

Types of Code-Switching in Kompas Newspaper : A Study in Political and Law Articles

Esron Ambarita^{1*}, Grace Cya Aprilia S. Meliala²

^{1,2}Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Methodist Indonesia, Indonesia

*Correspondence Email: esronambarita@gmail.com

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate code-switching patterns in political and law articles in Kompas newspaper, one of the leading national newspapers in Indonesia with the highest editorial quality from an Indonesian perspective. This study is limited to political and law articles by conducting an in-depth descriptive analysis to clarify the types of code-switching using Gumperz's (1977) theory. Data were randomly selected for 4 months, from January 1, 2010, to April 30, 2010, for 16 editions. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The results show that there are 4 types of code-switching in political and law articles in Kompas newspaper, i.e., (1) metaphorical code-switching, (2) conversational code-switching, (3) interstitial code-switching, and (4) intrasentential code-switching. Situational code-switching and tag-switching were not found in this study. Four out of six sub-types of conversational code-switching were found, i.e., (i) interjection, (ii) reiteration, (iii) message qualification, and (iv) personalization vs objectivizations. On the other hand, two sub-types of conversational code-switching, namely quotations and address specifications, were not found.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a vital role in human life because language is a means of communication. The conventions that societies share about their particular diversity are called communication skills (Romaine 2000: 23). We can never imagine the difficulties we will encounter in daily life if the speaker and listener do not understand each other. Language fulfills its important function by connecting speakers to listeners or writers to readers. The ethnography of a communication event is the description of all the elements involved in understanding how a particular communication event achieved its goals. Speech ethnography includes various functions related to the speech community (Wardaugh, 1986: 47).

Furthermore, the language used in society has many variations such as verbal language, non-verbal language, or body language. Whatever language is used in society, it is due to the cooperation and understanding between the encoder and the decoder. Furthermore, for general and special communicative purposes, speakers use language in both spoken and written forms and can change expressions from one language to another. In linguistic terms, this language attitude is called

code-switching. According to Nababan (1993: 31), code-switching is the transition from one language to another in a bilingual society.

Hymes (1974) defines code-switching as a popular term for the alternative use of two or more languages, linguistic forms, or even speaking styles. In other words, code-switching is a linguistic term that refers to the simultaneous use of multiple languages or varieties of language. Code-switching is perhaps most common in informal speech of members of social minorities (Gumperz, 1977). According to Holmes (2001: 34), code-switching is the conversion of language or variation into another language. Gumperz (1977: 94) argues that a group of people use the same system of linguistic signals and verbal interactions.

However, a group within a speech community has no limits on how people communicate with each other to identify themselves (Beards, 1984: 112). Dialect differences tend to increase proportionally to the degree of communication isolation between groups (Blair, 1990: 24). Code-switching is, therefore, a syntactically and phonologically appropriate use of more than one language. Code-switching is considered a sign of deficiency in one or both languages. The term code-switching refers to the alternation between two or more languages, dialects, or recorded languages in speech between people who have more than one language in common. Code-switching is realized in different ways; they depend on the speakers and the context of the situation.

According to Ambarita (2024) code-switching in quoted statements in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspapers were 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.

The reader or listener respectively must in turn understand what the writer or speaker conveys. According to Escamilla (2007: 4), such a phenomenon is called cross-linguistic confusion. Code-switching as a linguistic phenomenon is an aspect of bilingualism. Essentially, bilingualism is the use of two languages by one linguistic community (Hartman and Stork, 1972: 27). There are three classifications of bilingualism proposed by Kridalaksana (1974: 42), namely (i) coordinated bilingualism, (ii) compound bilingualism and (iii) subordinate bilingualism. For example, researcher Ana Celia Zentela (ACZ) offers the following example from her work with English-Spanish bilingual Puerto Ricans in New York.

Lolita : Oh, I could stay with Ana?

Marta : ... but you could ask *papi* and *mami* to see if you could come down.

Lolita : OK.

Marta : If I leave her here, would you send her upstairs when you leave?

ACZ : I'll tell you exactly when I have to leave, at ten o'clock. *Y son las nueve y cuarto.* ("And it's nine fifteen.")

Marta : Lolita, *te voy a dejar con Ana.* ("I'm going to leave you with Ana.") Thank you, Ana. (Source: <http://il.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codeswitching>, 2010)

What can cause a speaker to switch from language X to language Y? Some reactions may vary, including solidarity with the listener, appreciation of a certain language, choice of topic, and awareness of cultural and social distance. According to Holmes (2001: 34), language users have three reasons for using code-switching in conversation, they are (i) the participants, (ii) the hot topic

of the conversation, (iii) the functional or functional aspect of the conversation, and (iv) the intentional aspect of interaction.

Furthermore, Pride (1979: 131) proposed four factors that motivate people to switch language from one language to another, i.e., (i) context and situation, (ii) participants, (iii) important characteristics of participants, and (iv) topics. Cormack (1979: 18) argues that code-switching is caused by four factors, they are (i) linguistic ability, (ii) ethnic linguistic necessity, (iii) the user's goals, and (iv) personality, circumstances, and society.

Additionally, people use code-switching to demonstrate credibility and get closer to the listener (Bolinger, 1975: 34). According to Holmes (2001: 12), certain social factors such as the interlocutor, the social context of the conversation, the function, and the topic of the discussion seem to be important in explaining the language choices in a variety of community linguistics fields. Jacobson (1960) argued that the use of language in social communication is a function of language.

Searle (1969) developed a theory of communicative interaction between speaker and listener, including speech acts. Slip of the tongue is an unconscious speech act. Slips of the tongue fall into the category of code-switching (Pateda, 1983: 90). Slips of the tongue can only be found in conversation and are rarely found in text. A coherent text that addresses the context of the situation will provide information in the form of reports, essays, news, etc. The text must be consistent in content and consistent with itself (Halliday and Hasan (1999: 23).

In written texts such as newspapers, magazines, and other printed media, speakers sometimes change the language to convey messages, feelings, and thoughts to the reader or listener. In this study, the listeners are journalists who write news in KOMPAS newspaper with their own ideology. Ideology is determined by certain factors, including social class, gender, racial or ethnic group, and generation (Martin, 1992: 581).

This study focuses on the political and law articles of the newspaper KOMPAS. Tampubolon (1999: 2) argues that language used in political issues is a political tool. That is, the language used by politicians not only influences but also shapes people's opinions and emotions. Latif (1996: 71) argues that most politicians use connotation when they speak. This means that a politician says a word with multiple meanings, whereas a scientist says a word with one meaning. Beard (2000: 5) argues that politics, like other areas of social activity, has its codes, a term used by linguists to denote the particular linguistic variety of a particular group.

The term code refers to the speech patterns or dialects of a language or dialect. This means that when someone communicates with another person, they send code to the listener. According to Pateda (1983: 83), code variants can be classified into four parts, i.e., soft, strong, fast, and slow. Codes refer to any set of linguistic forms identical to the variety of languages (Holmes, 2001: 14). This means that code-switching in conversation depends on the social relationship and interaction between the recipient.

Another view of code-switching is the change in 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 takes place. Similarly, Chaer (1995: 141) argues that code-switching is the process of changing language during a conversation. Code-switching may be an ambiguous choice in certain contexts (Graddol, 1994: 14). Participant's motivation is an important factor to consider when choosing the language used. Anyone who speaks more than one language will choose one depending on the circumstances (Hudson, 1986: 51).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Types of Code-Switching

Gumperz (1977: 84) describes six types of code-switching, namely (1) situational code-switching, (2) metaphorical code-switching, (3) conversational code-switching that consists of (i) quotation, (ii) address specification, (iii) interjection, (iv) reiteration, (v) message qualification, (vi) personification and objectivizations), (4) tag-switching, (5) intersentential code-switching, and (6) intrasentential code-switching.

1. Situational code-switching

Situational code-switching occurs when the speaker's language changes depending on the situation in which the conversation takes place. In other words, situational code-switching occurs when the code used depends on the situation. Changing the case code does not imply any change of subject. When the speaker talks about a different topic, the codes used are also different. In this case, changing the subject requires changing the language.

The process of code-switching is linked to the social value and status of the speaker. Speakers speak one language in one situation and another language in another situation. One type is used in certain situations and the other is in a completely different series. Sometimes situations are socially regulated so that they can easily be noticed. Examples of such code-switching can be found in ritual and religious situations.

2. Metaphorical code-switching

Metaphorical code-switching means that changing the subject requires changing the language of the conversation. Several topics may be covered in a given code, however, when a certain topic arises, coverage in another code may be more appropriate. For example, greetings and inquiries related to family matters tend to be exchanged in the local dialect, while business transactions take place in formal language.

In other words, a change in the topic on which the conversation takes place requires a change in the way language is used. Indeed, the context of the topic will make people say otherwise. This suggests that speakers can manipulate the rules governing the use of inflections in the same way that they can manipulate the rules governing the meaning of words by using them metaphorically.

3. Conversational code-switching

In conversational code-switching, the speaker can code-switch within a sentence and does so very frequently. For example, the speaker expands his language from Indonesian to English. It is not necessary to change the situation and topic to perform conversational code-switching. According to Gumperz (1977), there are six types of conversational code-switching, they are:

(i) Quotation. Quotation is used when quoting the speech or utterances of another person or their speech. This can be a direct quote or an indirect quote (narrative). Other people's speech reported in the chat may be in another language. For example: *Temannya selalu bilang*, "Enjoy Aja."

(ii) Addresses specification. It is used when a third person comes while the first and second people are speaking. Thus, the first and second person will change from language A to language B.

(iii) Interjection. It is used to express a statement or emotional attitude such as joy, surprise, shock, and anxiety, with no referential meaning. For example: Oh ...my God. *Apa-apaan ini?* "Oh my God. What the hell is this?"

(iv) Reiteration. This occurs when the message of one code is repeated in another code. The function of repetition is to express or warn a message; it is also used to clarify or emphasize a message. For example: *Temanku yang satu itu, selalu negative thinking, berpikiran jelek.* "This friend of mine always thinks negatively, bad thoughts."

(v) Message qualification. It is used to explain or inform someone in a certain language. A subject will be introduced in one language and commented or qualified in another. For example: *Kita harus konsisten, jangan ikut arus. Berhembus angin timur ikut, angin barat ikut.*

(vi) Personalization vs Objectivizations. It is used to explain a general statement, an intimate relationship, a primitive opinion, a private experience, or a private emotion. Some language can be used to personalize relationships in speech and reflect close distance. In the following example, the teacher uses the word *Bapak* instead of *saya* to indicate closeness to the student. For example: *Bapak harap kalian semua rajin belajar.* "I hope you all study hard".

4. Tag-switching.

Tag-switching involves inserting a tag in a language with a completely different pronunciation. This tag change is inserted at some point in the declaration. For example: *Pendapat saya it's okay....aja.* "In my opinion, it's ok."

5. Intersential code-switching

Intersential code-switching or interleaved code-switching involves changing the boundaries of a clause or phrase in which each clause or phrase is one language or another. For example: Sometimes I start a sentence in English, *ye termino in Espanol.* "and finish it in Spanish" (Romaine (1989: 84).

6. Intrasentential code-switching.

Intra-sentence code-switching involves code-switching that occurs within the limits of a clause or an expression. In other words, intra-sentential code-switching occurs within the confines of a clause or sentence without an obvious change in subject and context, location, or tense. For example: *Dosen saya selalu datang on time setiap perkuliahan.* "My lecturer always comes on time for every lecture."

METHOD

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach by conducting an in-depth descriptive analysis to detect code-switching patterns in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspaper. The data sources for this study were political and law articles published in KOMPAS articles. The data were randomly selected for 4 months, from January 1, 2010, to April 30, 2010. The reason to select political and law articles for a total of 16 publications is because political news and law news were a hot topic at the time. Data were collected by applying documentation techniques. As Ary (1979: 304) has pointed out, many interesting and valuable projects in this field have focused on information obtained through the examination of records or documents.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis according to Gumperz's (1977) theory, four types of code-switching were found in political and law articles in KOMPAS newspaper, they are (1) metaphorical code-switching, (2) conversational code-switching, (3) intersential code-switching, and (4) intrasentential code-switching. Situational code-switching and tag-switching were not found in this study. Four out of six sub-types of conversational code-switching were found, i.e., (i) interjection, (ii) reiteration, (iii) message qualification, and (iv) personalization vs objectivizations. On the other hand, two sub-types of conversational code-switching, namely quotation and address specifications, were not found. The results are discussed in the following sections.

A. Metaphorical code-switching

Metaphorical code-switching requires a change of subject. That is why changing the language used is also necessary. Several topics may be covered in a given code, but when a given topic changes it may be more appropriate to be covered in another code. In metaphorical code-switching, both high and low diversity can take place in the same place. Whether to use high or low variety depends on the speaker's choice of topic. Some data are presented below.

1. "Biasanya malah pas lagi libur tuh ada *black fight* (pesawat penyusup) makanya kami harus *standby* selalu," tutur Fajar
(Source: KOMPAS, Monday, January 25, 2010, page 4, column 5)
"Normally, even on holidays there is black war (aircraft infiltration), so we always have to be on standby," Fatar said.

Based on the above data, the speaker speaks in standard dialects. On the other hand, weak dialects can appear when people who speak the same language meet each other, call each other to greet each other, or when they talk about family. In other words, speakers can manipulate the rules governing the use of high and low inflections in the same way and place that they manipulate words and meanings by using metaphorical code-switching.

2. "Anas *chemistry*-nya (kimianya) sama dengan SBY," kata Mubarak, Ketua Tim Sukses Anas.
(Source: KOMPAS, Friday, April 16, 2010, page 5, column 2)
"Anas has the same chemistry with SBY," said Mubarak, Chairman of Anas' Success Team.

Based on the above data, this type of code-switching requires not only a change in topic but also a change in language. The topic discussed in the above data is the characteristics of Anas and SBY which are metaphorically described as chemistry. In other words, the speaker used the word chemistry rhetorically to refer to the characteristics of Anas. In this case, the speaker can manipulate the use of the word, which governs the use of high and low categories to manipulate the meaning of the word by using the words metaphorically. Another example is shown below.

3. "Kita tidak mengenal sistem *carry over* (siswa tahun lalu) sehingga semua RUU dibahas dari awal," kata Ida Fauziah, Wakil Ketua Badan Legislasi DPR.
(Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, 6 March 2010, page 4, column 5)

"We do not recognize the carryover system (left over from last year) so that all bills are discussed from the beginning," said Ida Fauziah, Deputy Chairperson of the House Legislation Body.

B. Conversational code-switching

Conversational code conversion indicates the insertion of code into a single sentence. The speaker can change the code in a sentence while speaking. Speakers can expand their language from Indonesian to English or other languages. However, it is not necessary to change the situation and topic to induce conversational code-switching. Conversational code-switching can occur in different forms such as (i) interjection, (ii) reiteration, (iii) message qualification, and (iv) personalization vs objectivizations as discussed below.

(i) Interjections. Interjections occur when the speaker expresses an emotional statement or pleasant surprise. In addition, interjections also appear when the speaker expresses shock or worry without an allusive meaning as presented below.

4. "That's totally wrong! Peraturan ini dibuat untuk industri. " Kata Deputy Gubernur Senior RI Miranda Goeltom.

(Source: KOMPAS, Friday, 5 February 2010, page 15, column 5)

"That's totally wrong! This regulation is made for the industry," said Senior Deputy Governor Miranda Goeltom.

In the data above, Miranda Goeltom used an interjection, i.e., in the sentence "What's up!" as a way to express one's feelings about the topic at hand. She mentioned it at the beginning of her speech. This is because she is trying to make an impression on the audience. The following text also indicates an exclamation.

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

"Every time he entered a classroom or activity room in the children's prison, President Yudhoyono always asked, "How are you, children?" "Excellent, yes, yes, yes!"

(ii) Reiteration. Repetition is the fourth form of conversational code-switching. This diversity occurs when the message being conveyed is repeated in other languages. Reiteration or repetition of *carry-over* in Indonesian *sisatahun lalu* serves the purpose of expressing and emphasizing the message as shown below.

6. "Kita tidak mengenal sistem *carry over* (sisatahun lalu) sehingga semua RUU dibahas dari awal," kata Ida Fauziah, Wakil Ketua Badan Legislasi DPR.

(Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, 6 March 2010, page 4, column 5)

"We do not recognize the carry over system (left over from last year) so that all bills are discussed from the beginning," said Ida Fauziah, Deputy Chairperson of the House Legislation Body.

Ida Fauziah, as a speaker, used the term delay in her speech. However, she explains its meaning in Indonesian "*sisatahun lalu*". In other words, the topic is introduced in English and then commented on or presented in Indonesian. There are many reasons why speakers refer to

the equivalent Indonesian translation. First, she wants listeners to understand what she means when she talks about procrastination. Second, she wants the listener to know that she understands the meaning of the words she just mentioned, i.e., the report means "*sisanya tahun lalu*". In linguistics, a word can have multiple meanings and it depends on the context.

(iii) Message Qualification. The evaluation of the message used to explain or communicate a topic in a given language. A topic will be introduced in one language and commented or presented in another language. In other words, message quality indicates the meaning of the code change used in the text by giving an equivalent translation. Based on the data found in the KOMPAS newspaper, the meaning of message standards is encoded before or after the code change, as shown below.

7. "Biarkan proses ini berjalan dengan semestinya, dengan kaidah yang mengedepankan keadilan, *fairness*, dan unsur praduga tak bersalah," kata Aburizal Bakrie, Ketua Umum Partai Golkar, dalam pidatonya menanggapi kesimpulan DPR yang menilai pemberian dana talangan pada Bank Century.

(Source: KOMPAS, Saturday, March 2010, page 1, column 4)

"Let this process run properly, with rules that prioritize justice, fairness, and the element of presumption of innocence," said Aburizal Bakrie, Chairman of the Golkar Party, in his speech responding to the House of Representatives conclusion on the bailout of Century Bank.

In the above text, Aburizal Bakrie, as the speaker, repeated the word *fair* to give the equivalent English translation, which is *fair*. The purpose of repeating this word in different languages is both to express one's intention towards the message he has conveyed and to underline it.

8. "KPK harus konsisten dan komitmen untuk merealisasikan konsep *zero tolerance* bahwa tidak ada toleransi sedikitpun pelanggaran yang terjadi di internal KPK," kata peneliti Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Febri Diansyah, di Gedung KPK, Jakarta, Senin (8/2).

(Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, 9 February 2010, page 2, column 6)

"The KPK must be consistent and committed to realizing the concept of zero tolerance that there is no tolerance at all for violations that occur within the KPK," said Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) researcher, Febri Diansyah, at the KPK Building, Jakarta, Monday (8/2).

In the above text, the meaning of *zero tolerance* given later, i.e., tidak ada toleransi sedikitpun pelanggaran yang terjadi di internal KPK. Febri Diansyah, as a speaker, used the word "*zero tolerance*" to explain or inform the meaning of the word uncompromising. It is clear that the topic is introduced in English and commented on or presented in Indonesian. In other words, the quality of the message indicates the meaning of the code change used in the text by giving an equivalent translation. Other data are presented as follows.

9. "Sebaliknya, jika rakyat menghendaki kita menjadi kekuatan penyeimbang agar prinsip *checks and balances* bisa berjalan, biarkan kehendak rakyat itu terjadi," tutur Megawati, Ketua Umum Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan dalam pidato politiknya saat membuka kongres III PDI-P di Sanur, Bali Selasa (6/4).

(Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, 7 April 2010, page 1, column 1)

"Conversely, if the people want us to be a balancing force so that the principle of checks and balances can work, let the will of the people happen," said Megawati, Chairman of the Partai

Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan in her political speech when opening the third congress of PDI-P in Sanur, Bali on Tuesday (6/4)

"On the contrary, if the people want us to be a balancing force so that the principle of *check and balance* can be promoted, then let the people's will be coming," said Megawati, Chairman of the Indonesian Party of Democratic Struggle in his political speech at the opening ceremony of the third PDI-P Congress in Sanur, Bali, Tuesday (4/6).

(iv) Personalization and objectivizations. Personalization and objectivizations represent private experiences, private feelings, and original perspectives, which are of course different for each person. Some language can be used to personalize relationships in speech and reflect closeness.

10. Saya harap masyarakat luas juga memahami apa arti program 100 hari, sebagai *starting point* untuk melanjutkan pekerjaan kita lima tahun mendatang," ujar Presiden SBY.

(Source: KOMPAS, Friday, 15 January 2010, page 4, column 2)

"I hope the wider community also understands what the 100-day program means, as a starting point to continue our work for the next five years," said President SBY.

In the above data, SBY chairman himself wants the whole society to understand that 100 days is considered a starting point to continue the government's work in the next 5 years can solve the state's problems in 100 days. The text describes President SBY's personal experiences, personal feelings, and initial views, which of course are different for each person.

C. Intersential code-switching.

Intersential code-switching is indicated by a change in implication at the clause or sentence boundary level. In this case, each clause or sentence is in one language or another.

11. "Mau apapun caranya, mencoblos atau dengan *e-voting*, KPU Jembrana siap melaksanakan," kata Ketua KPU Jembrana, Putu Wahyu Dhiantara.

(Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, 7 April 2010, page 4, column 1)

"Whatever the method, voting or e-voting, KPU Jembrana is ready to implement," said the Chairman of KPU Jembrana, Putu Wahyu Dhiantara.

In the text above, speaker Putu Wahyu Dhiantara used intersential code-switching at the boundary of a clause. Regardless, the first clause of the sentence is still by voting or electronic voting. The second provision is that Jembrana KPU is willing to implement it. This is why it is clear that the occurrence of electronic voting with intersential code-switching or cross-sentence code-switching is found in both terms. Speaker Putu Wahyu Dhiantara used alternation or interjection code-switching at the boundary of a clause.

The first clause of the sentence is *Mau apapun caranya, mencoblos atau dengan e-voting*. The second term is *KPU Jembrana siap melaksanakan*. Therefore, it is clear that the occurrence of intersential code-switching is found in both clauses. Here is the appearance of intersential code-switching at sentence boundaries. Some other data are presented below.

12. "Yang penting adalah bagaimana bereaksi saat *emergency*," kata Mayor Sondhi selaku kepala fasilitas latihan.

(Source: KOMPAS, Monday, 25 January 2010, page 4, column 6)

"The important thing is how to react in an emergency," said Major Sondhi, head of the training facility.

13. "Tidak ada *reshuffle*," kata Andi Arief, [Staf](#) Khusus Presiden Bidang Bantuan Sosial dan Bencana.

(Source: KOMPAS, Wednesday, 17 February 2010, page 3, column 6)

"There is no reshuffle," said Andi Arief, Presidential Special Staff for Social Assistance and Disaster.

D. Intrasentential Code-switching

Intrasentential code-switching sometimes called inner code-switching involves a change that occurs within the limits of a clause or phrase. In other words, the expression change occurs inside the statement and not at the end of the statement as in the following data.

14. "Jika harus *voting* menanggapi laporan itu, kami akan meminta dilakukan terbuka," kata Ade Komarudin, Sekretaris Partai Golkar (F-PG), Senin di Jakarta.

(Source: KOMPAS, Tuesday, 2 March 2010, page 4, column 1)

"If we have to vote on the report, we will ask for it to be done openly," said Ade Komarudin, Secretary of Golkar Party (F-PG), Monday in Jakarta.

In the above text, Ade Komarudin, as a speaker, used **intrasentential code-switching** *voting*. In code-switching within a sentence, the speaker changes the way of speaking from one language to another, i.e., from Indonesian to English in the *jika harus voting* clause. However, the modified word must not be explained or commented on in another language. Therefore, speakers often change expressions from other languages with familiar words. This includes changing word boundaries. More data are below.

15. "Kami sekarang datang ke satgas untuk meminta mereka memonitor kasus ini sekaligus *mem-back up* kepolisian," ujar Edwin.

(Source: KOMPAS, Friday, 15 January 2010, page 2, column 3)

"We are now coming to the task force to ask them to monitor this case and back up the police," said Edwin.

In the above speech, Edwin as the speaker mixed two languages in the word *mem-back up*. He mixed the Indonesian prefix *meN-* and the English verb phrase to back up. Code changes in the above data involve changes that occur within the limits of a clause or phrase. In other words, the expression change takes place within the statement, not at the end of the statement.

Based on data analysis, no quotes were detected as part of conversational code-switching, as speakers never quoted another person's speech or statements. On the contrary, they speak on their behalf. Furthermore, code-switching in address specification in conversational code-switching was also not found in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, four types of code-switching were found in the political and law articles of KOMPAS newspaper, i.e., (1) metaphorical code-switching, (2) conversational code-

switching, (3) intersential code-switching, and (4) intrasentential code-switching. Situational code-switching and tag-switching were not found in this study. Four out of six sub-types of conversational code-switching were found, i.e., (i) interjection, (ii) reiteration, (iii) message qualification, and (iv) personalization vs objectivizations. In contrast, no quotations and address specifications were found to be parts of conversational code-switching.

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