EXPLORING INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING: PATTERNS, TYPES, AND IMPLICATIONS IN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

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FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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MAKASSAR

2024

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THESIS

As one of the requirements for achieving

Master degree

English Language Studies Program

Written and submitted by

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To

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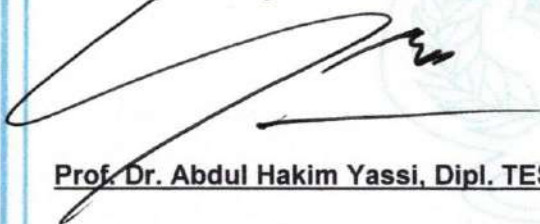
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      I hereby declare that this thesis id entirely my own work and does not contain the work of other individuals, except where explicitly cited within quotations and references, as is customary in scientific papers.

Makassar, 9 September 2024

Astita Maniwaty

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, Praise to Allah *Subhanahu Wataala*, the Most Gracious and High Merciful, for the health, strength, and guidance to the researcher's presence in this world specially to accomplish her thesis as one of requirements to obtain her Magister degree in English Language Studies of Post Graduate Program in Hasanuddin University. *Shalawat* and *salam* also go to Prophet Muhammad *Sall Allahu 'alaihi wa sallam,* the greatest of humankind.

In this occasion, the researchers" grateful thanks are due to the following people for their help, care, and advice, so that the researcher can finish her study. Those people are as follows:

1. The researcher would like to deliver his deepest gratitude to his beloved parents **(Syaipuddin** and **Almh. Hamidah)** and family for all the prayers, motivation, love, and care. Thank you for always being there to support every decision the researcher takes.

2. The researcher expresses his deep appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl. TESL. MA** and **Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum** as the researcher's first and second consultant for their time to help and guide the researcher in writing his thesis.

3. The researcher also expresses his deep gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad, M.Hum**, **Prof. Dr. M. Amir Pattu, M.Hum**. and **Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum** as the researcher's examiners for their valuable comments, suggestions, corrections during examinations as well as their help during the process of this thesis compilation.

4. The researcher would like to deliver his deep gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum** as the Head of English Language Studies of Hasanuddin University for all of motivation and care. Thank you for always being there to support the researcher in completing his study.

5. All of the FIB staffs that already help the researcher during administration process.

6. The researcher also dedicated his special thanks to her best sister and friend **Miss Eka, Miss Nila,** and **Mr. Amin**. Thank you for always be there to support and believe the researcher. Not forgotten also, all of my friend in English Language Studies especially for batch 2020/1 for all experiences, laugh, and spirit.

As the conclusion, the researcher hopes this thesis will give a good contribution for the students of English Language Studies and also for the future study about similar topic. The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect, therefore any suggestion or criticisms will be very much appreciated for the improvement of this writing.

Thank you.

Astita Maniwaty

ABSTRACT

ASTITA MANIWATY. Exploring Indonesian-English Code-Switching: Patterns, Types, and Implications in Spoken and Written Communication (supervised by Abdul Hakim Yassi and Harlinah Sahib).

This research aims to investigates the phenomenon of Indonesian-English code-switching in both spoken and written communication, specifically focusing on types of Indonesian-English code-switching, syntactic categories employed in Indonesian-English code-switching, and function does Indonesian-English code-switching have in talk show and on twitter. The data were gathered from social media platform YouTube and Twitter. This research analyzed by using a qualitative and quantitative approach. The data findings, there are four types of code-switching were identified: (1) Intraclausal (Iracla), (2) Intralexical (Iralex), (3) Intraphrasal (Iraphra), and (4) Interclausal (Intercla). Tag code-switching is absent in both datasets due to the exclusive use of Indonesian tags. Syntactically, talk shows feature seventeen types of switch segments, including Noun, Verb, Noun Phrase, and more. Twitter displays a broader range of twenty-one types, such as Article, Interrogative Clause, Conjunction, and English Suffix. Noun is dominant switch segments in both contexts. Functionally, talk shows primarily utilize code-switching for quoting, nativizing, and clarifying. In contrast, Twitter showcases a wider array of functions, including seeking for help, anglicizing, and forming new words, reflecting its informal and innovative nature. In talk-show, the dominant function is to quote and in twitter is desire to play with a well-known English phrase. In this function of "forming a new word" is something new and this phenomenon shows how Indonesian and English can be combined to create new vocabulary that did not previously exist.

Key words: *Code-switching; types; syntactic categories; function; Talk-show; Twitter*

ABSTRAK

ASTITA MANIWATY. Eksplorasi Alih Kode Bahasa Indonesia-Inggris: Pola, Jenis, dan Implikasi dalam Komunikasi Lisan dan Tertulis (dibimbing oleh Abdul Hakim Yassi dan Harlinah Sahib).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki fenomena alih kode Indonesia-Inggris dalam komunikasi lisan dan tulisan, dengan fokus khusus pada jenis-jenis alih kode Indonesia-Inggris, kategori sintaksis yang digunakan dalam alih kode Indonesia-Inggris, serta fungsi alih kode Indonesia-Inggris dalam komunikasi di acara bincang-bincang dan Twitter. Data dikumpulkan dari platform media sosial YouTube dan Twitter. Penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Temuan data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis alih kode yang diidentifikasi: (1) Intraklausal (Iracla), (2) Intraleksikal (Iralex), (3) Intrafrasal (Iraphra), dan (4) Interklausal (Intercla). Alih kode tag tidak ditemukan di kedua dataset karena penggunaan tag Indonesia secara eksklusif. Secara sintaksis, pada acara bincang-bincang menampilkan tujuh belas jenis alih segmen, termasuk Kata Benda, Kata Kerja, Frasa Nomina, dan lainnya. Twitter menampilkan rentang yang lebih luas dengan dua puluh satu jenis, seperti artikel, klausa interogatif, kata sambung, dan Sufiks Bahasa Inggris. Kata benda adalah alih segmen paling dominan pada kedua konteks. Secara fungsional, pada acara bincang-bincang terutama menggunakan alih kode untuk mengutip, menaturalisasi, dan memperjelas. Sebaliknya, Twitter menunjukkan beragam fungsi yang lebih luas, mencari bantuan, termasuk menginggriskan, dan membentuk kata baru, mencerminkan sifatnya yang informal dan inovatif. Pada acara bincang-bincang, fungsi paling dominan adalah mengutip sedangkan pada twitter adalah keinginan memainkan kosa kata bahasa inggris yang terkenal. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa fungsi "membentuk kata baru" merupakan sesuatu yang baru dan fenomena ini menunjukkan bagaimana bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris dapat digabungkan untuk menciptakan kosakata baru yang belum ada sebelumnya.

Kata kunci: *Alih kode; Jenis; Kategori sintaksis; Fungsi; Acara bincang-bincang; Twitter*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background, problem statement, objectives, significance, and scope of the research.

A. Background

Language as a tool of comunication by transfering information and message from one person to another to express the feeling, making request, promise, critizise, complain, and also apologize. People use the language to communicate with other people or group. As a part of human lives, Communication could help people build a relationship by sharing experience, happiness, needs, and so on.

Code-switching is a language phenomenon that occurs in bilingual or multilingual countries in which the act of shifting two languages or more. Hoffman (1991) stated that code-switching is the alternative use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Gardner & Cloros (2009) also stated that code-switching is the use of two or more languages in conversation or written texts produced by bilingual speakers or writers. In other words, code-switching is the use of two languages in one conversation and shifting in one or more clauses.

Being bilingual is a choice which means that people who speak two or more languages and they switch to another language at the same time are more

likely they choose one of the languages based on the situation they have. According to McLellan (2005), code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon that demonstrated the user's high level of proficiency in all languages they mix with, in order to make a good sense of the conversation. Gumperz in Yassi (2003) also pointed out that linguists view code-switching as the discourse mode or a communicative option that is available to a bilingual member of a speech community on much the same basis as switching between style or dialects is an option for monolingual speakers. According to Hoffmann (1991), there are several reasons why bilinguals and multilingual switch or mix their language. They are: (a) It is ranging from talking about a particular topic, (b) quoting somebody else, (c) being emphatic about something, (d) interjection (inserting sentence connectors), (e) repetition used for clarification, (f) the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and (g) expressing a group entity.

Indonesia is a multilingual country who has various types of languages that spread to the entire country. It is also using code-switching to communicate. Besides, they are familiar with three kinds of languages which are regional, national, and foreign languages. Regional language or local language 'Bahasa Daerah' is the language that can be found on every side of the country and has different characteristics. There are more than 700 indigenous local languages in Indonesia, for example, Javanese, Sundanese, Baliness, Makassarese, Buginese, etc, which is widely used at home and within local community. National language or Bahasa Indonesia is the official language of Indonesian that use as

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a formal conversation. For example, in formal education, mass media, administration, and other forms of communication are conducted in Indonesian language. Lastly, foreign language is not an official language of the country which is not typically spoken in one country. In Indonesia, English becomes the most popular foreign language. Alrajafi (2021) stated that English is common and has massive use, even though it is a foreign language and it has impact on education and economics site. Therefore, the term bilingualism or multilingualism is not far from the use of code-switching in conversation.

In Indonesian, affixation is a common process used to modify the meaning or grammatical function of words. Affixes can be added to roots to create new words or to change the grammatical category of a word. For example, the addition of the prefix "ber-" to the root word "jalan" (walk) creates the verb "berjalan" (to walk). Therefore, people nowadays not only switch languages in face-to-face conversations but also on social media platforms, modifying language by incorporating English elements into Indonesian. This includes the integration of English suffixes such as -ly and -able into Indonesian words to tend sounds like English. Beside the affixes, there some words formation in code-switching are also found. It is because social media platforms are informal spaces where users communicate in a casual and conversational manner. This informal environment encourages linguistic creativity and experimentation, including the creation of new words and expressions, such as compounding, derivation, or borrowing. Therefore, affixation and word formation in Indonesian-English code-switching underscores the intricate interplay between language,

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culture, and identity, highlighting the dynamic nature of linguistic practices in multicultural settings.

Given this context, the research focuses on exploring Indonesian-English code-switching in both spoken and written communication. Sebba and Jonson (2012) distinguish between spoken and written code-switching, with the former being more extensively researched. In spoken interactions, code-switching can be influenced by factors such as the linguistic background of the speakers, the context of the conversation, the topic being discussed, and the relationship between speakers. Unlike spoken code-switching, which occurs in real-time interactions, written code-switching allows individuals to strategically incorporate elements of different languages into their written discourse. However, the increasing bilingualism observed in Indonesian society, particularly in online communication, prompts an investigation into the different ways code-switching is utilized, modified, and presented in both spoken and written contexts.

In summary, the dynamic language landscape of Indonesia, characterized by a multitude of languages and the pervasive use of code-switching, serves as a rich ground for exploring the types, syntactic categories, and functions in Indonesian-English code-switching in spoken and written forms. The investigation seeks to provide insights into this linguistic phenomenon within the unique sociolinguistic context of Indonesia.

B.   Research Questions

The research question refers to the critical issue that research seeks to address. it is briefly explained the problem that requires action to improve the situation. Based on the background stated above, the question of the research are formulated as follows:

1. What types of Indonesian-English code-switching are utilized on talk show and on Twitter?

2. How are syntactic categories employed in Indonesian-English code-switching on talk show and on Twitter?

3. What implications does Indonesian-English code-switching have on talk show and on Twitter?

C.   Objective of the Research

Research objectives describe what the research expects to achieve and the objective of the research to obtain a hypothesis or used a statement of purpose in a study. As the problem mentioned above, this research has two main objectives.

1. To disclose the types of Indonesian-English code-switching utilizes on Talk show and on Twitter.

2. To find out the general patterns of the syntactic categories of Indonesian-English code-switching used on Talk show and on Twitter.

3. To compare the function of spoken and written Indonesian-English code-switching on talk shows and on Twitter.

D.   Significance of the Research

In writing the significance of the study, it can clearly define the contribution of this study. In other words, it mentions the benefits or advantages of the study based on the problem statement. The researcher hopes the result of this research will give some benefits as follow:

1. The research finding will have a contribution to the field of Linguistics.
2. The research will enrich the reader's understanding of code-switching.
3. This research aims to help the readers learn more about code-switching, particularly in the context of Indonesian-English language use.
4. The reader will make some criticisms of this research.

E.   Scope of the Research

The research will specifically focus on exploring Indonesian-English code-switching especially in types, syntactic categories, and functions of code-switching. This includes analyzing code-switching spoken and written communication in social media content such as talk show and twitter. The spoken data will be derived from YouTube talk-show, particularly from program with the title Narasi by Najwa Shihab. The written data will be collected from social media platforms Twitter, encompassing tweets, comments, and captions. The research

will delve into identifying and categorizing the types of code-switching observed in the selected media sources. This includes explicit and implicit code-switching, as well as examining the function behind the language switches. This includes exploring how morphological elements, such as affixes and word formation, contribute to the language-switching patterns. Given the prevalence of code-switching on social media, the research will examine linguistic trends in Indonesian-English code-switching across various social media platforms. This includes investigating how users modify language to create a bilingual or multilingual online presence.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

Code-switching is one of the interesting topics of discussion which captivated many researchers to understand the topic widely as have been in the previous research there were a number of researchers talking about code-switching.

First, Rusli, et al (2018), in an article entitle 'Intra and Intersentential Code-switching Phenomena in Modern Malay Songs'. In this journal research, the researcher aimed to explore and describe the recent phenomenon of English code-switching in modern Malay song. There are 25 Malay song selected and analyzed. The researcher concluded that the code-switching in modern Malay song is not just a random switch from one code to another but they indicated social function that emphasize on establishment of intimacy, solidarity, and local identity.

Second, Ginanti (2018) in a thesis entitle 'Code Mixing and Code-Switching Analysis in Filipino's Instagram Accounts Captions and Comments'. This research is intended to analyze and explain the types and factors Code-Mixing and Code-Switching that appears in the Instagram caption and comment column. This research is a qualitative descriptive that analyzes data in the form of sending messages or writing via Instagram for a photo in the caption and

comment. Caption serves as a description or description of the photo, while the comment field serves as a place for senders and other users to communicate. The author uses the sample method in order to choose caption and comments containing elements of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching. Therefore, there is code switching phenomenon happens, called external code switching. The external code-switching switches English to Tagalog.

Third, Kamariah and Ambalegin (2019) in an article entitle 'Analysis of Using Code-switching in Instagram'. This research aimed to describe the forms and the factors of using code-switching in Instagram. There are three kinds of code-switching found which are tag-switching, intersentential, and intrasentential code-switching. Based on the type of code-switching, researcher also found out the factor causing code-switching which are changing topic, lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multilingual, prestige, and trend.

Next, Ameliza and Ambalegin (2020), in an article entitle 'Code-switching Analysis in English Literature WhatsApp Group'. The aim of this research is to find out the type and the reason of code-switching on WhatsApp group of Putera Batam University. The data was analyzed by using theory of Pollack (1980): tag-switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching. From the 15 data, intrasentential switching was the most frequent type used of code-switching. There are ten reasons for using code-switching, they are to fill the linguistic needs for the lexical item, to continue the last language use (trigger), to quote someone, to determine the recipient, to qualify the message, to determine the involvement of the speaker (personal message), to mark and

emphasize group identity, to convey confidentiality of anger, to exclude someone from a conversation, and change the role of the speaker.

Then, Izazi & Tengku (2020) in an article entitled 'Reason to code-switch: A case study of Malaysian Twitter Users'. This research is focused on the reason for the employment of code-switching within the context of Malaysian social media users. The finding of this research revealed that 'the simplicity of the word' and 'and being accustomed habit' were the most frequent reasons that lead surveyed Malaysian Twitter users to code-switch language.

Last, Baharuddin (2022) in an article entitled 'The reason of performing Code-switching and Code-mixing in Indonesian-English by the Elite people in Makassar'. This research aimed to find out the reason for code-switching by the elite people in Makassar and the data obtained through a questionnaire. There were 25 correspondents asked about their reasons for code-switching. The result of this research showed that there are three reasons elite in Makassar used code-switching: (1) practically of English, (2) good ability of English, and (3) lack of Indonesian Expressions.

From the six research above, the first research was about code-switching in song which indicated social function in intimacy, solidarity, and social identity. Ginanti's research is about code-switching in analysis in Filipino's Instagram about caption and comment. Izazi, et al did research of code-switching about context social-media. Kamariah and Ambalegin discussed about the analysis of using code-switching in Instagram. However, those researches above did not

research about code-switching by analyzing the syntactic categories lied in the code-switching and the use of code-switching as a function to form a new word in Indonesian-English either in spoken and written form. The research also applied Yassi (2016) code-switching.

B.   Some Pertinent Ideas on Writing

1.   Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society (Hudson: 2001). As one of macro linguistics, sociolinguistics deals with the relationship between language and society which means how social factors influence the use of language. It is a descriptive study of the impact of all aspects of society on language usage, including norms, expectations, context, and the impact on society. It is different from the sociology of language which focuses on the impact of language on society. Sociolinguistics has a great deal with pragmatics and it is closely related to linguistic anthropology.

The historical relationship between sociolinguistics and anthropology is how language diversity varies between groups as determined by social variables (ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, and age).

2.   Code-Switching

Code-switching is the one of alternative ways to use two or more languages in the same conversation. Hymes (1974) stated that code-

switching is a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles. Besides, Bokamba (1989) stated that code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event.

3. Type of Code-switching

According to Poplack (1980), There are three types of code-switching namely intersentential switching, intrasentensial switching, and tag-switching.

a. Intersentential Switching

Intersentential code-switching happens when people switch the language between sentences or two clauses. Intersentential is inserting an entire phrase from the second language into a conversation using the other language (Hughes et al., 2006). Apple and Muysken (1987) also stated that the switching occurs within a sentence where the switching occurs after a sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language is called intersentential.

Ginanti (2018) in philipino language:

1. **How about Sandara Park Jollibee?** Sobra niyang loyal sayo

    (How about Sandara Park Jollibee? She is very loyal to you)

b.   Intrasentential Switching

Appel and Muysken (1987) stated that intrasentential code-switching is the alternation in a single discourse between two languages. In this case, the speaker may switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential is code-switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary. Bokamba (1988) also stated that intrasentential code-switching coincides with code-mixing.

For example, in Febiyaskan and Priyanto (2019):

1. Bukannya **underestimate**, tapi karena otak kita masih dalam masa perkembangan, anak muda cenderung **act on impulse** tanpa mikirin resiko atau akibatnya. (Not to underestimate, but because our brains are still developing, young people tend to act on impulse without thinking about the risks or consequences)

c.   Tag Switching

Tag switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as "Darn!", "Hey!", "Well!", "Look!", etc. All types of code-switching refer to switching back and forth from one language to another to communicate to others based on the situation.

Besides, Yassi (2016), divided type of code-switching into five types, they are Intraclausal (iracla), Intralexical (Iralex), Intraphrasa (Iraphra), Interclausal (intercla), and tag.

Intraclausal (Iracla), this type of code-switching occurs within a clause boundary. In other words, it refers to the phenomenon where speakers alternate between two or more languages within the boundaries of a single clause or sentence.

For example, in Yetty, et al, (2022):

1. Ketika itu saya datang ke Annisa Baba (When I come to Annisa Baba) <u>FOR THE SECOND TIME</u>, saya pernah ke sana tahun sembilan puluh empat (I ever come to there in 1994).

Intralexical (Iralex), this kind of code-switching which involves within a word boundary which means this type of code-switching involves fluidly transitioning between languages within the boundaries of a single word. In the context of this talk show analysis, Intralexical instances were observed where English words were effortlessly embedded within Indonesian sentences.

For example, in Baharuddin (2020):

1. Besok saya akan <u>mengHANDLE POST OPERATIONnya.</u> (Tomorrow, I will handle the post operation)

Intraphrasal, this kind of code-switching which involves within a phrase boundary. It discusses the use of phrases in Indonesian that include English elements. It demonstrates how English is integrated into Indonesian

sentences which involves transitioning between languages within the boundaries of a phrase or group of words.

For example, In Masruddin, et al (20):

1. Untuk <u>SHIFT pertama</u> jam 10-12 besok kamu SUPPORT kan. (for the first shift at 10 to 12 tomorrow you will support, right?)

Interclausal, this kind of code-switching which involves between clauses. There is a transition between different clauses within the same sentence, where one clause is typically in Indonesian and the other in English. This demonstrates a blending of languages at the level of sentence structure, which is characteristic of Interclausal code-switching.

For example, in Hanafiah (2022):

1. Tapi dia menjawab (but he answered) <u>RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION IS SOMETHING IDEAL</u>

Tag, this kind of code-switching which involves between sentence tag that precede or follow a sentence. Tags are typically small elements such as interjections, discourse markers, or short phrases that add emphasis, clarification, or emotional nuance to the speech. They serve to highlight specific points or convey subtle meanings within the discourse.

For example, in Rochayati & Gailea (2021):

1. <u>WELL</u>, buat orang tuamu bangga akan prestasimu (make you parents proud with your achievement).

4. Traditional Grammar

Traditional grammar categorizes words into different parts of speech based on their syntactic and semantic functions in sentences. It is also describing the structure of sentences in terms of subjects, predicates, objects, and modifiers.

a. Part of speech

Huddeston & Pullum (2002) categorize the part of speech into eight:

1) Noun: a noun is the name of a place, person, thing, or idea and is sometimes used with an article (a, an, and the). Noun can be singular or plural and physical object or abstract (absence, fact, idea, computation). Mostly of noun as a head of NPs and NPs can be subject. Unlike traditional grammars, proper noun and even pronouns are also treated as Noun. i.e **the dog** barks**, book** is new, **we** saw that **girl**, etc.

2) Verb: a verb is a word that expresses action or being. In one clause there is a main verb and a verb must agree with its subject in number (singular or plural). Most distictibe grammatical property of verb, inflectional contrast of Tense between Past and Present. Auxiliary Verbs is a subclass of verb. In interrogatives, can occur

before the subject. For example; she **buys** those chocolate there. **Can** you **speak** English?

3) Adjective: an adjective is a property of concrete or abstract word that use to modify or describe a noun or pronoun. It is also describe a question which one, what kind, and how many. Articles a, an, and the, are usually classified as adjectives. For example; the young girl, a very long letter, etc.

4) Determinatives: Determinates function as determiners in NP structure. The mark 'the' Np as definite and 'a' as indefinite. Determinat is different from determiner. Determinative is the name of the category (a class of word), while determiner is the name of a function. Different from traditional grammar, generally do not use the term of determinative. The words in that classes are treated as a subclass of the adjective. But in fact, words 'the' and 'a' are very different in grammar and meaning from adjective.

5) Adverb: An adverb describes and modifies a verb, an adjective, and another adverb, but never a noun. For example; very, quickly, then, etc.

6) Preposition: A preposition is a word placed before noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifiying another word in the sentence. Besides, a preposition always be part of a prepositional phrase which means always function as an adjective or an adverb. For example; by, with, about, until, from, etc.

7) Coordinators: A coordinator always joins words, phrase, or clause, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. In traditional grammars, it is called 'Coordinate Conjuction'. For example; and, but, or, while, etc.

8) Subordinators: The most central of subordinate categories are that, whether, and if. These words serve to mark a clause as subordinate. For example; they did their best- I realize (that they did their best).

b.   Syntactic categories

Major syntactic categories in English include sentence, noun, noun phrase, determiner, adjective, adverb, transitive and ditransitive verbs. The traditional parts of speech are lexical categories, in one meaning of that term. Lexical categories are: Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (A), Adposition (preposition, postposition, circumposition) (P), Adverb (Adv), Coordinate Conjunction (C), Determiner (D), Interjection (I), Particle (Par), Pronoun (Pr), Subordinate Conjunction (Sub), etc. Phrasal chategories are: Adjective Phrase (AP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverb Phrase (AdvP), Adposition Phrase (PP), Noun Phrase (NP), etc. For example:
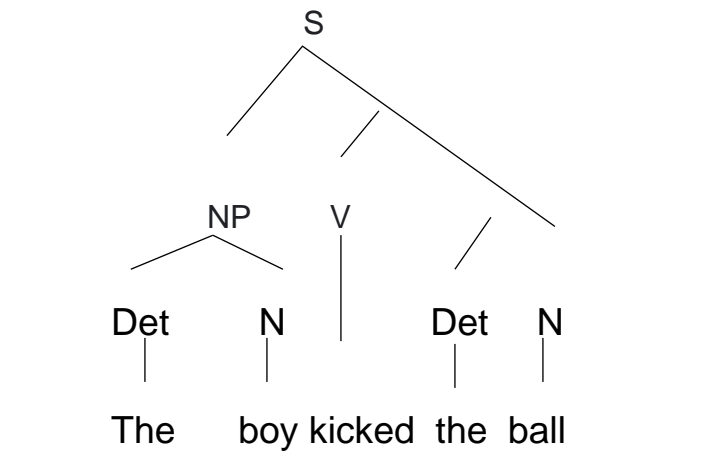
Figure 1. Syntactic categories

5. Morphological features

a. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language and studies the structure of word form and the effect of changes in word form on the meaning of words. Crystal (1980) stated that morphology is a branch of grammar that studies the structure of word forms. For example, the word Unpredictable. In this word the prefix 'un-' attaches to the stem 'predict' and also attaches at the end of the word by the suffix '-able'. In English, affixation is the one of morphological processes in constructing words and most words in English have only one, two, or more pieces in them.

b. Kind of Morpheme 'Root, Affix, and Combining Form'

1) Root

According to morphological features, morpheme can be divided into root, stem, and base. A Root is a core word that can stand alone. A root can be free or bound which means a root is a

morphologically simple unit that can be left bare or to which a prefix or a suffix can attach. A stem is a root that has grown into a larger base because the root has been modified. It can be modified by attaching some affixes and making another meaning. A base is a word form that another morpheme can attach to. Bases include both roots and stems. For example, it can be said that the word Kicker is the base, kick is the root, and kicker is the stem can still add suffix '-s'.

2)   Affix

Affixation is the morphological process that a word can attach by adding affix (i.e. bound morpheme). Richard (1985, p.184), affix means a letter or sound, a group of letters of sounds, which is added to a word, and will change the meaning of function of the word. It is cross-linguistically the most common process that human languages use to derive new lexemes (derivational affixation) or to adapt a word's form to its morphosyntactic context (inflectional affixation). Aziz (2019) There are some differences between inflectional and derivational, First, inflectional morphemes never change the grammatical category (part of speech) of a word and derivational morphemes often change the part of speech of a word. Thus, the verb read becomes the noun reader when we add the derivational morpheme -er. It is simply that read is a verb, but reader

is a noun. However, some derivational morphemes do not change the grammatical category of a word.

There are seven types of affixations according to Lieber (2009): (1) Suffixes (i.e., bound morphemes following the base), for example suffixes '-ness', '-ize', and '-ify' like sadness, openness, romanticize, hospitalize, classify, diversify, and etc. (2) Prefixes (i.e., bound morphemes preceding the base), for example prefixes 'un-', 're-' and 'dis-' like undress, unable, recover, recreate, disappear, disability, etc. These two are the most common affixes. (3) Infix (i.e., affix that are inserted right into a root or base of word), for example In English: absofuckinlutely (abso-fuckin-lutely) this word consists of infix 'fuckin' and the base word is 'absolutely'. (4) Circumfix (i.e., an affix that consists of two parts– a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base), for example: enlighten (en-light-en) this word consists of circumfix ('en-' is a prefix, 'light' is the base word and '-en' is a suffix). (5) Interfixes (i.e., called linking elements), for example, speedometer (speed-o-meter) this word consist of interfix 'o' and it connects two words 'speed' and 'meter'. (6) Simulfixes (i.e., another term for internal stem changes, for example In English: Simulfixes can see in the past and past participle forms like word 'sing' become 'sang' in the past form and 'sung' in the past participle. (7) Transfixes (i.e., templatic morphology), for example (a) In Arab: 'katab' means 'wrote' while 'kattab' means 'caused to write',

'kaatab' means 'corresponded', 'ktatab' means 'wrote, copied' and 'kutib' means 'was written'.

3)   Combining Form

A combining form is a word that is used with a particular meaning, only when joined to another word. Combining form is a combination of two or more bound roots similar to compound words where a compound word is where two or more words merge to form a new one. In other words, combining form is a special term that is different from compound words, but also has a tendency to become free roots. For example, combining form in words (-fold in fivefold, -wise in clockwise, and -graph in photograph).

c.   Word Formation

According to Yule (2010) word formation is the study of the basic word creation process or the process of morphology. Different from Yule, O'Grady and Archibald (2016) states that word formation process is the way of creating new words by adding affixes and using the existing words. According to them, there are ten of word formations such as, inflection, derivation, cliticization, suppletion, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, acronym and initialism.

1)   Inflection

Inflection is a morphological process that add grammatical information to existing words which mean adding a grammatical process of a word such as past, present, progressive, future, singular, or plural. (Becker & Bieswanger: 2006). O'Grady & Archibald (2016) stated that inflection is most often expressed via affixation because it is one of the morphological processes that does not change the meaning and class of the word when add the affix. For example, the word *cup* combines with bound morpheme -s become cups. It is not changed the class of the words but it showed the plural marker.

2)   Derivation

Derivation is a word formation that use an affixation to form a word by change the word class and meaning. O'Grady & Archibald (2016) also said that derivation uses an affix to build a word with meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base. For example, free morpheme *inform* combine with the suffix -ation, it become *information.* The word *inform* is verb and by adding a suffix -*ation* become noun *information.* it showed that there are a process of word class changed from verb to noun.

3)   Cliticization

In Morphosyntax, cliticization is the word process which complex word is formed by adding a clitic to the fully inflected word. According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016), clitic has attached in the end of their host are called

enclitics and if attached in the beginning called proclitic. For example, *What is going on* become *what's going on. 'what's' is a clitic.*

4)   Suppletion

Suppletion is a total change of a word. O'Grady & Archibald (2016) said that suppletion replaces a morpheme with an entirely different morpheme in order to indicate a grammatical contrast. In other word, the word is irregular and the superlative form is unrelated to the root. For example, the word '*good'* is the comparative with '*better'*, '*became'* is the past of '*become'*, and '*were'* is the past of *be.*

5)   Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating the new word by combining two or more words. Yule (2006) stated that combining form is a joining of two separated word to form a single word. Becker & Bieswanger (2006) also added that most of compounding words are noun, verb, and adjective. It means that compound word can be the combination of two or more words from the same or different classes. For example, motor boat, handphone, white house, etc.

6)   Conversion

Conversion is a process that assigns the existing word to a new syntactic category (O'Grady & Archibald: 2016). In which a word has

changed in the part of speech without changing the form of the word. For example, the word *can* 'noun' and *can* 'verb'.

7) Blending

Blending is a type of word formation that creates a new word by combining parts of two or more existing word in the same language. In this blending process, the initial pieces of a word are merged with the last pieces of the word to form a new and unique form of word. For example, the word *brunch* is the popular word of blending. This word is from the word BR-eakfast and l-UNCH.

8) Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming a new word by dropping one or more syllables from a polysyllabic word (O'Grady & Archibald: 2016). Clipping is the process that shorten the word even though it does not change the meaning of the word. Not only a word but also a phrase. For example, the word *sub* from *subtitle*, *ads* from *advertisement*, *max* from *maximal*, etc.

9) Acronym and Initialism

Acronym is the abbreviation in the form of initial letter or syllables in a phrase or a word. O'Grady & Archibald (2016) said that acronym is formed by taking the initial letter of the word in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word. For example, VIP is an acronym from Very Important Person, Wi-Fi from Wireless Fidelity, UV from Ultra Violet. It is also

common in organization name for example ASEAN (Association South East Asian Nation), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), etc.

Different from acronym, Initialism is abbreviation in the form of a phrase that consist of initial letter of a word. The initialism is pronounced as a series of letter rather than as a word (O'Grady & Archibald: 2016). For example, ATM from *Automatic Teller Machine*, DVD from *Digital Versatile Disc, etc*.

10) Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of forming words by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages. It is also called the transmission of form word from one language to another. Borrowing is another source of word formation in English. For example, word *Yogurt* (Turkish), *Garage* (French), *Tycoon* (Japan), etc.

6. Indonesian word formation

In a standard Indonesian language, according to (Sneddon et al., 2010; Ermanto, 2016; Chaer, 2008; Putrayasa, 2008) in Denistia and Baayen (2022b), there are 6-word formations such as prefixation, suffixation, infixation, circumfixation, reduplication, and compounding.

Prefixation in Indonesian is the process of addition of prefixes to the base word. Such as, characterizes the verb-forming prefix *meN-* and the noun-forming prefix peN-. These prefixes have five nasal allomorphs: peng- and meng-, pen-

and men-, peny- and meny-, penge- and menge-, pem- and mem-. For instance, in the base word *pukul* 'a punch', can be a word *memukul* 'to hit' and *pemukul* 'someone who hit or something to hit'. Other examples of prefixes in Indonesia are ber-, men-, di-, per-, pe-, ke-, and ter-.

Suffixes are affixes that are structurally attached to the end of the basic word or basic form such as suffix -kan, -i,-nya, -lah, and -an. For instance, suffix -kan requires patients or benefactives to be realize as indirect object, indicates by the positions kepada 'to' or untuk 'for'. In word mengirim 'send' (aku mengirim surat 'I send a letter') then attached a suffix -kan become (aku mengirimkan surat untukmu 'I send a letter to you').

Infixations are an affix inserted in between or center of the word. it can be used to change a noun into an adverb, an adjective, or into a verb. There are five types of infixes in Indonesian, they are: -el, -er, -em, -in, and -ah. For instance, the word gigi 'tooth' become gerigi 'same meaning of many teeth, but usually to describe a gear in machine.

Circumfixation is the addition of both prefix and suffix. There are many affixes in circumfixation, such as ber-/-kan, meN-/-kan, meN-/-i, di-/-kan, di-/-i, ter-/-kan, ber-/-an, per-/-an, ke-/-an, etc. For example, in affixes ke- and -an in word lihat 'look' become kelihatan 'Visible'.

Reduplication is grammatical form in which the base or root or the word repeat partially or fully repeated. There are four types of reduplication: full reduplication, imitative reduplication, partial reduplication, and affixed

reduplication. Full reduplication can be applied to nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, connector, and pronoun. For example, in adjective 'kecil-kecil 'young', marah-marah 'very angry''. Imitative reduplication is found for noun, verb, and adjective. When applied to noun and verb, this reduplication expresses many kinds of object or activities (e.g., sayur-mayur 'vegetable', gerak-gerik) and for adjective realize intensity or contrast (e.g., kaya-raya 'extremely rich'). Partial reduplication is only in root words which are initiated by consonants (e.g., jaka 'young man' – jejaka 'young man', tangga 'ladder' – tetangga 'neighbour'. Affixes reduplication is where reduplication combines with affixation (e.g., memukul 'to hit'- memukul-mukul 'to hit', bacaan 'reading'- bacaan-bacaan 'readings').

Compounding is a word that is made of from two or more words. In indonesian, the compounding words still separating the words (e.g., compounding noun+noun 'rumah+ kaca 'rumah kaca - glasshouse', kapal+motor 'kapal motor – boat').

7.   Function of Indonesian-English Code-switching

Yassi (2016) has divided the function of code-switching into 17 functions, they are:

a) **To quote,** using English to directly quote someone or something.

b) **Desire to play with a well-known English phrase,** using English to incorporate a popular or familiar English phrase for playful or rhetorical effect.

c) **Lack of a set of Indonesian Words/expression,** switching to English due to a lack of suitable Indonesian words or expressions.

d) **To show an excitement,** using English to express excitement or enthusiasm.

e) **Repeating message,** repeating a message in English for emphasis or clarity.

f) **lack of a good Indo-translation,** switching to English because a suitable translation in Indonesian is not available.

g) **Neutralizing Expression,** using English to convey a neutral tone or to avoid conveying strong emotions.

h) **Seeking for help,** using English to seek assistance or clarification.

i) **Anglicizing,** adopting English words or expressions to make them sound more English-like.

j) **More explicit and simpler,** using English to convey a message in a more explicit or simplified manner.

k) **Qualify message,** using English to add qualifiers or additional information to a message.

l) **Convincing,** using English to persuade or convince someone.

m) **Creation of a rhythmical tone,** witching to English to create a rhythmic or melodic tone in speech or writing.

n) **Integrated English words,** incorporating English words seamlessly into Indonesian speech or writing.

o) **to nativize the English words,** adapting English words to fit within the grammatical and phonological rules of Indonesian.

p) **Unidentified,** this refers to instances of code-switching where the function is not clearly identifiable or defined.

q) **To avoid repetition,** using English to avoid repeating the same information or words in Indonesian.

Then, the researcher also adds one function of code-switching that also used in social-media, it is:

r) **Form a new word**, function demonstrates the dynamic and creative nature of language use in Indonesian-English code-switching. By blending elements from both languages, speakers create linguistic innovations that serve communicative needs while also reflecting cultural influences and identity. This phenomenon highlights the flexibility and adaptability of language in accommodating diverse linguistic repertoires and cultural contexts.

8.   Conceptual Framework

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │       CODE-SWITCHING        │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
        ┌──────────────────┐            ┌──────────────────┐
        │     SPOKEN       │            │     WRITTEN      │
        └──────────────────┘            └──────────────────┘
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TYPE OF CODE-SWITCHING (Yassi: 2016)	SYNTACTIC CHATEGORIES	FUNCTION OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING

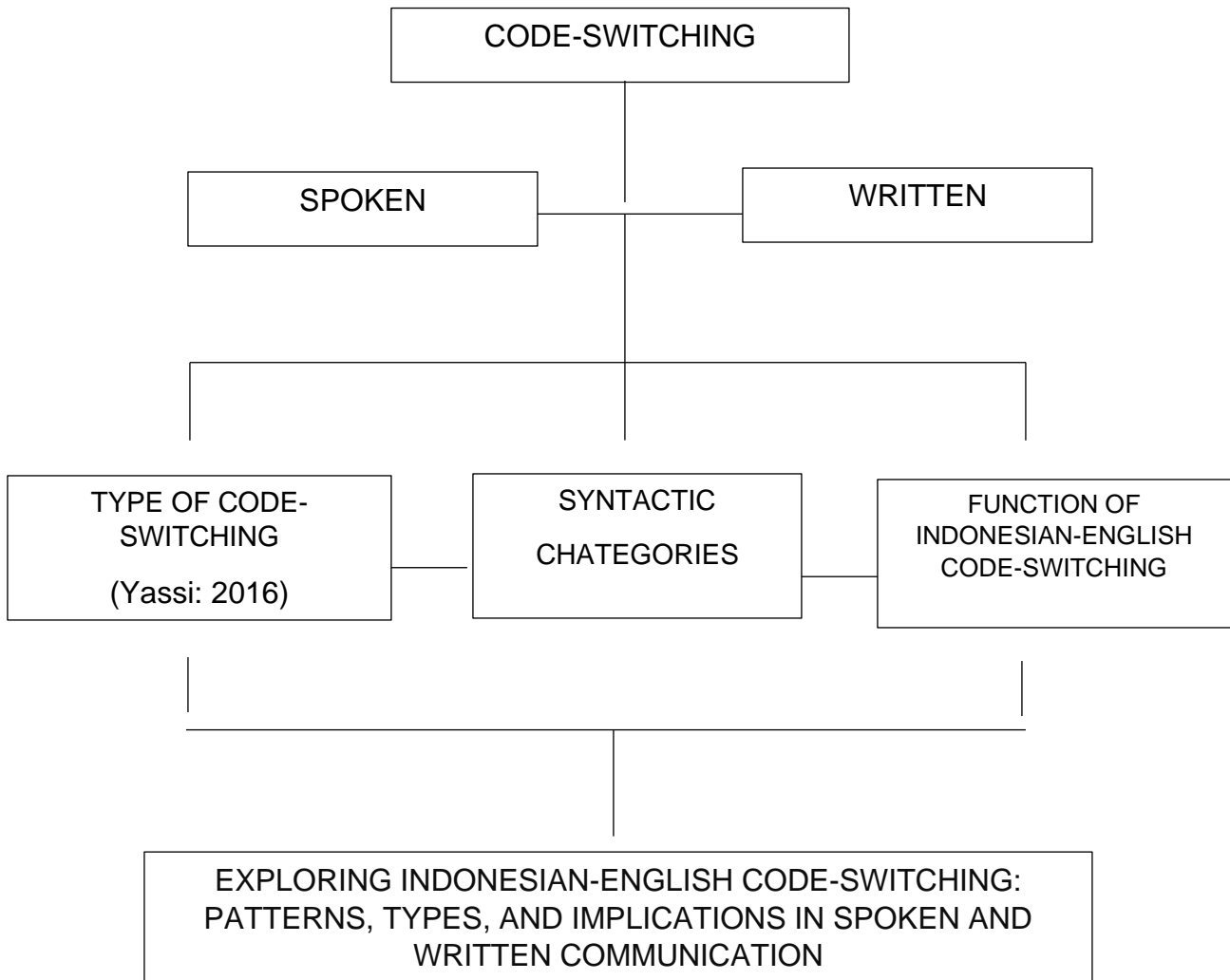**EXPLORING INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING: PATTERNS, TYPES, AND IMPLICATIONS IN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION**

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework