



SEKOLAH TINGGI
BAHASA ASING
YAPARI-ABA BANDUNG

PROCEEDING

The 1st International
Conference on Applied
Linguistics and Language
Studies (CALLS)



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Conference on Applied Linguistics and Language Studies

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PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The 1st International Conference on Applied Linguistics and Language Studies
(CALLS)

Editor : Achmad Dian Nurdiansyah

PREFACE

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim,

Assalamualaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuh,

Alhamdulillah, by the blessing of Allah SWT, the Committee of the 1st International Conference on Applied Linguistics and Language Studies (CALLS) has successfully been able to accomplish the first and foremost international conference organised by Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing YAPARI-ABA Bandung. This conference, implemented as a part of STBA YAPARI-ABA 55th Anniversary Events, is expected to be held biannually.

The 1st CALLS is established to support the government in enriching research and scientific publications in humanities, especially in the field of language and linguistics; encourage language researchers, observers, practitioners, and instructors from around the globe, particularly Indonesia and Southeast Asia, to develop globally while maintaining the local wisdoms; and to provide a place for them to share ideas, research findings, innovations, visions, as well as missions. The theme for this year's conference is "21st Century Challenges and Opportunities in Language Learning and Practice", with several scopes such as Translating and Interpreting; Sociolinguistics; Pragmatics; Language in Hospitality Industry; ICT in Language Learning and Practice; Language Policy; Linguistic Landscapes; Teaching and Learning Methodology; Curriculum Development; and Language Teaching and Learning. CALLS invites all language researchers, language observers, language practitioners such as translators and interpreters, and language instructors from schools, universities, or other affiliations to participate in this event.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all keynote and plenary speakers: Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum. as the Head of Language Development and Fostering Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture; Dr. A. Gumawang Jati, M.A. from Institut Teknologi Bandung; Prof. Sorhaila L. Latip-Yusoph, MS., M.A. from Mindanao State University Philippines; Prof. Stephen J. Hall from Sunway University Malaysia; and Dr. Junko Nakatani from Osaka Sangyo University Japan. It is our honour to have you in our first international conference. We also thank our sponsors for giving their support, especially the Ministry of Tourism Indonesia and one of our alumni from English Department, Dolf Buang Maweru.

This conference would not have been successful if it had not been for the hard work of all the committee, including student volunteers. Therefore, we appreciate all the time and energy spent for this conference.

Wassalamualaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuh.

Chief Committee

Dr. Yuliani Kusuma Putri

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STUDENTS' INDONESIAN/ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING IN NON-CLASSROOM ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS

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ABSTRACT

The lack of research discussing code switching in non-classroom academic context becomes a serious concern of this study. The possibility of identifying new phenomenon in the study of code switching in non-classroom academic context is the main reason of this study. This study aims to discuss the phenomenon of Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian code switching in non-classroom academic discussions through the elaboration of the main code and typology distribution. Recorded conversation is used as the main method of data collection and Hoffman's (1991) typological frameworks are used as the models of data analysis. The analysis finds a unique pattern of using mixed main codes in a single conversation and the patterns formed by the most dominant and the least dominant types of Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian code switching.

Keywords: code switching, code distribution, types

1. Introduction

A number of research done within the area of code switching is mostly done either in a classroom context or in non-academic contexts. It cannot be argued that research on the phenomenon of code switching in classroom context has brought notable contribution to the discussion of second language learning, whereas that in non-academic contexts have brought better understanding about multilingual society's preference of language use. However, there is limited number of research conducted on the phenomenon of code switching in non-classroom academic context.

This study aims to discuss the phenomenon of Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian code switching in non-classroom academic

discussions through the elaboration of the main code and typology distribution. This study expects to identify a unique distribution of pattern in the types of code switching used by participants with equal command of Indonesian and English.

A previous research targeting non-classroom formal setting was done by Al Heeti and Al Abdelly (2016). Their study discusses the types and functions of code switching from Iraqi to English by Iraqi doctors taken place in formal setting by analyzing 65 recordings of 4-minute sessions in Ramadi General Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Anbar. Their study applied tape recordings, direct observations, and self-reporting subjects. The dominant types identified is inter-sentential switching, and the dominant functions identified is the necessity to meet real lexical needs

or to compensate for lack of an equal translation. Their study also reveals that certain English words are treated with Iraqi inflections.

Another research worth mentioning is the one conducted by Quarcoo and Amuzu (2016). Their study discusses the phenomenon of code switching in University students' out-of-classroom academic discussions, which is very similar to this study. Both their study and this study aim to contribute more understanding of code switching in non-classroom academic contexts. Their study applied ethnographic approach in the data collection, and applied community of practice concept as well as the markedness model in the data analysis. The main finding of their study is that the code switching occurs mostly within the ethnically-based sub-community inside a bigger community by utilizing their ethnic language and English.

2. Literature Review

There have been different views presented by linguists towards the phenomena of code switching. The early linguists viewed the occurrences of code switching as sub-standard language practices (Weinreich, 1953) whereas contemporary linguists viewed code switching as a common bilingual behavior which. More recent studies provide proofs that code switching is a natural phenomenon which illustrates systematic and meaningful pattern of language practices (Poplack, 1980; Bokamba, 1989; Gluth, 2008). This study supports the contemporary view of code switching which is elaborated in the following subsections.

2.1. Code Switching

Code switching is a term coined for the phenomenon of using multiple languages in a text, whether it is written or spoken, in an unchanged setting and is a term reserved for bilingual/multilingual speakers who speak the same languages. By this, code switching separates itself from other terms referring to somewhat similar context such as *style*

shifting, referring to monolinguals who switch linguistics registers and dialects, and *language shifting*, referring to bilinguals who use different language in different domains (Bullock and Toribio: 2009: p. 2).

Code switching reflects the speakers' command in both languages. Poplack (1980: p. 483) argues that code switching is the juxtaposition of alternating languages with their respective grammatical constraints within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent. Thus, code switching requires bilingual/multilingual speakers who are fluent in both languages in order to obey these constraints. By having the competency of using multiple languages, the speakers have the control over using multiple languages within a single, sometimes a very short, utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006: p. 11). In summary, code switching refers to a phenomenon in which fluent speakers of the same languages uses multiple languages within a single utterance in the same linguistic domain.

2.2. Types of Code Switching

This study takes the typological framework of code switching as proposed by Hoffman as the development of Poplack's framework. Poplack (1980: p. 614-5) presents three types of code switching: *tag switching*, *inter-sentential switching*, and *intra-sentential switching*. Meanwhile, Hoffman (1991: p. 112) presents four types of code switching: *inter-sentential switching*, *intra-sentential switching*, *emblematic switching*, and *intra-lexical switching*. The concepts of code-switching types proposed by Poplack and Hoffman are very similar. Hoffman uses the term *emblematic switching* for what Poplack refer as *tag switching*. The only difference lies on the concept of *intra-lexical switching*, which is present in Hoffman's theory, but is absent in Poplack's. Therefore, this study will adopt the four concepts of code-switching types proposed by Hoffman.

Inter-sentential switching involves switching at clausal or sentential boundaries. In this type of

switching, one clause or sentence is in one language and the next one is in the other. In order to perform this type of switching, the speakers reflect fluency in both languages due to the ability of following the grammatical rules of each language.

Intra-sentential switching involves switching within a clausal or sentential level. In this type of switching, the speakers use both languages within the same clause or sentence. This type is often considered as the most complex among the four types because the speakers must have the fluency of applying the grammatical rules of both languages to construct a single clause or sentence.

Emblematic switching or **tag switching** involves the insertion of a tag, exclamation, or short phrase in one language into an utterance which is in another language without reducing the meaning of the utterance. This type is considered to be the easiest among the others due to the minimum requirements of following the grammatical constraints. Some examples of common types of tags in English are *right*, *well*, *you know*, and *I mean*.

Intra-lexical switching involves switching within the morphological boundaries. This type often combines an affix in one language into a free morpheme in another language. An example of this type is the combination of the Indonesian prefix *di-* with the English word *delete* which constructs the word *didelete*, which means 'being deleted'. Another example is the word *sentencenya*, which is the combination of the English word *sentence* and the Indonesian suffix *-nya* and forming the meaning of 'the sentence'.

3. Methodology

3.1. Population and Data Collection

The research was conducted at Universitas Sanata Dharma due to the fact that it admits students from different regions of Indonesia, and thus gives equitable representation of most ethnic

groups in Indonesia. The study targets students of Semester six in the English Letters Department. The participants were selected cautiously to represent bilingual populace whose mother tongue is Indonesian and whose second language is English. The complete study of code switching within this context involves 69 students, divided in 23 groups, within the age group of 19 to 20 years.

Twenty three out-of-classroom academic discussions were tape recorded. Each discussion lasted for 10 to 26 minutes, with a total duration of 367 minutes. For each discussion, the teacher prompted the conversation in English. However, not all groups used English as the main code. Sixteen groups used English as the main code, five groups used Indonesian as the main code, and two groups used a balanced proportion of Indonesian and English.

The complete study within this context will be distributed into three smaller study of code switching. The sample taken for this particular study takes 2 recorded conversations, involving 6 students, which applied a balanced proportion of both codes in each discussion, and resulted in both Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian code switching. The total duration of the two recorded conversation is 22 minutes and 46 seconds, in which conversation 1 has the duration of 11 minutes and 5 seconds, and conversation 2 has the duration of 11 minutes and 41 seconds.

3.2. Data Analysis

The first step of the data analysis was done by extracting the types of the code switching. First, the utterances provided by the participants were analysed to extract the types for the Indonesian to English and English to Indonesian code switch. The types were categorized based on the proposed frameworks to identify the frequencies and percentages of each type and reason, and a simple calculation was done in order to find the dominant and the least dominant types.

In order to do this, this study conducted a structured content analysis by making the recorded conversations into transcripts in which each was divided into parts that used Indonesian as the dominant language and those that used English as the dominant language. The analysis continued by juxtaposing the main code and the embedded code in order to identify the patterns of code switching. Since each conversation applied different dominant code and embedded code, both Indonesian and English were used both as the main code that provides the frame for bilingual utterances and as the embedded code.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1. Dominant Language Distribution

The first thing that came up in the first phase of analysis is that the two conversations use one language as the dominant language for a certain duration of time and then switch to another language for a certain duration of time even though the prompting from the lecturer is in 100% English. Conversation 1 uses English as the main code and then switch to Indonesian as the main code. In both phenomena, the occurrences of code switching are identified. Conversation 2, on the other hand, is a little more complicated. It starts with Indonesian as the main code before it switches to English and switches back to Indonesian before finally switches back to English. The table below will give better information about the shifting of the main code in conversation 1 and 2.

Table 1 Main code shifting distribution

Conversation 1			
Starting Time	Ending Time	Duration	Main Code
00:00	05:14	314 seconds	English
05:14	11:41	401 seconds	Indonesian

Conversation 2			
Starting Time	Ending Time	Duration	Main Code
00:00	02:38	158 seconds	Indonesian
02:38	04:15	135 seconds	English
04:15	07:01	181 seconds	Indonesian
07:01	11:05	245 seconds	English

In Conversation 1, English is used as the main code in 43.92% of the whole conversation whereas Indonesian is used as the main code in 56.08% of the whole conversation. In Conversation 2, English is used as the main code in 52.85% of the whole conversation whereas Indonesian is used as the main code in 47.15% of the whole conversation. It is visible that the distribution between the blocking of English and Indonesian as the main codes in each conversation is proportional. Based on this identification, should the data be treated conventionally by deciding only one main code in each conversation, the contribution on this research to the context of code switching would be minimal. Therefore, due to this unique code switching phenomenon identified in the data, the discussion of the types of code switching in this study will be presented based on the findings from the block section analysis in both conversations.

To identify the causes of this phenomenon will need further analysis since the domains of language use maintain the same since the start until the finish. The participants, setting, and the topic stay consistent. With this in mind, the choice of switching main the main codes might come from more complex choices.

4.2. Types of Code Switching

There are two languages that are used as the main codes in the data. This part of discussion elaborates the types of code switching based on the main

codes used. Therefore, this part discusses about the types found in Indonesian to English code switching and the types found in English to Indonesian code switching.

4.2.1. Types of Indonesian to English Code Switching

The Indonesian to English code switching is found in both conversations. The distribution of the occurrence of each type is presented in the table below.

Table 2 Distribution of Indonesian to English code switching types

Types	Conversation 1		Conversation 2		Total (%)
	Within Conv. 1 (%)	In both conv. (%)	Within Conv. 2 (%)	In both conv. (%)	
Inter-sentential	42.86	30.00	33.33	10.00	40.00
Intra-sentential	38.10	26.67	11.11	3.33	30.00
Emblematic	14.29	10.00	44.44	13.33	23.33
Intra-lexical	4.76	3.33	11.11	3.33	6.67
Total (%)	100.00	70.00	100.00	30.00	100.00

The most dominant type in Indonesian to English code switching is the inter-sentential code switching whereas the least dominant type is intra-lexical code switching. The Indonesian to English code switching occurrences are more frequent in Conversation 1, more than twice of those found in Conversation 2.

The following conversation extracts present the examples of the inter-sentential code switching in Conversation 1 and 2.

Extract 1 Conversation 1

Lecturer : *Just make sure the format of writing is correct. If it's a title of a song, should it be written between quotations or in italic? Something like that.*

Student 2: *Oke. Nanti dicari. **We're going to search it.***

Lecturer : *Okay. Good. Now, here I see that you found a pattern. Don't forget to discuss this because this information is crucial in your research.*

Student 2 : *Oh iya. **Like from the lyrics?** Gitu ya Miss? Maksudnya nanti kayak kalo verb ini subyeknya bisa 'refuse' atau enggak gitu ya Miss?*

Extract 1 Conversation 2

Lecturer : *So how is it?*

Student 1 : *Jadi ya Ma'am. **So... So we found the violations, but we want to ask some questions first.** Kita tu nganalisnya kan itu lagu kan Ma'am. Jadi lines gitu bentuknya. Kita nurut dia per lines gitu dianalisa per klausa atau sentence?*

Lecturer : *What do you think is better?*

Student 1 : ***Lines.***

Lecturer : *Well, then do it.*

Student 1 : ***Lines.** (addressing Student 2)*

The extracts above illustrate the common phenomenon of inter-sentential code switching in the students' responses. Two patterns are found in the inter-sentential code switching from Indonesian to English. The first pattern is by uttering **complete clauses** in English as in *We're going to search it; Like from the lyrics?; and So... So we found the violations, but we want to ask some questions first*. This pattern is easily identified as the inter-sentential code switching. The second pattern is by uttering **single words with clausal meanings** as in

Lines which covers the meanings of *I think lines are better*. There is a big gap between the occurrence of inter-sentential code switching as the most dominant types and the intra-lexical code switching as the least dominant type of the Indonesian to English code switching.

The intra-lexical code switching is illustrated in the extracts below.

Extract 2 Conversation 1

Student 2 : Justification maksudnya gimana Miss?

Lecturer : You need to support your findings with proofs that you get from the lyrics.

*Student 3 : Kayak gini ya Miss? Kalo **findingnya** ini, terus clause ini bisa jadi **proofnya**.*

Extract 2 Conversation 2

Lecturer : Well, then do it.

Student 1 : Lines. (addressing Student 2)

*Student 2 : Oh iya Ma'am. Ini kan kita agak arguing soalnya awalnya kita mau...(pause) Kan syntactic violation itu jadi **mainnya**, tapi (Student*

*1's name) menuliskan the reason of, the reason syntactic violations in Eminem's song. Nah kalo reason itu bukannya jadinya ke penyanyinya langsung? Jadi kita harus tau **backgroundnya**. Itu jadinya sosiolinguistik nggak sih Ma'am?*

Within the limited occurrences of the intra-lexical code switching, there is only one pattern identified. The only pattern occurring in this type is the **combination of English word with the Indonesian suffix '-nya'**. All the Indonesian to English intra-lexical code switching found in the data use the Indonesian suffix '-nya'. Even though there is only one variation suffix identified from the data, the generic pattern of combining a word in one language with (an) affix (es) in another language becomes the foundation of the intra-lexical code switching.

4.2.2. Types of English to Indonesian Code Switching

The English to Indonesian code switching is identified in both Conversation 1 and Conversation 2. The distribution of the types is presented in the table below.

Table 3 Distribution of English to Indonesian code switching types

Types	Conversation 1		Conversation 2		Total (%)
	Within Conv. 1 (%)	In both conv. (%)	Within Conv. 2 (%)	In both conv. (%)	
Inter-sentential	34.63	14.29	27.03	15.87	30.16
Intra-sentential	53.85	22.22	56.76	33.33	55.56
Emblematic	0.00	0.00	2.70	1.59	1.59
Intra-lexical	11.54	4.76	13.51	7.94	12.70
Total (%)	100.00	41.27	100.00	58.73	100.00

Different from the findings of the Indonesian to English code switching, the most dominant type of English to Indonesian code switching is the intra-sentential code switching. This phenomenon is consistent in Conversation 1 and Conversation 2. Meanwhile, the least dominant type is emblematic code switching, that occurs in Conversation 2, but is absent in Conversation 1. The following

conversation extracts present the examples of the most dominant type of English to Indonesian code switching in Conversation 1 and Conversation 2.

Extract 3 Conversation 1

Lecturer : What verb?

Student 3 : Wish?

Lecturer : Yes, that's right. Similar to love, hate, confused, and such.

Student3 : So, beg *jadinya*...

Student 2 : I beg you on my knee *ini apa jadinya?* *Begnya ini apa?* Agent *ya nggak sih?*

Extract 3 Conversation 2

Lecturer : So what do you think will be the answer to that?

Student 1: The answer...(pause) *untuk apa* Miss?

Lecturer : The possible answer of the reasons.

Since the occurrence of the English to Indonesian code switching is minimum in the data, the pattern that is identified might not illustrate the real-life phenomenon of intra-lexical code switching. The pattern that is able to be identified in the data is the switching from English to Indonesian **in the position of non-subject**. The data reveal that the subject position is always taken by English words and is immediately followed by Indonesian words.

Finally, the following conversation extracts present the examples of the English to Indonesian emblematic code switching in Conversation 1 and 2.

Extract 4 Conversation 1

Student 2 : I beg you on my knee *ini apa jadinya?* *Begnya ini apa?* Agent *ya nggak sih?*

Student 1 : Agent.

Student 2 : Uh, I think ...

Student 3 : Agent *kan ya?*

Extract 4 Conversation 2

Lecturer : So by writing the word *probable*, it means you don't have to do the triangulation to get the validation.

Student 2 : It's up to you (addressing Student 1). But if we analyze the reasons, then we don't have

to analyze the song, *ya nggak?*

Extract 5 Conversation 2

Lecturer : Education background? Can you see it from the lyrics?

Student 1 : No. I don't think... (pause) What we can see is ... (pause) you know.

Student 2 : Ah!

Student 1 : The background. *Lingkungannya itu loh. Kan American-African, jadi languagenya...*

Lecturer : Yeah, but can you see it from the lyrics only?

The analysis of emblematic code switching found that the use of tags signifies this type. Two patterns of the use of tags are identified. The first pattern is **ending clauses with tags** as in the examples found in Extract 4 Conversation 1 and Extract 4 Conversation 2. The tags *ya nggak sih*, *kan ya*, and *ya nggak* share similar meaning to the English tag *right?* Hence, it can be interpreted that this pattern is used when the speaker needs justification from others related to the information shared by the speaker.

The second pattern is **beginning clauses with tags** as seen in the example found in Extract 5 Conversation 2. Here, the Indonesian tag *kan* is somewhat share a similar function with the English tag *you know*. However, since there is only one occurrence that has this pattern, further interpretation to characterize this pattern cannot be made.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, this study identifies a unique phenomenon of block switching in which Indonesian and English are used alternately as the main code in each conversation. This study, however, does not propose the logical reasoning of why the phenomenon happen due to the limitation of this particular study. A further study focusing on

the phenomenon of block switching will bring great contribution to the discussion of code switching.

In addition, this study also identifies the most dominant and least dominant types of code switching in Indonesian to English code switching are different from those in English to Indonesian code switching. Inter-sentential code switching is identified as the dominant type of Indonesian to English code switching whereas intra-lexical code switching is identified as the least dominant type. Two patterns of inter-sentential switching are able to be identified, they are: 1) uttering complete clauses in English and 2) uttering single words with clausal meanings. However, there is only one pattern of intra-lexical code switching identified, it is the combination of English word with the Indonesian suffix '-nya'.

Meanwhile, in English to Indonesian code switching, the most dominant type is intra-sentential code switching which presents one pattern of positioning Indonesian word in non-subject position. In regards to the least dominant type, emblematic switching is identified. This type presents two patterns: 1) ending clauses with tags and 2) beginning clauses with tags.

Finally, even though research on code switching is sometimes considered very common, there are still certain domains of code switching that are still lacking. Therefore the necessity of having exhaustive research in these domains can bring great contribution to better understanding of sociolinguistics in general and code switching in particular. A study focusing in identifying the reasons behind the identified patterns presented by the type can be one topic to consider.

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