FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING USED BY ELITE-PEOPLE IN GORONTALO

Mas'ud Djibran, Harto Malik, Karmila Machmud

Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the Indonesian-English code-switching used by Elite people of state university of Gorontalo in Gorontalo in terms of: 1) switched segments of code-switching that is used, 2) switched points of code-switching, 3) types of code-switching that is employed, and 4) pragmatic functions of code-switching that is spoken. This research is conducted at state university of Gorontalo which with the population of research is the speeches that are spoken by the top leader of state university of Gorontalo e.g., the rector, the first deputy, the second deputy, the third deputy, and the fourth deputy. The utterances are recorded from various activities of those officials in a campus environment. The design of this research used qualitative descriptive method and for accounting the frequency of samples, this research used quantitative method. The data are collected through the methods as follows: observation, interview, voice recording, and field notes. The result of finding revealed that related to the switched segments, at least there were eight segments that are frequently used by the respondents, and the most three were noun (44%), noun phrase (21,8%), and single verb (21,8%). Connected with the switched points, found there were thirty eight of combinations Indonesian-English code-switching, including noun-pronoun (12%), dep. clause-noun (9,3%), dan dep.clause-noun phrase (6,6%). Referred to the types of code-switching, from four of types of code-switchig that are usually mentioned by sociolinguists, this research found only three types of code-switching e.g., Intra-sentential (58,7%), Intra-phrase (29,3%), and Intra-lexical (12%) while Inter-sentential was not found. Regarding with pragmatic functions, to be surely that there were ten of pragmatic functions of Indonesian-English code-switching, including Quotation (25,3%), Desire to play with a well known English Expression (20%), nativisation (17,3%), and the most interesting of pragmatic functions are to mark scientific code, even this is only once.

Key words: *Type of Code-Switching, Pragmatic Function, the speech, Elite people.*

Introduction

It is undeniable that language plays important roles in people's life since they never live alone in the world. They need to interact to each other. They need to communicate among them. It can be imagined that if no language is in life cicumtance of people. Their interaction cannot run well. Their communications also go slowly. Indeed, it will evoke misunderstanding and then it can be followed by other conflicts of interaction.

Many people, perhaps most people are usually used more than one language in their communication. Relate to this, Bell (1976) said that most individuals use the mother tongue as the first language and second language tend also to be secondary in terms of use 'auxilary languages. In addition, Bell (1976) asserted that people prefer using second language (L2) to stand for any language or languages learned after the first language (L1) and equally.

Therefore, individuals who could be mastering more than one language are categorized as bilingualism. According to Spolsky (as cited in Redouane, 2005, p.2), bilingualism is a situation where a speaker can use two languages as well . Another definition of bilingualism that seems to be used by many sociolinguists, like Hakuta (1990) formulated bilingualism as the range can be from native – like control of two or more languages to possessing communicative skill in a second language or foreign language.

According to Lightbown and Spada (1999) there are two ways people to be bilingualism. The first is people who hear more than one language from birth and the second one is those who begin to learn a second language.Whatever the way of bilingualsm, people have a choice to use a language in different situation and certain audience or theme.

In Indonesia, most people are bilingualism. They speak commonly two languages i.e., the local language and the national language. The national language is Indonesia language.

Thereby, In Gorontalo province where the research conducted, there are at least Gorontalo language and Indonesia language. As bilingualism, Gorontalo people sometimes switch from Indonesia language to Gorontalo language or conversely. According to Yassi (2001) stated that language engages in interaction order of the user. The speaker feels more appropriate to use specific language like regional language in order to give a signal of solidarity.

Besides local language and national language, Gorontalo people begin to use English language in their conversation especially to educated people. English language stands in Indonesia system of education as foreign language. English language, then, is taught in the school from elementary school up to university.

Gorontalo people understand well that English is important to master in relation of education. In sense, some of Gorontalo people continue their study at abroad where employ English as first or second language. Crystal (2003, p.110) stated that "English is medium of a great deal of the world's knowledge,especially in such area as science and technology".

English language is also used in business field. It means that English provides Gorontalo people to take a chance for accessing their relationship

business throughout the world. According to Crystal (2003, p. 112) asserted that "one-third of people in the world speak English which as a first or second language or even learning it as foreign language. This reliance is especially noticeable in Asia and the Pacific, where about 90 per cent of international bodies carry on their proceedings entirely in English".

With the existence of English in language competence of Gorontalo people, they are not only mastering of local and national languages but also in English. Gorontalo people have, at least, three languages. The first language is local language. The second language is national language. And the third language is foreign language, i.e., English language. This bilingualism influences to the model of communication. Yassi (2003) stated that if we talk about bilingualism, we will find a phenomenon called as code switching. It refers to the speaker switches from one language into another.

Therefore, Gorontalo people may switch their language among three languages. In general, Gorontalonese switch from Indonesian into English or vice-versa and they sometimes switch from Indonesr vice-versa.

The code-switching Indonesian-English are easily to find in Gorontalo especially in State University of Gorontalo. For instance, when a TVRI's journalist interviewed Rauf Hatu who is a lecture of social science faculty of state university of Gorontalo on May 2,' 2014. He said:

"45 orang yang telah lolos berkas calon KPU Kota Gorontalo berasal dari **background** yang berbeda-beda ...."

Another code-switching is also performed by Dr Fadel Mohammad as the chief of nine commission of DPR at that time, gave his presentation in a seminar that is held on Ecnomy faculty of State University of Gorontalo on May 13, 2015. He said like the following:

"Memang ada menteri desa, pembangunan daerah tertinggal, dia itu teman saya, tapi **nothing come out from him**.

In theory of communication, the speeches are like above is called rethorical communication. Aristotles (as cited in Mc-Keon, 1946, p.193) said that "the rethorical communication is speaker builds the speech for different audience on different time (occasion) and for different effects". Furthermore, this model of communicationl is focused on respectfull speech (effect) than interpersonal communication. Aristotles (as cited in Mc-Keon, 1946, p.19) added that "there are four elements in the rethorical communication. They are speaker, speech, audience, effect". This communication emphasizes on the effect of speech, where the audiences are very amazed with his speech to draw back the attention.

Jakobson (1960) then developed Aristotle's model into verbal communication which has six elements of communication. They are addresser, message, context, contact, code, and addressee. Jakobson (1960) added that every element of communication have different functions. The functions which is meant are emotive that refers to express human feeling like sad, happy, angry and etc; poetic that refers to convey specific idea to the other peoples;

referential that refers to discuss a specific topic, for example about culture, technology and the others.

Phatic that refers to greet each other for unifying the members of society. For example, it uses to introduce the identity, ta say hello, and the others; metalingual refers to discuss the language itself. It means that the speaker talk about, for example, phonem and morpheme of a language. The speaker discusses about how to make a sentence of a specific language; and conative deals with the speaker motivates the addressee to do something. By his speech, the speaker could order the action of addressee.

From six functions of Jakobson's (1960) model of communication, the poetic function is more likely to deal with code-switching theory. The poetic function focused on the message for its own sake. It relates closely to the associations, for example, equivalence, similarity and dissimilarity, synonymity and antonymity. It also built for the repetitions of sound values, stresses, accents. The poetic function is also combination in sequence of words and phrases boundaries.

In this term, Jakobson (1985) asserted that the speaker produced the verbal codes that are convertible also with respect to the factor of diversity social. It based on the conventional meanings which are determined by human reason and desire.

It is more likely to be sophistic style of language. Moreover, Jakobson (1985) said that the verbal of speaker carries out moral action depend on the rule of right reason. Since it is concerned with the purposes, circumstances, and ends for which the prudent man may formulate the rule of what should be spoken.

In sum, either Aristotle's model or Jakobson's model viewed that there are a difference between speaking as a social contact and speaking as a medium of idea presentation. The last one is less feedback of the listeners (audiences). The speaker conveys the message by using sophistic language to get particular intentions and purposes. It means that the speaker deliberately uses special words to create the affect of speech.

It will be interesting to associate between the speeker and the speech. Based on Jakobson's (1960) model of communication, there a man speaks to the people for influencing their attitude. Therefore, it could not all people to be a speaker. He has been selected naturally. It is only Elite-people to place a speaker. According to Lasswell (1948) Elite is involved all holders of power in a politic building. Elite-people comprises of them who reach good position of government, the power, the wealth and the honour. Laswell (1948) formulated the Elite-people without clarifying Elite as a politician or Elite as sovereign. However, Mills (1956) considered that it is important to put Elite is placed as a commando who gives a decision and an order for arranging people life.

Based on explanation above, it is clear that the present study investigates the code-switching in the speech of Elite people. Since the speech is done by Elite-people. In the other words, code-switching is a form of speech style in which the speaker uses code-switching to create the effect from audiences.

And the speech is commonly done by Elite-people. The speech is a vehicle for Elite-people to express the idea or opinion.

Related to code-switching, it seems that code-switching in which the present study found in state university of Gorontalo is code-switching between second language and foreign language or between Indonesia language and English. Therefore, it is a bit different with previously known research.

In many research of code-switching, it occurred in first language and second language, for example, Gumperz (1982) founded that code-switching between first language (Swahili language) and second language (France language). Code-switching, in this sense, is more possible due to the speaker has same competence of those languages. It means that the speaker used either first language or second language in the life interaction.

It is different with code-switching in this study in which the speaker switched from second language (Indonesia language) and foreign language (English) which that those languages have different frequency to the circumstance of interaction. In interaction of Indonesian people, it is a few of Indonesian people could speak English so that the speaker rarely uses English in his conversation. The code-switching that is found by the researcher are a bit weird in the communication.

However, the speaker generally hopes his message to either direct or indirect audience understandably. In the other words, the audiences capture what the speaker meant in every speech. But by using Indonesian-English code-switching, the messages will be potentially to be not seizing well by the audiences.

That is why, the researcher is interested to conduct a research for investigating Indonesian-English code-switching further. Haugen (1950) sought to give comprehensive explanation that switching refers to the alternate use of two languages by bilinguals, therefore code-switching is a linguistic situation where bilinguals introduced a single unassimilated word from one language into another. Sridhar (1996, p.56) defined that code-switching is when two or more languages exist in a community,speaker frequently switch one language to another. Moreover, another definition that is more operational came from Hoffman (1993, p.96) said that " the most general description of code switching is that is involves the alternate use of two language or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation".

Hughes, Shaunessy, and Brice (2006) defined code-switching is closely related to bilingualism in which individual does the alternate use of more than one linguistic system within a single conversation. It means that people who can speak more than one language have a potential to do code- switching, for example, Gorontalonese switch either from Indonesia to English or vice versa.

Blom and Gumperz (1972) devided code-switching into two type of code-switching, namely metaphorical code switching and situational code switching. This division is then famous among sociolinguists.

The metaphorical function is then simplified to be more specific as pragmatic function.There are many pragmatic functions which has identificated by sociolinguists. Gumperz (1982) formulated six pragmatic functions of code-switching serves in conversation.

Since code-switching has many pragmatic functions, sociolinguists concluded that code-switching is not a random phenomenon it is functionally motivated. Bentahila (1983, p. 235) said that "while code-switching is not the only form of linguistic variability to carry social, discourse or referential meaning, it does provide a particularly clear avenue of approach to understanding the relationship between social processses and linguistic forms". Related to this, the main aim of the present study is to investigate the pragmatic function of Indonesian-English code-switching.

Focus of Research

The changes of Gorontalo status becomes ones of Indeonesia provinces that influencing their social life. This condition is also supported by increasing State University of Gorontalo rapidly. This university is the only one of public university in gorontalo. Related to this, the present study focuses on four factors of Indonesian-English code-switching that is used by Elite-people in Gorontalo which to be more specific in State University of Gorontalo. The present study takes only the speeches of elite people as sample of research. It investigated the switched segments, the switched points, the types of code-switching, and the pragmatic functions that as main factor to analyze. The switched segments in here are related with the English language form in the subjects' speeches.

The determination of this factor will influence the finding of the other factors. For example, the researcher found that the subjects switched into English "verb segment" and then it is known that the code-switching which comprises of Indonesian bound morpheme and English free morpheme. After formulating two factors before, the researcher moves to classify the code-switching as intra-lexical. Finally the researcher analyzes it as nativisation of pragmatic function.

The present study has selected the rector of state university of Gorontalo and his deputies as Elite-people in Gorontalo. They become role models of the internal of State University of Gorontalo. They also attract the limelight of Gorontalo society. Therefore, they have significant role to develop English language as second medium of communuication in the society.

When top leader in State University of Gorontalo switched languages between Indonesian and English of their speech, it is possible that the lay people would imitate them. Therefore, it is assumed that Gorontalo people in the future have been accustomed to use Indonesian-English code-switching. Gorontalo people then have another choice to switch their language.

For those facts and reasons, it is interesting to be studied. The researcher formulated the title as ***Functional Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Switching used by ELITE-PEOPLE in Gorontalo***

The Objective of the Research

Based on the research problem above, the present study formulates objectives are as follows :

1. To find out the switched segments of code switching that used by Elite people of State University of Gorontalo in Gorontalo.

2. To find out the switched points of code switching that used by Elite people of State University of Gorontalo in Gorontalo.

3. To determine the types of code switching that used by Elite people of State University of Gorontalo in Gorontalo.

4. To analyze the pragmatic functions of code switching that used by Elite people of State University of Gorontalo in Gorontalo.

Methodology

Research Design

In this study, the researcher used qualitative approach. Seliger and Shomamy (1989) stated that qualitative research in the field of second language is concerned with providing descriptions of phenomena that occur naturally,without the intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment. Furthermore, Seliger and Shomamy (1989) viewed the qualitative research gives a description of second language acquisition phenomena in its natural context.

Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, and Razaviehl (2010) state the qualitative is a deal with the data that are in the form of words, rather than number and statistics. Here the data of the research does not in the form of number, but in the form of word. Moleong (2012) stated that qualitative research is a research which has the purpose to understand the phenomenon about what have been experienced by the subject of the research for instance behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically, and using descriptive method in the form of words and language, in a natural specific context and using some natural methods.

Besides qualitative method, this research also employed quantitative method. Seliger and Shomamy (1989, p.117) said that "the quantitative method is used after the data of general nature of second language acquisition phenomena have been collected and categorized". In this research, quantifications of data is used to count the frequency distribution of using the switched segments, the switched points, the types of code-switching and the functions for code-switching.

Regarding to the sample, the present study used purposive sampling to take the data of speeches. There are five subjects of State University of Gorontalo that was selected. They are categorized as top leader of State University of Gorontalo namely the rector, the first deputy, the second deputy, the third deputy, and the fourth deputy. The speeches are taken from the meeting and the other formal activity of Elites of state university of Gorontalo. Their interlocutors are the staffs or the lectures of state university of Gorontalo and the external of state university of Gorontalo.

Research Site

This research conducted at state unversity of Gorontalo where the the subjects of the present study worked. This university is the only one of public state university. It is located in the centre of the Gorontalo city, exactly at Sudirman Street no 6. This university was firstly founded with named junior college. The status of junior college has then changed to be FKIP on September, 11 1963. Its status has changed continuelyl from FKIP to be STKIP, then to be IKIP, and lastly changed again as state university since in 2004.

Further, from its founding until now state university of Gorontalo has eight headships. But for the status of university, state university of Gorontalo has just substituted the rector twice. The first rector is Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Nelson Pomalingo, M.Pd since 2004-2010. It continued by Prof.Dr. H. Syamsu Qamar Badu, M.Pd from 2010 until now, that when the present study was conducted. The turnover of the rector of state university of Gorontalo is done in every four years. Therefore, Prof. Dr. H. Syamsu Qamar Badu, M.Pd has been a rector for the second period.

During his reign, Prof. Dr. H. Syamsu Qamar Badu, M.Pd has been working hard to advance state university of Gorontalo either infrastructure or the quantity of faculty with its study program. Related to the infrastructure, the rector of state university of Gorontalo and his four deputies have built some phenomenal stately building. For example, state university of Gorontalo has a mosque that is named SabiluRRasyad. It has also the "Damhil" hotel. Another, it has a new office of the rector and his four deputies. This office consists of four floors. In the third floor, the rector and the deputies have office. Since the rector of State University of Gorontalo and all his deputies have offices there, the researcher is helpful to get data. The researcher is easy to get information of the schedule of the subjects' activities. And in term of the quantity of faculty, the rector of state university of Gorontalo and all deputies have been being a maximum effort to increase the quantity of faculty. Now, state university of Gorontalo has ten faculties and trying hard to have medicine faculty. The rector hoped that state university of Gorontalo will has medicine faculty in 2017. The rector and all deputies really concern to the accreditation of study program. They ask to the faculty to prepare all items that supporting the accreditation. Their target is all study programs that are accredited in 2016 get a minimal B of the value of the accreditation.

Research Participants

The subjects of the present study are top leader in State University of Gorontalo just mentioned it such as the rector, the first deputy, the second deputy, the third deputy, and the fourth deputy. Therefore, there are five subjects (participants) of the present study.

Firstly, the rector of state univesity of Gorontalo is a professor, he has officiated as a rector in two periods. The researcher believed that he has a good competence of English language due to his much experience of relationship either in domestic or in oversea. Secondly, first deputy is a professor of agriculture. As educated person, he may speak English. His duty is to give assistences to the rector that is related to the academy and innovation of study.   Thirdly, second deputy is not a professor but now he takes doctoral program. His duty is to help the rector in finance and planning field. He supposedly is bilingual Indonesian-English. Fourthly, third deputy is a doctor of law faculty. His duty is to assist the rector in handling the students of State University of Gorontalo. He also may speak English language. Fifthly, the fourth deputy is a professor of English language. His duty is to look for the relationship either from domestic or from abroad, and then to keep it as the asset. He is also one of the deputies who is not changed position of fourth deputy since first period of the rector of Prof. Dr. Syamsu Qamar Badu, M.Pd. This deputy has also a motto that one million friendships is too few and one enemy is too much The fourth is the third deputy of rector of UNG. Since he is Englis lecture, he not only could speak English well but also he is expert of Indonesia-English bilingual in term of research.

Model of Analysis

Sample No	Text	Switched Segment	Switched Point	Types of CS	Functions of CS
05/02. A/R	Hari ini kita akan me*launching* jurnal online,ini sangat bagus	V	Bound + Free Morfem	Intra lexical	Nativisation

Research Finding and Discussion
A. Switched Segments of Indonesian-English Code-Switching
Of 25 data recorded, the researcher found 82 Code-Switching used by the subjects. It means that one of the data recorded may contain some Code-Switching. The data showed that the participants switched from Indonesian into n English staring the words until dependent clause.
Switched Points of Indonesian-English Code-Switching
After analyzing data, the researcher finds that the subjects switch at certain points in the discourse. The researcher classifies the switched points into 38 combinations which can be seen in the following table. The most occurring combination found in all respondents is the switches between Indonesian bound morpheme and English free morpheme. The researcher needs plenty of the space and time to present all the instances of switches in every syntactic category. Therefore, the researcher determines to confine presentation of study to only significance occurrence of switched segments.

C. Types of Code-Switching of Indonesian-English Code-Switching
From four types of code-switching which has been mentioned on the chapter before, the researcher found only three types of code-switching that used by the subjects. The type of Inter-sentential which is not found in the research is a type of code switching to be fully sentence. Eventhough, it is the first type of code-switching that is found by sociolinguist (Poplack, 1980).
The subjects perhaps thought that if he used English language in more wide constituents, the utterances have been a risk not to understand the audience. Since, English is a foreign language which is lower intensity of English use in daily interaction. Compared with the neighbor countries such as PhiliPpines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Hongkong where English is spoken along with their national languages because English as their second language. The three types of code-switching are the first is Intra-lexical, the second is Intra-phrase, and the last one is Intra-sentential.
D. Pragmatic functions of Indonesian-English code-switching
The research has discovered ten functions of Indonesian-English code switching that the subjects engaged their interaction. As Yassi (2003) stated that metaphorical or pragmatic function is associated with specific purpose. Therefore, it should be broad sense to identify them. The present study has classified into nine functions of code-switching that employed by the subjects.
The Discussion
The important purpose of my research study is to

No	Switched Segments	Rektor (%)	Wakil Rektor 1 (%)	Wakil Rektor 3 (%)	Wakil Rektor 4 (%)	Total	
1	Adjective	2 (9,5)	2 (4,8)	0	1 (9,1)	5	6,6%
2	Noun	11 (52,3)	17 (40,5)	1 (50,0)	4 (36,4)	33	44%
3	Noun Phrase	3 (14,3)	9 (21,4)	0	4 (36,4)	16	21,8%
4	Single Verb	4 (19,0)	9 (21,4)	1 (50,0)	2 (18,2)	16	21,8%
5	Phrasal Verb	0	1 (2,4)	0	0	1	1,3%
6	Preposition	1 (4,7)	1 (2,4)	0	0	2	2,6%
7	Prep. Phrase	0	1 (2,4)	0	0	1	1,3%
8	Dep. Clause	0	1 (2,4)	0	0	1	1,3%
	Total	21	41	2	11	75	100%

explain and analyze about the code-switching of Elite-People of state university of Gorontalo. The subjects are selected in which they have been being top leader of state university of Gorontalo. They are the rector, the first deputy, the third deputy, and the last one is fourth deputy. Whilst the second deputy could not be the subject of the present study due to he was not in UNG as long as the research conducted. The data was taken from

the utterances of formal meeting either with Internal of UNG or with outside UNG.

There are four main points to discuss in the present study. They are (1) the switched segments of code-switching (2) the switched points of code switching, (3) the types of the code-switching, and (4) the pragmatic functions of code-switching. The researcher uses several techniques to collect the data, but the main one is recording.

The switched segments of code-switching

This research has found eight segments that employed the subjects. It is then shorted base on their frequency used by the subjects. They are (1) single noun 44% (2) single verb 21,8% (3) noun phrase 21,%8   (4) adjective 6,6%   (5) preposition 2,6% (6) preposition phrase 1,3% (7) phrasal verb 1,3% (8) dependent clause 1,3%. The single noun and noun phrase is the most dominant switched segments in the subjects' speaking. It is then followed by single verb and adjective. While the other segments have only at most 2,6% of the data. In line with, Yassi (2003) reported that the respondent code switched into English mostly at the noun and noun phrase. According Yassi's research (2003) there are three-fourth of the data or 80,1% are categorized as single noun and noun phrase. This finding has also supported by Redouane (2005). Redouane (2005) conducted a research in Quebec province, Canada that found that most Arab of immigrant code switched into nouns which constitute a large number.

Another fact that is found in the research is the subject switched into English that as influenced by the subject competence of English like in extract no 5 and no 6. The noun phrases of "main gate" and "annual report" are not familiar to the audiences but the subject switched into them. Yassi (2003, p.254) argued this switching is more likely to be motivated by the subject's competence of the English language. The noun phrase like have been mentioned are in line with Riehl's study (2005) where various examples of switches at noun phrase also occurred. Supporting the finding, Tjalla (2003) reported that the broadcasters in Makassar sometimes used the noun phrases of English which are not familiar to their listener. As a result, such a introducing to the listener about new noun phrases of English and it hopefully will be accustomed to listen them for the next time (Tjalla, 2003).

The ones are interesting related to this research that the subjects switched at preposition segment like in the extract in no 11, the subject switched into English preposition "on" which is not followed   by noun phrase. It means that the preposition "on" is standing alone. Although this code switching infringe Indonesian system of language.

Therefore, it is not normally to switch English language since the preposition is always followed by the place either in Indonesian system of language or English one. Yassi (2001, 2003) conducted the researches about code-switching in Indonesian not finding the subject switched into English preposition only.

The last one, those findings of the research have virtually provided a counter argument to another researcher who reveals that the higher the syntactic level of constituents, the greatest the probability that it will be switched. Thus, they claimed that the switch was more likely to occur in larger constituents such as sentences rather than at smaller ones like words, phrases, and clauses. Whilst the present study found that code-switching is more likely to occur at smaller constituens. Like Redouane (2005, p.7) stated that the respondents switched into smallest segments such as determiner and conjunction.

The switched points of code-switching

This section will discuss the finding of the research related to the syntactic constraints of code-switching. It is apart from the social factors such as setting, topic, and degree of competence in both languages especially to embedded language like English.

Sankoff and Poplack (as cited in Yassi, 2003, p.266) proposed that Spanish-English code-switching can be generated by a model of grammar which is governed by two constraints. The first is free morpheme constraint. This predicts that a switch may not occur between a bound morpheme and a lexical form unless the lexical form has been phonologically integrated into the language of the morpheme. For example, in Spanish-English bilingual speech, this constraint would predict that **flipeando** – 'fliPping' would permissible, but that **catcheando** would not, because 'catch' has not been integrated into the phonology of Spanish, and therefore cannot take the Spanish progressive suffix- 'eando'.

The second is 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. That is, code-switching will tend to occur at the points where the surface structures of the two languages map onto each other.

It appears to be the two Poplack's (1980) syntactic constraints of code-switching do not really have a good support from the data of the present study. In spite of the fact that the equivalence constraint seems to be compatible to this research especially for their argument claiming that code-switching can only occur at the points where the two languages shared the same surface structure, but it is still proved some instances show counter-example especially to the aspect of the violation of English grammatical system. For example in extract no 8

"Kalau anda memikirkan yang susah, jadi pikir jo yang **enjoy-enjoy** "

// If you think about the difficulty, so please thinking which **enjoy-enjoy//**

The reduplication of the word **enjoy** shows a violation of English grammatical system. Since such a repetition of the verb is only aPplied in Indonesian grammatical system aimed at lighting or not seriously to do. This finding sup
ported strongly by Redouane's (2005) research which found that In Arabic the required ordering of constituents in declarative sentences is mainly VSO (verb-subject-object). However, in French declarative sentences, the required order is SVO (subject-verb-object) where the subject must

precede the verb. Meanwhile, in Arabic language allows the switching between subject and verb of surface structure (VSO) (2005, p.10).

Then, the present study has discovered thirty nine combination of Indonesian English code switching that is used by the subjects in the formal meeting. In this combination, the switch that occurred between bound and free morpheme is the most frequent switched point, comprising one-sixth of the data (12%). It is then followed by the switch that occurred between dependent clause and noun, and between noun and pronoun which have the same frequent is eight times or 10,6%.

The others have most occurrence at four times or 5,3% of the data. They like between determiner and noun, and also between dependent clause and noun phrase. The rest, those are only at once-twice or 1,3%-2,6% of the data. For example, the combination between noun and that-clause like below:

"Spirit yang luar biasa.."
//Spirit that is very remarkable//…..(32/15.A.R.)

As the first research of linguistic constraint of code-switching, Poplack (1980) found that eighty eight combinations of the switched points in her data on code-switching between Spanish and English by Puerto Ricans who reside in New York City.

Yassi's (2003) research which as pattern of the research discovered twenty two combinations of Indonesian-English code-switching in the four setting namely seminar, meetings, TV dialogue, and chitchat. His research conducted in metropolis of Indonesian such as Makassar, Surabaya, Jakarta, and Medan.

The important finding in this section is the combination of bound and free morpheme. The research has found that the subjects combined between Indonesian bound morpheme and English free morpheme. It likes in extracts no 14 and 15.

"Beliau yang pertama **mengarrange** pertama SPMI di Gorontalo"
// he firstly **arranges** SPMI in Gorontalo//

It is clear that the subject attaches bound morpheme "meng" to English lexical "arrange". Thus, the word "mengarrange" derived from two languages; Indonesian and English. The researcher believes that this code-switching to indicate two possibilities conditions. The first is the subject is influenced by Indonesian people habit in using verb. For example, we are more comfortable to say "menjual" //sell// than to say "jual"//sell//. The second is the subject feels confidence to do this code switching since it aPpears as a verb. It is different when the subjects switched only English verb "arrange" without Indonesian bound morpheme "meng".

The types of code-switching

The research has found three variations of Indonesian-English code-switching that is used the top leader of state university of Gorontalo in their formal activity. As mentioned in the finding, there are three of types of code-switching. They are Intra-lexical, Intra-phrase, and Intra-setential. The Intra-lexical is the switch that occurs within lexical boundary. This type is found only nine times or 12% of the data. That is, it is the fewest type of code-switching in the research. This type still inflicts the debate among the researcher whether it is a code-switching or as a code-mixing. But like Bentahila (1983, p.142) stated that "the act of choosing one code rather than another must be distinguished from the act of mixing the two codes together to produce something which might itself be called a third code or as codeswitching. It means that the code-switching as the process of mixing of elements from two languages in one utterance".

For example, can be seen in the extract no 22 and 23.

" Niat kita pada pertemuan hari ini adalah bersama-sama **mengguide** atau mengumpulkan data yang berkaitan dengan kerjasama dan implementasinya untuk periode 2013-2015".

//Our purpose on this meeting is we together guide or gather the data which is related with the cooperation and his implementation in 2013-2015 period//…..(10/04.A.WR 4).

The subject switched his utterance into English verb "mengguide" which comprising of Indonesian bound morpheme "meng" and English lexical "guide".

Yassi (2001) firstly introduced this combination as a type of code-switching. According to him, the type enriches the code-switching literature especially to code-switching in smaller constituent. Yassi's (2001) research that conducted in Australia found a number of this code-switcing. Yassi (2003) reported in the next research that "the respondents used this type as 110 examples from 670 examples" (p. 290). The recent research toward intra-lexical type has been done by Iqbal (2011) in Lahore city. Iqbal (2011, p.11) found that" code-switching at word as 31,2% of the data. According to him, code - switching at word level has the second highest of types of code-switching in Urdu-English code-switching".

The second type is Intra-phrase. It is the switch that occurs within the phrasal boundary and in general this type refers to the noun phrase but it does not close the possibility to occur in another phrase such as verb phrase, and preposition phrase. The research found twenty two instances or 29,3% of the data. For example in extract no 24

"Hari ini kita berada di tempat ini, saya pikir **suatu acara history** dan peletak dasar pengembangan kelautan di Gorontalo"

// Today we are in here, I think that **a history event** and the basic foundation of marine development in Gorontalo//……(16/07.A.WR1)

The subject switched into English that inserted Indonesian word. In this type, the subject used English to create a noun phrase but in Indonesia system where the head precedes the modifier. On the other hand, in English system the head comes after the modifier. In line with this, Yassi (2003, p.216) gave the example as "**basic instinct manusia** adalah ingin mencari tahu"// **basic human instinct** is want to find out//". Another previous research that is supported the present study is Tjalla's (2003) research. She also found the second largest corpus of types code-switching is Intra-phrase.

The last type of code-switching of the present study is Intra-sentential. It occurs in sentence boundary. According the finding of the research, this type is used by the subjects forty four times or 58,7% of the data. For example in the extract no. 25

"Ini dilakukan LPDP bahwa ada calon penerima beasiswa gagal nilai TOEFL bagus atau ITPnya bagus ternyata setelah diwawancarai kembali itu tidak berhasil karena biasanya ada yang joki…..jadi ada **essay writing** disitu"

//This is done by LPDP that there is the candidate of scholarship which is failure, his TOEFL is good or his ITP is also good but in fact, after interviewing back, he is not success due to the jockey….thus the **essay writing** is there//……(38/16.D.WR4).

This finding support Iqbal's (2011) research, he stated that intra-sentential code-switching is highest corpus of code-switching. As intra-sentential code-switching involves switching of short stretches of discourse, so "one possible reason for this could be that it is easier to switch shorter stretches than longer ones" (Iqbal,2011, p.194).

The pragmatic functions of code-switching

The present study has found ten pragmatic functions related to this section. They are as below

1. Desire to play with a well known English expression
2. To mark scientific codes
3. Greater explicitness and simplicity
4. Integrated word
5. Sentence filler
6. Lack a set of Indonesian word
7. Nativisation
8. Neutralization
9. Quotation
10. Reiteration

From ten pragmatic functions that is found in the present study, desire to play with a well known English expression is most occurrences. Related to the pragmatic functions of code-switching, Li Wei (1998) described how, in the interaction of Catonese-English bilinguals of three successive immigrant generations in New Castle upon Tyne, code-switching fulfils such organizing function. Li We (1998)i then demonstrated how speakers switched for various locally contigent reasons. For example, to draw interlocutor's attention.

On the basis of their research on Code-Switching among Zairians in Belgium, Meeuwis and Blommaert (1998, p.77) pointed out that "code-switched can be, for all practical purposes, one variety of its own, unconnected to and unconditioned by the full knowledge of two separate languages". These are in line with Wardaugh's (2006, p.163) notion that pragmatic function occurs when a particular variety is used for the setting, topic, interlocutor or purpose with which it is not normally associated. It means that to understand well about pragmatic function the researcher has to know the audience and also should hear the completed utterances.

Yassi (2003) has also discovered seventeen functions of Indonesian-English code switching in Indonesian with the respondents from many kinds of profession. This finding is also supported by Yassi's (2003) research where the most occurrence of pragmatic function is desire to play well-known English expression. Yassi (2003, p.261) added that the speaker tend to switch into English regarding their interlocutor's condition. This is lined with the finding of the present study that the subject code switched into English in order to neutralize or soften his sentence. It can be seen in extract no 36 like below "Asumsinya kalau kita sudah dapat akreditasi A, maka pertanyaannya adalah bagaimana **mindset** kita, bagaimana memperlakukan lembaga"

//The assumption that if we have reached A of accreditation, then the question is how our mindsets, how we manage the institution"…..(34/15.C.R)

The subject switched into English "mindset" which is meant "pola pikir" in Indonesian. Thus, the subject did not want to offend his audiences who are the staffs and the lectures. Since the subject is a rector of State University of Gorontalo. The researcher believes that this neutralization can also be found throughout Indonesia as a form of east culture, even just switching into local language.

Another interesting finding in the present study is to mark scientific codes. Such a switch is completely motivated by the subject's intention to pay an attention of research. Therefore, it is more likely to refer the world of research either as the object or as the subject. It can be seen in no 42

"Kita meningkatkan visi-visi UNG ke depan yang merupakan **human resources** dalam mengembangkan pendidikan di Gorontalo khususnya.

//We intensify UNG's visions in the future which are human resources to develop education in Gorontalo especially//……..(09/03.D.R)

The research believes that there are many of English code-switching that is employed by the students or the lectures in campus atmosphere. And related to this function, the words of English that are used by the campus society are connected with nouns, places, and the ways. This finding is also a deal with other studies e.g., Nishimura (1995), Yassi (2003), and Barredo (2005).

Conclusion and Suggestion
 Conclusion

The present study has four main aims. The first aim is to determine the switched segments of code-switching that is used by Elite-people in State University of Gorontalo. The second is to know the formula of the switched points of code –switching that is used by top leader of UNG. The third is to classify the types of code-switching that is used by the rector and his deputy of UNG. The last one is to analyze the pragmatic function of code-switching that is used by them.

For the first, the present study has found out that there are eight of switched segments which are found in the subject's utterances in their formal meeting. Those segments are sorted base on their frequent of occurrences. Noun is placed as the first which has thirty three occurrences. The data of the

present study showed that the subjects switched into English like "spirit, quantity, leadership, link, histories, and many more. The data also reported that some of the nouns which are switched have been being in Indonesian language. It means that Indonesian people are familiar with those of English noun.

And then followed by noun phrase and single verb which have the same occurrence is sixteen occurrences.

Related to the noun phrase, the data reported that the subjects used noun phrase in their code-switching such as "google scholar, human resources, main gate, annual report, and running text. Some of them have been in Indonesian language environment, and the others are created by the subjects.

Next, adjective with has five occurrences. The researcher found the adjectives that are used by the rector and his deputies of state university of Gorontalo are like "crucial, significant, and etc. And the rest are preposition, phrasal verb, preposition verb, and dependent clause which have no significance occurrence, only at most twice.

For the second, the present study has also found out that the subjects did code-switching in pattern of syntactic constraint as thirty eight patterns. Since those relate to the switched segments so that the most of the switched points occurred in noun boundary such as between noun and pronoun, determiner and noun, noun modifier and noun, and etc. for example, the subject switched into English "coaching" and combined with Indonesian "nya". Or the subject switched into English "stakeholder" And being preceded by Indonesian "para".

The subject switched into the combination between English noun phrase and Indonesian preposition. For example, the subjects did code-switching like "di annual report", and "dari running text".

The subjects combined their code-switching between Indonesian dependent clause and English noun. For instance, the subjects switched such as "hari ini ada juga follow up", and "proposal kita tidak disetujui pengembangan training centre".

Another important finding related to syntactic constraint, the subjects combined between Indonesian bound morpheme and English lexical in their code-switching. For example, the subjects switched into "melaunching, menguide, mensupporting, memback up, and the others. The researcher believes that this code-switching to indicate two possibilities conditions. The first is the subject is influenced by Indonesian people habit in using verb. For example, we are more comfortable to say "menjual" //sell// than to say "jual"//sell//. The second is the subject feels confidence to do this code switching since it appears as a verb. It is different when the subjects switched only English verb "arrange" without Indonesian bound morpheme "meng".

For the third, the researcher has determined the code-switching that is employed by the rector and his deputies of state university of Gorontalo into three types of code-switching. They are Intra-lexical type, Intra-phrase, and Intra-sentential. Yassi (2001, p.252) claimed that "he is firstly categorized intra-lexical and the intra-phrase are into the others of types of code-switching". Iqbal (2011) mentioned that there are also intra lexical and intra-phrase types of Urdu-English code switching. Iqbal (2011) added that the intra-lexical placed second biggest corpus of type of code-switching in Urdu-English code switching.

Code-switchings that are classified to Intra-lexical type is like "mengarrange, disorganize, and mensupport". And the Intra-phrase is like "market tenaga kerja, backgroundnya, banyak sekali indicator, MCnya, and etc.

Whilst the Intra-sentential which as the widest constituent of the present study can be descriptived as "jadi ada essay writing disitu" or as "Pak rektor itu sayang sama assessor". Intra-sentential type is mostly occurrences in many researches of code-switching (e.g., Poplack, 1980, Bentahila, 1983, Nishimura, 1986, Romaine, 1989, Yassi, 2003, Tjalla, 2003, Redouane, 2005, Iqbal, 2011 and Alhazmi, 2016).

For the last aim of the research, the present study has analyzed their speeches that consisted of Indonesian-English code-switching into ten pragmatic functions of code-switching. The subjects switched into English to be most likely motivated by the desire to play with a well known English expression. The researcher believes that in this function there are some possibilities. For the first, the subjects perform English code-switching in order to identify themselves that they are elite, educated, or belong to a high social class. For the last one, the subject cannot avoid from as a consequency of bilingual English-Indonesian. Those all relate to a good competency of English of the subjects.

The other functions that have been mentioned in previous study are namely greater explicitness and simplicity, integrated word, sentence filler, lack a set of Indonesian word, nativisation, neutralization, quotation, reiteration, and to mark scientific code. To relate the last function, the subjects switched into English to be more likely motivated by the intention of research either as an object or a subject.

Suggestions

To take the previous conclusion, there were several suggestions that I recommended to other further researchers and the society of State University of Gorontalo.

Since this research site is in State University of Gorontalo toward the top leaders of state university of Gorontalo, I suggested to the other researchers conducted a study of code-switchung that is employed by the lower level position of State University of Gorontalo such as dean of faculty, head of agency, and the others. This can be camparison of code-switching research and also another reference. Since the present study focused on code-switching of education field, it is important to carry out a similar study regarding code-switching that is used by legistatatives or executives of Gorontalo province. Therefore, there

will be interesting especially to know their pragmatic functions.

- I suggested to the stakeholders of State University of Gorontalo should keep going on the code-switching not only in the campus area as the present study's setting but also in anywhere especially formal situation. It is done by Gatot Lawrence who is the lecturer of Hasanuddin University when he was an expert witness in the court of Jessica.

- I also suggested to English department of State University of Gorontalo to encourage to the other departments by performing code-switching. Thus, they then have a confidence to use Indonesian-English starting from the words, phrases, clauses, and in the wider constituent e.g., inter-sentential.

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