



**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING USED BY ALUMNI OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INDONESIAN SCHOOL OF JEDDAH (IISJ)**

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ABSTRACT

This study represents the types and reasons for code-switching used by Alumni of IISJ. It was conducted using descriptive research. IISJ's Alumni use all kinds of code-switching; tag-switching (6), intersentential-switch (25), and intrasentential-switch (19). Additionally, 7 reasons for code-switching occurred; filling the linguistic needs (17), continuing the last language used (7), specifying the addressee (4), qualifying the message (9 data), specifying speaker involvement (5), marking and emphasizing group identity (5), conveying confidentiality, anger, and annoyance (3).

INTRODUCTION

People who use two languages in everyday communications demonstrate an interesting phenomenon known as "code-switching" by mixing words or phrases from the two tongues together during speech or writing. The phenomenon of code-switching is very often encountered in our daily lives. Based on Kamariah and Ambalegin (2019), the use of code-switching is to transfer meaning to the interlocutor when the purpose of the language used by a speaker cannot be understood by the interlocutor, then the speaker needs to change the language used, which can be understood by the interlocutor.

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A code is an important system used by two or more people to communicate with each other. As explained by Pandiangan and Setyawan (2018), to communicate, we usually use a language or code that has a variety that is different from other people based on the social context in which the language is applied. Ting and Yeo (2019) give an example, customers and sellers code-switch for numbers (prices, quantity) and product descriptions. Romaine (1989) introduces that there are three types of code-switching; tag-switching, intersentential switch, and intrasentential switch. The reasons for code-switching are: to fill the linguistic needs for lexical items, specify phrases, discourse markers, or sentence fillers, to continue the last language used (trigger), quote someone, specify addressee, to qualify the message (strengthen or emphasize), to specify speaker involvement (personal message), to mark and emphasize group identity, conveys confidentiality, anger, and harassment, to exclude someone from the conversation, change the role of the speaker (increase status, add authority, and show expertise) (Grosjean, 1982).

International Indonesian School of Jeddah (IISJ) is a school that has bilingual students and alumni. Since it is located in a foreign country, it is common for the students and alumni of IISJ to speak another language besides Indonesian and the local language, even a foreign language, during their interaction with other people. Sridhar (in Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015) specifies that the level of competence in a code is, of course, developed based on the need of the speaker to use a language in a particular domain or for a particular activity.

The previous research entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching in The Novel *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalea” by Inganatun Nafi’ah (2013). The research showed that; (1) The type of Code-switching found in the novel *Miss pesimis* based on Wardough (1986) are Intra-sentential switching, Intersentential switching, emblematic, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, And the last type, Involving change pronunciation), (2) The reason why the character do code-switching in their dialogue found in the novel *Miss Pesimis* based on Hoffman (1991) are: characters switch their dialogues because of expressing their group identity, the characters being empathic about something, Interjection code-switching, the characters used code-switching because of talking about a particular topic, repetition use for clarifications, and the last the characters use code-switching because of their intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Meanwhile, this study aims to describe the types of code-switching using Romaine (1989) and the reasons for code-switching using Grosjean (1982) that occur in Alumni of IISJ’s online communication. From some explanations above, this study was conducted by

analyzing code-switching that occurred among Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah in online communication by applying Romaine's (1989) and Grosjean's (1982) theory.

METHOD

Based on the objectives, the method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This research design uses descriptive research. As Walliman (2011) states:

“However, a lot of useful information cannot be reduced to numbers. People’s judgments, feelings of comfort, emotions, ideas, beliefs, etc., can only be described in words. These record qualities rather than quantities, hence they are called qualitative data. Qualitative research depends on the careful definition of the meaning of words, the development of concepts and variables, and the plotting of interrelationships between these.

The source of data in this research is the conversation in a Whatsapps Group, "A-18 Jatim," and Google Meet. The data of this study include some utterances of the conversation in a Whatsapp Group “A-18 Jatim” and Google Meet that contain code-switching. As qualitative research should be, the instrument used in this study is the researcher herself, namely the researcher conducting the entire research. Another supporting instrument used in this research consists of hardware; a recording device from a laptop, mobile phone, data cards, and stationery.

The researcher uses an observation method with several steps to collect the data. The researcher joins a Whatsapp group of “A-18 Jatim” on April 4th, 2018, and took a screenshot of the conversation containing code-switching from January until December of 2021. Then, the researcher joins an online meeting on December 23rd, 2021, that is attended by 15 participants and records the process during the conversation held. After that, the researcher watches the recording video of the online meeting and then takes note of any code-switching that occurred. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Types of code-switching are found in the conversation of International Indonesian

School of Jeddah's (IISJ) Alumni through WhatsApp chat and google meet. There are 50 data utterances found in the conversation. The data are categorized on the theory of types of code-switching by Romaine (1989), they are tag switching, intersentential switch, and intrasentential switch. The type of code-switching that mostly occurred in the conversation of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah's Alumni is Intersentential Switch. The utterances of IISJ's Alumni that contain intersentential switches are 25 data with a total percentage of 50%. The percentage of the intersentential switch is 38%, and the total data are 19 data. Meanwhile, the fewest type of code-switching used by Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah is tag switching, which is found in 6 data (18%). The findings are indicated in the following table.

No.	Types of Code Switching	Total	Percentage
1.	Tag Switching	6	12%
2.	Intersentential Switch	25	50%
3.	Intrasentential Switch	19	38%
Total		50	100%

Tabel 1. Types of Code Switching

In addition, the researcher found Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah used seven reasons from ten reasons for code-switching that were proposed by Grosjean (1982). The highest percentage (34%) of reasons for code-switching is filling the linguistic needs for lexical items. It means this reason is mostly used by Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah, with a total data of 17. Meanwhile, the qualifying message shows 18% data, which means it has 9 data, and continuing the last language used total percentage is 14% with total data 7. Specifying speaker involvement, marking, and emphasizing group identity have the same number of percentages, that is, 10%. Both reasons have an equal total data that are 5 data. The fewer and fewest reason used by Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah is specifying the addressee shows 4 data (8%) conveying confidentiality, anger, and annoyance with a number of data 3 (6%). Besides, there are three reasons for 0%; quoting someone, excluding someone from the conversation, and changing the role of the speaker. Three of the reasons are not used by Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah for code-switching. It means the data of three reasons have 0 data. Below is the table that

shows which data that includes in each reason;

No.	Reason for Code Switching	Total	Percentage
1.	Filling The Linguistic Needs for Lexical Items	17	34%
2.	Continuing The Last Language Used	7	14%
3.	Quoting Someone	0	0%
4.	Specifying Addressee	4	8%
5.	Qualifying The Message	9	18%
6.	Specifying Speaker Involvement	5	10%
7.	Marking and Emphasizing Group Identity	5	10%
8.	Conveying Confidentiality, Anger, and Annoyance	3	6%
9.	Excluding Someone from Conversation	0	0%
10.	Changing The Role of The Speaker	0	0%
Total		50	100%

Tabel 2. Reasons for Code Switching

Discussion

Types of Code Switching

There are three types of code-switching found in this study based on Romaine (1989), they are tag switching, intersentential switch, and intrasentential switch. All types of code-switching were found in the conversation of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah's Alumni through Whatsapp chat and Google Meet.

Intersentential Switch

The intersentential switch is one type of code-switching that occurs when there is a movement or switch from a whole sentence produced in one language to another between sentences (Grosjean, 1982). The example is provided below;

Datum 33 (00.23.25)

SP 1 : *Dul dul gimana dul? Rencana lo gimana dul?* (What is your plan, Dul?)

SP 2 : *Lah, kalo gue nanya kalian. Rencanane iki piye?* (I ask you guys. How is the plan?)

SP 3 : *Gapunya rencana.* (I have no plan)

The utterance of SP 2 in the data above contains code-switching by saying "*Lah, kalo gue nanya kalian*" in Indonesian and switching to another language that, is Javanese, "*Rencanane iki piye?*". Based on Romaine's (1989) theory, the data was classified as an

intersentential switch because it involved a switch from one language to another between sentences. He used Indonesian when he started talking, then switched to Javanese.

Intrasentential Switch

The characterization of the intrasentential switch is shown by the movement from one language within a single utterance (Grosjean, 1982). In the following below, the researcher presents the data which is included as an intrasentential switch.

Datum 27 (00.23.35)

- SP 1 : *Gas gas.* (Let's go)
SP 2 : *Iya serah.* (Up to you)
SP 1 : *Gue kasian anjing.* (I feel pity)
SP 2 : *Terserah kemana aja.* (It's up to you to go anywhere)
SP 1 : *Gue denger suara lo itu awwal marra kek gtu anjir.* (It's the first time I hear your voice like that, bastard)

The datum above shows that an intrasentential switch occurs, and it is seen from the last utterance of SP 1. The SP 1 used Indonesian to start his utterance, "*Gue denger suara lo itu,*" and he switched it into Arabic, "*awwal marra,*" then he finished his sentence with Indonesian again, "*kek gtu anjir.*" So, it is included in intrasentential switching because the switch occurs within a clause or sentence boundary based on Romaine (1989).

Tag Switching

In this kind of code-switching, tags and certain phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance or otherwise in another (Grosjean, 1982). Below are some utterances of International Indonesian Jeddah Alumni that contain tag switching.

Datum 7

- SP 1 : *Yalla cus sby. Sby sama-sama di tengah dal* (Come on go to Surabaya. Surabaya is in the center)
SP 2 : *Uwes sby gas, wonk Cuma ngopi2 doang.* (Let's go to Surabaya because we just need to go to the café)

In the datum above, the SP 1 invites the others to go to Surabaya because it is a city that is easy for the alumni of IISJ who stayed in East Java to travel to. The SP 2 agrees with SP 1 because the goal is just to hang out & having quality time. The utterance of the SP 2 shows a phenomenon of code-switching. Specifically, it is included as tag switching according to Romaine (1989). It is because the SP 2 used the Javanese tags that is "*Uwes*"

and “*Wonk*” in his utterance. Those tags serve as an emblem of the bilingual of Indonesian-Javanese.

Reasons for Code Switching

Based on Grosjean (1982), there are ten reasons for using code-switching, filling the linguistic needs for lexical items, continuing the last language used (trigger), specifying the addressee, qualifying the message (strengthen or emphasize), specifying speaker involvement (personal message), marking and emphasizing group identity, conveying confidentiality, anger, and annoyance, excluding someone from the conversation, and change the role of the speaker (increase status, add authority, and show expertise). IISJ's Alumni used seven reasons for using code-switching based on Grosjean's (1982) theory. Three reasons that are not used by IISJ's Alumni; quote someone, exclude someone from the conversation, and change the role of the speaker.

Filling The Linguistic Needs for Lexical Items

Grosjean (1982) states that code-switching occurs because the speakers cannot find an appropriate word or expression from the language that is being used. An example of this reason is provided below.

Datum 4

- SP 1 : *Kalo ada yang jemput gas.* (If there is someone who'll pick me up, I'm going)
SP 2 : *Gue tugas jemput si nyonya Khulud, Man.* (My job is to pick up Mrs. Khulud, Man)
Naik haflah aja lo man (You better take a public transportation, Man)

The last utterance means, "You better take a public vehicle, Man." The SP 2 probably cannot find an appropriate word to change the word "*haflah*" in Indonesian, which is a public transportation in Saudi Arabia. So, the data belong to filling the linguistics needs for lexical items according to Grosjean's (1982) theory.

Qualifying The Message

In this case, the speaker used to switch codes in order to make their message clearer by specifying them (Grosjean, 1982). There are some utterances of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah's Alumni doing code-switching for this reason, and the examples are presented below.

Datum 42 (00.52.14)

- SP 1 : *Yalla asri' guys, mau kmn?* (come-on faster, guys, where are we going?)
SP2 : *Makanya lo jangan berisik* (Don't be noisy)
SP 2 : *Tayyeb, oke-oke* (All right)
SP 3 : *Khalas uskut, diem aja sir.* (Quiet, just keep quiet, Sir)

In the utterance above, he uses the Arabic language "*Khalas uskut,*" which means "quiet." Meanwhile, to finish his sentence, he uses the Indonesian language "*diem aja sir*" which has a similar meaning as the previous Arabic clause, which is "quiet." In this case, he wants to clarify his statement so that it will be understood more by the SP 2. The utterance was analyzed, and it categorizes into qualifying the message data based on Grosjean (1982).

Continuing The Last Language Used

This code-switching occurs from one language to another language caused by the emergence of a word that comes from another language (Grosjean, 1982). Below are examples of this theory that occur in the utterances of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah's Alumni.

Datum 44 (01.06.16)

- SP 1 : *Kalo ke Surabaya sih ke Strike aja* (If going to Surabaya, just go to strike)
SP 2 : *Lu mau gue jotos?* (You want me to pounce you?)
SP 3 : *Heh, gue tonjok lu pada strike itu tempat apa* (I'm going to pounce you all. Strike? What kind of place is it?)
SP 1 : *Tempat apa?* (What place?)
SP 3 : *Ke malang habibi, khalas* (To malang honey, enough)

SP 3 used the Indonesian language at first, "*Ke Malang,*" and then he mentioned one word in Arabic, "*Habibi.*" The word "*Habibi*" triggered the SP 3 to end the utterance with the Arabic word "*Khalas.*" The occurrence of code-switching in the data above is to continue the last language used. So, it is classified as continuing the last language used proposed by Grosjean's (1982) theory.

Specifying Speaker Involvement

According to Grosjean (1982), code-switching may emphasize varying degrees of speaker involvement. The sentences can reflect personal involvement, then the speaker can do switches his code to mark a more general or detached statement. An example of this reason is presented below.

Datum 5

- SP 1 : *Apalagi Ali dari Malang.* (Ali come from Malang)
SP 2 : *Naik motor aman kok.* (Riding a motorcycle is okay)
SP 3 : *Keffyalla lo dari jogja naik motor?* (Come on, how? Do you want to drive a motorcycle from Yogyakarta?)
SP 2 : *Loh kenapa?* (what's the problem?)

The datum above shows a phenomenon of code-switching. The researcher analyzes the switching code that occurs in the utterance of SP 3 to specify speaker involvement based on Grosjean's (1982) theory. According to the utterance, the SP 3 started with Arabic "*Keffyalla*," which means "come on, how?" it is included in a detached statement which marks more general statements. Then, he switches his code to Indonesian "*lo dari Jogja naik motor?*" which has a meaning "You want to drive a motorcycle from Yogyakarta?" that considers personal involvement.

Marking and Emphasizing Group Identity

The use of code-switching has the purpose of expressing solidarity between people from different or the same ethnic groups (Grosjean, 1982). This reason is being used by the International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni in their utterance, for example, below.

Datum 11

- SP 1 : *Ini Lagi booming kemaren2* (It's booming lately)
SP 2 : *Apaan belum rame udah Bubar* (not crowded yet but already disbanded)
SP 1 : *Tapi asik anjir, permusuhan komplotan* (But its cool, gang enemy)
SP 2 : *Bas keff orang sahabatan mamnu3 anjir.* (But how? There are best friends. It's forbidden)

The last utterance of SP 2 shows the reason for doing code-switching to mark and emphasize group identity based on Grosjean (1982). The SP 2 mentions short expressions in Arabic twice in the utterance; "*Bas keff*" means but how? and "*mamnu3*" means forbidden. The phenomenon of code-switching from Arabic-Indonesian, Indonesian-Arabic shows that the SP 2 wanted to signal group identity. It shows that they have a particular expression to each member of their own group, that is, as the Alumni of the International Indonesian School of Jeddah.

Specifying Addressee

According to Grosjean (1982), code-switching also depends on the particular addressee. The examples are shown in datum 1 below.

Datum 1

- SP 1 : *Gimana yang laen? Fix? Tgal 3?* (How about the other? Fix? On third?)
SP 2 : *Sohibul hajah min ba'id @AliiAH gimana? Gpp kan tgl 3?* (How about the owner from afar @AliiAH? Is it okay on the 3rd?)

It shows that the SP 2 wants to get a confirmation of Ali's coming about their appointment on the 3rd. The SP 2 started his utterance with Arabic, "*Sohibul hajah min ba'id @Alii.*" After the SP 2 addressee, a person named "Ali," then he switches his language to Indonesian, "*gimana? Gpp kan tgl 3?*" which has the meaning "Is it okay on third?". Frequently, code-switching occurs because wanted to specify the addressee based on Grosjean's (1982) theory.

Conveying Confidentiality, Anger, and Annoyance

Grosjean (1982) states the use of code-switching has the purpose of expressing solidarity between people from different or the same ethnic groups. This reason is being used by International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni in their utterance, as in the datum below;

Datum 15

- SP 1 : *Dia ngechat gue bilang gini. "Beli baju gmn? Beli Lagi dong yang banyak aku suka banget kamu pake itu"* (He chatted to me and said, "where do you buy those clothes? Go get more, I like seeing you wearing that)
SP 2 : *Najis banget patek, abu kalb.* (Really gross fuck, motherfucker.)

The conversation above contains code-switching that occurs in order to convey the speaker's confidentiality, anger, and annoyance, based on Grosjean (1982). According to the data, it is shown that SP 2 switches into three codes. The SP 2 started the utterance by expressing annoyance using the Indonesian "*Najis banget.*" Then, he switches the code by using Madurese harsh words, "*Patek.*" To end the SP 2's utterance, he switches again to the third code, which is Arabic "*Abu kalb.*" Three languages that are uttered by the SP 2 show his expression of anger and annoyance.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research findings and discussion, it can be concluded that International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni used to switch their language to Indonesian, Arabic, English, Madurese, and Javanese to communicate with each other. The researcher finds all types of code-switching are being used by the International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni: tag switching, intersentential switch, and intrasentential switch. This research also finds the reasons for using code-switching by the International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni. This research shows seven of the ten reasons provided by Grosjean (1982) are being used by the International Indonesian School of Jeddah Alumni. They are filling the linguistic needs for lexical items, continuing the last language used, specifying the addressee, qualifying the message, specifying speaker involvement, marking and emphasizing group identity, and conveying confidentiality, anger, and annoyance.

The researcher hopes that there are next researchers who are interested and doing an analysis of code-switching in different scopes of data and theory. The suggestion from the researcher may the next researcher can analyze code-switching deeply and strengthen it from another point of you. In this research, the researcher cannot find any data on the reasons for code-switching proposed by Grosjean (1982) completely. So, the researcher suggests the next researcher focus on the reason for using code-switching based on Grosjean (1982), which cannot be found in this research.

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