

CODE-SWITCHING: STUDY ON THE SPEECH OF INDONESIAN JAVANESE EDUCATED BILINGUALS

¹Sudarsono
¹Tanjungpura University, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Sudarsono E-mail: sudarsono@fkip.untan.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 28-06-2021 Accepted: 15-10-2021 Published: 30-10-2021 Volume: 5 Issue: 2 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v5i2.130	The present study aims to investigate the code-switching applied by educated bilinguals. It is a quantitative and qualitative study. The data were collected from the participants doing Master and doctoral degrees at several universities in Melbourne, Australia and their spouses. The data were sorted out of the corpora recorded from discussions, conversations, a monologue equivalent with 50,117 words of talks. They were recorded from natural speeches in natural settings. The data were analyzed and interpreted analytically. The research found out that the bilinguals code-switched in their speech at a system, not at random. The code-switching patterns were categorized into Single Lexical Code-switching, Phrasal Code-switching, Intra-sentential Code-switching, and Inter-sentential Code-switching. Bilinguals code-switched from the matrix language into the embedded language to show their communicative strategy, social-cultural values, and self-expression.
KEYWORDS	
<i>bilingual, bilingual speech, code-switching, embedded language; Indonesian - Javanese speech; matrix language</i>	

1. INTRODUCTION

The people of Indonesia comprise many ethnic groups with diverse linguistic backgrounds. The ethnic group languages are commonly applied in their daily communication as mother tongues within the same speech community, particularly in the rural areas.

People speaking two languages or more may use the language of their monolingual interlocutor. For example, a Kanayatn-Malay bilingual interacts with a Kanayatn monolingual in Kanayatn and speaks to a Malay monolingual in Malay. However, Indonesian communities commonly speak in their first language (L1), Javanese, for instance, and Indonesian as the second language (L2).

Some linguists categorize 'bilinguals' into active and passive ones. The former refer to individuals who speak and uses two languages, and the latter the ones who are completely fluent in one language, but is only able to show the minimal skill (to understand) in another one (Lee et al., 2015). Others classify them into simultaneous and sequential bilinguals, referring respectively



to the persons by virtue of having grown up learning and using two languages at the same, and the people learning a second language sometime after their first language (Lee et al., 2015).

As bilinguals and even in some cases as multilinguals, most Indonesians may show different patterns of their Indonesian speech from those of monolinguals. Bilinguals and multilinguals may switch from their mother tongue into Indonesian, or vice versa, while monolinguals do not perform such a switching. Code-switching occurs in the bilingual speech covering such aspects as phonology, grammar and lexemes in a conscious or unconscious manner.

Indonesia is very rich with ethnic groups speaking 718 local languages. Recently numbers of linguists or language teachers conducted research on language contacts involving speakers from various linguistic topics such as a study on code-switching and code-mixing. Rini & Moehkardi (2020) and Irrohman & Rokhman (2021) did a case study on codeswitching involving an Indonesian-Canadian English bilingual speaker on YouTube, and an Indonesian-Javanese Moslem preacher respectively. Other researchers like Margana (2013), Susmita (2015), Murniati et al. (2015), Simatupang et al. (2018), and Khoirurrohman & Anjany (2020), investigated the code-switching performed in the classroom-based settings. Rabab'ah & Al-Yasin (2017) and Gayatri et al., (2016) worked on code-switching performed in the teachers' discourse and Hutaaruk (2016) by university lecturers; Sufiani & Pujiati (2018) conducted studied code-switching participated by students in an Islamic Boarding School, Thesa (2017) foreign students studying in Indonesia, and (Pujiastuti, 2007) Indonesian graduate students studying in the US.

Referring to the above-mentioned studies, the researchers like Thesa (2017), Siti Rohmani et al. (2019), and Rini & Moehkardi (2020) ignored the codeswitching potentially to occur in the single lexical or phrasal forms. They put these potential data into code-mixing, not code-switching. These studies did not specify which was the matrix language and the embedded one in discussing the codeswitching, too. Thus, the present research was designed to fulfil the research niche, namely, in addition to examining the inter and intra-sentential codeswitching, it analyzed the code-switching potentially from a single word or phrase. To clarify the position of each language in the speech, the matrix language was Indonesian and the embedded language was Javanese. This study was also concentrated on the speech of the higher educated people. This research aimed to contribute to developing the theory about code-switching particularly.



2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Unlike monolinguals, bilinguals may speak either in L1 or in L2 with or without code-switching. Code-switching is an important domain of bilingual speech. It not only arises in bilingual speech, but also becomes a norm of bilingual speech (Holmes, 2013). It is indicative of the most creative aspect of bilingual speech, but also the sign of the inability of bilinguals to acquire the two languages properly or to keep them apart.

From the sociolinguistic point of view, code-switching is generally accepted as one of the communicative strategies or functions employed by bilinguals in their speech. This strategy enables the bilinguals to alternate two languages within the same speech act (Pujiastuti, 2007; Valerio, 2015; Thesa, 2017). It is acknowledgeable that the bilingual speech varies. It can be inferred that Indonesian-Javanese bilinguals may speak in Indonesian when they are talking to/with Indonesian monolinguals, and speak Javanese when they converse with Javanese monolinguals. Bilinguals interacting with bilinguals of the same languages may use either language with or without code-switching. Switches in such settings may involve the systems of both languages at the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon (López et al., 2017). Both systems may become simultaneously active and interact, and then enable bilinguals to codeswitch.

Code-switching may be based on semantic factors, a communication resource that builds on the participants' perception of two contrasting languages. Moreover, code-switching can be used as a verbal strategy as performed by a skilled short story writer in choosing a word (Pujiastuti, 2007; Rohmani et al., 2019).

Linguists like Margana (2013), Thesa (2017) and Hutaauruk (2016) may not agree with the claim that code-switching occurs in a single word or lexeme. They argue that words of the embedded language found in the matrix language are classified as the codes mixed up in a string of passage or discourse. They may not realize that some of what they call mixed-codes are still analyzable as code-switching. Within the code-mixes, there is a certain degree of system and some linguistic consistency that may meet the characteristics of code-switching (López et al., 2017; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021).



To have a better understanding of single lexical item code-switching, one may examine the difference between single lexical item code-switching and single lexical item borrowing. Holmes (2013) define borrowings as the linguistic forms from another language to describe an object or express a concept new to the language that the speaker is using. Borrowing can be represented by such forms as discourse markers including particles and fillers of the embedded language used in the matrix language due to their absence in the matrix language. On the other hand, code-switching implies that the embedded language forms in the matrix language bilingual speech do not express new objects or new ideas to the matrix language, but just for such reasons as linguistic insecurity, topic changing, affective roles (Rabab'ah & Al-Yasin, 2017), or anger (Nouf Aljasir, 2020),

Since Indonesian and Javanese are similar or even identical at some aspects of phonology, morphology and syntax, grammatical criteria may not always work. Therefore, another criterion must be provided to classify whether a form includes code-switching or borrowing. Code-switching occurs systematically, not at random (Holmes, 2013; López et al., 2017). It may be triggered by a particular lexical form present not easy to translate in the matrix language (Hutauruk, 2016), grammatical forms (López et al., 2017), or words identical in both languages. Thus, the words of the embedded language applied in the matrix language belong to code-switching, provided that they are triggered by particular linguistic forms, identical lexical items including pronouns, and so forth.

3. METHODOLOGY

The present study applied qualitative and quantitative research methods. It was approached sociolinguistically. The data were collected from various speeches in the forms of discussions (D), conversations (C) and monologues (M). All these sources were set up in a maximally natural way. In recording the corpora, the subjects were not asked for permission on the spot, but rather in advance, a few days or even weeks before for the naturalness of the speech. The recorded corpora were 540 minutes long or 50,117 words of talks, of which the data were sorted out.

The participants were Indonesian public employees studying in master's and doctoral programs from various universities in Melbourne, Australia. This study included their spouses, too. They came from the similar background of linguistic environment and language acquisition. They were born and grew up in Javanese-speaking communities, acquired Javanese naturally from



their Javanese parents and communities. The subjects began learning Indonesian in a school setting, and none of them graduated from Indonesian or Javanese department. These characteristics indicated that all subjects were educated, skilled, active and sequential bilinguals.

To meet the goals of the study, the procedures covered recording the speech, transcribing the oral records, sorting out the data from the corpora, identifying the data, classifying the data, quantifying the frequency of the data, and analyzing, interpreting as well as drawing the conclusion.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Code-switching by Syntactic Level

Bilinguals of Indonesian and Javanese may use various linguistic resources at their disposal when they communicate. The following indicates how often the code-switching that the educated bilinguals performed from the matrix language (Indonesian) to the embedded language (Javanese).

Table 1. Total Code-switching in the Corpora according to the Types of Code-switching

SPEECH	SPEECH IN WORDS	IrSCS	IaSCS	PCS	SLCS	TOTAL
C1	7,465	136	49	78	113	376
C2	3,192	106	46	72	63	287
C3	3,491	121	28	45	80	274
C4	7,116	96	42	82	153	373
C5	4,207	16	10	27	76	129
C6	7,414	16	6	39	111	172
C7	3,427	10	1	16	61	88
D1	7,249	20	12	35	91	158
D2	5,412	4	0	11	15	30
M1	1,044	14	5	23	25	67
TOTAL	50,117	539	199	428	788	1,954

The general pattern shows that SLCS (Single Lexical Item Code-switching) outnumbered IrSCS (Inter-sentential Code-switching), PCS (Phrasal Code-switching) and IaSCS (Intra-sentential Code-switching) respectively, as shown in the following figure.



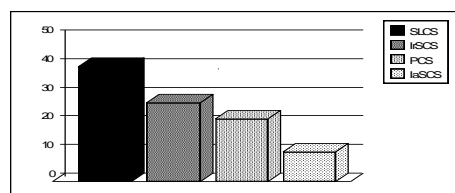


Figure 1: General Frequency of Code-switching among Educated Indonesian-Javanese Bilinguals

However, if each speech setting was examined, the general pattern showed a little bit difference. SLCS exceeded PCS, IrSCS and IaSCS respectively, except for the situations of C1, and C3 where IrSCS exceeded SLCS, PCS and IaSCS, and in C2 IrSCS outnumbered PCS, SLCS and IaSCS respectively.

$$\text{SLCS} > \text{PCS} > \text{IrSCS} > \text{IaSCS}$$

‘>’ means ‘occur more often’. It appeared in a setting where the interlocutors were quite intimate and where there was a great deal of inter-sentential code-switching.

Poplack cited in López et al. (2017) and Albarillo (2018) argues that SLCS outnumbers the frequency of the others since (1) the bilingual speakers function the vocabulary available in their mind as a communicative strategy, (2) they fail to recall the words in the matrix language, (3) they may have no time to find out words in the matrix language, and (4) they just take the first word that they find although it is of the embedded language. The factors may include the notions more suitable, more confidential and more connotative to express in the embedded language terms than in the matrix one, and the speakers are more familiar with the embedded language terms than with that in the matrix one even though the speakers may be able to avoid switching easily to the embedded language.

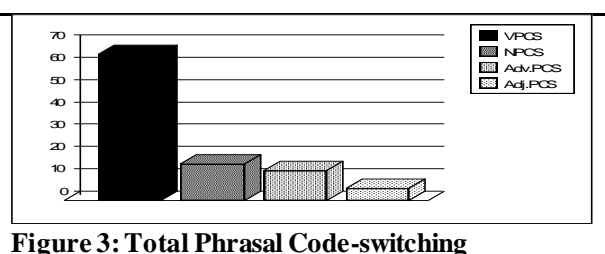
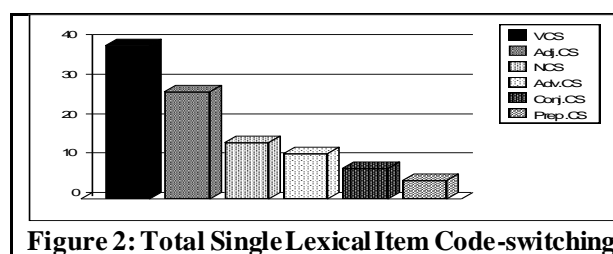
In addition, SLCS may occur not so strictly as the other types of code-switching, particularly PCS and IaSCS. The latter may require more knowledge of L1 and the grammar of L2 for the speakers to avoid the ungrammatical utterances (López et al., 2017).

Furthermore, selecting a single lexeme from the embedded language may not be so strictly controlled due to the non-grammatical aspects such as the intimacy between or among the interlocutors, the speech domain, and the speech setting formality. This type of code-switching may easily happen in any speech setting, speech topics or personal relationship between or among interlocutors while code-switching such as IrSCS or IaSCS may not.



PCS occurred more frequently than IaSCS because it had less constraint than IaSCS. According to López et al. (2017), IaSCS has a significant syntactic risk. Beside having to stick to the rules of both languages, IaSCS may involve such factors as closeness of personal relationship, the speech setting formality, and the speech topics.

Of the findings on SLCS, the most striking finding was that the verbs of the embedded language were switched more often than adjectives, adverbs, nouns, conjunctions and prepositions into the matrix language as shown in Figure 2. The verb phrases were also switched more frequently than the noun phrases, the adjectival phrases and the adverbial phrases as shown in Figure 3.



It is unlike the most reported examples in which nouns and noun phrases dominated. Nouns and noun phrases may be switched easily. Sudarsono (2002) claims that nouns are relatively free of syntactic restriction, and the speakers typically meet the lexical demands during their speech. The present study found that verbs and verbal phrases dominated the code-switching in the database. In Javanese, verbs take a very important position in using the levels of Javanese.

- (1) Elha lagi uru. Ojo digangu.
 Elha in progress sleep not PASS-disturb
 'Elha is sleeping. Don't disturb him.'
- (2) Bapak lagi sare. Ojo digangu.
 father in progress sleep not PASS-disturb
 'Father is sleeping. Don't disturb him.'

Both Javanese sentences (1) and (2) are expressed in ngoko *low level Javanese*, but they have different verbs where (1) uses uru *sleep* and (2) sare *sleep*. The verb uru *sleep* is the vocabulary of ngoko level and is used to address the less respected persons such as a child called Elha, while sare is of krama inggil *high level Javanese* expressed to address to the honored people



such as bapak *father*. Thus, if (2) is expressed as (3), the speaker may be thought to be ora ngajeni wong tuwa *disrespect to parents*.

- (3) Bapak lagi туру. Ojo diganggu.
 father in progress sleep not PASS-disturb
 'Father is sleeping. Don't disturb him.'

Even though the speaker substitutes one of the lexemes, say, lagi *in progress* with saweg *in progress* as in (4) or replaces the actor Bapak *father* with Kanjeng Rama *respected father* as in (5), the speaker is still regarded as one who does not know the system of Javanese, ora ngerti basa *not proficient in using language*, if he is an adult, or as durung bisa basa *not yet able to speak Javanese properly* if he is a child. If (4) and (5) are spoken by a fluent Javanese, he is possibly joking or expressing cynicism.

- (4) Bapak saweg туру. Ojo diganggu.
 father in progress sleep not PASS.disturb
 'Father is sleeping. Don't disturb him.'
- (5) Kanjeng Rama lagi туру. Ojo diganggu.
 ADD. father in progress sleep not PASS-disturb
 'Father is sleeping. Don't disturb him.'

The above examples indicate that verbs play a very important role in choosing the proper codes in Javanese speech. Wedhawati et al. (2006) assert that Javanese verbs are often central to syntactic construction and their forms vary. As also explained by one of the research participants, he showed his respect to his mother-in-law by switching from Indonesian verbs into Javanese one as illustrated in (6). Semantically, the speaker may think that Indonesian verb pergi *go* does not contain a notion of respect as contained in Javanese verb tindak *go*.

- (6) Lo Ibu mau tindak ke mana?
pergi
 DM mother wish go to where
 'Where will you go, mother?'

Intimates may also still respect their interlocutors by choosing verbs of krama, even though the rest of speech is in ngoko. Such a speech may be called diselang-seling *words of different Javanese levels mixed up in speech appropriately*.



Another reason may be speech efficiency. Wardhaugh & Fuller (2021) claim that bilinguals may choose "less complex forms from the two languages in preference to more cumbersome ones". From the corpora, it can be seen that the subjects quite often reduced the syllables of lexemes for instance, *beginu like that* into *gitu like that*; *bagaimana how* into *gimana how*. Mr. C, one of the subjects, argued that Javanese, mostly from the Banyumas region, preferred shortening a word. For instance, Banyumas dialect speakers commonly call the town of Purwokerto with Prakerta as in (7).

- (7) Mr. C: Nah terus orang Banyumas kan senengnya nyingkat-nyingkat.
 DM then person Banyumas DM like-DEF. abbreviate-abbreviate
 Ngomong Purwokerto kan nggak bisa.
menyebut
 say Purwokerto DM not can
 'Then, Banyumese prefer reducing [words], don't they? [They] don't want to pronounce Purwokerto.'
- Mr. G: Apa ngomonge?
menyebutnya
 what say-DEF.
 'What do they say [it]?'
- Mr. C: Prakerta. Prakerta. Prakerta. Rika arep meng ngendi?
kamu akan ke mana
 Purwokerto Purwokerto Purwokerto 2SG. FUT. to where
 Arep klinthung-klinthung maring Prakerta.
akan jalan-jalan ke Purwokerto
 FUT go for air fresh to Prakerta
 'Prakerta. Prakerta. Prakerta. Where will you go? [I] am going to Prakerta.'

Javanese may shorten not only names, but also verbs, nouns, adjectives and other parts of speech (Wedhawati et al., 2006; Herusatoto, 2008). Under this argument, it may be claimed that it is more efficient for the Javanese-Indonesian bilinguals to express verbs in Javanese like ngangluh *complain* rather than to express its Indonesian equivalent mengeluh *complain* as seen in (8) and (9) respectively.

- (8) Dia bilang ngangluh waktu kemarin saya telpon.
mengeluh



- 3SG say complain time yesterday 1SG call
 'He complained when I called him yesterday.'
- (9) Dia bilang *mengeluh* waktu kemarin saya telpon.
 3SG say complain time yesterday 1SG call
 'He complained when I called him yesterday.'

The verb ngangluh *complain* may be preferred here for efficiency as it has two syllables, instead of using Indonesian verb mengeluh *complain*, with three syllables. In regard to why prepositions and conjunctions were switched least frequently, one may argue that prepositions and conjunctions are syntactically controlled by other forms like nouns, phrases and clauses. As function words, they are only peripheral and unable to stand by themselves.

5.2 Intimacy of Speech Participants

There are factors which may determine the frequency of code-switching in one's speech. They may include the closeness of personal relationship between or among the speech participants, the speech setting formality and the speech topics (Herusatoto, 2008).

Javanese speakers may use different levels of Javanese for different interlocutors. *N goko low level Javanese* is spoken in an informal and friendly chat, while *krama madya middle level Javanese* or *krama inggil high level Javanese* is expressed in a formal speech or in a conversation between or among the interlocutors personally distant.

Under the determination of Mr. C, the subject who joined in several speeches, he indicated that his interlocutors in C3, C1, C4, C6 and C7 (see Table 1) were ranged from the very close friends, that is, two flat mates and one next-door friend with the same age, to the one who just met for the first time respectively. Under this criterion, it may be argued that the subjects code-switched more frequently from Indonesian to Javanese when they took account of their interlocutor being more intimate, while the less intimate their interlocutors were, the less code-switching there were from Indonesian to Javanese, as can be seen in the following figure.

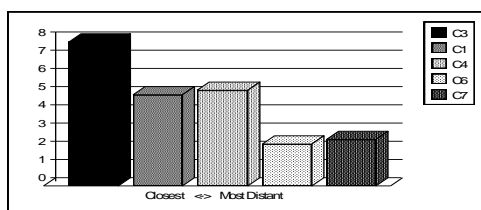


Figure 4: Code-switching and Interlocutors' Intimacy



The research participants possibly thought that it was the proper code to speak in Javanese in connection with the feeling of intimacy; otherwise, the nature of Indonesian was used in distant, formal and official settings. Indonesian is appropriate for communication with people who are not so close. The shared meaning of intimacy may be more covered by a sentence rather than a phrase or a lexeme. Thus, in reference to the finding, more IrSCS and IaSCS, except IaSCS within C3 used by interlocutors with more intimacy, as seen in Figure 5 and Figure 6, they may avoid nungkak krama, literally meaning *step on krama* that may develop disrespect or even disdain towards one's interlocutor (Herusatoto, 2008)

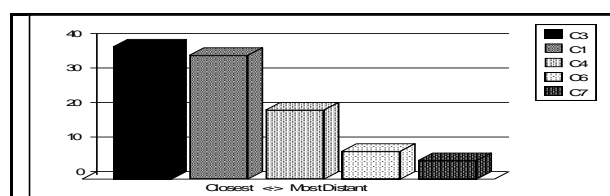


Figure 5: Inter-sentential Code-switching and Interlocutor's Intimacy

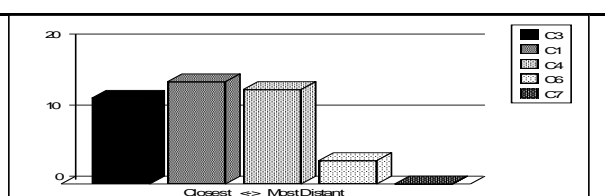


Figure 6: Intra-sentential Code-switching and Interlocutor's Intimacy

In contrast to IrSCS and IaSCS, SLCS occurred at the highest proportions in the speech of the interlocutors with least intimacy, with a partial exception in C3. This tendency is clearly indicated in Figure 7. Code-switching at the lexical level for bilinguals may be intended generally to meet the demand of lexemes. The only rather different pattern was the one dealing with PCS where the speech among the most and the least intimate interlocutors showed a similar pattern. This pattern was also indicated by the one within the speech of interlocutors of the second and the third rated-intimacy. Figure 8 shows this pattern.

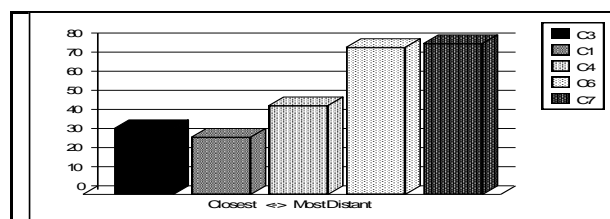


Figure 7: Single Lexical Item Code-switching and Interlocutors' Intimacy

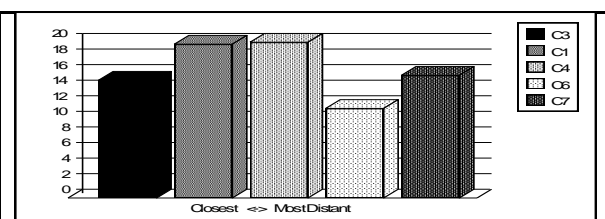


Figure 8: Phrasal Code-switching and Interlocutors' Intimacy

5.3 Formality of Speech Setting

In addition to the factors of intimacy between or among the interlocutors, Javanese may also take account of the setting where they have a speech or a conversation. A fluent Javanese



speaker needs to always maintain the Javanese ethics: *empan papan the right speech or the right behavior on the right place* (Herusatoto, 2008). Even though a number of Javanese with a highly intimate relationship use *ngoko low level Javanese* in their daily communication, they do not use *ngoko low level Javanese* to communicate with each other in a formal setting, or in a crowd of people. If one of them breaks this code, he may be deemed as a Javanese who is *murang tata impolite* (Herusatoto, 2008). This ethical punishment against breaking the system of code-choice may affect their caution when they speak in Indonesian. Holmes (2013) and Wardhaugh & Fuller, (2021) claim that different kinds of speech community may have such social factors as the speech interlocutors, the social context of the talk, the function and topic of the discussion playing an important role in accounting for language choice. However intimate one is with the interlocutors, they need to use the proper codes. The more formal the setting is, the less Javanese they use; and the less formal the setting, the more code-switching into Javanese may occur. This pattern is indicated in Figure 9.

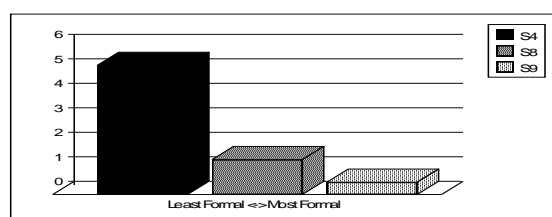


Figure 9: Total Code-switching Occurrence and Formality of Speech Setting

There were at least three speech settings, S4, S8 and S9 (see Table 1) which may be used to explore for this purpose. Three subjects, Mr. C, Mr. I and Mr. J, joined these three different speech settings with different degrees of formality. Firstly, they spoke in a casual conversation at a dining table (S4). Secondly, they spoke in a discussion of seventeen people without a preliminary speech (S8). Finally, they spoke in a discussion of seventeen people with a preliminary speech that Mr. J delivered and Mr. C made a long comment (S9). From this description, the speech settings were assumed to represent the least formal, rather formal and more formal respectively. The general pattern is also followed by IrSCS, IaSCS, PCS and LSCS in the same tendency, as seen in the following figures respectively.



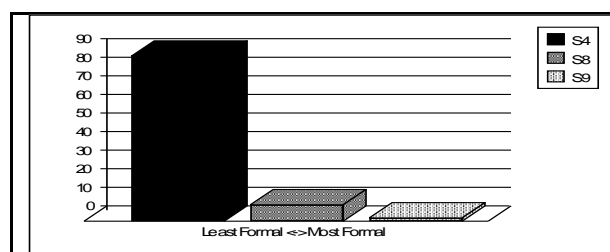


Figure 10: Inter-sentential Code-switching Formality of Speech Setting

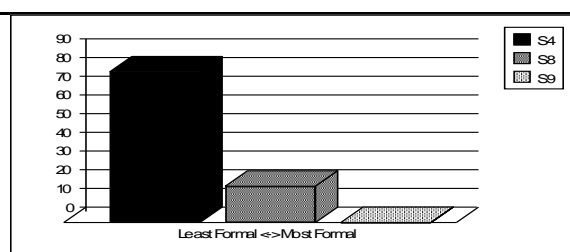


Figure 11: Intra-sentential Code-switching and Formality of Speech Setting

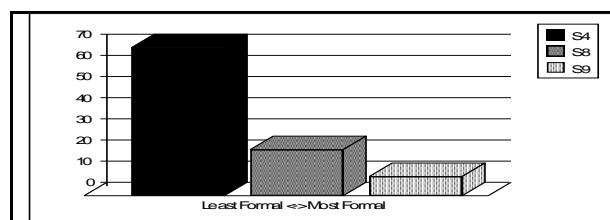


Figure 12: Phrasal Code-switching and Formality of Speech Setting

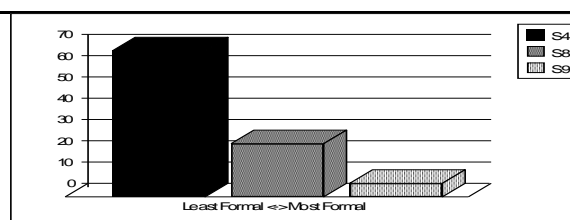


Figure 13: Single Lexical Item Code-switching and Formality of Speech Setting

5.4 Domains of Speech

Since the subjects received most of their academic knowledge in Indonesian, it is arguable that the speech on academic matters may be expressed in Indonesian with less code-switching into Javanese. In contrast, the information which they received in the home or community settings where Javanese might be greatly used as a communicative means, may be expected to have more code-switching from Indonesian to Javanese. One may argue that the correlation between the information spoken and the language from which the spoken information is received plays an important role in how Indonesian and Javanese may interact within a speech (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021).

In addition, the relevance of the topics to the Javanese may also play a significant role. Talking about the Javanese usage may motivate the speakers to switch into Javanese from Indonesian, at least in giving an example or a certain term which may be more available in their mind when they express it quickly, rather than talking about the subject without correlation to the Javanese language or culture. When a topic is closer to the native language, the speakers may use more code-switching than on more distant topics of speech as indicated in the following pattern.



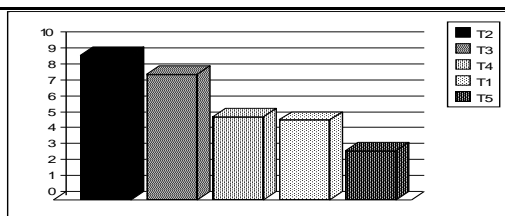


Figure 14: Total Code-switching and Speech Topics

The speech topics include culture shock (T3), the influence of local language, particularly Javanese, in the national language (T2), the role of Islam in Indonesian politics (T4), house construction (T5) and personal experiences before and after overseas studies (T1). It is arguable that explaining about T5 may involve more technical terms than T3. It also applies to T1, which has less switching into Javanese than the topics related to the language such as T2. Talking about T3 may involve more code-switching than talking about T4. Furthermore, in the settings or places where one gets information from the academic settings, for instance school, seminars and so forth, the bilinguals may prefer to use Indonesian when explaining about T5 for instance. In reverse, it may be easier to explain about T2 or T3 in Javanese. In other words, the more academic is the setting where a speaker receives the information for the speech topics, the less code-switching is used into the ethnic language as shown in figures

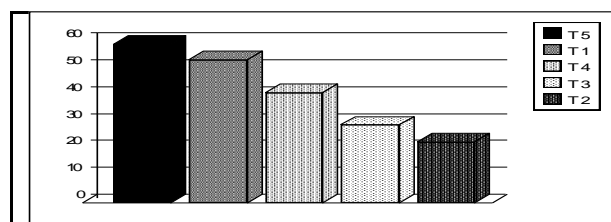


Figure 15: Single Lexical Item Code-switching and Speech Topics

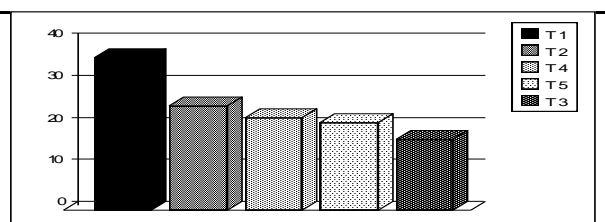


Figure 16: Phrasal Code-switching and Speech Topics

Conversely, it can be expected that the more ethnic oriented a topic is, the more code-switching may occur as shown in 5.18 and 5.19.

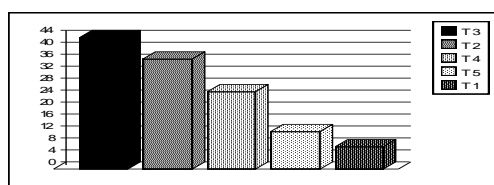


Figure 17: Inter-sentential Code-switching and Speech Topics



Finally, the topics about which the information was received in Javanese may be expressed better in Javanese than in Indonesian. On the contrary, those received in Indonesian may be expressed in Indonesian better than in Javanese.

The questionable finding may be why T1 showed less code-switching than that of T4. It may be suggested that talking about T1 is not much involved with experiences in the society but is rather from an academic setting. They discussed the difficulty of preparing overseas studies involving training, engaging with campus bureaucrats and so forth. In the case of T4, they may obtain a lot of information from the informal resources rather than the academic resources and T4 is, in fact, a common topic among the public.

5. CONCLUSION

This study supports the claim that bilinguals may switch from the matrix language into the embedded language when they converse with bilinguals of the same languages. In addition, bilinguals may also borrow the forms of the embedded language when they speak in the matrix language, or the reverse to express new objects, ideas or concepts that are not available in the matrix language. Code-switching is not the monopoly of children and less educated bilinguals as mostly investigated in the previous studies; educated bilinguals also produce it during their speech.

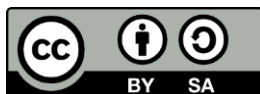
As also shown in the previous studies, intimacy of interlocutors, formality of speech setting and domains of speech are the factors in code-switching. These factors may influence the types of code-switching and the frequency of code-switching. In reference to present research findings, code-switching can be classified into IrSCS, IaSCS, PCS and SLCS. IrSCS and IaSCS occur more frequently in an intimate, less formal, and more relevant speech to the embedded language; SLCS and PCS may dominate in a less intimate, more formal, and less relevant speech to the embedded language. The single lexical item code-switching is materialized in a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb including function words like a conjunction and a preposition. Of the single lexical item code-switching findings, the verb code-switching occurred most frequently with reasons including speech economy and cultural values. This finding is also supported by the phrasal code-switching where the verbal phrase code-switching dominates.



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