

Code-switching and English Language Variations among Indonesian Facebookers

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Abstract

Among Indonesians, English has also been used to communicate through social network sites such as Facebook, Twitter and so on. The use of English in such media has contributed to the development of Indonesian-English norms. This paper aims to analyse the English language variations and the Indonesian-English code-switching among Indonesian Facebookers (Indonesian term for Facebook users). Analysis will be based on similarities and patterns of linguistic features such as grammar, vocabulary and discourse style used by some Indonesians while writing English texts on Facebook. This study reveals that the use of English of some Indonesians on Facebook is sometimes influenced by the colloquial Indonesian, local pragmatic context and communicative norms. Code-switching has also been used to help the speakers convey the message better.

Keywords: Code-switching, language variations, Indonesian-English

Introduction

This paper aims to investigate the English language variations and the Indonesian-English code-switching among Indonesian Facebookers (Indonesian term for Facebook users). The use of English, both in spoken and written form (such as on online blog, Facebook or Twitter) has been a 'pride' among the Indonesian young generation (Hassall, Murtisari, Donnelly & Wood, 2008). With the influence of the native Indonesian language and over 500 local dialects in Indonesia, Indonesian-English could become a new variety of Englishes. Some existing studies have revealed that Indonesian-English code-switching does not only occur in spoken form. Indonesian-English code-switching has been found in Indonesian blogs (da Silva, 2003). Moreover, a number of final year students have attempted to investigate code-switching on Facebook (such as in Sutrismi, 2014). However, such studies mostly acknowledge the types and the reasons only.

This paper seeks answers for the following questions:

1. Which patterns (grammatical structures, vocabulary and other discourse styles) could be traced from the use of English among Indonesian Facebookers?
2. What has influenced the patterns?

Data were collected from observation of the author's Facebook timeline. Similarities and patterns of English linguistic features such as grammar, vocabulary and discourse style will be

identified. The history and the recent use of English in Indonesia will be explained in the first section, followed by the role of internet in the development of a language variation. The methodology is outlined in section two. Finally, the result of this study is disclosed in the next section. A brief summary will conclude the study.

It should be noted that the sample of this study is limited. The participants are those on the author's personal online social network platform. Thus, this study might not represent all of the Indonesian-English language variation.

Literature review

History of English in Indonesia

Kachru (1992a), cited in Jenkins (2015), indicated that Indonesia lies in the expanding circle of the spread of English. In the expanding circle, according to Kachru (1992a cited in Jenkins 2015), English is used as a foreign language (EFL). Xiaogiong & Xianxing (2011) explained that the use of English in the outer and expanding circles is influenced by the local histories, literary traditions, pragmatic background and communicative norms. However, unlike in the outer circle countries such as Bangladesh, India, Kenya where English has become institutionalised and serves as a second language, English in the expanding circles performs as a new variety and the standards are considered dependent (ibid). Yoo (2014) argued that, since the people in the expanding circles do not use English to communicate among themselves (it is rather used to communicate with people from different countries as a lingua franca or a means of international communication), their own independent norms will be difficult to establish. We may find 'a native speaker of Indian-English'. However, defining 'a native speaker of Chinese-English' or 'a native speaker of Korean-English' is less feasible.

Historically, English was first taught to Indonesians in the middle schools in 1914 (Lauder, 2008). In this era, Indonesia was still occupied by the Dutch. Only few indigenous Indonesians had access to education. Thus, English never functioned as a medium of communication. Although British colonial power was exercised in Indonesia for a very short time (1801 – 1824), it is difficult to see English as having been an official language in Indonesia (Dardjowidjojo, 2003 in Lauder, 2008) in the colonial period.

However, since the mid-1990s, English has played a substantial role in Indonesian education. English has been one of the compulsory subjects in middle and high schools (Larson, 2014). English used to be a mandatory subject in primary school until 2013 when the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture dismissed it. It then became an optional subject in primary schools. Still, many schools decided to keep the English subject to boost the school's prestige.

Although most content only covered grammar and translation from English to Indonesian or vice versa and there may not have been direct access to native speakers of English, more Indonesians learned English for the first time. The influence of western products and cultures such as fast food chains, Hollywood movies, western popular music and TV shows (especially MTV) has made English familiar, particularly among young Indonesians. While

certain people feared that English would degrade the national and local languages and cultures (Alwasilah, 1997), those residing in big cities have noticed that English is helpful in education and business. Gunarwan (1998 in Lauder 2008) pointed out that English owns prestige among Indonesians. Recently, many job vacancies include English skills as one of the most vital requirements. The ability to speak English may boost an applicant's chance to get a decent job. English brings along a symbol of education, modernity and sophistication (Lauder, 2008).

The norm, however, still leans to either British or American English (ibid). Although it is predicted that Indonesia will develop its own standard of English, Lauder (2008) argued that it will take quite a while to have something equivalent to such English varieties like Singaporean or Indian English. Nevertheless, it is worth noticing some loanwords and phonological adaption of English which have long been used in Indonesian English. Take the example of *'fren ciken'*, *'ayam kentaki'* (*Kentucky chicken*), or *'ayam fren ciken'* (*chicken fried chicken*) which refers to the fried chicken in the American fast food restaurant and was commonly heard in the 1990s. It is interesting to see how Indonesians would never call their own traditional fried chicken (with different recipes) *'fried chicken'*. It remains to be called *'ayam goreng'* (ayam = chicken; goreng = fried).

The current use of English in Indonesia and code-switching

Recent scholars indicate that English has been used in more contexts and media. Da Silva (2013) found a high percentage of English borrowings and code-switching in her study of two blog short stories. Certain words such as *'meeting'*, *'game'*, *'chatting'* and *'update'* are commonly found in Indonesian sentences. According to Haugen (1950, pp. 210-231) and Sneddon (2003) in da Silva (2013), borrowings can be categorised as loanwords (original words in one language which are used in another, such as *'stop'*, *'baseball'*, *'game'* etc), loanblends (when a linguistic item in a language is mixed with an item in another language, such as *'diupload'*), loanshift (extension of meanings in the other language, such as *'kerja sama'*) and coinage (combination of units from two different languages, such as *'ilmuwan'* – *"ilm"* from Arabic and *'wan'* functions as a suffix in Sanskrit). In her study of the two blog short stories, da Silva (2013) also found apparent phonological adaption of some lexical items such as *'oke'* (English: okay), *'eniwei'* (anyway) and *'meibi'* (maybe). Several cases of code-switching are also discovered in the study. Code-switching occurs when there is a shift of words, clauses or sentences from one language to another (Baker, 2001). According to Poplack (1980), tag-switching includes an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance in another language. Intra-sentential switching is classified when a word, a phrase or a clause of a language is inserted in a text of another language (ibid). Inter-sentential switching occurs when the speaker changes the language from one sentence to another (MacSwan, 2006).

Furthermore, Hassall et al (2008) investigated the attitude towards western loanwords (used to be Dutch then mostly English recently). Among 153 Indonesian undergraduate students, western loanwords are viewed as nice-sounding and enriching Indonesian. The participants disagree that the use of western loanwords should be avoided.

Western loanwords do not necessarily pollute the national language (Indonesian). This finding may contradict the early attitude towards the use of English in Indonesia. For a long period, English was viewed as a threat that might harm the national language, culture, values and behaviour (Lauder, 2008). English was believed to bring with it 'western liberal values' which potentially collided with traditional Indonesian values. Questions sparked on the ability of Indonesians to protect their values and nationalism and to resist the imperialism and liberalism brought along by the use of English (Alwasilah, 1997). The attitude towards loanwords may contribute to the findings of this study, as the participants of this study might have related reasons (to the explanation above) for using English on Facebook.

English lexis has also been used extensively in Indonesian adolescent slang and colloquial Indonesian. Wijana (2012) in examining Indonesian slang dictionaries produced by Lavia (2007), Sahertian (2008) and Mastuti (2008) found the following loanwords from English:

1. 'master' when talking about an expert
2. 'hunting' (to look for/to explore/to find something among many options such as when going shopping for clothes)
3. 'affair' (when someone cheats on partner or is in an unusual relationship)
4. 'error' (mistake, or when someone makes a mistake; could function as a noun or an adjective)
5. 'stand by' (to be ready)
6. 'nyemok' (to smoke).

It is also worth looking at how the internet has played an important role in making English more widely spoken in Indonesia. Retrieved from www.internetworldstats.com, by June 2014 over 71 million Indonesians (out of a total population 250 million) were internet users. Around 51 million are registered on Facebook. Facebook has been used to report their activities, express their feelings or even to show where they hang out or what they eat. The tone of the language on Facebook is often casual. Early findings on computer-mediated communication (CMC) explored extensive use of abbreviations, acronyms, emoticons, irregular sentence patterns and rude language (Baron, 2008). Social network sites such as Facebook and Twitter have been found powerful for the development of certain language norms, especially those against the standard or majority norms (Wei, 2000). Based on that argument, I predict that the language used on Facebook among my Indonesian peers includes English borrowing and Indonesian-English code-switching, and these contribute to the development of Indonesian-English norms.

Methodology

The data were taken from my personal Facebook timeline. From 26 March to 30 March 2015 I captured incidents of English borrowing and English-Indonesian code-switching. Identities of the respondents are not featured. Although there is no exact data of their profile, I would describe the people on my Facebook timeline as mostly 18 – 45 years old. Their education level may vary. Some of them were my students at undergraduate level, while some others

have completed a Bachelor's degree and are either working or pursuing a higher degree. Since the samples are taken randomly, the English proficiency level of the respondents cannot be tracked. Gender may not be an issue since that is not the focus of the study. A notice was sent to each of the respondents whose text is used in this study. Objection has not been received.

Similar to da Silva's (2013) study, I then classified the types of borrowing based on Haugen's (1956) typology of borrowings. Poplack's (1980) classification of code-switching guided the analysis. More importantly, grammar, vocabulary and discourse style of the incidents were identified to help define the characteristics of Indonesian English. The three features, together with the pronunciation, are described by Jenkins (2015) as the main levels which distinguish English variations from that in the inner circle. I eliminate the pronunciation aspect since the data are in written form.

Findings and discussion

There were 47 incidents in which at least one English word or acronym or abbreviation was used in the Facebook posts written by my Indonesian peers. Please note that this is not a thorough observation. Since the display on Facebook shows random posts from several different days, it is rather difficult to get the exact percentage of texts using Indonesian only, English only or English-Indonesian code-switching.

The code-switching and borrowing

Among the 47 incidents, 25 of the texts are in full English. The other 22 include Indonesian-English code-switching, 2 of which consist of tag-switching, 10 consist of intra-sentential switching and 7 of them include inter-sentential switching. The other 3 incidents, however, insert an Indonesian word as a switch in an English context.

In the tag-switching and intra-sentential switching, 22 English borrowings are found. One of them shows loan blend as in:

- (1) *Sebarkan informasi ini dengan **mengklik** tombol "bagikan" atau "share"*

[Share this information by clicking the "share" icon]

'mengklik' is formed by an Indonesian prefix me(N) + an English verb 'to click'. In formal standard Indonesian, a prefix is inserted prior to a verb (Englebretson: 2003, pp. 17-21).

Most English lexical items found in the borrowing incidents are nouns (12 out of 22). It reflects Poplack, Sankoff, and Miller's (1988) finding that nouns have the highest amount among other English function words and they are usually borrowed.

- (2) *Lomba **fashion show** kreasi daur ulang oleh **designer** nak smanses.*

[Fashion show competition featuring recycled creations by students of SMANSES.]

- (3) *... **Open house** nya seminggu lho, dari tanggal 1 – 8 April ...*

[... The open house will be held for a week from April 1 – 8 ...]

Example (2) and (3) show some English nouns which are preferred to the Indonesian words. 'fashion show' and 'designer' sound more familiar and more casual than the Indonesian translation '*peragaan busana*' and '*perancang busana*'. They are more familiar because they might be more frequently written or spoken in media such as TV or internet. The affixes *pe-* and *-an* in the Indonesian translation may make it sound more formal and used less frequently.

'open house' became popular after some important people in Indonesia such as the former president, some politicians and some religious leaders held an open house or an open day to welcome people to their house on some big days (independence day or religious days) and it was usually broadcast in the news.

Four occurrences of common abbreviations are found such as 'LOL' (laugh out loud, found twice), 'BB' for Blackberry smartphone and 'BTW' (by the way). The contraction of 'wanna' occurs four times while the actual 'want to' occurs three times.

Some code-switching occur because the tone of the sentence would sound different if it were done in only one language. Indonesian discourse particles might play a role in it.

(4) *We're just metres away from our destination eh keburu ujan. Neduh dulu lah.*

[We're just metres away from our destination but it starts to rain. Gotta find a shelter, then.]

(5) *I am going to sell my car in Jakarta. Interested PM ya. Thanks*

[I am going to sell my car in Jakarta. If any of you are interested, send me a private message, won't you (or please)? Thanks]

Discourse particles are often used in colloquial Indonesian. Just like other discourse particles, '*eh*' in (4) does not really mean anything. It helps the sentence sound more friendly. '*lah*', still in (4) shows that the language is colloquial. It switches the somehow serious tone in the first part of the sentence, to a wittier one in the rest of the sentence. In (5), '*ya*' functions as a tag question as mentioned by Sneddon (2006). Again it might show a more friendly tone. As in (5), the speaker is trying to persuade readers to buy his or her car and '*ya*' could be used to make the request sound nicer.

The code-switching incidents in this study may not necessarily show that the speakers have low competence in one of the languages. The speakers might feel more comfortable expressing words or phrases in the chosen language. Code-switching also occurs to help the sentence sound more casual or friendly. It might help the speakers convey the message and show their intention better without sounding offensive.

Discourse style and the problems

The study shows that American English spelling is favoured more than British English spelling. Three occurrences of American English spelling are found ('favorite', 'realize' and 'favor') while there is only one incident of British English spelling (metre). Presumably, as from my

own experience learning English since primary school, most English textbooks in Indonesia use American English spelling. We may also refer to the textbooks used by informal English schools such as *EF English First* which tend to implement American English spelling systems. Thus, Indonesians are more familiar with American English spelling. Furthermore, we cannot ignore the influence of Hollywood and the American music industry in the development of the English language in Indonesia.

Since English in Indonesia is norm-dependent, most people in the country learn basic grammatical structures from school or textbooks. The basic knowledge tends to be applied in all contexts, which results in frequent errors. The errors have then developed some new, acceptable norms such as in:

Missing articles

An occasional error which becomes quite common when Indonesians speak or write in English, as reflected in this study, is that the articles are missing.

(6) *I wanna have baby.*

(7) *I got red shoes, Red Hoodie, Red Iphone case from abc. I still want a red watch and today i wore red dress for my presentation :D ...*

The articles, when they are actually needed before the nouns in (6) – ‘a baby’ instead of just ‘baby’ and more frequent in (7) – a red hoodie, a red iPhone case and a red dress – are missing. It could correspond with the complexity of indefinite articles in Indonesian. Indefinite articles differ depending on the nouns which follow. For example, for most non-living things, the article must be ‘*sebuah*’ such as in ‘*sebuah mobil*’ (a car), ‘*sebuah computer*’ (a computer). ‘*seorang*’ is the article for humans, such as in ‘*seorang polisi*’ (a police officer). ‘*selembar*’ is followed by paper or paper-like nouns such as in ‘*selembar kertas*’ (a piece of paper) or ‘*selembar uang*’ (a piece of paper money). Such complexity could trigger some Indonesians to skip the indefinite articles. Thus, when using English, they assume that the articles are not obligatory either.

Misuse of gerund

The study also shows the use of the gerund when it is not really necessary.

(8) *Ini jadwal Lesmils **launching** di Jatomi Kuningan City.*

[This is the schedule of the launch in Jatomi Kuningan City.]

(9) *Guys, besok jangan lupa **launching** yaaa!!*

[Guys, don't forget the launch (of our event) tomorrow!!]

(8) and (9) display how a gerund (verb + -ing) has become a new noun. In English, ‘launch’ can function as either a verb or a noun. Not knowing that ‘launch’ is also a noun, some Indonesians in this study add -ing and invent their own version of noun.

Missing subjects and verbs

In colloquial Indonesian, it is common to have a conversation as the following:

i

A: *Lagi apa?*
[(indicating present activity) what]
[What are you doing?]

B: *Lagi makan.*
[(indicating present activity) eat.]
[I'm eating]

The subjects and verbs are sometimes dismissed because they are not seen necessary. The same pattern shows in this study.

(10) 1Had a great time working on a special project in Surabaya and Malang for three weeks. A big thanks to friends, colleagues, and students who always welcome me in these cities. 2Get ready for another adventure in Banyuwangi before going back to Jakarta. 3Have a great weekend. 4Stay active, positive, and productive.
#ExploringEastJava

Example (10) displays a confusion about which subjects the speakers is talking about. Sentence 1, 2, 3 or 4 might have different subjects, yet the speaker does not clearly state it. It might reflect the sentence structure in Indonesian which often relies on the context.

Missing 'be'

Another frequent occurrence in this study is that the auxiliary verb 'be' is sometimes missing as in:

(11) *I know you (...) worried about me.*

(12) *This (...) how you learn to drive at driving school.*

In (11), the speaker might presume that 'worried' is a verb, just like in Indonesian. Thus, the 'be' is missing.

Another factor that could contribute to this mistake is that in Indonesian, 'be' or '*adalah*' is used in formal context only. In informal context, '*adalah*' is often eliminated, such as in:

ii *Saya guru.*
[I teacher.]
[I am a teacher.]

It may then apply when some Indonesians speak or write in English. The 'be' is missing in (12).

See + object + verb

In English, when the verb 'see' is followed by an object then another verb, the second verb must be either in the base form (when the action is completed) or -ing form (action in progress). For some Indonesians, this formula is taught only at the advanced level. Thus, some people on my Facebook timeline were not aware of this and errors occurred as in:

(13) *Do you wanna see XYZ **was playing** with her friend ...*

(14) *She saw a stranger **wanted** to enter our home ...*

Untidy punctuation mark

Although it may not be the best indicator of a language variety, punctuation mark is often mistaken by some people in this study. ',' (the comma) is often missing when it should be inserted in the sentence, such as in:

(15) *See you later DC!*

(16) *Happy birthday my dearest husband*

(17) *thank you for the trust on me crystal*

The same pattern can be traced from example (15), (16) and (17). It is understandable that in spoken language, a comma might not be visible. However, in written language, the comma should be inserted when the speaker says something to someone and the referee is included in the sentence.

Capitalisation also seems to be an issue here. Some uses of 'I' are not capitalised. In English, the first person singular 'I' needs to be capitalised at all time, both at the beginning of the sentence and in the sentence. In 50% of the 'I' incidents in this study, the first person singular pronoun 'I' is not capitalised in the middle of the sentence. A few examples can be found in:

(18) *do u think i'm wasting my time ...*

(19) *finally i know exactly what i want to do in my life*

(20) *And now i try hard to make it happen.*

(21) *Feels like a nightmare i wanna wake up.*

This echoes the early studies of computer-mediated communication when untidy sentence mechanics (punctuation, spelling and grammar) were commonly found (Baron: 2008).

Word for word translation

A number of word to word translations also occur in this study, as in:

(22) *what happen **with** you*

(23) *Distance cannot separate the friendship.*

Example (22) shows that the speaker directly translates the sentence from Indonesian to English. In Indonesian, it is correct to say:

- iii Apa yang terjadi dengan -mu?
 [What happen with you?]
 [What happened to you?]

This particular example demonstrates that communicative norms of Indonesian have influenced the use of English by some Indonesians.

Furthermore, example (23) exhibits pragmatic context or background of the speaker affects his or her use of English. In Indonesian, it will be fine to say:

- iv Jarak tidak bisa memisahkan persahabatan.
 [Distance cannot separate friendship.]

However, the English translation may not be correct. The speaker might mean 'Distance cannot separate me and my best friends' or 'Distance cannot ruin friendship.'

Other grammatical mistakes

The following examples exhibit some broken grammatical rules:

(24) *there's always **be** consequences you should face.*

(25) ***is** anyone here want to be a speaker in a seminar?*

The 'be' is often mistaken and sometimes used to replace the other auxiliary forms. In sentence (25), for example, instead of using 'does', the speaker writes 'is'. It could be influenced by some early English language learning which usually teaches sentences that include 'be' in it such as present progressive tense ('I am studying'). Other auxiliary forms are not often displayed. Thus, some learners might assume that 'be' could be applied in all contexts.

Another misuse of gerund is also found in:

(26) *In every decision that you have decided, there's always be consequences you should face. Either it would fail or nah, it depends on how wiser you live in it. Just trying your best, and God will gives his best too to everyone who can fight for it. **Just trying your best ...***

In sentence (26), 'just trying your best' is imperative and base form of the verb should be used instead of gerund. I would argue the present progressive tense which is usually taught in the early learning of English and has verb -ing in it has played a role in this kind of mistake.

The English users' or speakers' inability to use correct grammar (in the examples above) may not indicate that they do not have English knowledge at all. Rather, the knowledge which they gained while learning English at the early age (such as in primary school or early stages) may have constructed particular patterns. The particular patterns have been used repeatedly and applied in all contexts. It then created what we may call 'broken English'. However, these

norms seem to be understood by the other Indonesians as such mistakes do not interrupt the communication process.

Conclusion

The study shows frequent use of code-switching and English borrowing words among Indonesian users of Facebook. In some cases, code-switching is used to make better the meaning conveyed by the hearers. Some English words are more commonly used than the Indonesian translation.

The study also illustrates that the use of English among Indonesians is influenced by how colloquial Indonesian is used. The mistakes might reflect how some Indonesians combine their native language skills and knowledge of English. The pragmatic context and communicative norms of Indonesian also seem to play a role. Some 'broken patterns' of English have started to emerge. Still, these patterns of English are understood quite well among Indonesians and might have become 'acceptable'.

We then may agree with the nature of English outside the Inner Circle countries as described by Jenkins:

just because a language item differs from the way it is produced by Inner Circle speakers, it cannot be assumed to be an error but maybe an example of contingent creativity and adaption, or even of a language contact and change in progress. (2015: pp. 41-42)

The mistakes found in this study may not necessarily show that the respondents are incapable of using English. In fact, it might indicate a new variety of Englishes in Indonesia, as the (Indonesian) speakers of English adapt their pragmatic contexts and communicative norms and create particular patterns. As the sample of this study is limited, broader research especially in the spoken form of Indonesian-English variation needs to be conducted.

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Appendix

The incidents of English borrowings and Indonesian-English code-switching, retrieved from my personal Facebook timeline:

[..]: translation; any names replaced by random alphabets

(1) *LOL wkwkwkwk*

[LOL (laughing)]

(2) *Bus panjang dipake offroad? Ada di kampung saya ;)*

[A long bus for off-roading? Yes, in my village ;)]

(3) *Lomba fashion show kreasi daur ulang oleh designer nak smanses.*

[Fashion show competition featuring recycled creations by students of SMANSES.]

(4) *Monica's assistants still on their hard-working and here stunning bride on the day ... thank you for the trust on me crystal . Gown by @abc . Make up&hair do @def*

(5) *Microsoft and US Embassy Jakarta's invitation to empower women and to learn how to code. – I received price of Lumia 535 for coding, hahah in #WeSpeakCode as I have never expected and coincidentally as my early birthday present. Either have I expected that coding can be this Fun. Thank you Microsoft and @usembassyjakarta for the amazing program ...*

(6) *Heaven!*

*Penjelasan: Ind*mie rebus, bakso, siomay and bawang goreng (made in Indonesia).*

[Explanation: instant noodles soup, meatball, dumplings and fried onion.]

Thanks to abc

Hari terakhir Bcd di Tsukuba

[Last day of Bcd in Tsukuba]

Hari terakhir Mbak Cde sebelum packing hehe.

[Last day of Sister Cde before packing *grinning.]

Ah.. andai kalian gak harus pulang....

[Ah. Wish you didn't have to leave.]

(7) *See you later DC!*

(8) *Right brain work #imagine #brainwork #mind*

(9) *Ini jadwal Lesmils launching di Jatomi Kuningan City. Open house nya seminggu lho, dari*

[This is the schedule of the launch of Lesmils in Jatomi, Kuningan City. The open house is held for a week, from ...

tanggal 1 – 8 April. Silahkan merapat kemari !?!?

1 – 8 April. Feel free to come.]

(10) *It's nice to see you again, Man! Anyone can bring us some Martabak? Lol*

(11) *Prior to taking off from Jakarta to Semarang.*

(12) *Wishing you all the best for your new post in Switzerland, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Jakarta Abc :D*

You left a great legacy through your upcoming book "Other Side of Japan" (get it soon at your nearest BCD stores!).

We hope you can visit Indonesia soon, and perhaps be posted to Indonesia again as Ambassador :D

(13) *Wess BB style ini langka.. Dijual apa adanya.. 295 Ribu pass, duit mau dipake sponsorship*

[Wow, this Blackberry phone is rare. Sold as the way it is. Fixed IDR 295, the money will be spent for sponsoring ...

acara Lomba Anak2...

an event for children.]

(14) *Lesson I learned today "do good while you are able to do so, because kindness is all we need" thanks for the kindness today.*

(15) *Stretching in the morning is always a good way to start the class.*

(16) *Had a great time working on a special project in Surabaya and Malang for three weeks. A big thanks to friends, colleagues, and students who always welcome me in these cities. Get ready for another adventure in Banyuwangi before going back to Jakarta. Have a great weekend. Stay active, positive, and productive. #ExploringEastJava*

(17) *We're just metres away from our destination eh keburu ujan. Neduh dulu lah.*

[but then it started to rain. Gotta find a shelter, then.]

[18] *Eating tortilla chips while watching the cutscenes from RE Revelations 2 since I could not play it ... ☺)*

(19) *Pak, kalo mau ngemaki kita sebagai warga minoritas udah ga boleh pake kata 'cina lu' lagi*

[Sir, if you want to insult us as the minority group, you shouldn't say 'You, Cina' anymore,

pak .. Lain kali kalo ngatain pake kata2 'tiongkok lu' gitu ya pak.. Biar ga melanggar

Sir .. Next time, you may insult us by saying 'You Tiongkok, Sir.. So you won't violate

*keputusan presiden taun 2014 lho pak .. Btw makasih atas dagelannya pak polisi, kita
the 2014 President decree .. Btw, thanks for the joke, Mr. Policeman, we are
bangga kalo punya kepolisian yang dicap sebagai terjelek sedunia. At least punya
proud that our police department is acknowledged as the worst in the world. At least we
have
achievement lah ...
an achievement ...]*

(20) *Distance can't separate the friendship.*

(21) *Kuliah lagi ah ke Cina #lol*

[Going to school again in China #lol]

(22) *Selamat ulang tahun, FGMI! Here's a proper cake for your birthday.*

[Happy birthday, FGMI! ...]

(23) *Dad,,,,,do u think i'm wasting my time doing things i wanna do?*

*I know u worried about me, but it hurts when u disapprove at all
So,,,Please trust me,,,e verything was more difficult when u didn't trust me.....
Did u know Dad,, finally i know exactly what i want to do in my life,,
And now i try hard to make it happen. . .*

(24) *I just ate a stingray fish but I forgot to take a picture of it. It was soooooo yummy. I'll have
more stingray tomorrow... hahahaha.. I love this place. Can I live here forever??*

(25) *This how you learn to drive at driving school*

(26) *In every decision that you have decided, there's always be consequences you should face.
Either it would fail or nah, it depends on how wiser you live in it. Just trying your best, and
God will gives his best too to everyone who can fight for it.*

(27) *Happy birthday my dearest husband Abc terima kasih selalu menjadi suami dan ayah*

*[thanks for always being a great husband and
father ...*

yang baik bagi kami <3 <3 kiss kiss bunda n' Naila

for us.]

(28) *I still cant believe u gone. Feels like a nightmare i wanna wake up. Farewell and rest in peace
my friend*

(29) *Sekarang whatsapp-web sudah bisa untuk firefox dan opera.*

[Now I can access Whatsapp-web from firefox and opera.]

I can ditch my disk-consuming chrome now

(30) *Good morniiiiing, mari sarapan ☺*

[let's have breakfast]

(31) *Do you wanna see XYZ was playing with her friend, come on check this out ...*

(32) *Saya happy!!!*

[I'm happy!!!]

Saya bersyukur!!!

[I'm grateful!!!]

God is Good to Me

(33) *My favorite kacang... ☺*

[My favorite peanut.]

(34) *How I can escape from you... (Thanks Ka Ika Puspita what you've done to me)*

(35) *No way saya akan membeli KAOS di atas 50rb..*

[No way I will buy a T-shirt for more than IDR 50000.]

(36) *Thanks for the lesson. Again about not to put unnecessary burden on our kids (#4). Let them enjoy their childhood.*

(37) *Do you realize bahwa bagaimana cara kita memandang dunia itu nyemplak dari ibu kita?*

[that the way we see the world is modelled from our mother?]

Poinnya adalah kalo kita mau majuin bangsa ini

[The point is that if we want to develop this nation ...]

(38) *Ayo rame-rame nonton Film Indonesia! Sebarkan informasi ini dengan mengklik tombol*

[Let's watch Indonesian films! Share this information by clicking ...

"agikan" atau "share"

"share"]

(39) *In the early morning my Mom was in garage. She prepared herself for going to traditional market. From the garage, she saw a stranger wanted to enter our home ... I totally woke up and saw from my room's window ... It was weird when someone approached your home without say hello or permission ...*

- (40) *In a recent time you have told a strange story abc.. what happen with u*
- (41) *is anyone here want to be a speaker in a seminar? The topic is about dollar currency against rupiahs. need some favor here!*
- (42) *Just share, no words to say... love our moment*
- (43) *I am going to sell my car in Jakarta ... Interested PM ya. Thanks*
- (44) *Mau pulang dr sekolah, tapi keretanya delay krn gangguan teknis.*

[On the way back from school, the train was delayed because of technical problems ...

Disitu saya kadang merasa sedih.

That's when I feel sad ...]

I wish I could apparate right now, just like the wiches and wizards in Harry Potter ☺

- (45) *Guys, besok jangan lupa launching yaaa!!*

[don't forget the launch (of our event0 tomorrow!!)]

- (46) *I wanna have baby*
- (47) *I got red shoes, Red Hoodie, Red Iphone case from abc. I still want a red watch and today i wore red dress for my presentation :D Ah ya.. I ate red grape ...*