

The Realizations of Code-Switching in *Kompas* Newspapers : A Study in Political and Law Articles

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the realizations of code-switching in *KOMPAS*, a leading national newspaper in Indonesia with the highest editorial quality from an Indonesian perspective. The study is restricted to political and law articles by doing an in-depth descriptive analysis to reveal the goals. This study used a qualitative descriptive method dealing with a quantifiable mode. The results show that code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles in *KOMPAS* newspapers was realized in (1) English words with meanings, (2) English words without meanings, (3) combination of Indonesian prefixes and English words, (4) combination of English words and Indonesian suffixes, (5) English phrases, (6) repeated English interjections, (7) English sentences, and (8) combination of English words and English sentences in one utterance.

INTRODUCTION

Language has a vital role in human life because language is the means of communication. In other words, in social life, language plays an important role. We can only imagine how many difficulties we would face if we understood the speaker's words. In addition, for general and special purposes, language users may use languages in spoken and written forms by switching from one language to another.

In written communication, such as newspapers, magazines, and other printed media, speakers sometimes switch a code into another language to convey their message, feelings, and thoughts to readers or listeners. Thus, in this case, the speaker uses code-switching. Code-switching is a linguistics term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language or language variety. Code-switching is a change of a language into another in a bilingual society (Nababan, 1993: 31).

Code-switching tends to occur at semantically or sociolinguistically meaningful junctures. For example, "problemnya *disolve*" (Sofian, 2003: 33). In the example, hybrid morphemes *-nya* as a proclitic in Indonesian is attached to the word "problem" in English. Therefore, the result is "problem"*nya* (his problem). In addition, *di-* as a prefix in Indonesian is attached to the word "solve" in English; therefore, the combination is "*disolve*" (solved).

Code-switching can also be described as discourse exchanges that form a unitary interaction as a whole (Gumperz, 1972: 60). Code-switching is distinguished from the term "borrowing". Borrowing means the code is derived from another language and has been realized morphologically and phonologically in the receptor language. For example, the words *produksi* and *ekonomi* in Indonesian derive from English 'production' and 'economy' respectively.

There are three reasons for language users to use code-switching in communication, i.e., participants, topic in conversation, and aspect of the function or purpose of interaction (Holmes, 2001: 34). People's motivation to switch their language to another is to express their mind such as to emphasize their anger, to simplify conversation, and to signal identity. One factor that causes a speaker or researcher to switch to another language is because of the absence of a particular word in one language.

Example: Dia sangat sering sakit kepala dan merasa oyong sehingga dokter itu menyarankannya *scanning*.

"He suffers from a headache frequently and feels collapsed; therefore, the doctor suggests that he have a scan."

A slip of the tongue, for example, is one factor that causes code-switching in conversation (Patteda, 1983: 90). Besides, prestige is the factor driving code-switching in conversation (Bollinger, 1975: 258) and (Nababan, 1993: 32). What might cause a speaker to switch from variety X to variety Y or from language A to language B? Several answers may vary, including solidarity with listeners, appreciation of specific language, choice of topic, and perceived social and cultural distance. The selection may encode specific social values.

In addition, Pride (1979: 131) proposed five factors that govern people to switch their language from one language to another, i.e., (1) setting and situation, (2) participants, (3) the essential features of the participant as sociological attributes, (4) topic, (5) function of activities.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Competence is a social group that claims a variety as its own and maintains its distinctiveness from the varieties spoken by the neighbors. Conventions that society shares about their particular type are called communicative competence (Romaine 2000: 23). Bloomfield states that a group of people or humans use the same linguistic signals and interact using speech. The ability to strictly separate two languages in oral and written language is considered a sign of linguistic competence. This phenomenon is called cross-language confusion (Escamilla, 2007: 4).

Dialect differences tend to increase proportionately to the degree of communicative isolation between the groups (Blair, 1990: 24). Therefore, speech community and communicative competence are fundamental to understanding how social groups organize their linguistic repertoires. However, a group in speech communities has no limit to how human beings communicate together for self-identification (Beards, 1984: 112).

The ethnography of speech covers the various functions involved in speaking (Wardhaugh, 1986: 47). The ethnography of a communicative event describes all factors relevant to understanding how the particular communicative event achieves its objectives. Setting refers to the time and place, the concrete physical circumstances when and where speech takes place, and scene refers to the abstract psychological setting for the cultural definition of the occasion.

According to Holmes (2001: 12), certain social factors, such as who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, and the function and topic of the discussion, are essential in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech communities. Multilingualism is a norm in society that results from the pattern of marriage and the living arrangements that are a consequence of marriage (Wardhaugh, 1986: 99). Communities are multilingual, and no effort is made to suppress the variety of spoken languages.

The actual choice of code in a setting marked as bilingual can be a difficult task. We are, therefore, turning to the issue of what causes a speaker to choose variety X of language A rather than

variety Y or even language A rather than language B. When society members can speak two or more languages, switching between two or more languages in an interaction is a phenomenon (Gumperz, 1977: 27). Bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speech community (Hartman and Stork, 1972: 27). Meanwhile, Beards (1982: 24) states that Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages at the same mastery.

Wardhaugh (1986: 103) states code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Code-switching refers to alternating between two or more languages, dialects, or languages registered in discourse between people with more than one language. Typically, one of the two languages is dominant; the primary language is often called the matrix language, while the minor language is the embedded language.

Code-switching occurs when a bilingual introduces a completely unassimilated word from another language into his speech. In other words, code-switching is the selection of forms from embedded varieties in utterances of a matrix variety during the same conversation. In other words, code, which refers to any set of linguistic structures, is the same as the variety of language (Holmes, 2001: 14). The choice of code in one conversation depends on the social relationship and interaction between the addresses. These different codes are influenced by the domain or place where the speaker makes conversations.

On the other hand, Osgood (1965) states that if our mother tongue influences the second language, this kind of Bilingualism is called interference of language or complex Bilingualism. People use a code to make an interaction with others. This means that when someone communicates with others, they send codes to listeners. Variations of codes can be classified into four parts (Patteda, 1983: 83), namely soft, loud, fast, and slow. These variations could be found in daily interactions. For instance, their code is fast and loud if they are angry. On the other hand, if they are seducing, the code that they use is soft and shows, such as George asking Tom to do him a favor in the quoted conversation below.

George : Would you mind opening the door? It's very hot (George says it softly and in low pronunciation)
Tom : Not at all.

It is often shocking to realize how extensively we may judge a person's background, character, and intentions based simply on their language, dialect, or even the choice of a single word. Language is thus a code for the transmission of information as well as a symbolic indicator of behavior. In short, sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of study as certain cultures worldwide expand communication.

In studying society and language, some significant problems should be discussed (Nababan, 1993: 3-8), i.e., (1) 1. to study language in social and cultural contexts, (2) to relate linguistic factors or items, characteristics, and situations, social factors, and cultural factors, and (3) to study the social functions of speech. Code-switching is the changing of language or variation into another language (Holmes, 2001: 34). Another opinion about code-switching is that it is a change of language used by a speaker during a conversation (Chrystal, 1992:60). The language used will depend on the audience and the situation in which the conversation occurs. Similarly, Chaer (1995: 141) states that code-switching changes language in conversation. Sometimes, the change process needs to be noticed by the speakers.

Code-switching may be the unmarked choice in specific contexts (Graddol, 1994: 14). A speaker's choice of language has to do with maintaining or negotiating a particular type of social identity. There are many indications of code-switching behavior that occur against a situational background that does not observably change (Lyons, 1971: 293). Anyone who speaks more than one language will choose one of them according to the circumstances (Hudson, 1986: 51). However, if a

speaker uses a mix clause or hybrid phrases with no particular function, it is code-mixing, not code-switching, for example:

Saya nggak lama, *waitlah*.

In other words, borrowing means the words are derived from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no apparent available lexeme in the language they are using (Holmes, 2001: 42). In borrowing, the most important thing is the incorporation of linguistic materials that have been naturalized into the receptor language (Tarigan, 1983: 21). Have a look at the following example: *Profesor itu menyarankan saya merevisi tugas mata kuliah ESP*. "The professor asked me to revise my ESP assignment."

We can relate better to the author when reading bilingual articles than monolingual ones. That is to say that there is a general positive attitude towards code-switching in writing. In other words, it is becoming fashionable for bilingual authors to express themselves more naturally in both languages. Publishers no longer see code-switched articles as deviant, and the amount of bilingual literature published has noticeably increased.

Code-switching is perhaps most frequently found in informal speech of those members of minority groups of society (Gumperz, 1977). Prestige is a factor that causes code-switching (Bollinger, 1975: 258) and (Nababan, 1993: 31). Reasons of this kind usually derive from those with high education and status. Because of that, it is not surprising that an educated person shows a particular style in using language. A slip of the tongue falls under code-switching (Patteda, 1983: 90). He says that a slip of the tongue can be found in conversation only and is rarely found in writing.

Jacobson (1960) states that the use of language in social communication is the social function of language. Meanwhile, Searle (1969) developed the theory of the speakers and listeners of a communicative interaction. After that, Hymes (1974) extended the idea of ethnographic communication to the possible range of language functions.

Information is served in many ways based on its style. In other words, the text is coherent concerning the context of the situation and, therefore, consistent in the register. It is coherent concerning itself and consequently cohesive (Halliday and Hasan (1999: 23). Articles can be understood correctly in their texture. Texture appropriately expresses the property of being a text (Halliday and Hasan (1999: 324).

METHOD

This study used a qualitative descriptive method dealing with a quantifiable mode by doing an in-depth descriptive analysis to reveal the realization of code-switching in politics and law articles in KOMPAS newspaper, a leading national newspaper in Indonesia with the highest editorial quality of Indonesian perspective. Each newspaper has its ideology. Ideology is determined by several factors, namely social class, sex, race, ethnic group, and generation (Martin, 1992: 581).

The data were taken from politics and law articles in KOMPAS newspapers. The data were randomly taken for four month-publications, i.e., from January 1, 2010, to April 30, 2010. Each month, four newspapers were taken randomly. The reason for selecting politics and law articles, totalling sixteen editions, was because political and law news were hot issues in the period. The data were collected by applying the documentary technique. Many exciting and valuable projects in the field have been concerned with information obtained by examining records or documents (Ary, 1979: 304).

FINDINGS

Data Analysis.

No special rules govern the speaker's use of code-switching to convey the message. However, people use code-switching to communicate with other people by referring to the knowledge they have and sharing it with listeners by the use of code-switching. In other words, there are not any systematic patterns of using code-switching. It is just a matter of how people speak or communicate, their behavior, and their language choice.

Speakers who use code-switching share the same knowledge that the utterances used have equivalent meanings in other languages. Code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles of the KOMPAS newspapers is realized in (1) English words with meanings, (2) English words without meanings, (3) combination of Indonesian prefixes and English words, (4) combination of English words and Indonesian suffixes, (5) English phrases, (6) repeated English interjections, (7) English sentences, and (8) combination of English words and English sentences in one utterance.

A. English Words with Meanings

Based on the data analysis, the researcher investigated that some code-switching is realized in English words with meanings in Indonesian. The definitions are given or explained by the equivalent translation in Indonesian, as presented in the following parts.

1. "Cek perjalanan diserahkan kepada ibu Tuter, selaku teller di sana (Bank Artha Graha) dalam kondisi *blank* (kosong)," said Krisna Prihadi, Head of the Central BII Travel Check Section. (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, April 7, 2010; page 3; column 3).

"The travel check was handed over to Mrs. Tuter, as the teller there (Bank Artha Graha) in blank condition," said Krisna Prihadi, Head of the Central BII Travel Check Section. (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, April 7, 2010; page 3; column 3).

In the data above, the speaker, Krisna Pribadi, defined "blank" as *kosong* in Indonesian. The word "blank" is a free morpheme. It is just a matter of how people speak or their communicative behavior and language choice. Other examples are in the following.

2. "Semua itu adalah *cost* (biaya) yang kemahalan dan membuat kepedihan saja," said Taufiq after leading the other MPR to meet the President at the President's Office, Palace Complex, Jakarta. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 15; column 3).

"All of these are expensive costs and only cause pain," said Taufiq after leading the other MPR to meet the President at the President's Office, Palace Complex, Jakarta. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 15; column 3).

3. "Kami memberi instruksi khusus ke Panitia Pengawas agar mengawasi calon *incumbent* (kepala daerah petahana)," said Bawaslu member Bambang Eka Cahya Widodo, Friday (26/3) when met at his office. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, March 27, 2010; page 4; column 3).

"We gave special instructions to the Supervisory Committee to supervise incumbent candidates (incumbent regional heads)," said Bawaslu member Bambang Eka Cahya Widodo, Friday (26/3) when met at his office. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, March 27, 2010; page 4; column 3).

B. English Words without Meanings

Besides using English words with meaning, the researcher investigated some of the code-switching realized in English words without meaning. In other words, the meaning is not given. In this case, the speaker assumes that the listener or journalist and, finally, the reader know what they mean by using code-switching.

4. "Apa ada *complain* setelah itu? (Raymond diberitakan)?" said Lexsy Mamonto, Chair of the Panel of Judges in the trial of a civil lawsuit against the daily Suara Pembaruan. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 3; column 7).

"Did anyone complain after that? (Raymond was reported)?" said Lexsy Mamonto, Chair of the Panel of Judges, in the civil lawsuit trial against the daily Suara Pembaruan. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 3; column 7).

In the data above, the speaker, Lexsy Mamoto, did not give meaning or explanation of complain where the word *complain* is a free morpheme. He probably assumed that the meaning of the word *complain* is already understood. Other examples are as follows:

5. "Aneh. SIUP (Surat Izin Usaha Penerbitan) membuat *web* harus izin menteri," said Onno, a multimedia expert. (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, February 17, 2010; page 15; column 6).

"Strange. SIUP (Publishing Business License) for creating a website requires the minister's permission," said Onno, a multimedia expert. (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, February 17, 2010; page 15; column 6).

6. "Kami menimbang beban kerja dalam proses pemilu ada sembilan *item*. Namun, untuk memilih anggota KPU juga harus mengutamakan latar belakang keahlian atau berpengalaman dibidang kepemiluan," said Arif Wibowo, Member of Commission 11 from the PDI-P faction. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 4; column 7).

"We consider the workload in the election process as nine items. However, to select KPU members, you must also prioritize their expertise or experience in the electoral field," said Arif Wibowo, Member of Commission 11 from the PDI-P faction. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 4; column 7).

C. Combination of Indonesian Prefixes and English Words

Convincingly, there is a bilingual combination of code-switching between Indonesian and English words.

7. "Kami sudah laporkan semua penyimpangan dan tindak pidana ini ke Resmob Polda Metro Jaya. Kami sekarang datang ke Satgas untuk meminta mereka memonitor kasus ini sekaligus *memback up* kepolisian," said Edwin. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, January 15, 2010; page 2; column 3).

"We have reported all these violations and criminal acts to the Resmob Polda Metro Jaya. We have now come to the Task Force to ask them to monitor this case and back up the police," said Edwin. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, January 15, 2010; page 2; column 3).

The word *mem*- "back up" in the data above is not a standard construction of English words because the construction consists of Indonesian and English. In the word *mem-back up*, *mem*- is a prefix in the Indonesian language, whereas "back" is an English word, and "up" is too.

D. Combination of English Words and Indonesian Suffixes

From the data collected, the researcher also investigated whether code-switching is realized in the combination of English words and Indonesian suffixes and the meaning given.

8. "Anas *chemistry*-nya (kimianya) sama dengan SBY," kata Mubaarok, Ketua Tim Sukses Anas. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 5; column 2).

"Anas' chemistry is the same as SBY's," said Mubarok, Anas' Success Team Leader. (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010; page 5; column 2).

Convincingly, code-switching is formed by combining two different languages: the English word *chemistry* and the suffix *-nya* in Indonesian. The speaker seems to allow English to have grammar like the one in the Indonesian language.

E. English Phrases

Code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspapers is also realized in English phrases.

9. "Mereka keluar dari *code of conduct* (aturan perilaku) parta koalisi," said Syarifuddi Hasara, Deputy Secretary General of the DPP of Partai Demokrat, who is also the minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 2; column 4).

"They are leaving the peace party's code of conduct (rules of conduct)," said Syarifuddi Hasara, Deputy Secretary General of the DPP of Partai Demokrat, also minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 2; column 4).

In the data above, the code of conduct is English phrases, and the meaning is in Indonesian. The other examples are in the following.

10. "Kita butuh *legal drafting* (penyusunan undang-undang) dari kementerian dalam negeri dan Menko Polhukam," said Yan Christian Warinussy, Executive Director of the Institute for Research, Study and Development of Legal Conflicts (LP3BH) Manokwari. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 5; column 6).

"We need legal drafting (drafting of laws) from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs," said Yan Christian Warinussy, Executive Director of the Institute for Research, Study and Development of Legal Conflicts (LP3BH) Manokwari. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, February 27, 2010; page 5; column 6).

11. "KPK harus konsisten dan komitmen untuk merealisasikan konsep *zero tolerance* bahwa tidak ada toleransi sedikitpun pelanggaran yang terjadi di internal KPK," said Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) researcher, Febri. Diansyah, at the KPK Building, Jakarta, Monday. (Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, February 9, 2010; page 2; column 6).

"The Corruption Eradication Commission must be consistent and committed to realizing the concept of zero tolerance, that there is no tolerance for even the slightest violation within the Corruption Eradication Committee," said Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) researcher Febri. Diansyah, at the KPK Building, Jakarta, Monday. (Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, February 9, 2010; page 2; column 6).

12. "Banyak *simtom* (gejala) seperti sentimen etnis, sentimen agama, *money politics*, dan imagologi. Citra menjadi satu ukuran dan rating sama dengan statistik untuk kemenangan," said Arif Budiman. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, January 30, 2010; page 5; column 6).

"There are many symptoms, such as ethnic sentiment, religious sentiment, money politics, and imagology. The image becomes one measure, and rating is the same as statistics for victory," said Arif Budiman. (Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, January 30, 2010; page 5; column 6).

F. Repeated English Interjections

Code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspapers is also realized in repeated English interjections.

13. Setiap kali memasuki ruang kelas atau ruang kegiatan di LP anak itu, Presiden Yudhoyono selalu bertanya, "Apa kabar anak-anak?" Pertanyaan itu selalu dijawab, "Luar biasa, dahsyat, *yes, yes, yes!*" (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, February 17, 2010; page 2; column 7).

Whenever he enters the classroom or activity room at the children's prison, President Yudhoyono asks, "How are you, children?" The question is always answered, "Amazing, awesome, *yes, yes, yes!*" (Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, February 17, 2010; page 2; column 7).

Code-switching in the text above is *yes, yes, yes!* The reason for the speaker to repeat the utterance is to show an emotional statement, delight, or surprise.

G. English Sentences

The other realization of code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles of the KOMPAS newspapers was also found in sentences in English.

14. "Itu yang salah karena kalimat menganggap bahwa peraturan ini dibuat untuk satu Bank. *That's totally wrong!* Peraturan ini dibuat untuk industri." said BI Senior Deputy Miranda Goeltom (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, February 5, 2010; page 13; column 5).

"That's wrong because the sentence assumes that this regulation was made for one bank. *That's totally wrong!* This regulation was made for industry," said B.I. Senior Deputy Miranda Goeltom (Source: KOMPAS, Friday, February 5, 2010; page 13; column 5).

The code-switching in the data above is "*That's totally wrong!*" It is in the form of a sentence in English.

H. Combination of English Words and English Sentences in One Utterance

Interestingly, there is an integration between English word and sentence level code-switching in one utterance. The word-level code-switching is in English words. Conversely, the sentence level code-switching is different from formal English grammar.

15. "Itulah *policy*, wilayahnya *judgment* dari situasi yang ada, *he or she must to choose*, pilihan harus diambil dengan segala pertimbangan," said Susilo Bambang Yudhoyano, President of the Republic of Indonesia (Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, March 2, 2010; page 4; column 1).

"That is policy, his area is the assessment of the existing situation, he or she must choose, the choice must be taken with all considerations," said Susilo Bambang Yudhoyano, President of the Republic of Indonesia (Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, March 2, 2010; page 4; column 1).

In the data above, "policy" and "judgment" are words level code-switching and English words. Whereas, "he or she must to choose" is in sentence form in English. Obviously, sentence formation is not acceptable in standard English grammar. The mistake is the use of the word "to." "However, the listener still can understand what the speaker means by the utterance. In standard English grammar, "to" is not allowed to be put after the modal "must." Conversely, the sentence must not be followed by "to." Therefore, the sentence should be ... "he or she must choose."

Based on the analysis above, it is obvious that code-switching in political and law articles in the KOMPAS newspapers was realized differently. The realization of code-switching depends on the speakers. No special rules govern the speakers' use of code-switching to convey messages.

DISCUSSION

Based on this study's findings, some reasons exist for the realizations. The speaker was familiar with using Indonesian language affixations, not only prefixes but also suffixes. In so doing, he unconsciously attached the affixation to English words when he was speaking. When the speaker used English words and phrases, he did not have another choice. Besides, he did not need to manipulate the words he used.

On the other hand, code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspapers used repeated English interjections. The reason for the speaker is to emphasize the things stressed in the utterance. When the speaker uses English sentences, he does it to highlight the message. Above all, according to the researcher, at least there are four reasons for language users to use code-switching in their expressions, i.e.:

- (1) Code-switching is used as a stylistic device to indicate a change in the tone of the conversation at a certain point.
- (2) Code-switching attempts to impress others with his virtue in several or at least one prestige language.
- (3) To impress listeners that they can communicate or use English in communication.
- (4) The speaker wanted listeners to get their attention on a particular message.

Furthermore, according to the researcher, there are several reasons why speakers switch from language A to language B and why they mention the meanings of the changed language, i.e.:

- (1) To specify the specific terms used in particular contexts.
- (2) To attract the listeners by using code-switching
- (3) To ensure that their messages were well-understood
- (4) To confirm what the speakers said previously and quote what they had said,
- (5) To give a warning or special attention by making an exclamation.

In this study, the journalists quoted the news source's statements directly using direct speech as written in repeated words in political and law articles of KOMPAS newspapers. Besides, both the

news source and the journalists shared the same knowledge due to the contextual aspects of code-switching. If the speakers thought that their words were not understood, they used transliteration strategies to emphasize their messages, making the code-switching occurrences different.

CONCLUSION

From the data analysis and finding it can be concluded that serve as a reference for women in the world, especially for those Indonesia women. It also provides readers with information about the difference between feminism and liberal feminism and aims to change the society's view that every woman has the right to determine the course of life and has the potential to become a leader in various fields.

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