team work, safety, and inspection. During the explanation, the interviewee switches from the Indonesian code to the English code *output*. Actually, both *output* and its Indonesian substitute *hasil* have the same meaning. The word *hasil* is actually formal and common enough to be used in a formal discourse. However, the speaker switches to the foreign code *output* instead to show that he has wide knowledge of the topic because of his position as the leader of a ministry who has the authority and who is responsible to make necessary actions.

The data show that there are times the speakers switch from native to foreign code because the foreign code provides a simpler terminology. The reason of switching due to simpler terminology is exemplified in Dialogue 14 below.

#### Dialogue 14

Interviewer: “Apa yang juga tidak kalah menariknya adalah persoalan tentang transportasi online, Pak. Beberapa waktu lalu sempat ramai ada perselisihan pendapat antara aliansi driver online dengan salah satu operator. Pak Menhub bagaimana memediasinya?”

Interviewee: “Jadi gini ini kami eee... juga mengamati, melakukan mediasi. Dan sebelum itu terjadi, kita lakukan mediasi. Jadi memang ini harus ada *win-win solution*. Saya terutama menghimbau yang besarlah, ya operator. Bahwa kalau yang namanya jasa, tarif, ya jangan sewenang-wenanglah. Lakukan suatu upaya penghitungan supaya orang itu bisa bawa ke rumah berapa. Jangan tadinya cukup kerja 8 jam sekarang harus kerja 12 jam.”

In business context, especially in business negotiation, the terminology *win-win solution* is often heard and used. It refers to the negotiation between two parties that ends up giving equal benefits to both. Unfortunately, there is no simple Indonesian word or phrase to explain this condition. The only way to translate *win-win solution* in Indonesian is by explaining the condition in detail. The interviewee is fully aware of this condition so that he switches to the English code.

The data also show that there are occurrences when the native code is actually more popular and acceptable than the foreign code, but the speaker still prefers to use the foreign code. It is because using foreign code increases his/her pride. Dialogue 10 shows how the switch is done based on pride.

#### Dialogue 10

Interviewer: “Sebelum kita jeda iklan tadi saya singgung tentang tol Trans Jawa, Pak. Bagaimana Pak Menteri melihat hal ini dan kira2 apa yang harus diperhatikan oleh pengendara ketika melintas nantinya karena tersambung jauh sekali ya.”

Interviewee: “Pertama kali terima kasih. Saya salut dengan Menteri PU dan Menteri BUMN yang telah melaksanakan ini karena pada saat pertama kali kita tidak membayangkan Jakarta Surabaya tersambung dengan jalan tol. Suatu kegembiraan yang luar biasa. Bagi kami Kementerian Perhubungan ini juga menjadi suatu solusi. Karena apa? Karena ada satu jalur bebas hambatan yang langsung dan akan mensubstitusi fungsi-fungsi transportasi yang sekarang ini relatif tidak tersambung dengan baik. Namun demikian ini juga bisa menjadi bumerang apabila kita tidak melakukan suatu *engineering* atau melakukan suatu persiapan-persiapan terhadap operasinya. Satu, karena perjalanannya itu akan lama, paling tidak 10 sampai 12 jam dalam kecepatan yang tinggi, tentu para pengendara harus mempersiapkan diri baik mobil maupun dirinya sendiri. Yang ke dua adalah bagaimana manajemen

jalan tol itu membuat perjalanan itu menjadi enjoy. Enjoy itu artinya ada inisiasi-inisiasi untuk memberikan suatu kegiatan antara di antara 10 sampai 12 perjalanan itu. Bisa dicerminkan dengan katakanlah rest area, bisa dicerminkan dengan kolaborasi dengan pemda-pemda karena harus diingat bahwa terutama pemda-pemda di pantai utara Jawa itu kehilangan kesempatan berusaha bagi masyarakat. Nah ini ada satu kegiatan-kegiatan yang harus dilakukan sehingga perjalanan ini tidak terasa seperti di gurun gitu ya, kering. Ini harus jadi perjalanan yang baik karena apabila itu tercapai maka jalan tol ini akan menjadi jalan tol yang memberikan convenience dari segi kecepatan, tetapi dalam aktifitasnya dia juga bisa mendapatkan experience yang baru.”

The speaker’s decision to switch to the English code *engineering* is based on pride reason. It is because this English code is not as clear as and as appropriate as its Indonesian substitute to be placed in the context discussed in the interview. According to Oxford dictionary, *engineering* is the branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures. Thus, the meaning of the word *engineering* in the context is not very clear. Perhaps the words that follow *engineering* is what the interviewee means, i.e. *persiapan* or preparation. In this case the preparation of the government related to the initial operation of the new toll road. Thus, the Indonesian code *persiapan* is clearer than the English code *engineering*.

The last reason why the speaker switches code is because of his/her intention to be known as part of the member of a certain group, usually a modern and up-to-date group. Dialogue 3 below exemplifies the membership reason.

#### Dialogue 3

Interviewer: “Sekarang untuk perkembangan terakhir mengenai penyelidikannya, Pak. Dari informasi ataupun perkembangannya yang sempat diterima oleh Pak Menteri bagaimana?”

Interviewee: “Ya, saat ini kami intensif. Khususnya KNKT bersama-sama eee...eee...ee Direktur

Kelaikan, itu melakukan kerjasama yang baik. Satu sisi eee.... KNKT akan mengumpulkan seluruh informasi, baik itu dari FPR, dari data-data yang dikumpulkan, juga dari audit-audit yang dilakukan beberapa pihak. Tim Direktur Kelaikan melakukan audit terhadap Lion seperti yang sudah kami laporkan, juga saat ini hadir FAAA, hadir Boeing, hadir juga eeee... hadir NTSB yaitu KNKTnya eeee... Amerika. Ini berdiskusi. Kita memang mengharapkan diskusi ini akan baik karena juga melibatkan pihak-pihak yang mengetahui eee... produksi dari pesawat itu. Dan kami mensupply spesial audit yang kita lakukan itu akan kita berikan kepada eee... Boeing dan kepada kepada KNKT untuk diklarifikasi. Kami memang eee... mendapat informasi KNKT melakukan suatu *report* antara terhitung akhir bulan ini. Di mana data-data yang dikumpulkan akan *dishare*, terutama kepada keluarga korban dulu. Setelah *dishare* kepada keluarga korban, baru akan diumumkan kepada public.”

Aside from its ungrammatical form, the words *dishare* (also *share*) have become very popular in Indonesian daily discourse in all domains of society. This is especially because of these terms (*dishare* and *share*) are mainly used in social media, and Indonesians are very much attached to social media. A survey even says that smartphone users cannot be separated from their gadgets for more than seven minutes (e.temp.co). Thus, the interviewee’s decision to switch to the English code *dishare* (or to be precise to do intra-word switching) is based on the intention to be part of the up-to-date and modern member of the society.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The data taken from the formal interview which is conducted in Indonesian language show that English is the only code used when the interviewer and the interviewee metaphorically switch code during the interview. Then the study reveals the occurrence of eighty-three English words and phrases during the interview. Moreover, the research also shows that most of the English words and phrases used have their Indonesian substitutes.

In terms of grammar, the study reveals that when the speakers metaphorically switch codes, they do not always follow the grammar rules of the native code. When they do not follow the grammar rules of the native codes, the result is either the unmatched part of speech, the unmatched word order, or the unmatched word formation. The study also reveals the occurrence of intra-word switching.

Finally, the result of the research shows five reasons behind the speakers' decision to metaphorically switch code. The first reason is the foreign code has specific terminology related to the context. The second is by using the foreign code, the speakers would like to show their superior knowledge about the topic under discussion. The third is the foreign code could explain a certain terminology in a lot simpler way compared to that of the native code. The fourth is switching to a foreign code makes the speakers proud. Finally, by using a foreign code, the speakers would like to be accepted as members of a certain modern and up-to-date community.

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