SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING EMPLOYED BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES AT UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

ORLEN CHRISTIA PONDAAG

F022221022

POST GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

2024

SOCIAL FUNCTION OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING EMPLOYED BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ELS AT UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

Thesis

As one of the requirements for achieving Master's Degree

English Language Study Program

Written and Submitted by

Orlen Christia Pondaag

F022221022

to

POST GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

2024

THESIS

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING EMPLOYED BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES AT UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

Written and Submitted by

ORLEN CHRISTIA PONDAAG

Register Number: F022221022

has been defended in front of the thesis examination committee which was formed in order to complete the study of the Master Program in English Language Studies Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University on July 1st 2024 and is declared to have met the graduation requirements.

Approved by:

<table>
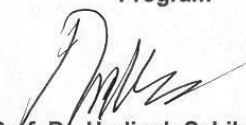<tr><td align="center">Head of
The Supervisory Committee</td><td align="center">Member of
The Supervisory Committee</td></tr>
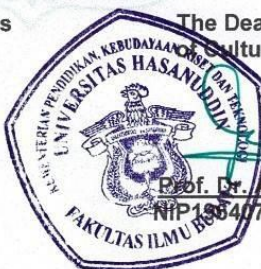<tr><td align="center">Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl. TESL., M.A.
NIP 195611281989031003</td><td align="center">Dr. Karmila Mokoginta, S.S.,M.Hum.,M.Arts.
NIP 197702052000032001</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">The Head of English Language Studies
Program</td><td align="center">The Dean of Faculty
Cultural Sciences</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.
NIP196211281987032001</td><td align="center">Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP196407161991031010</td></tr>
</table>

iii

A STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY

The Undersigned:

Name	: Orlen Christia Pondaag
Register Number	: F022221022
Study Program	: English Language Studies

Truthfully states that the thesis was the result of my work. If it is proven later that some part of the entire thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for my dishonesty.

Makassar, July 1st, 2024

Orlen Christia Pondaag
F022221022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to begin by expressing my profound gratitude to God Almighty, Jesus Christ for the strength and wisdom He has bestowed upon me throughout the process of writing this thesis. I am aware that I would not have been able to complete this thesis without His blessing and strength. There were periods during which I lacked the requisite strength to complete this thesis. However, I was able to persevere thanks to the assistance of His grace. He replenished my strength, and I am forever grateful.

Furthermore, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to my supervisors, Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl., TESL., MA, and Dr. Karmila Mokoginta, S.S., M.Hum., M.Arts, for their invaluable guidance, support, advice, and patience throughout the entirety of this thesis. I am immensely grateful for their willingness to dedicate their time to guiding me throughout the process of thesis writing. I am forever indebted to them for the profound knowledge they have imparted to me. I would like to state that their expertise, encouragement, and constructive feedback have been instrumental in the development of this thesis.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the members of my thesis examination committee: Dr. Sukmawati, M.Hum, who served as the first examiner; Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum, who served as the second examiner; and Dra. Herawati, M.Hum, M.A, Ph.D, who served as the third examiner. I would like to express my profound gratitude and appreciation for their benevolence in providing invaluable guidance and encouragement during the presentation and defense of my thesis. I would like to express my gratitude to the examiners for their perceptive comments and suggestions, which have significantly enhanced the quality of this thesis.

Special thanks to Rector of Hasanuddin University, Prof. Dr. Ir. Jamaluddin Jompa, M.Sc, the Dean of Faculty of Cultural sciences, Prof.

Dr. Akin Duli, MA, and the Head of English Language Studies Program, Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum and to all lecturers of English Studies Program for providing the necessary resources and facilities, great knowledge, and sharing their experience during my study journey in this university.

I am grateful to my colleagues and friends for their moral support and encouragement during challenging times. I would like to express my gratitude to all my classmates in the Linguistics program, including Ka Husnul, Ka Farah, Putri, Mirdad, and Riza, as well as Faisal, Miss Acha, Indah, and Dian. I am also grateful to my fellow classmates from the 2022 cohort. I am forever indebted to you all for the time, knowledge, and experience we have shared together, which has greatly contributed to my own academic development. I am indebted to my classmates and friends for their contributions to my intellectual growth.

I also would like to express my gratitude to my super girls, Ka Itin, Acha and Desi, and to whom that I called my "family and home", thank you for the unending prayers and supports, thank you for always being there and trusting me to do this kind of work, thank you for the thoughtful words that encouraged me to never give up. Thank you for showing me how much you all care for me and how much I am loved. I could not finish this work without your existence during the process, and thank you for being God's tool for me to experience His love, goodness and faithfulness.

Lastly, I would like to dedicate this thesis to my family, my parents and my siblings, I do realise that their prayers and supports have helped me to finish this thesis, I know this is not enough but I hope this would make them happy and proud, and remember how good and faithful God is in our family. And I am forever grateful to have them in my life and being the place for me to see how life is and never be given up during the hardship. In

concluding, thank God for their unwavering love, understanding, and encouragement throughout this journey.

<div align="center">

Makassar, 1 Juli 2024

Orlen Christia Pondaag

</div>

ABSTRACT

ORLEN CHRISTIA PONDAAG. Social functions of Indonesian-English Code-Switching Employed by Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin *(Supervised by Abdul Hakim Yassi and Karmila Mokoginta).*

The aims of this study are to (1) identify the reasons in using code switching by the Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin, and (2) to analyse the situational or social aspects such as settings, participants, and topics in using code switching by Postgraduate students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin. This study was conducted by using mix method of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data of the study were elicited through direct observation, recording, interview and questionnaire. The result of this study revealed that firstly, there are ten reasons in using code-switching by the participants, such as: to neutralize the meaning through neutralization expression; to emphasize the message through message repetition; to make the message clearer because of a lack of a set of Indonesian words or expression; to make the message clearer through message qualification; to convince the addressee and to sound more professional through anglicization expression; to simplify the message, to convince the addressee through message quotation; to sound more educated by using well-known English expression; to confirm the addressee; and to show solidarity to the addressee; code switching is a conscious and unconscious activity. Secondly, the situational or social aspect such as settings, participants (addressee), and topics influenced the participants in using the code-switching. This study contributed in sociolinguistic field especially in socio-pragmatic and particularly in code-switching aspects.

Keywords: code-switching, reasons, situational or social aspects, settings, participants and Topics, Indonesian-English.

ABSTRAK

Orlen Christia Pondaag. Fungsi Sosial Alih Kode Bahasa Indonesia-Inggris yang Digunakan oleh Mahasiswa Pascasarjana Program Studi Bahasa Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin *(Dibimbing oleh Abdul Hakim Yassi dan Karmila Mokoginta).*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi alasan-alasan penggunaan alih kode oleh mahasiswa Pascasarjana Magister Ilmu Bahasa Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin, dan (2) menganalisis aspek-aspek situasional atau sosial seperti tempat, partisipan, dan topik dalam penggunaan alih kode oleh mahasiswa Pascasarjana Magister Ilmu Bahasa Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode campuran antara pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data penelitian ini diperoleh melalui observasi langsung, perekaman, wawancara, dan kuesioner. Hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa pertama, ada sepuluh alasan dalam menggunakan alih kode oleh para partisipan, seperti: untuk menetralisir makna melalui ungkapan netralisasi; untuk menekankan pesan melalui pengulangan pesan; untuk memperjelas pesan karena kurangnya rangkaian kata atau ungkapan bahasa Indonesia; untuk memperjelas pesan melalui kualifikasi pesan; untuk meyakinkan lawan bicara dan agar terdengar lebih profesional melalui ungkapan anglicization; untuk menyederhanakan pesan dan untuk meyakinkan mitra tutur melalui kutipan pesan; untuk terdengar lebih terpelajar dengan menggunakan ungkapan bahasa Inggris yang sudah dikenal; untuk mengkonfirmasi mitra tutur; dan untuk menunjukkan solidaritas pada mitra tutur; alih kode merupakan aktifitas yang dilakukan secara sadar dan tidak sadar. Kedua, aspek situasional atau sosial seperti tempat, partisipan (lawan bicara), dan topik mempengaruhi partisipan dalam menggunakan alih kode. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi dalam bidang sosiolinguistik terutama dalam sosio-pragmatik dan khususnya dalam aspek alih kode.

Kata Kunci: Alih Kode, Alasan-Alasan, Aspek Situasi atau Sosial, Tempat, Partisipan, dan Topik, Bahasa Indonesia-Bahasa Inggris.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the study.

1.1. Background

Language is a communication instrument and it plays such important role in human beings. This is related to what Keller (2020) pointed out to what it means, He stated that one of the skills that sets human apart from other living beings on this planet is the ability to express complex thoughts through words combined into sentences. It is also related to what Yassi (2016) have stated, since language plays dominant part in human living, communication involves the transmission and reception of thoughts, feelings, and ideas between two or more points. Language is the medium we use to shape and to express our thought. In other words, when people come to express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings they tend to use such appropriate words to make the communication clearer.

Furthermore, according to Austin (1962) communication comprises a series of systematic communicative action or of verbal actions to obtain a particular interactional goal through living society. In line with the previous statement, people need communication to keep living and maintain their existence in society as human beings, (Abrejo, 2019). Hence, without effective communication, a healthy community life is inconceivable. This implies that the transmission from one person to another of necessary information, feelings or ideas with the view to eliciting a sensible reaction from the receiver become a must for every human being, (Yassi 2016). Through the definition above, it can be specified that human and language must be attached together.

According to some Sociolinguists, such as Trudgill (1983), Hymes (1972), Hudson (1980), and Romaine (1982) stated that sociolinguistics is the science which concerns with the relationship between language and society. This definition implies that sociolinguistics is very broad topic since it encompasses the study of social dialects, language attitudes, stylistic variation, conversational interaction, bilingualism, multilingualism, language change, language choice, and much more, including the so-called as code-switching, the employment of more than one language in a single discourse, (Yassi, 2016).

In a bilingual and multilingual society, code-switching has occurred commonly. Since Indonesia is known as a multilingual society, that it has many local languages, people are prone to practicing more than one language and code in communication. They can switch the codes, language, dialect or other variety to another in any situation and domain, Hutauruk (2016). Moreover, since Indonesian has been a multilingual country or society, phenomenon such switching code could not be escaped. According to Yatim (1982), there are at least more than 400 unintelligible languages spoken in Indonesia. This huge number of such language availability certainly creates a potential opportunity for Indonesian people to switch from one language to another within the same interaction in their daily encounters. In line to what Yatim (1982) have stated above, Mashhadi(2021) also pointed out that the phenomenon of switching code in Indonesiawhich as an interlingual, which means a switch from one local language to another local language, or local language to Indonesian national language or vice versa, but also this phenomenon can be from Indonesian national language to a foreign language such as English or vice versa.

Nowadays, it is broadly known that English is widely spoken throughout the world and it is considered as an international language. It can be seen that every international relation among countries, English is used as the medium to communicate. Thus, every individual around the world is striving

to learn it. In addition, according to Anita (2012), in the history of human being, there has been no other language having such a broad coverage as an international language, besides English. Tremendously, the composition of English users has also shifted. The number of the so-called non-native speakers has reached three times the number of native speakers. Consequently, the population of the so-called non-native English speakers has increased continuously while that of the first language speakers is decreasing (Crystal, 2006). Moreover, Kachru (1989) pointed out that the global areas of English spread are based on the motives. According to one of his findings concerning to the circles of English spread which is the "Expanding circle", foreign language learning country has the responsibility toward the spread of English. Due to this, English has covered and influenced, directly or indirectly, multiple backgrounds and issues in the whole world. However, English is merely an embedded language in many other countries, as it is now in Indonesia because Indonesian language is still used as the lingua franca.

Despite the fact that English is merely an embedded language in Indonesia, English has been used concurrently by many of people in Indonesia, so they can be considered as bilinguals. Besides, since English is taught in every school, college, as well as university, some Indonesian people can speak English naturally. The language is juxtaposed with the Indonesian language and gradually influences the Indonesian language. Furthermore, it is seen in the enrichment of vocabulary and word formation as well (Masruddin et al, 2022). Nevertheless, most of Indonesian people tend to mix codes because English has become part of their lives (Hutauruk, 2016).

Since it has been a phenomenon for Indonesian people to switch such language, it is not rare to find them using it. According to Yassi (2001) the use of English in Indonesia is increasing more and more especially in metropolitan cities like Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, Semarang and

Makassar. This is then related to Emilia and Widiadana (2012) who found mixing or switching English to Indonesian language or vice versa is easily seen in people's daily encounter and it has become their habit using it. They further stated that Indonesian people are employing English phrases in their daily activities starting from the President of Indonesia to business executives, celebrities, housewives, teenager and children, as below:

- "Gue tadi *Lunch Meeting* sama bos" (I just had lunch meeting with the boss)

- "Enak lu ya. Gue mesti ketemu *Client*, ada *Appointment* pagi-pagi" (you must be thankful, I had to see a client, there was an early morning appointment)

- "Gue hampir telat, *you know, traffic jam"* (I almost came late, you know, traffic jam)

This phenomenon has unavoidable become a trend. Based on the researcher's observation, it commonly happens as well among Indonesian people especially university students that easily follow the modernization. Here are some additional examples:

-*Literally* tugasnya *so hard* (literally, the assignment is so hard)

-Kamu nanti *join* kita *hang out*? (Will you join us go hang out?)

-Kelasnya di*cancel* karna dosen ada *meeting* (the class was cancelled because the lecturer had a meeting)

Through this phenomenon, it certainly has provided sociolinguistic with a new and challenging perspective for the study on code-switching in general and the study of on Indonesian-English code switching in particular. Besides that, as a communication strategy, code-switching is one of the various forms that is chosen and employed by speakers to deliver their

4

intentional meanings, Yassi (2016). In achieving certain interactional during their interaction, this preference of choice such as code switching actually reflects the speaker's strategy coloured with different motivations.Moreover, the examples of code switching above raise several issues including the competence in multilingual individuals and communities, socialdimension of code switching, pragmatic function of code switching, or in regard to linguistic configuration of code switching. These aspects have been endlessly explored by sociolinguists all over the world. The present study not aim to discuss such a profound coverage. In fact, this present study focused on an attempt to study the language patterns and motivationof Indonesian bilinguals especially those who switch their code from Indonesian to English. Thus, this study specifically investigated the social function of Indonesian-English code switching by which they entail certain communication strategies employed by the speakers.

1.2. Research Questions

According to the background of this study stated previously, the researcher designed the research questions as follows:

1. Why do the Postgraduate Students of English language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin use code-switching?

2. In what context do the Postgraduate students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin use code switching?

1.3. Objectives of the study

In order to have a specific analysis of the study, the researcher put down in detail the objectives of the study, they are:

1. To identify the reasons in using code switching by the Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin.

2. To analyse the situational aspects such as settings, participants, and topics in using code switching by Postgraduate students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin.

1.4. Significance of the study

In relation to the present study, the researcher takes some significance, such as:

a. Theoretically

As the fact that the researcher has followed the guidance of such academic paper as well as research in this writing, this study is expected to be a tool as well as resource for the reader or researcher in topic in terms of code switching in the future. This present study specifically discusses the social function of code-switching employment by the Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin.

b. Practically

This research is expected to enrich the knowledge of the readers in broadly understanding the linguistic field and the employment of code-switching itself in particular.

1.5. Scope of the study

In relation to the background that has stated previously, this study merely focuses on the social functions instead of a broad coverage ofsociolinguistic arena. However, this present study is restricted specifically tothe relation of social function of code-switching employment by the Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin. This study use the theory from Yassi (2016) adopted from Myers-Scotton and Ury (1977) which concern to explain the reason peopleswitch code in their daily interaction or conversation, since social function also cannot be separated from the reason people switch code.

This study is also concerned mainly with code switching employment between Indonesian and English performed by the Postgraduate Students of ELS at Universitas Hasanuddin. This implies that the participants of the study would be merely the Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEWS

This section is divided into three sections. Firstly, the previous studies which are related and relevant as well to this present study. Secondly, the theoretical background which deals with the theory that is relevant to this study as well. Lastly, the conceptual framework which is the section to refer the researcher in organizing the ideas of the research.

2.1. Previous Studies

There have been a lot of efforts to describe and explain the phenomenon of code switching in worldwide history and in Indonesia specifically. This last decade, there are plenty of researchers who still concern about code switching phenomenon, some of them are mentioned in the following.

Firstly, Saraswati and Octavita (2016), in a study entitled "*A Study of English Code-Switching in Indonesian Teen Magazine*" explored the important issues that occurred in code switching types and functions in teens magazines articles. They used the theory from Poplack (1980) to identify the types of code switching and theory from Koziol (2000) to investigate the functions of code switching. On the result of their analysis, they found that there were three types of code switching in magazine articles; intrasentensial switching, intersentential switching, and tag switching. In terms of functions of code switching they found nine functions; personalization, reiteration, designation, emphasis, clarification, untranslatability, mitigation message, interjection parenthesis, aggravating message, and topic shift. The findings revealed intra-sentential switching as the type which dominated the discourse in the magazine (62,50%). However, emphasis function was the most frequent function occurred in the magazine (43,39%).

Secondly, Juyoung (2019), his study about "*Language Socialization and Code Switching: A Case Study of a Korean-English Bilingual Child in a transnational Family*" presented the perspective of language socialization which a sociolinguistic analysed of a Korean-English bilingual child's code-switching practices. He found that the ethnographic description and discourse analysis of a migrant Korean family's interaction in the US home showed how the social meaning of languages and language ideologies presented within the family's language socialization context were brought into play through code-switching practices. He stated that the analysis illuminated the relation of the bilingual child's language socialization practices in his home to the shift in tones of voice and speech act in his code-switching, through which he evokes different stances and personae in English ang Korean. He later stated, regarding to the study, the code-switching practice was a creative language performance co-constituted by the agency and language ideologies enacted in his home context. The language socialization framework in the study provided richer contextual information for the interpretation of complex social meaning of bilingual children's code-switching and agency.

Thirdly, Sita and Khasanah (2020), in their study entitled "*Code Switching in Bilingual Education*" stated that Indonesia government policy supports the international of education at the secondary level, consequently more institutions have commenced bilingual programs, content is taught both in Indonesian language and English, making code switching in classroom discourse. The research was conducted at single international school in Semarang, East Java, Indonesia. The case study explored in what ways and under what circumstances Indonesian teachers and learners use code switching in the selected bilingual classroom and semi structured interviews with six-bilingual class students and teachers at an international secondary school in Semarang, East Java in Indonesia are used to get the data. The finding of the study shows teachers' and students' code switching

demonstrated collectivist phatic functions – for example, teachers code switched to build rapport, remind students and reduce students' anxiety, and students code switched to show their solidarity and concerns to their peers. Thus, interconnectedness was a key characteristic of code switching by both teachers and students. This study argues that code switching is not just about language deficiency, but involves intentional communicative purposes which support teaching and learning. It can be concluded that code switching can be a useful tool to bring about understanding of unfamiliar concepts and processes as well as the language associate with them.

Fourthly, Sahib and Hanafiah (2021), in their study about "*Syntactic Configuration of Code-Switching between Indonesian and English: Another Perspective on Code Switching Phenomena*" they discussed the syntactic configuration on code-switching between Indonesian-English in terms of switch segments, points, and changing types used descriptive qualitative in nature. The data they used comprising 25 recording hours of natural speech produced by 119 Indonesian in four types interaction; seminars, meetings, tv dialogues, and chit chat which conducted in metropolitan cities; Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Makassar, Yogyakarta dan Surabaya. In sampling the data, it purposively comprised 550 switching discourses consisted of 666 switching corpora. They found that the most dominant switch segments were: nouns serving as subjects, predicators, object of verbs, and prepositions. Later, they found the most frequent switching types between Indonesian and English were: switch between Indonesian noun phrase and English noun phrases, Indonesian verbs or prepositions, and English objective noun phrases, Indonesian conjunction, and English conjoined noun phrases, or clauses. In using ADNOVA Fridman test, it confirmed that the patterns were the same among the four types of discourses implied such a syntactic configuration of Indonesian-English code switching is universally applicable to any types of situations and interaction. In their finding they

concluded that the domination of nouns indicated the syntactic configuration of Indonesian-English code switching mainly occurred at minor constituents such as within a clause, phrase, and word boundaries. The result in their research demonstrated that code switching between Indonesian and English was more likely to occur intrasentential rather than intersentential swich was the most popular in the literature.

Furthermore, Rahman (2021), in his research "*Code Switching Reasons in Daily Interaction among Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies in Hasanuddin University*" was aiming to find out the reason postgraduate students use code switching in their daily interaction. Using the qualitative research method and questionnaire on goggle form in finding the data, he found that the students use code switch in their daily interaction; to make the massage much clearer, to keep the interaction going on, to emphasize the message, to clarify the message, to convince the addressee, to quote something, to involve another party, to show respect, to show social status, to tell a secret, to improve and practice English skills, to arose other people to use English, to talk about taboos and ghost, to use English spontaneously in watching YouTube or having a chit chat with friends, to discuss sensitive topic, to look classy and educated, to adjust with the situation and condition or the interlocutors, to borrow English words, for euphemism, to comment those who do not come from Indonesia, to communicate their intension easily, to become more confident, too shy to express some feeling and thought in Indonesian language and to swear.

In addition, Rahmawati (2021), in her study "*Code Switching in Indonesian Popular Songs and Its Potential implications for English Language Teaching*" was investigating the types and functions of code switching between English and Bahasa Indonesia that occur in the song lyrics using descriptive qualitative study. The analysis revealed that four types of code switching occur in the lyrics of Indonesian popular songs: code switching between sentences (intersentential), code switching within

sentences (intrasentential), code switching involving changes of pronunciation, and emblematic code switching. It further revealed that the functions of code switching in the lyrics vary from discussing particular topics, lexical needs and availability, being emphatic, expressing group identity, simplifying words and expressions, and conveying a strong emotion/gaining attention.

Moreover, Masruddin, Nasriandi, Ermawati, Hamdany, (2022), their study which entitled "*Code Switching as The Communication Strategy: Indonesian-English Code Switching between Hotel's Employee*" was investigating the impact of switching patterns on language processing by observing the Indonesian-English code switching practiced by one of the most prominent hotel employees in Makassar, Indonesia. In finding the result, they applied a descriptive qualitative method. In their research, they found from an oral production paradigm conducted with Indonesian-English bilingual in the hotel showed two essential parts; the former refers to linguistic configuration which consist of switch segment which mainly occurred in single noun switching. The combination occurs between NP and HL, and the codeswitching types they found were intraclausal, intraphrasal, intralexical, interclausal, and tag switching. The latter refers to the socio-pragmatic function on Indonesian-English code switching used the model of Gumperz; interjection or sentence filler, message qualification, personalization, and morphological adaptation. They highlighted in their finding the importance of experience and individual differences in the study of the bilingual reason for code-switching.

Lastly, Halim, Marlina, (2023), their study entitled *"The functions of Code-Switching in Facebook interaction"* contributed to the under-studied area by investigating the occurrences of code-switching in electronic writing. The purpose of their study was to examine the code-switching functions performed by five Malay-English bilingual users in their Facebook interactions. The data of their study were collected within one year from

status updates posted by the bilingual users on their Facebook wall. The data were coded, analysed, and categorised according to the functions they serve in the Facebook context. The findings of their study indicated that code-switching occurred in online interaction to serve quotation, addressee specification, reiteration, message qualification, clarification, emphasize, checking, indicating emotions, availability, principle of economy and free switching functions.

The studies of Code Switching mentioned earlier showed that the code switching is an endless issue among sociolinguists and there are many different functions or areas which code switching can serve. However, the discussions above, many of studies focused only on the linguistic or syntactic patterns and none of the studies have studied specifically the social function which this present focus on. Furthermore, the researcher believes that social function has been a socio-pragmatic phenomena, in the sense of when someone code switch and may occur in Indonesian-English code-switching employed by Postgraduate Students of English Language Studies at Universitas Hasanuddin.

2.2. Theoretical Background

2.2.1. Bilingual and multilingual

According to Wiley Blackwell (2021) in his second edition book of Multilingual and bilingual, bilingualism and multilingualism have de facto existences and important places in the phycological, political, and social debates that define social and ethnic groups, communities and regions. This means that the phenomena such bilingualism and multilingualism has become important issues in an interdisciplinary phenomenon that can be studied from both individual and social perspectives.

Bilingual and multilingual are the ability to speak two different languages at the same time. It could range from a low level of language competency

in two languages to a high level of proficiency that validates the speaker's ability to speak with native like fluency (Rahman 2021). However, according to Dewaele (2015), the definition of bilingual has become boarder; anyone who has minimal competence in one of the four skills such as speaking, reading, writing, and listening in a language that is not the first language, or anyone who controls two or more languages is qualified. He further stated that the criteria have thus become vaguer, but also more flexible, conceptualizing bilingualism as a continuum rather than a category. Bilinguals use their languages for different purposes with different interlocutors in different domain of life. This code alternation carries certain purposes the speaker needs to convey to their addressee.

2.2.2. Code switching

The definition of code switching is varied from plenty of sociolinguists. According to Gumperz (1976) code switching as the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belongings to two different grammatical systems or sub-systems. Furthermore, McClure and Erica (2001) defined code-switching especially conversational code-switching as the use of more than one language by bilinguals or multilinguals during a single oral communicative episode. In addition, code-switching is considered as a communicative phenomenon of constantly switching between two languages in a bilingual's speech repertoire (*Vu, 2021).*

In particular, code switching is a subfield of bilingualism research which itself can be further divided into various branches, depending on the core questions of the investigation, Keller (2020). It is also one of the oldest branches that has developed within the field of sociolinguistics and has been discussed since centuries ago. Haugen (1956) was the first sociolinguist that has marked the initial introduction of the study on code switching. Since then, the study on code switching has become an endless issue for sociolinguists. After Haugen's finding on code switching launched,

many related studies have been conducted throughout the world, especially those by Gumperz alone or collaborated with others like Bloom, Hernandez, etc,. There are lot of various definitions of code switching mentioned in literature in all over the world. Such a definition varies ranging from the limitation of the use of two languages up to varieties within the same languages. Some sociolinguists define code-switching as the alternation of two languages or varieties withing the same discourse or conversation (e.g. Myers-Scotton and Uri, 1977; Grosjean 1982; Hoffman, 1991).

In addition, Blom and Gumperz (1972) have studied a code switch in Hemnesberget, Norwegia. In their study, they found that there were two types of code switching; situational and metaphorical. The situational of code switching refers to a code alternation due to the change of participant's role, which is automatically motivated by the change of situation. In contrast, the metaphorical of code switching relates to a change of code due to the change of topic or subject matters. They also have found in their later finding, they argue that code switching serves strong functions and so is not only useful in demonstrating "*we-ness*" and "*they-ness*", but also in "*expressing finer gradations of feeling for others*", "*involvement with the topic*", "*politeness to strangers*", and "*deference to official*".

Furthermore, Marsigan (1983), identified the socio-cultural and individual factors that initiate code switching among Filipino bilinguals and to establish when and to what extent they switch code, and to interpret the social meaning of this switching. In other words, it is a detailed study of natural conversations, which is needed to throw light on the relationship between linguistic forms, interactional strategies, and social meaning. She concluded that code switching is more than simply a way of contrastively emphasizing a part of massage. She later stated that it does not simply set off a sequence from the preceding or the following ones. The opposition command/request or personal opinion/objective fact, etc. can be seen as a metaphoric extension of the we/they code opposition. What on the societal

levels. Which are seen as norms of language usage or symbolic affirmation of ethnic boundaries, are transformed here and built upon in conversation, to affect the interpretation of speaker's intent and determine effectiveness in communication. She further pointed out that sociolinguistic norms, in this sense, are more than just rules that are either violated or obeyed. They are an integral part of the knowledge that the speakers must have to achieve his end in interpersonal relation.

Regarding the functions and social meaning of code switching that explained previously, Poplack (1988) argued that switches do not always indicate specific effects or functions. She found it impossible to assign a specific function to each of the switches found in the data she collected among Puerto Ricans in New York City because switches take place back and forth so rapidly. She argues that rapid switching between Spanish and English is the norm or unmarked form in discourse in the Puerto Rican community. Moreover, Poplack (1988) contrast the Puerto Rican case with the case of Frensh/English bilingualism in the Hull-Ottawa community in Quebec, Canada. He found that in this community, there is no rapid switching between French and English, and switches, when they occur, mark specific functions, such as use for direct quotations. In contrasting these two communities, Poplack (1988) concludes that different communities practice different types of code switching.

2.2.3. Socio pragmatic function of code switching

The idea of functional approach that would be used in the present study, as the framework for classifying and attempting to explain the communication strategies of the Indonesian-English code switching is the framework by Yassi (2016) which is a framework that is derived and adapted from various approaches for code-switching phenomena, namely Romaine (1989), Gardner-Chloros (1991), Wardhaugh (1993), Gumperz (1982),

Gumperz and Hernandes-Chaves (1971), Gumperz (1982a), Erwin-Tripp (1962), Scoton and Ury (1977).

The framework is termed by Yassi (2016) as functional approach because as its name suggest it has been designed to provide a more comprehensible explanation on the functions of Indonesian-English code switching. Since this present study is aimed to find out the reasons why and when a speaker switch code, the researcher believes that this framework is appropriate to answer such questions. In addition, the framework by Yassi (2016) is also an attempt to combine the three functions of code-switching namely situational functions, metaphorical functions, and social functions. However, in his findings of his research, Yassi found that social function is somewhat overlapped with the metaphorical one such as (1) desire to play with a well-known of English expression, (2) lack of Indonesian words or phrases, (3) greater explicitness and simplicity in English, (4) lack of a good Indonesian translation, and (5) tendency to use the integrated words, he stated that those functions are categorised as the reasons why people switch code. Nevertheless, as the researcher believes, this present study would fill such a gap and find a further knowledge or findings since this present study also was conducted in different object or settings. Thus, as it has been discussed that this present study merely focusing on discussing the social functions itself.

2.2.4. Social function of code switching

Yassi's (2016), social functions framework of code switching is more likely to concern with an explanation of "why" people switch code, since his theory also is to find out the behaviour or motivation of the speaker when they use code-switching. The idea of social functions of code-switching was first introduced by Myers-Scotton and Ury (1977). They argued that the situational and metaphorical classification are useful because they describe how and when code-switching occurs, but to know that a code-switching

signal change in topic or lends emphasis to a topic still does not tell why a speaker code switches. They further argued that to explain the "why" of code-switching means to explain the switch as an extension of the speaker., it means to explain the relationship between the subject of discourse and the participants of an interaction and the societal norms which give a language choice its meaning.

In this theory, Myers-Scotton and Ury (1977) introduced a well-known term, the so-called 'social arena'. In this respect, McConvell (1988) defined social arena as a situational constructed by a set of norms in which the speaker wishes to place his relation to the interlocutors for the purpose of discourse. Thus, Mc Convell views that the speaker may not only display code-switching for conscious strategies aiming for special purposes but may also be unconsciously influenced by his attitude towards the accepted norms in the social arena.

Along with the statement above, Myers-Scotton and Ury (1977) recognise three universal social arenas: identity, power, and transaction. In order to explain why code-switches take place, they appeal to the switch as an extension of the speaker. They advocated that a speaker may switch for a variety of reasons, e.g. to redefine the interaction as appropriate to a different social arena, or to avoid (through continual code switching) defining the interaction in terms of any social arena. The later function of avoidance is important and significant features in Myers-Scotton and Ury's approach because it recognizes that code switching often serves as a strategy of neutrality or as a means to explore which code is most appropriate and acceptable in a particular situation. Yassi (2016) found that such a strategy of neutrality defined by Myers Scotton and Ury does match with some code code-switching instances from his finding in his theory. The following are a somewhat explanation of the three social arenas.

2.2.4.1. Identity arena

In this arena, code-switching is most likely to occur because of the influence such aspects as participant's ages, occupations, group membership. Furthermore, the interaction mostly takes place within the family members of the same ethnic groups. Consequently, the distance among the participants is least great, and the relationship is equal.

2.2.4.2. Power arena

In this arena, unlike the former, the relationship among the participants is more likely unequal. This implies that there is a non-reciprocal relation among the participants which eventually determines the forms of utterances used. Therefore, it seems to be in this situation, the language shift is more likely to serve as a means of sharing a bit of authority. As such, the social distance among the participants in this arena is always the greatest.

2.2.4.3. Transactional arena

In this arena, all code-switching phenomena which cannot be classified under the two arenas above, they neither personal affinity as it takes place in identity arena nor personal power as it occurs in power arena are more likely to be explained and classified under this category. Above all, the social distance among the participants in this arena is less great.

To summarize, as illustrated above, it can be said that code switching can be explained either from a pragmatic perspective or from a sociolinguistic spectrum. The former searches for an explanation of code-switching phenomena based on the interactional motivations-implications of specific switches based on the interpersonal relationship between speaker and hearer (Poplack, 1980). This implies that in this situation, the effects created by the speakers to convey their message are much more individual and intention-based meaning. The latter, on the other hand, searches for an explanation of code-switching based on the speaker's preference in shifting

their languages when they communicate with others. In this respect, code-switching is considered from both personal and conceptual meaning.

2.2.5. Communication strategy of code switching

Since the present study employ the theory from Yassi's (2016), "*Code switching as a communication strategy*", it is important to see how code switching and communication strategy itself have mutual relation. According to Tarone (1980), communication strategy is a mutual attempt of two interlocutors to agree on a meaning in situations where requisite meaning structures do not seem to be clear. Furthermore, Corder (1978) defined communication strategy as a systematic technique employed by a speaker to express his meaning when faced with some difficulties.

However, Yassi (2016) defined the communication strategy employ by the speaker is simply aimed at avoiding a communication breakdown which is likely to occur due to speaker's lack of target language proficiency. It involves a linguistic obstacle experienced by the speakers, usually second language learners, to get their meanings understood by their addressee. As a consequence, they resort on a strategy by which they hope it may facilitate the interaction. Yassi later stated that, his theory of communication strategy is also concerned with a much broader sense than the former ones. It is not simply limited to the spectrum of the second language learner's competence of the target language, but rather it cover in a much broader sense like aspects of preference, intention, and the likes that are covered in code switching area as communication strategy.

In particular, in his functional approach of Code Switching as a Communication Strategy, Yassi (2016) pointed out that it concerns not only on the linguistic configuration of code switching but also on extra linguistic perspectives such as participants, topics, settings, and the likes. Moreover, in his functional approach, the communication strategies the speakers manage to have when they code switch are:

1. To make the message much clearer that is usually manifested through message repetitions, and message qualifications.

2. To give an emphasis to the message, which is also expressed through the message repetition.

3. To clarify the message that is also expressed through message repetition, and message qualification.

4. To keep the interaction going smoothly, which is delivered through the reason for code-switching because of lack of a set of Indonesian words.

5. To show a social status e.g. educated, modern, or elite. This strategy may be expressed through the desire for the speakers to use a well-known of English expressions, or tendency to use an integrated English word, or to anglicize certain expressions. Even, a great deal of samples in which the functions or the reasons for code switching are unidentifiable may also be used as the vehicle for this strategy.

6. To convince the addressee that may be expressed through message repetition, quotation, and creation of rhythmical tones.

7. To sound more professional or credible. This strategy may also be delivered through quotation, tendency to use a popular English expression, to anglicize certain expressions, and tendency to use an integrated English word.

8. To preserve the originality of the message. This strategy is usually expressed through quotation.

9. To neutralize the message in terms of politeness, unpleasant expressions, or culturally or socially unacceptable expressions. This strategy is expressed through the same label in the function of code

switching i.e. message neutralization. Yassi (2016) than concluded that the speakers use code switching as a medium of discourse strategy to achieve certain interactional effects or goals during a conversation.

The definition of each expression above from Yassi's (2016) approach is defined in the following:

1. Message repetition: such expression is used in code-switching is mainly aimed to repeat the message which has just mentioned either in literal meaning or in a somewhat modified form.
2. Desire to play with a well-known English expression: such expression is used in code-switching simply to indicate the speaker's desire to employ certain well-known English expression in the utterances.
3. Quotation: such expression is used in code-switching in order to quote something directly or indirectly such as one else's statement, a maxim, a slogan or a jargon.
4. Lack of a set of Indonesian words or expression: such expression is used in code-switching because the absence of certain Indonesian words or phrases for certain expression in which English does.
5. Greater explicitness and simplicity in English: such expression is used in code-switching because the aspect of considering that the English expressions are more explicit as far as meaning is concerned and much simpler from the view point of word numbers.
6. Lack of a good Indonesian English equivalence: such expression is used in code-switching because the subject found the equivalent meaning of the message in Indonesian versions seem not to be equivalent enough compared to those in English version.
7. Expression neutralization: such expression is used in code-switching to neutralize or soften the utterances from the view point of politeness or socio-cultural aspect.

8. Message qualification: such expression is used in code-switching to qualify the message

2.2.6. Situational or social aspect of Code-Switching

In addition, Silvana (2021) also defines the situational or social aspect of Code-switching involves the addressee qualification as the aspect to identify some change in the switching behaviour. Furthermore, she also stated that in code-switching phenomena, *topic switch* occurs in a certain social setting which can be identify as the *situation switch*. In other words, code switching is aligned with situational changes based on social factors, such as participant (addressee), topic, and setting.

2.3. Conceptual framework

The following is the figure to show the conceptual framework of the study.

```
┌─────────────────────────┐
│     Code-Switching      │
│    Indonesian- English  │
└─────────────────────────┘
            │
            ▼
   ┌──────────────────────┐
   │ Social functions in the use │
   │   of code switching  │
   │    (Yassi's 2016)    │
   └──────────────────────┘
            │
    ┌───────┴───────────────────┐
    ▼                           ▼
┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐
│ The reasons of│        │ The situational aspects:│
│Indonesian English│     │ settings, participants,│
│Code Switching │        │    and topics        │
└──────────────┘        └──────────────────────┘
    │                           │
    └───────────┬───────────────┘
                ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Social Functions of Indonesian-English Code-Switching │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
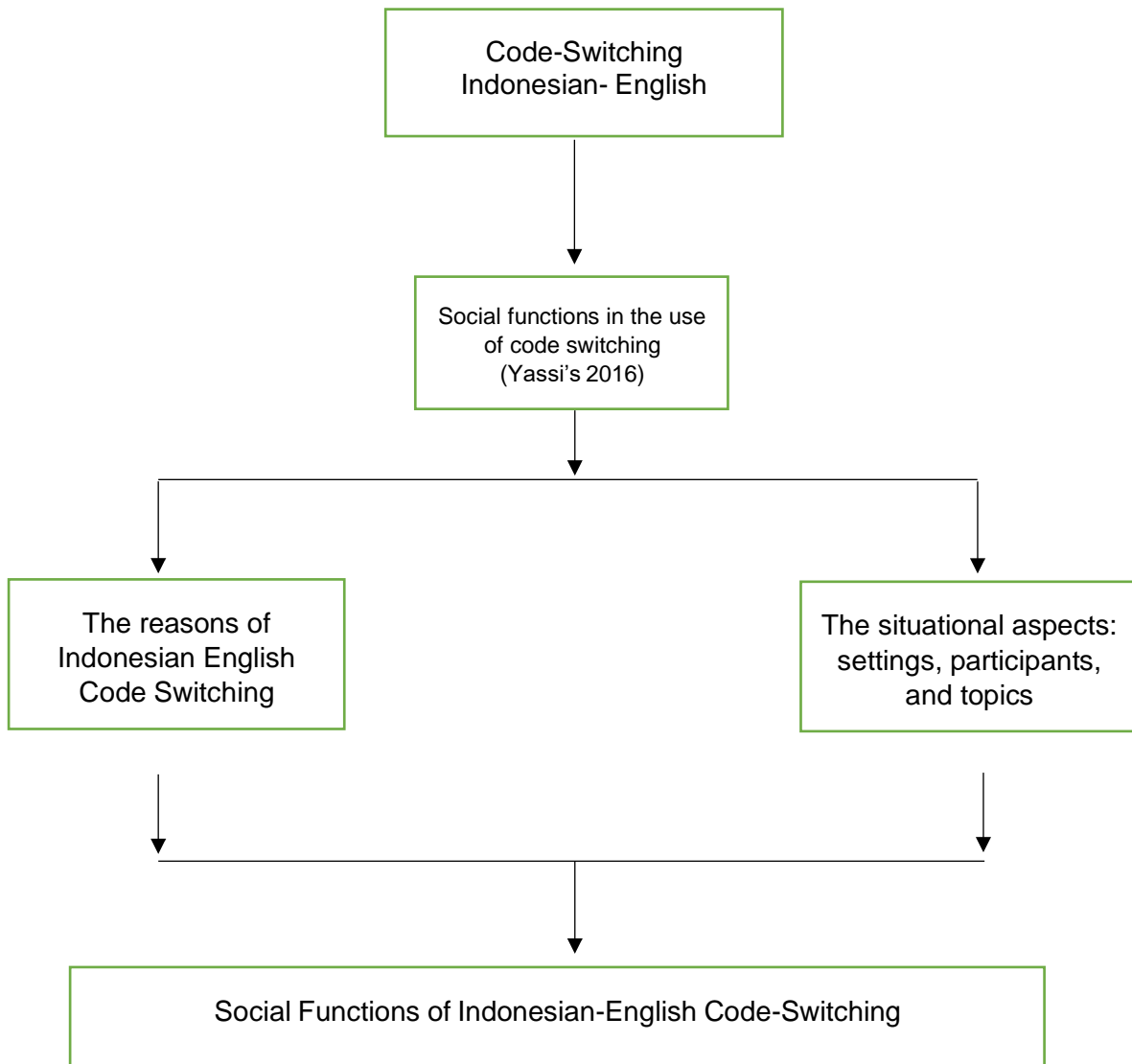
Figure 2.3.1. *Conceptual Framework*

As it is illustrated in the figure above, the concept is structured to see the employment of Indonesian-English code switching by the speakers as the independent variable. In this respect, specifically, the social function of

code switching is the umbrella which covers the medium aspects that would be discussed: to identify the reasons of Indonesian-English code switching which employ by the participants as the first variable of the discussion; to analyse the situational aspects such as settings, participants (addressee), and topics as the second variable of the discussion; then to find out the output of the study which is the social functions in code-switching in Indonesian-English as the dependent variable.