



## Analyzing the Switch Segments and Types of Switch in Indonesian-English Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon of Elite People in Makassar

Baharuddin

[badingbahar@yahoo.co.id](mailto:badingbahar@yahoo.co.id)

STMIK Dipanegara Makassar

Received: 18 May 2020 Accepted: 16 June 2020

DOI: 10.24256/ideas.v8i1.1347

### Abstract

This research aimed at finding out speech variety used by elite people in Makassar which was the phenomenon of Indonesia–English code switching and code mixing in four aspects namely (1) conversation function and reasons of code switching by the elite people, (2) the switched segments which were frequently used, (3) combination patterns of code switching, and (4) the types of code switching. In this research both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied. The data were obtained through recording for two hours. The population was the elite people in Makassar who were divided into five groups namely doctors, government officials, lawyers, lecturers, and politicians living in Makassar. There were 100 conversation produced by 25 respondents. The result show that the function of code switching which most frequently occurs in conversation tends to play with English popular expressions. In terms of switched segments, the most frequently used are noun phrases, while the most often employed combination is the combination of verbs (VP) and nouns (NP). In relation to type of code switching, intra-clausal is the most frequently used by the elite people in conversation.

**Keywords:** Switch Segments, Code Switching, Code Mixing

### Introduction

Language always has important role in human life. Without using language, human being can not perform this life in all aspect well. So people need language both oral and written as a communication medium to convey ideas to other in their interaction. Many people have formed several group basen on their professions like doctor, teachers, politicians and so forth. These groups produce not only written language but also oral language or speech which institutes a form of social identity and is used consciosly and unconsciously to indicate membership of different social group or different communities (Yule, 1988: 190).

Speech variety as a form of communication behavior is related to sociolinguistics. Hudsin (1980:1) defines “sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to the society”. According to Hymes in Gumperz (1982:2): sociolinguistics has been described as the study of behavior in terms of social characteristics of the speaker, their cultural background and ecological properties of the environment in which they interact”.

Sociolinguistics has a very broad topic. It includes the study of social dialect, stylistic variation and bilingual or multilingual, language choice, including code switching which is defined as “the employment of more than one language in a single course” (Yassi, 2003:2). Scotton (1993:480) defines it as “the selection by bilingual/multilingual of forms from two or more linguistic in the same conversation”.

The way of speaking which combines two languages in the same sentence or discourse is called code switching. This is not a strange thing for Indonesian people now, especially in big cities occupied by many elite people such as, doctors, lecturers, business executives, lawyers. Such a phenomenon is getting popular. Therefore, it becomes an interesting object of study for sociolinguists, particularly the study Indonesian – English code switching. The following examples of code switching are taken from Romaine in Yassi (2003:119):

1. Kio ke six, SEVEN HOURS te school de fic SPEND karde ne, THEY ARE SPEAKING ENGLISH ALL THE TIME. (Punjabi/English bilingual in Britain). “Because they seven spend six or seven a day at school they are speaking English all the time”
2. WILL YOU rubim OFF? Old man will come. ( Tokspin / bilingual child in Papua New Guinea ) “Will you rub (that off blackboard). The man will come”.
3. Ano etta tulla tanne etta I’M VERY SICK (Finish / English bilingual recorded by Poplack, Wheeler, Westwood 1987). “Tell them to come here that I’m ver sick.”
4. Kodomatachi LIKED IT (Japanese / English bilingual, recorded by Nishimura 1986). “The children like it”.
5. HAVE aqua PLEASE. (Spains / English bilingual child, recorded by Kessier, 1984). “Have water, please ! “.
6. Won o ARREST A SINGLE PERSON (Yoruba / English bilingual, recorded by Auda, 1986). “They did not arrest a single person”.
7. THIS MORNING I hantar MY BABY tu dekat BABY SITTER tu lah ( Malay / English bilingual, recorded by Ozog, 1987). “This morning I took my baby to the babysitter”.

The examples above show that the utterances contain more than one language and they are combined in different ways. Such things probably occur in most bilingual people in communities.

The writer also finds such phenomena in conversation among the elite people

when they communicate to one other. They habitually use more than one language, particularly Indonesian and English. They employ code switching to, among others, emphasize and make the message simple which they intend to convey. The next examples are taken from one of their conversations that the writer observed.

A: sudah ada progres yang dicapai ?

B: SO FAR NOT YET

The next conversational:

A: apa yang seharusnya membangunkan kita dalam melihat kenyataan-kenyataan ini?

B: kita tidak boleh berputus asa. Hidup ini lebih luas dari sistem pemerintahan, keadaan kita sendiri. WE CAN MEET, membuka dunia ini dengan menemui harapan-harapan yang lain.

By seeing the example above, the writer intends to discuss the problems concerning code switch and concentrates on conversational code switching among the elite people.

The research problem statements of this research are formulated as follows: What English switch segments do the elite people usually use when they code switch? In the point does the switch occur? What types of switch do the elite people use in conversation? This study aimed at to find out what switched segments the elite people use when they switch codes in their conversation. To find out in what point the switches occur. To find out what type of code swtiches the elite people use..

This study is expected to be valuable information for the Indonesian people, particularly for the sociolinguists who have concern with the code switching phenomenon. Through this study, people will get a description of pattern of Indonesian – English code switching especially those who switch their code from Indonesian to English. This study will be direct contribution and important information to the next researchers concerning code switching.

This study is limited to discribe the switched segments, the switch point, the types of code switching. The language context of the research object is informal language, which is used in informal situation,among the elite people in their conversation.

There have been some previous studies concrning code switching conducted by several researchers. Each of them has found and elaborated important things dealing with code switcing.

Yassi (2003) finds some aspects from a general pattern of linguistic configuration of Indonesian–English code switching especially syntactic features, segment combinations of code switching, linguistic constraints, code switching points, and also types of code switching. He also find that there are 20 patterns of socio pragmatic functions of Indonesian–English code switcing covering: message repetition,desire to play with a well know English expression, quotation, lack of a set Indonesian word, message neutralization. Further, he finds 5 strategies which mainly function to harmonize the sentences and utterances whenever the speakers

code switch such as: to naturalize the utterances, to avoid repetition, to transform the syntactic function, etc.

Meanwhile, Tjalla (2003) finds intrasentential code switching of the radio broadcasters in three stations: Madama, Sonata, and Mercurius. She finds mostly switched segments of single noun and Noun Phrase. The most frequently occurred in the three stations is to quote, while the lack of Indonesian expression is the most of reason for code switching found.

Halim (2004) discovers that "there are three reasons for Indonesian – English code switching occurring among English teachers at MANE English Course Makassar". She claims that the reasons for code switching are the practicality of English, the good ability of English and the lack of Indonesian Expression.

Gumperz (1997) point out the social meaning of code switching according to the different classificational function. These classifications are based on the function of code switching among Slovenian – German, Spanish – English, and Hindi – English bilingual speakers. He classifies the social meaning of code switching into six types: to mark a quotation, to specify the addressee, to an interjection, to repeat a message, to qualify a message, and to mark personalization or objectification.

Azuma's study (1998) focuses on intra-sentential code switching and he suggests a new approach. He analyzes spontaneous code switching data as well as experimental reported in the literature and hypothesized that a segment which can meaningfully stand – alone may be code switched. The study describes that various discourse markers, phrasal units, open class items, and some closed items are identified as switchable segments.

The writer, in this study, would like to follow Gumperz's view in discussing the conversational function of code switching, the switch points, and Azuma's view that any segment that can meaningfully stand alone may be code switched.

Sridhar in Mc Kay and Hornberger (1996:56) states that "when two or more languages exist in community, the speaker frequently switches from one language to another". This phenomenon is called code switching. Valdes-Fallis in Yassi (2003:34) defines "code switching as the use of two languages simultaneously on interchangeably."

Basically, there are two main streams of sociolinguists. Firstly, the ones that distinguish code switching from code mixing, they are Bhatia, Ritchie, Bokamba, Kachru, Sridhar, and Sridhar (Halim, 2004:13). They point out that code mixing is a common form of a code switching, that is the switching of languages within sentences. According to Romaine in Yassi (2003), one criterion that is usually used in distinguishing code switching from code mixing is that the grammar of the clauses determines the language chosen. By this criterion, it is stated that when someone uses words or phrases of another language, he/she is said to perform code mixing rather than code switching. On the other hand, when he/she uses a clause that possesses the grammatical system of another language, he is mentioned to use code switching. Secondly, if someone treats the two terms as a

continuum, it means that code switching and code mixing are inseparable thing (Halim, 2004:14).

This is also clarified as a finding of the study on language choice between Spanish and Nahuati language, Mexican-Indian group, conducted by Hill and Hill (1980:112), as the following:

“The index counts the first occurrence of each Spanish item for a speaker, regardless of whether it is a Hispanic within an otherwise thoroughly Nahuati content or is a Spanish vocabulary item in what might be judged a switch from Nahuati into Spanish: we find there is no satisfactory way to draw a neat boundary between the two phenomena”

Based on the explanation above, in this research, the writer will not distinguish between the code switching and code mixing, but both are including in this study.

The use of a language which is more dominant than another maybe happen in code switching when a speaker uses one language more than another in a course. The dominant language used is called ‘matrix language’ while the subdominant one is “embedded language” (Halim,2004:14).

The other aspect in language is borrowing. The term of borrowing is defined by Todd and Hancock (1986:85) as “items are taken into one language from another without permission and with no prospect of turn”. They in detail elaborate that borrowing can be defined as adoption or adaptation of the processes by which words and phrases from outside sources are taken into English and modified to conform to English patterns of phonology and morphology.

### **Types of Code Switching**

Poplack in Yassi (2003:237) categorizes code switching into three: tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching. Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language, e.g: you know, I mean, etc. Intrasentential switching refers to the type occurs within the clause or sentence boundary while intersentential switching involves switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence os in one language or another. The example for tag switching in Panjabi/English is taken from Poplack in Yassi (2003:43); the example of intrasentential switching is in Japanese/English that is taken from Nishimura (1993:37); and the example of intersentential in Malay/English is taken from Jacobson (1988:70):

#### **1. Tag Switching**

I MEAN, UNCONCIOUSLY, SUBCONCIOUSLY, kare jane €, YOU  
KNOW (English tag) per I WISH, YOU KNOW (English Tag) ke me  
pure 1 Panjabi bol seka.

#### **2. Intrasentential code switching**

#### **3. Kodomotachi LIKED IT**

(The children liked it)

#### **4. Intersentential code switching**

Apa LI cakap dengan emak ? FLIGHT ON SUNDAY?  
(What did LI talk about with her mother? Flight on Sunday?)

The other examples of code between Indonesian and English were found by Yassi (2002:122), namely: intraphrasal and intralexical. Intraphrasal is the switching that occurs within phrases, like in "Saya RELY sepenuhnya pada informasi, kalau saya RELAY pada diri saya susah". Meanwhile, intralexical is the switching which takes place within word boundary, such as in "Minggu depan mas Fahim akan mengORGANIZE barbeque".

Gumperz in wei (1988:156) points out "the code switching in terms of the change of the situation into two: situational code switching and methaphorical code switching". In situational code switching, the switch of language is caused by the changed of situation. This type of code switching is supported by an assumption that one language that exists in a community is suitable for a particular situation. Therefore, when the situation changes the speaker needs to change the language in other to continue the appropriateness. This type would take place at the end of an official transaction, when a speaker might switch from the standard language to the local dialect to ask about family matters (Sridar in Mc Kay and Hornberger, 1996:156). On the contrary, methaphorical code switching conveys particular communicative goal, such as to mark quotation, to emphasize, to mark a punch of joke, etc.

Concerning level of code switching , Wei in Halim (2004:154) adopts a CA style (conversation analysis style) sequential approach. She contends that three different levels of code switching refer to the sequential position of language alternation in the turn by turn of organization of conversation. Based on her opinion of a given piece of conversation, it is found two speakers using different languages in consecutive turns (level A). This type of contrastive choices of language by two languages by two different speakers at turn voundaries are frequently found in conversational interaction involving participants of differing language abilities and attitudes, and they are often seen to signal special social as well as discouse meaning. Within a turn a single speaker may switch code at sentence utterance boundaries (level B). The third level of code switching refers to different constituents within a sentence utterance encoded in different languages (level C).

The following examples are different levels of code switching taken from Wei (1998:155):

Level A :

Mother : YOU WANT SOME, John?

Child : Ngauw m yiu "I DON'T WANT"

Mother : M yiu "YOU DON'T WANT?"

Level B :

Mother : Nay, silk mut-ye a? "WHAT DO YOU WANT TO EAT?"

Child : JUST APPLE  
Mother : JUST, JUST APPLE? Dim gou m sik Yoghurt a?  
WHY NOT HAVE SOME YOGHURT?  
Child : NO YOGHURT  
Mother : May-ye? WHAT?  
Child : Nay wa m silk it. YOU SAID I AM NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE  
IT

Level C :

- a. SO IT MEANS kuedei gong do diyingmei lo  
(they speak more English)
- b. Danhai AT LEAST ngaw meng kuei gogo jidim  
(But at least I understand what he says)
- c. Ngaw we SOLVE di PROBLEM  
(I will solve the problem)
- d. Nei FEEL DO nei yau mo gwukga a?  
(Do you feel you do not have a country)

The examples above show that in level A the code alternation occurred at the speaking turn boundary, i.e. the child's turn who responds to the mother's offer in English. After saying "just, just apples?" The mother switches to Chinese, "dimgai m sik yogurt a?" and then to English "Why Not Some Yogurt?" thus, the code alternation occurred within a turn and intersententially. Level C indicates the code alternation within a sentence or a clause intrasententially.

#### **a. Grammatical Constraints of Code Switching**

According to Poplack in Jacobson (1988:54), "a modal of grammar which is governed by two constraints, could generate Spanish/English code switching. Firstly, the free morpheme and a lexical form unless the lexical form has been phonologically integrated into the language of the morpheme. Secondly, the equivalence constraint. This constraint predicts that code switches will tend to occur at points where the juxtaposition of elements from the two languages does not violate a syntactic rule of either language. Gumperz (1988:87-89) provides "syntactic relationship (Spanish-English code switching) with juxtaposed construction", as in the following:

1. Switching is blocked between subject-predicate construction:
  - MY UNCLE Sam es el mas agabachado (is the most Americanized)
2. Switching is blocked between noun complement construction:
  - That's the book the one that was lost
3. Switching is blocked between verb-verb complement construction:
  - You should go to the field
4. Conjoined phrase:
  - John stayed at home because his wife was at work
5. Switching is blocked between verbs of propositional attitude

- I think he went to the field.

In some kinds of code switching study, Shoji Azuma (1998:117) claims that the words that can be easily code switched are those that can meaningfully stand alone. Among them are open class words or content words such as noun, verb and adjective. He further contends that other segments that are easily switched are conjunction, tags and various phrasal categories (Azuma, 1998:144-146), as shown in the following:

1. Conjunction (Lingala/French)
  - A-li tu-ambia, THEN tu-ka-enda  
(He told us and than we left)
2. Adverb (Malay/English)
  - WHERE DID YOU GO THIS AFTERNOON, Zam ?  
(Where did you go this afternoon Zam ?)
3. Adverb and Tag (Japanese/English)
  - Soredakara, ANYWAY, asokode SMOKED salmon, katta no yo  
(So, anyway we bought smoked salmon there)
4. Phrases (Malay/English)
  - YOU HAD BETTER TELL ME Dengan siapa you main  
(You had better tell me with whom you played badminton)

## **Method**

This research applies qualitative method so that the writer prepared a depiction of Indonesia – English code switching phenomenon in order to expose all patterns concerning the use of grammatical categories, the switched segments where they took place, the switch points where they occurred, the type of code switching employed, and the conversational function and reasons for code switching. In this research, the data are the conversational among elite people in Makassar in which they institute some kind of topic like politics, medicals, careers, and so on.

The population in this research is the groups of elite people in Makassar, consisting of doctors, lecturers, politicians, governmental officials, and lawyers. There are some people from each group, and the writer takes five people from each as the sample of this research. So, the total number of sample is twenty five people. This means that this research uses purposive sampling technique.

The data collection is done through observation, questionnaire, and recording. (1) Observation, in this technique, the researcher transcribed directly all the code switching produced by the subject in conversation. (2) Recording, this technique was held to collect the speeches of the samples naturally. Then, the recorded utterances were transcribed for analysis on code switching that take place.

The analysis of data in this research was carried out through the following the



procedures: (1) The recorded speeches were noted down, then code switching was identified from the speeches. (2) The discourse of code switching was tabulated. The code switching was tabulated on the basis of conversational functions of code switching, type of switching, the switch points and the switched segments (3) The frequencies of employments of conversational functions and syntactic features of code switching were counted. (4) The frequencies of the employments were noted down.

**The Model of Analysis**

<b>Sample number</b>	<b>Discourse / Sentences</b>	<b>Switched Segments</b>	<b>Switch Points</b>	<b>Type of Code Switching</b>	<b>Functions of Code Switching</b>
00 1/SP 1- 2	A: Sudah ada  PROGRE SS  yang dicapai?  B: SO FAR NOT  YET	NP   De p. Cl.	Btw V&V   Dep. Cl.	Intraclausal    Intrasegmental	Tendency to play with Eng. Popular words   To neutralize message

**Results**

**A. Switched segments of Indonesian – English Code Switching Among The Elite People in Conversation**

Based on the data there are 171 switched segments used by the respondents.

They are resulted from 10 kinds of switched segments. For details, see Table 2 below.

**Tabel 2 Switched Segmnets**

No	Switch Segments	Sample Codes					Total	%
		Doc tors	Govt. rs	Lawye rs	Lectu res	Poli ticians		
1	Subject NP (N)	6 (3.50%)	1 (0.58%)	3 (1.75%)	2 (1.16%)	7 (4.09%)	19	1.11
2	Object NP (N)	3 (1.75%)	10 (5.84%)	5 (2.92%)	-	2 (1.16%)	20	1.69
3	Noun (NP)	9 (5.26%)	10 (5.84%)	10 (5.84%)	20 (11.69%)	9 (5.26%)	58	3.91
4	Adjecti ve (ADJ. P)	3 (1.75%)	1 (0.58%)	1 (0.58%)	10 (5.84%)	4 (2.33%)	19	1.11
5	Verb (VP)	2 (1.16%)	4 (2.335)	1 (0.58%)	10 (5.84%)	1 (0.58%)	18	0.52
6	Adverb (ADV.V)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.58%)	1	.58
7	Prep. (Prep.P)	-	1 (0.58%)	-	-	-	1	.58
8	Conjuc tion	-	-	1 (0.58%)	-	1 (0.58%)	2	.16
9	Indep. CL	4 (2.33%)	2 (1.16%)	3 (1.75%)	9 (5.26%)	7 (4.09%)	25	4.61
10	Dep. CL	3 (1.75%)	-	1 (0.58%)	3 (1.75%)	1 (0.58%)	8	.67
	TOTAL	30	29	25	54	33	71	1.00

As can be seen on the table above, single noun (N) and Noun Phrase (NP)

are the most frequently switched segments (33.91%); lectures group (LE) employs the most, namely 20%. It is followed by Government Officials (GO) and Lawyers (LA) group 10 % each and the other groups reach 9% each. The switched segments on single noun (N) and Noun Phrase (NP) ARE shown below:

1. A: Bagaimana aktifitas selanjutnya pak Sal ?

B: Eh, menunggu MOMENT yang tepat (No.061SP 3-2)

2. A: Mengapa Pak Y begitu CARE dengan .....

B: Oh, dia kan memiliki HIGH SOLIDARITY ..... (No.063/SP 3-1)

3. A: Sudah ada PROGRESS yang dcapai?

B: SO FAR NOT YET (No.081/SP 1-2)

The second most frequently switched segments are the use of clauses consisting of independent clause and dependent clause. Lectures (LE) employ more than 7%, Politicians (PO) use more than 4%, Doctors (D) use 4%, Lawyers (LA) 2% while Government Officials group (GO) employ more than 1%. The switched segments on independent clause and dependent clause are shown in the following:

4. A: Seharusnya mereka belajar, BECAUSE THEY NEED IT bukan...

B: THAT'S THE PROBLEM (No.066/SP 5-4)

5. A: Dalam kasus perceraian di persidangan selalu ...

B: IT IS A GOOD WAY, cara baik untuk ... (No.060/SP 4-3)

6. A: Minggu lalu, YOU DIDN'T COME

B: YES, I ATTENDED A SEMINAR IN A HOTEL (No.010/SP 4-3)

7. A: Kesibukan menjelang pilkada membuat ... SO NO TIME FOR PUBLIK  
SERVICE

B: YES VERY BUSY gitu ... (No 034/SP 4-5)

The significant frequently of switched codes occurred to verb. DO uses 1%, GO 2.25%, LA 1%, LE 2%, and PO employs less than 1%.

The other high frequency of switched segments is the employment of subject NP (N) and object NP (N); DO usee 4%, GO 6%, LA 4%, LE 1.16%, and the

PO uses 5%. The switched segment on subject NP (N) and Object NP (N) are presented below:

8. A: CESAREAN OPERATION harus diambil agar ...  
B: Besok saya akan mengHANDLE POST OPERATIONnya (No.001/SP 1-2)
9. A: Pemerintah seharusnya melakukan CULTURAL APPROACH kepada ...  
B: Mungkin cukup efektif ya ... (No.024/SP 2-3)
10. A: POLITICAL INTERVENTION sering menghambat ...  
B: THAT'S WAY, keadilan sering terabaikan (No.048/SP 3-4)

According to the data, the most popular switched segments are single Noun and Single Noun Phrase. These support the previous research finding by Azuma 1998, Yassi 2003, Tjalla 2003, and Halim 2004. Concerning Single Noun and Noun Phrase, Clauses are also to be found as a very frequent switch.

In other hand, the tendency of switching in larger constituent such independent clause, dependent clause, minor clause, and interrogative clause is caused by the respondent's habits. The habit is allowed by their meeting frequency in their work environment, where they frequently use English. Good English ability is also the reason because in general the respondents have learned English, even some of them studied abroad. On the other hand, the reason for all respondents to switch their codes in smaller constituent such as Noun, Noun Phrase, and verb is because they feel more convenient, much easier, and more freely to switch, they do not feel so with switching in larger constituent, like in sentence.

The other switched segments employed are Adjective and Adjective Phrase. DO uses 1.75%, GO 0.58%, LA 0.58%, LE 5.84%, and PO employs 2.33%. Here are the switched segments:

11. A: Apakah dia mengalami OVERBLEEDING?  
B: Bukan, karena panggulnya kecil (No.002/SP 1-2)
12. A: Eh, pemerintah sudah menyiapkan INCENTIVE berupa ...  
B: Ya, guru dan dosen pasti bahagia, HAPPY lah (No.033/SP 3-2)
13. A: Ada beberapa faktor mengaku kaum yuridis ...  
MENTAL termasuk ECONOMIC FACTOR  
B: Mungkin itu yang dianggap DOMINANT (No.045/SP 4-3)
14. A: INTERVAL nilainya diturunkan pak?

B: Ya, ... sifatnya **CONDITIONAL**, apa boleh buat (No.079/SP 2-1)

### ***B. Switched Points of Indonesian – English Code Switching Among Elite People in Conversation***

Based on the data there are forty three combinations of Indonesian – English code switched employed by respondents (see Table 3). The combination between Verb (VP) and Noun (NP) is the first most frequent switch points, that is 19.51%; DO uses 2.43%, GO 6.09%, LA 4.87%, LE 3.04%, and PO employs 3.04%.

15. A: Dokter tidak boleh melakukan **MEDICAL ACTION SYSTEM** agar kita  
meng**INCREASE** kinerja aparat

B: Ya, harus ada **AGREEMENT** (No.004SP/ 1-2)

The second frequently used the combination is between N (Noun) and NP (Noun Phrase), comprises 7.93%; DO employs 0.61%, GO 2.43%, LA 1.82%, and PO uses 3.04%; however, LE does not use this kind of switch. The combination of NP (N) and N switch are shown below:

16. A: Persoalan kemampuan **LEADERSHIP** antara ...

B: Tapi pak Amin lebih teruji (No.036/SP 5-4)

17. A: Apakah pelaku **BLACK CAMPAIGN** sudah ...

B: Sudah, **ACTOR**nya adalah ... (No.097/SP 2-1)

Other high portions of the switch points are between English free and Indonesian bound morpheme, 6.71%, DO employs 1.82%, GO 1.21%, LE 2.43%, and PO uses 1.21%, but LA does not use the switch. The next high portions are the combination between **Indep.CL** and **Indep.CL.**, 6.09%, in which DO employs 1,21%, GO 1.21%, LA 1.21%, LE 1.82% and PO uses 0.61%. The next higher portion switch point is between Preposition and N (NP), 4.2%, The combination between Conjunction and Noun (NP), 3.66%, and between Noun (NP) and Adverb (Adv P) comprise 2.43% each. The examples are in 19, 20, 21, and 22 below.

18. A: Seharusnya mereka belajar **BECAUSE THEY NEED IT** bukan karena  
harus lulus

B: **THAT'S THE PROBLEM** (No.066/SP 5-4)

19. A: CALLING dari RESIDENT?

B: Dia minta pertimbangan (No.008/SP 3-4)

20. A: Beliau itu kan merasa ...

B: Ya, karena dia ditahan dan merasa tidak sesuai dengan LAW

PRECEDURE (No.0.43%/SP 4-3)

21. A: FINANCIAL SUPPORT sangat menentukan ...

B: Dimana-mana seperti itu (No.089/SP 1-2)

The other high frequent combinations of switch are between Indonesian bound morpheme and English free morphemes, 5.49%, in which DO uses less than 0.61%, GO 1.82%, LA 1.21%, LE 1.21%, AND PO employs 0.61%. The combinations are exemplified in 23 and 24.

22. A: Saya setuju hal itu, coba kalau ada COMPETITIVE, tentu ...

B: Tapi REWARDnya harus tinggi ya ... (No.067/SP 4-5)

23. A: Sebagian dosen baru, kita sebaliknya meMINIMIZE COMPLAINT

B: Ya, ada benarnya pak (No.062/SP 1-2)

Concerning the finding of this study, particularly the combinations of switch points between Preposition and Noun Phrase, between Verb and Noun Phrase and between Noun Phrase and Noun Phrase support the other previous findings of studies of Gumperz (1988), Tjalla (2003), Yassi (2003) and Halim (2004). There are some counter examples that are similar to Gumperz's study found in this research, as follows:

1. Proposed Constraint: Switching is restricted between two verbs of propositional attitude (Gumperz 1988:89)

Counter example:

24. A: Lembaga bahasa Inggris bermunculan dimana-mana dengan INTEREST masing-masing

B: Saya kira tinggi sekali ya ... Cuma sering IT DOES NOT NEED THE PARTICIPANTS' NEED

2. Proposed Constraint: Switching is blocked between Verb and Complement

construction (Gumperz 1988:88)

Counter example:

25. A: Bagaimana aktifitas selanjutnya pak Sal?

B: Eh, menunggu MOMENT yang tepat.

3. Proposed Constraint: Switching is blocked between Auxiliary and Verb (Timm in Yassi 2003:198)

Counter Example:

26. A: Sudah ada SIGNAL dari MK tapi ...

B: Ya, tapi kita tidak boleh MAKE DECISION FORGETTEN (No.059/SP 3-4)

4. Proposed Constraint: Conjunction must be in the same code as the conjoined sentence (Gumperz 1988:88)

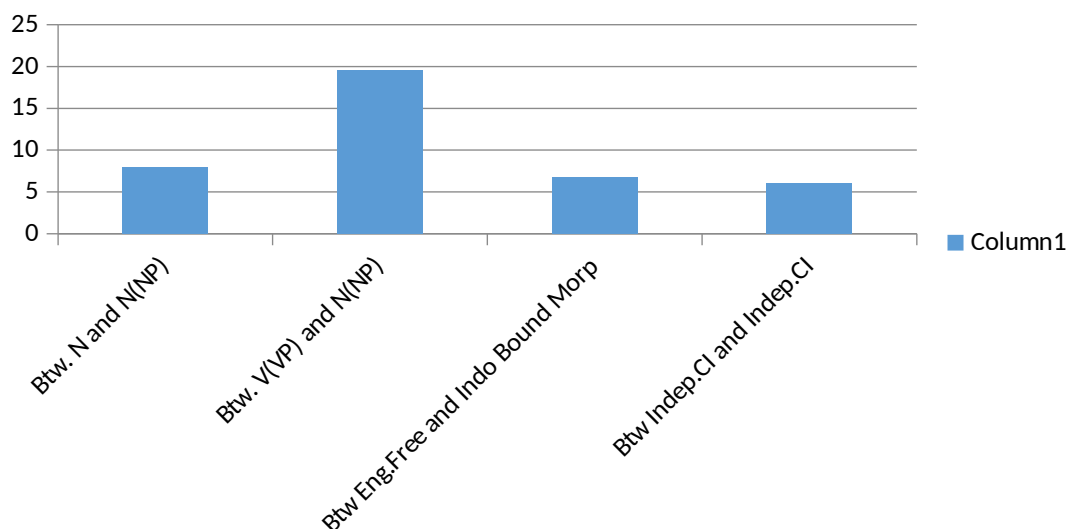
A: Berjalan pada rel yang sebenarnya maksudnya, ATTITUDE kita selalu sesuai aturan hukum dan etika sehingga kita bisa SAFE dan SURVIVE dalam hidup (No.046/SP 2)

Table 3 Switch Points

No	Switched Points	Sample Codes					tot	%		
		Doctors	Govt. Official	lawyers	lecturers	Politicians				
1	Btw N and N (NP)	1 (0.61%)	4 (2.43%)	3 (1.82%)	-	5 (3.04%)	13	7.93		
		Sample Code								
No	No	Switched Points	Doctors	Govt. Officials	Lawyers	Lectures	Politicians	tot	%	
	24	Btw Dem and Adj. (Adj. P)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.61%)	1	0.61	
12	Btw V (V)	25	Btw Indo bound and English free morpheme	1 (0.61%)	3 (1.82%)	2 (1.21%)	2 (1.21%)	1 (0.61%)	9	5.49
13	Btw (VP)	26	Btw English free and Indo morpheme	3 (1.82%)	2 (1.21%)	-	4 (2.43%)	2 (1.21%)	11	6.71
14	Btw Adv.	27	Btw filler and Adj. (Adj. P)	-	-	-	2 (1.21)	-	2	1.21
			Sample codes							
15	Btw Adv.	No	Switched Points	Doctors	Govt. Officials	Lawyers	Lectures	Politicians	tot	%
16	Btw Adv.	36	Btw Indep. CL	-	1 (0.61%)	-	-	-	1	0.61
17	Btw Pron	37	Indep. CL	2 (1.21%)	-	-	3 (1.82%)	4 (2.43%)	9	5.49
18	Btw Pron	38	Btw Dep. CL. And N (NP)	-	-	-	-	2 (1.24%)	2	1.24
19	Btw. Con	39	Btw Dep. CL. And Adj.	-	-	-	1 (0.61%)	-	1	0.61
20	Btw Conj	40	Btw Dep. CL. And V (VP)	-	1 (0.61%)	-	-	-	1	0.61
21	Btw Prep	41	Btw. Dep. CL. And Indep. CL.	-	-	1 (0.61%)	-	-	1	0.61
22	Btw Mod	42	Dep. CL.	2 (1.21%)	-	-	-	1 (0.61%)	3	1.82
23	Btw Mod	43	Btw QW and N (NP)	1 (0.61%)	1 (0.61%)	-	-	-	2	1.21
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In the following chart 1, it can be seen the 4 switch points that are most frequently used by the respondents.

**Chart 1 The most frequently happened switch point types**



*C. Types of Code Switching*

In addition to the switch points above, the type of code switching employed by the elite people in conversation are also presented (see table 4). As can be seen in the table, there are 6 types of code switching used by the respondents. Intraclausal in the largest portion of the type of code switching, comprises 59.14% in which DO uses 12.20%, GO 10.97%, LA 10.97%, LE 15.85%, and PO employs 17.07%. The second larger portion of the type of code switching is intraphrasal, 11.58% in which DO applies 2.42%, GO 3.04%, LA 1.82%, LE 0.60%, and PO uses 3.65%. The same largest portion is intrasentential type of code switching, 10.97%, where DO applies 2.42%, GO 1.21%, LA 1.82%, LE 3.04%, and PO uses 2.42%. The next three type of switching, that is, intralexical, intersentential, and tag do not reach 10% of application. Intralexical type of switch is 7.92%, where DO applies 2.42%, GO 2.42%, LA 0.60%, LE 1.21%, and PO uses 1.21%. Intersentential type is 7.31%, where DO applies 1.82% LE 3.04%, and PO uses 2.42%. and no GO and LA respondents use the type of code switching. The least frequently used is tag code switching, which only 1.21%, LA and LE respondents each uses 0.60% while none of the DO, GO, and PO respondents apply it.

The intraclausal and intrasentential code switching are shown in 28 and 29 (the segments underlined are under consideration) below:

27. A: Bagaimana EXERCISES THERAPYnya, Dok?



B: Untuk pasien saya, saya check BLOOD VESSELnya (No.018/SP 3-5)

28. A: Pak, mereka menyontek saat MID TEST

B: YOU HAVE TO WATCH THEM, jika tidak ... (No.078/SP 1-2)

In 31 and 32 below are the intralexical and tag swiching:

29. A: Perhatian pemerintah cukup tersita ...

B: ILLEGAL LOGGINGlah (No.025/SP 1-2)

30. A: Keseriusan dari pihak eksekutif, I THINK masih sebatas POLITICAL MOVEMENT (No.044/SP 1)

The finding indicates that most of the respondents tend to code switch the English into smaller constituent such as phrase and clause rather than into larger one. The phenomena are caused by their low intensity of English use in daily interaction in Indonesia since English is a foreign language.

Table 4 Types of Code Switching

No	Type of Code Switching	Sample Code					Total	%
		Doctors	Govt. Official	Lawyers	Lecturers	Politicians		
1	Intralexical	4 (2.42%)	4 (2.42%)	1 (0.60%)	2 (1.21%)	2 (1.21%)	13	7.92
2	Intraclausal	20 (12.20%)	18 (10.97%)	18 (10.97%)	26 (15.85%)	21 (17.07%)	97	59.14
3	Intraphrasal	4 (2.42%)	5 (3.04%)	3 (1.82%)	1 (0.60%)	6 (3.65%)	19	11.58
4	Intrasentential	4 (2.42%)	2 (1.21%)	3 (1.82%)	5 (3.04%)	4 (2.42%)	18	10.97
5	Tag	-	-	1 (0.60%)	1 (0.60%)	-	2	1.21
6	Intrasentential	3 (1.82)	-	-	5 (3.04%)	4 (2.42%)	12	7.31

## Conclusion

Concerning the switched segments, single noun, noun phrase, and clause are the most frequent switched segments employed by the elite people. The clauses are independent clause, dependent clause. The subjects of this research cover five groups which consist of doctors, government officials, lawyers, lecturers, and politicians. Most of them have good ability of English and this led to the conclusion that they are capable of switching their Indonesian into English. They are educated men so it is proper for them to code switch. This condition makes English as a habit in conversation.

In term of the switch point, there are many combinations found. But the highest frequency of switch point occurs between verb (VP) and noun (NP). The second highest frequency is between noun (NP) and noun (NP) then followed by between English free morpheme and Indonesian bound morpheme, and also between Indonesian bound morpheme and English free morpheme.

In term of type code switching, it is found four types of code switching in this research. They are intralexical, intraphrasal, intraclausal, intrasentential, intersentential and tag switch. It is concluded that intraclausal is the most type occurred in the elite people's conversation. This finding is compliance with the previous research held by Yassi (2003).

## References

- Azuma, S. (1998) *Meaning and Form of Code Switching*. In R. Jakobson. 1998: 109-124
- Chloros, P. Gardener. (1991). *Language Select and Switching In Strausberg*. Iarendon.
- Fasold, R. (1984). *The Sociolinguistic of Society*. Basil Blackwell Inc.: New York
- Gumperz, J.J. (1977). The sociolinguistic Significance of Conversational Code Switching. *RECL Journal*. 8(2): 1-34.
- ....., (1982). *Discourse Strategies*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Halim, S. (2004). *Conversational Functions of Indonesian – English Code Switching Among English Teachers*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar. Postgraduate Study Program.
- Hill, J and Hill, K. (1980). *Methaphorical Switching in Modern Nahuatl: Change and Contradiction*. Paper from the sixteenth regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, pp.121-133. Chicago. Chicago Linguistics Society.
- Hudson, R.A. (1980). *Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge, London, New York, Melbourne, Sydney. Cambridge University Press.
- Jacobson, R. (1988). *Code Switching Worldwide*: Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyser.

- Klein, Wolfgang. (1986). *Second Language Acquisition*. Cambridge, New York. Cambridge University Press.
- Loveday, Leo. (1986). *The Sociolinguistics of Learning and Using a Non Native Language*. Oxford. Pergamon Press.
- Mahmuda, A. (2007). *Budi Bahasa*. Makassar, Badan Penerbit UNM.
- Masruddin, M. (2019). Omission: Common Simple Present Tense Errors in Students' Writing of Descriptive Text. *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature*, 6(1), 30-39. <https://doi.org/10.30605/ethicallingua.v6i1.1114>
- Masruddin, M, Karmila, K. (2018). Constructing WH-Questions through An Error Analysis at Junior High School of Indonesia. *Langkawi: Journal of The Association for Arabic and English* 4 (2), 123-137. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31332/lkw.v4i2.852>
- Mc Kay, S L and Hornberger, Nancy H. (1996). *Sociolinguistic and Language Teaching*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
- Nishimura, M. (1995). A function Analysis of Japanese / English Code Switching. *Journal of Pragmatics*. 23, 157-181.
- Scotton, C. M. (1993). *Common and Uncommon Ground: Social and Structural Factors in Code Switching. Language in Society*. Cambridge University Press. 22, 3, 475-503
- ....., and Ury W. (1977). Bilingual Strategies: The Social Function of Code Switching. *Linguistics*. 193, 5-20.
- Soelaeman, M.M. (2006). *Ilmu Sosial Dasar, Teori dan Konsep Ilmu Sosial*. Bandung. PT. Refika Aditama.
- Tjalla, Maghdalena. (2003). *An Analysis of Indonesian – English Code Switching of Radio Broadcaster*. Unpublished thesis. Makassar. Postgraduate Studies Program. Hasanuddin University.
- Todd, Loretto and Hancock. (1986). *International English Usage*. New Hampshire. Croom Helm Ltd.
- Wei, Li. (1998). 'Banana Split?' Variation in Language Choice and Code Switching Patterns of Two Groups of British-Born Chinese in Tyneside in E. Jacobson (ed). 1988. Pp. 153-75.
- Yassi, A. H. (2003). *Code Switching as A Communication Strategy in Indonesian – English Bilingual Discourse*. Unpublised Dissertation. Makassar. Postgraduate Studies Program. Hasanuddin University.
- ..... (2002). *Indolish (Indonesian-English): Toward A Typology of Indonesian – English Code Switching*. Makassar. Forum Akademik.
- ..... (2006). Syntactic Configuration of Code Switching between Indonesian and English. Makassar. Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Hasanuddin.
- ..... (2006). *Speech Variety of Elite People in Makassar: Forms and Social Functions of Indonesian – English Code Switching*. Makassar. Nady Al-Adab
- Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language. An Introduction*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.