TYPES AND REASONS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING USED IN WEBINAR POSTER

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
Bachelor Degree in English Department

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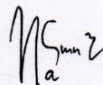
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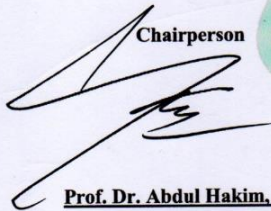
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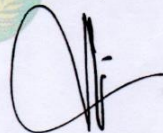Approved By

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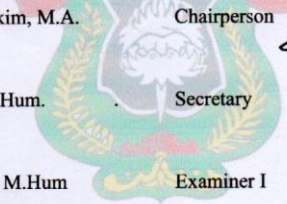
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AGREEMENT

On Friday, September 23th 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Syahrul Anami (F041181520) entitled, Types and Reasons of Indonesian-English Code Switching Used in Webinar Poster submitted in fulfilment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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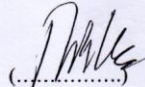6. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.   Supervisor II   (................)

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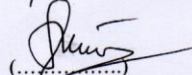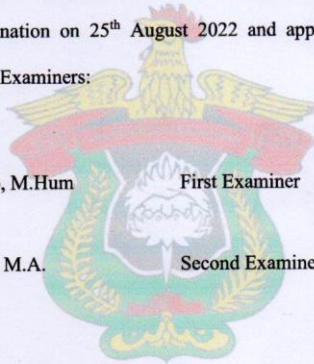
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 23 September 2022

Yang Menyatakan,

Syahrul Anami

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This thesis is intended as one of the requirements in obtaining bachelor degree in Hasanuddin University. This writing contains various step of methods in researching the problems that author want to examine. In short, this thesis is the initial framework or arrangement of the author's research.

However, the author is rightly aware that there are various shortcomings in this thesis. In fact, it is possible that there will be some adjustments, both in information and method that will be used in further research. Therefore, the researcher tries to be tolerant to accept constructive critics and suggestions from various parties as evaluation in fulfilling this research.

In the end, the author would also like to say the gratefulness to several parties for their helps along the author's lifetime experiences in obtaining his bachelor degree in Hasanuddin University:

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Makassar, 23 July 2022

Syahrul Anami

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ABSTRACT

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Code Switching can be defined as daily life phenomena where switch between code either in the same or different language is occured. Research about Code Switching is actually numerous and result variative findings about their type and reason why they occure. In this study, researcher try to identify type and seek out reasons of Code Swithing occure in Webinar Poster in Telegram.

The study use qualitative design with descriptive approach. Data collection use stratified random technique and interview method in order to obtain data. Code Switching type data was analyzed by using Yassi' Theory (2016) while reasons data were processed through comprehending and categorizing technique.

The result show that there are two types of Code Switching within Webinar Poster, those are Intraclausal and Intraphrasal Code Switching. Meanwhile, it is found seventeen reasons of Code Switching Use in Webinar Poster in Telegram, those are 1). Habit, 2). Shortening Writing, 3). Popularity of English Language, 4). Giving Better Impression, 5). Giving Precise Meaning, 6). Writing Error, 7). Attract Readers Attention, 8). Enhance Readers Understading, 9). Lack of English Knowledge, 10). Following 'Theme' Language, 11). Clarify Message, 12). Equating Sound, 13). Probably no Perfect Equivalent,14). Comfortable Use, 15). Simplicity, 16). Fitiing With Target Audience, and 17). Helping Readers to Memorize Easily.

Keywords: Code Switching, Webinar Poster, Type, Reason.

ABSTRAK

Syahrul Anami. 2022. Tipe dan Alasan Penggunaan Alih Kode Indonesia-Inggris dalam Poster Webinar. (Dibimbing **Abdul Hakim Yassi** dan **Sukmawaty**)

Alih Kode dapat didefinisikan sebagai sebuah fenomena lazim dimana terjadinya sebuah pertukaran antar kode, baik dalam Bahasa yang sama ataupun tidak. Penelitian mengenai Alih Kode sangatlah banyak dan menghasilkan berbagai temuan yang variatif mengenai tipe maupun alasan mengapa Alih Kode dapat terjadi. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mencoba untuk mengindetifikasi jenis dan mencari tahu mengenai alasan terjadinya Alih Kode dalam Poster Webinar di Telegram.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik pengambilamn acak bertingkat dan metode wawancara untuk mendapatkan data. Data mengenai tipe Alih Kode dianalisa menggunakan teori milik Yassi (2016), sedangkan data mengenai alasan penggunaan Alih Kode diolah menggunakan teknik pemahaman dan kategorissasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua tipe Alih Kode dalam Poster Webinar, di antaranya yakni Intra-klausa, dan Intra-frasa. Selanjutnya, ditemukan sebanyak tujuh belas alasan penggunaan Alih Kode dalam Poster Webinar di Telegram, di antaranya yakni, 1). Kebiasaan, 2). Mempersingkat tulisan, 3). Popularitas Bahasa Inggris, 4). Memberikan kesan yang lebih baik, 5). Memberikan makna yang lebih spesifik, 6). Kesalahan penulisan, 7). Menarik perhatian pembaca, 8). Meningkatkan pemahaman pembaca, 9). Kurangnya pengetahuan Bahasa Inggris, 10). Mengikuti Bahasa "tema", 11). Memperjelas pesan, 12). Menyamakan bunyi, 13). Kemungkinan tak memiliki ekuivalen yang tepat, 14). Nyaman digunakan, 15). Sederhana, 16). Menyesuaikan dengan target pembaca, dan 17). Membantu pembaca untuk mengingat dengan mudah.

Kata Kunci: Alih Kode, Poster Webinar, Tipe, Alasan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Code Switching can be defined as daily life phenomena where switch between code either in the same or different language is occured. Based on Wardaugh, quoted by Arzilla (2020), Code Switching is a choice of language or dialect used in certain circumstances and can be interpreted as a communication scheme between humans. Code Switching activities generally occur on someone with less capability language skills (Wardaugh in Sahrawi, 2019). In addition, Code Switching can be also defined as the activity of inserting words, phrases, or sentences in different languages. (Brown in Sahrawi, 2019),

In line with opinion above, Ohoiwutun in Yusnan (2020) defines Code Switching as an activity of language transition to another language or dialect to another dialect. He explained Code Switching activities are caused or influenced by the relationship between speaker and speech partner, language variations, intent, topic, time and also place where the speaking activity is carried out.

Researches about Code Switching have actually been quite or even very much studied by previous researchers. In those studies, the researchers found various reasons of Code Switching use. According to Florencia Riegelhaupt in Habibah (2015), there are two reasons in using Code Switching. First, Code Switching is used to improve understanding. The use or activity of bilingual and multilingual in the classroom is generally emphasized based on the situational rule of, "use the language that is best understandable by your interlocutor". The second reason is that Code Switching is used as context change marker. Code Switching commonly

marks a change in context, formality, or mood. In monolingual context, Code Switching involves changing the pitch of the voice, dialect or modality compared to language switching.

Hoffman's opinion, quoted by Habibah (2015) in Dias Anindya's writing, describes numerous reasons for using Code Switching, including talking about a specific topic, quoting someone, showing empathy or solidarity, interjection, repetition in order to clarify, the desire to clarify content conversation with the interlocutor, showing group identity, softening or strengthening requests or commands, and the last is because of lexical needs. In addition, there are other reasons for using Code Switching such as excluding or including an individual, expressing empathy, stating identity and others.

Next, research on Code Switching in indirect communication has also been carried out by Pintari (2011), about Code Switching on Facebook status. In the study, Pintari described several functions of Code Switching that he obtained, including conveying feelings, identity, and emphasizing meaning. But Facebook is a social media where people share their feelings and it is roughly relaxed. Meanwhile, in this study, author will examine Webinar Posters which are more informative and formal than Facebook's social media status

Based on the research above, the reasons of Code Switching use are probably affected by the existence of interlocutor in front of the speaker. This means that previous researches tend to examine the phenomenon of Code Switching in interactional pattern where the interculator and speaker face each other. Meanwhile this research will be conducted in non-interactional pattern

Remembering that reasons of Code Switching sometimes rely on research object, then researcher speculates that there are number of reasons for Code Switching use may still not be found. Therefore, researcher considers that there are still Code Switching reasons need to be explored further.

Before continuing the research on Code Switching in Webinar Posters, researcher conduct search and identification of problems on a small scale research as a form of validation of the existence of language mixing in Webinar Posters. In this activity, researcher found that 105 from 115 Webinar Posters those are collected from Telegram were indicated using mixture of English and Indonesian. In fact, some words are written in English even they already have equivalents in Indonesian. For instance, the use of the words "Link," "Free," and "Supported". Therefore, researcher hypothesizes that there are other reasons for the use of Code Switching, especially in Webinar Posters in Telegram.

Telegram itself is a social media which similar with other chatting applications. Yet, Telegram, comparing to common chatting application such us Whatsapp, has some more advantages. Those are more HD picture, higher group room capacity for user, other user can join the group freely without any invitation link, and able to access previous messages from others even if the user just joined the group. Therefore, it is easier for researcher to obtain abundant amount of Webinar Posters within.

This object of this study are Webinar Posters and also Hasanuddin University students as respondent in order to obtain Code Switching reason based on their perspective. This study will focus on writings with indications of English and

Indonesian switch in the Webinar Poster. Shortly, this study aims to find reasons for using Code Switching between Indonesian and English in Webinar Posters, and identify the types of Code Switching within.

1.2 Problem Statement

There are number of problems which need to be explored in Code Switching studies. The problems that researcher face can be described as follows:

1. Previous studies about Code Switching tend to be conducted in conversational form between speaker and interculour.

2. The existence of English code in Webinar Poster eventhough the codes already have translation in Bahasa. Therefore researcher expect that the popularity of English code affect the occurance of Code Switching in Webinar Poster.

3. Some reasons of Code Switching use such as changing topics, excluding and including person, express feeling and any other excuses are considered not applicabel in non-conservational form such as Webinar Poster.

1.3 Scope of Research

Considering the limitation of researcher ability in conducting the research of Code Switching in Posters and remembering the amount kind of Posters, then researcher decide to take Webinar Posters as research object.

In this study, writer chooses 30 of 115 Webinar Posters. Webinar was choosen by remembering this kind of activity commonly involves people in general and frequently conducted. Researcher will focus on finding the reasons of Code Switching through interview method. Whereas identifying the types of Code

Switching will be conducted by applying observation and classification method by using Yassi' Theory. The observation here means that writer take data directly from resource.

1.4 Research Questions

In order to lead this research, writer has to state two research questions. The questions are:

1. What are the types of Indonesian-English Code Switching used in Webinar Poster?

2. What are the reasons of Indonesian-English Code Switching occured in Webinar Poster?

1.5 Research Objectives

1. To identify the types of Indonesian-English Code Switching used in Webinar Poster

2. To describe the reasons behind the use of Indonesian-English Code Switching occured in Webinar Poster

1.6 Research Significances

Researcher hopes that this study's result will provide theoritical and also practical significances for readers and other researchers. The theoritical significance of this study is it will enrich the knowledge and amount of research in Code Switching theme. For practical significance, researcher hopes this study will provide Webinar's organizer additional knowledge about language phenomenon and also lesson in producing further Webinar Poster.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

Researches on Code Switching have been done quite a lot by several previous researchers, one of them was Pintari in 2011 with title *Indonesian-English Code Switching In Facebook Social Media Status*, especially for UAI students. In that study, Piantari used a qualitative descriptive method and focused on the types of Code Switching, language patterns, themes and also the function of Code Switching. Piantari used Poplack theory (1980) Gumperz (1982), and Romaine (2000) to analyze the data. As result, Piantari found Code Switching on Facebook status in the form of Intra-sentencial and Inter-sentencial. These Code Switching are delivered in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The words form are in the type of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. While phrases form are nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases. While sentences form are singular, compound and complex. In addition, the themes are about social, academic, and personal life. The functions found are expressing feeling and conveying certain meaning, emphasizing meaning, and showing identity

Next research was carried out by Habibah in 2015 with the title *English - Indonesian Code Switching In The Darul Falah Be-Songo Islamic Boarding School, Semarang*. In this study, Habibah took the students at the school as research subject. Habibah used qualitative descriptive method. This study aimed to determine the reasons and types of Code Switching at the Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School Be-Songo Semarang. In order to analyze data, the researcher used triangulation method by using interview and observation technique. In addition, researcher used

the Hoffman's theory and Dias' to find out the reasons for using Code Switching. The result of this study is that researcher found 6 of 10 reasons for using Code Switching were found in the data. Whislt for the type of switching code such as Inter-sentencial, Intra-sentencial, and Tag Switching, all of them are exist. However, the most frequently found is the Inter-sentencial type

Arzilia also carried out a research in same theme with title "Analysis of Code Switching in the Teaching and Learning Process at SMP Negeri 7 Sukapura Probolinggo". This research was conducted in 2020 with the aim of providing an overview of the use of Code Switching and finding its types during the learning process. This study used qualitative descriptive method, same as previous studies above. The source of the data are the material provided by the teachers. In this study, the researcher found that there are three types of Code Switching with each percentages as follow: 1). Intra-sentencial (66%), 2). Inter-sentencial (27%), and 3). And (7%) Tag-switching data. In addition, researcher also found Code Switching trigger factors including speaker, receiver, and topics discussed.

Next study was conducted by Andriani *et al* with the title "Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Sobat Ambyar Movie." This study aimed to provide an overview of the form of Code Switching and Code Mixing. This study used qualitative descriptive method while for validating the data used source triangulation technique. The object of study is the dialogue in film Sobat Ambyar. The data were collected by listening and recording method. In this research, researcher found 13 Code Switching data and 72 code mixing data

Further research was carried out by Siahaan and Syarbain in 2021 with the title "Code Switching Used In "Kartini Teknologi" Podcast Conversation." This study aimed to describe the types and reasons or functions of Code Switching. The source of data is Kartini Teknologi website and the data were in the form of transcript. This study applied descriptive qualitative approach. For data analysis, researchers used library research and content analysis method. This study found three types of Code Switching, those are Intra-sentencial, Inter-sentencial, and Tag Switching. The Code Switching functions found are citation, recipient specifications, interjection, repetition, message qualification, and personalization or objectification. The reasons for using Code Switching are directive, expressive, referential, phatic, metalinguistic and poetic.

Sahrawi (2019) also carried a study about Code Switching with the title "Analysis of the Code Switching Use". This research was carried out at IKIP-PGRI Pontianak with second year students as research subject. This study used descriptive qualitative method and aimed to determine the types and benefits of Code Switching for students, especially in speaking for academic presentation classes. To collect the data, researcher used interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman. The result show that there are about 48 Inter-sentencial data, 35 Intra-sentencial data, and 20 Tag Switching data. The functions found are quotation, address specification, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization.

Research on Code Switching was also conducted by Sagala and Rezky in 2018 with the title "Contextual Code Switching in the English Education Study Program Proposal Seminar". In this study, researchers tried to find out the contextual

phenomenon of Code Switching in the proposal seminar in STKIP Budidaya Binjai English Study Program. The research question that need to be answered is what are the types and determinants of contextual Code Switching in the seminar activity for the proposal for the English Education Study Program STKIP Budidaya Binjai. Data, in the form of speech, were obtained by using observation, interview, recording, and also note-taking techniques. Data analysis used Hudson's (1996) theory. The results show there are 84 Situational Code Switching data and 5 Metaphorical Code Switching data. The determining factors are the change of speech situation, the emergence of the third person and the change of topic.

Observing into those previous studies, writer find out some similarities and differences toward this study. In similar, those previous research use qualitative method and also try to find out types and reasons of Code Switching phenomena. Besides, some of them use similar data collection method throught interview and observation. Meanwhile, the differences of this study toward those previous researches, are located in the object of study and theory for analysis. For instance, the object of first previous study is Facebook status and analyze the data with Poplack (1980) theory. Meanwhile, this study object is Webinar Poster and analyze the data with Yassi (2016) theory. Shortly, the distinction of research object and analysis theory will also produce different result of study.

2.2 Theoritical Background

2.2.1 Sociolingustics

According to Malabar (2015) Sociolinguistics can be said as a form of Macroliguistics where it joins or intersects with other fields, namely Sociology. In addition, sociolinguistics seeks to examine the correlation between language

and social variables in a particular society. The sociology of language itself is more closely related to social variables that are interrelated with language. While sociolinguistics is more directed to the description of actual use of language.

Specifically, sociology is more directed to society itself. Several things that are studied from sociology are institutions or organizations in a society and other social activities. Sociology wants to know how a society can live, maintain its sustainability and existence. Sociology also seeks out how humans adapt to their enviroment, how they interact with each other and put themselves based on institutions or organizations and the problems experienced by the community.

According to Bram and Dickey (1986) in Malabar (2015), sociolinguistics can be said as branch of science that focuses on observing the function of language in a society. They also argue that sociolinguistics tries to give an overview of a person's capacity in various situations to use language rules correctly.

One small part of discussion about sociolinguistics is Code Switching. Code Switching can be interpreted as a person's bilingual ability. Code Switching is a term in linguistics that refers to the use of one or more languages in a communication process. It is often that people with bilingual ability have problems when talking to other bilinguals. Sometimes, they change or exchange code in another sentence construction so that the other person can understand.

These activities often occur between people with the same language background.

2.2.2 Code Switching

Sahrawi et al (2019), considered Code Switching as a normal phenomenon in the process of speaking or communicating. According to him, one of the causes of Code Switching is the lack of language skill. This sometimes happens to a language learner. For example, an Indonesian speaker changes or inserts an Indonesian code when speaking in English .

In Wardaugh's view, quoted by Arzilla (2020), Code Switching is choice of language or dialect used in certain circumstances and can also be interpreted as a communication scheme between humans. Code Switching activities generally occur to someone with less mature language skills (Wardaugh in Sahrawi, 2019). In addition, Code Switching, according to Brown in Sahrawi (2019), is defined as the activity of inserting words, phrases, or sentences in different languages. According to Marasigan in Habibah (2015), Code Switching can be said as imperfection in language mastery.

According to Chaer (2004) in Yusnan et al (2020), there are several variables that influence or trigger the occurrence of code-switching phenomenon, including due to the speaker, the interlocutor, and the presence of third party or person when it appears.

For example, a speaker replaces or exchanges language A to language B with a specific purpose. In details, speaker uses Indonesian when talking with his friends as a form of small talk before getting into main discussion. Meanwhile,

when discussing the intent and purpose of the conversation, the speaker performs Code Switching to the main language of the speech partner. While example of second factor, speech partner, can be described when a waiter is serving a guest from Japan. The guest uses Indonesian language that he has learned. However, when he want to pay, he feels quite difficult to mention the price in Bahasa. In order to continue conversation smoothly, the waiter then changes the language of conversation from Indonesian to Japanese. Next is the factor of the presence of a third person. For example, two people are talking in language A, then another friend comes with a different language background. In order to make their friend understand what topic is being discussed, the two speakers change the language they use into the language their friend understands.

2.2.2.1 Types Of Code Swicthing

Poplack in Widyasari (2017), divides code switching types into three types, those are:

a   Intersentential Switching

In short, Intersentential Code Switching can occur when there is an exchange of code or language at the sentence level. For example, the first sentence uses Indonesian, while the next sentence is continued in English. For example in a conversation between Aldi and Tono.

Aldi: *Apakah kamu tahu di mana lokasi kantor gubernur*?

Tono: ***Sure, I know it***. *Kamu tinggal lurus saja lalu belok kanan di perempatan jalan.*

b   Intrasentential switching

Next is Intrasentential Code Switching. This Code Switching occurs below the sentence level, those are clause or word level. For example, a sentence in Indonesian contains words from English.

"*Aldi, apakah jadwal rapat organisasi sudah fix?*

c Tag switching

Tag switching is actually quite simple but also confusing. An example of this Code Switching can be described as follows:

"***You know***, *dia itu sudah pernah juara di tingkat internasional*"

"*Kau tahu soal rahasianya,* ***don't you***?"

So, it can be said that tag switching is the embedding of a tag in a language that is different from the rest of sentence.

In fact, there are number of theories about Code Switching besides Poplack's. In example, Code Switching theory from Blom and Gumperz which divides Code Switching into two types, those are Situational Code Switching and Metaporical Code Switching. Myers-Scotton also offer their idea by detailing Poplack's theory. They add Intra-word switch. Beside, Oksaar put an idea of classifying Code Switching into Internal and External Code Switching which related to speaker language ability, and topic or participant switches.

Unfortunately, some of those theories were not perfectly applicable in this research. In this study, the data were commonly in the form of phrase and word. While those theories closely related to major constituent switch such as sentence level. Therefore, writer decide to use another theory that is offered by Yassi in his book named "Code Switching as Communication Strategy." In this book, writer views that Yassi's theory seems like the elaboration of Poplack's theory especially

in Intrasentencial switch. In his research, Yassi tried to prove and also demonstrated that Code Switching could also be occured in minor constituent such us phrase and lexical level. Therefore, in writer's view, this theory is considered more applicable into the obtained data in Webinar Poster as this research data were commonly in the form of phrases and words.

In writer's view, Yassi's theory about Code Switching can be defined as follow:

a Interclausal Code Switching

Interclausal Code Switching can be simply defined as the occurance of switch between clausal level. In example, a sentence is formed by two clauses where the first one is written in Indonesia while the next is in English. Then we can identify this phenomenon as Interclausal Switch.

For instance:

*"Jika kamu mengatakan yang sebenarnya, **then I will forgive you**"*

b Intraclausal Code Switching

Next, Intraclausal Code Switching is the vice versa of Interclausal. If Interclausal occurs **between** clauses, then Intraclausal occurs **within** clause. Intraclausal switch can be simply identified if a clause which consist of some words experience code change and mixed up.

For Instance:

*"Aku **prefer** Instagram sih"*

c Intraphrasal Code Switching

In minor constituent, Intraphrasal Code Switching occurs when a phrasal consist of more than one language. In example, a phrase may appear in mixed code between Indonesian and English

For instance:

*"Namamu akan saya tulis dalam **list peserta** yah"*

*"Kenapa kamu pakai **celana training**?"*

d Intralexical Code Switching

This switch occurs in word level. Yet, it does not mean that basic word experience change such as "reject" become "relak" (reject + tolak). Meanwhile, this switch may occur in a word which is preceded by prefix or added with suffix in the end.

For instance:

*"**di**-reject,"*

*"leader-**nya**"*

*"Grammar-**nya**"*

d Tag Switching

Tag Switching is actually quite simple but also confusing. Examples of this Code Switching can be described as follows:

*"**You know**, dia itu sudah pernah juara di tingkat internasional"*

*"Kau tahu soal rahasianya, **don't you**?"*

So, it can be said that Tag Switching is the embedding of a tag in a language that is different from the rest of sentence.

2.2.2.2 Reasons Of Code Switching Use

There are number of reasons for using Code Switching. Sometimes, the reasons and functions of Code Swithcing depend on what object was studied or where the research take place. Yet, this study will deploy Hoffman's (1991) in

Dias Anindya's writing as example of reasons of Code Switching phenomena. Those reasons are:

a Talking about special topics

Some people choose to talk about a topic in one language over another. Because some terms in a language will sound more suitable than other languages. An example can be found in Singapore. English is used for business purposes, Mandarin as an international "Chinese" language, Malay as a regional language, and Tamil as one of the most important ethnic languages there.

b Quoting Someone's Words

People usually do Code Switching with the excuse of quoting words, proverbs, or statements of famous figure. Code Switching here involves words or sentences that are stated by the interlocutor as an expression of quotes from someone. In Indonesia, the famous figures usually come from countries that use English and then their statements are quoted directly in their native or transfer them to Indonesian.

c Showing Empathy or Solidarity

When someone uses his second language, he usually wants to show empathy for something. The person either consciously or unconsciously will change the language from the second language to the first language or vice versa.

d Interjection

Interjection is a word or expression that is inserted into a sentence to express surprise, explosive feeling, or to get attention. Simply, it is usually

found in daily conversation rather than in writing. For instance: Hey!, Look!, Damn!

e   Repetition to clarify expressions

When two people are communicating, often one of the speech partners does not understand what another speaker is saying. Therefore, speakers often clarify their statements through language that is equally understood by their interlocutors. For example, a lecturer who repeats a statement in English which is repeated in Indonesian then.

f   Clarify the Content of the Conversation

There will be a fair amount of Code Switching that occur when two person with bilingual skill talk to each other. They do Code Switching with the intention of streamlining the content of their conversation, so that it is easy for both parties to understand. A message can be repeated using another language or code that has been modified.

g   Show Group Identity

Code Switching is also used to indicate the identity of a group. The way of a group communicate, of course, has differences with people outside the group. For example, a group of Indonesian use Bahasa when they talk with their group where this language may not be understood by other groups. Or someone uses Bahasa to show that he or she is Indonesian.

h   To Soften or Strengthen A Command or Request

Code Switching in different language can also be used to reinforce commands or requests because the speaker feels little stronger than the interlocutor because speaker uses a language that not everyone can use. For

Indonesians, Code Switching from Indonesian to English can be used to ask

for something as English is not the main language so it sounds softer.

i   **Due to Lexical Needs**

This usually happens on a bilingual speaker, for example between

English and Indonesian. When they speak English but experience blank or

do not know an English word, then they will use Indonesian and vice versa.

Lexical requirement here can mean when a language does not have an

equivalent for a term, so that it uses another language to represent it.

j   **To Exclude Someone When The Discussion Is Only For Certain People**

Sometimes, a person just wants to talk to their own group so they use a

language that only their can group understand. This activity was carried out

with the intention of avoiding intervention from other groups and people

who objected to their communication.