APPENDIXES

THE APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

INTERVIEW : 1 (Date: February 4th, 1997)

Data of interview are underlined:

A : Selamat pagi, Pak D. Saya dari Bank Bisnis.

D : Oh, ya kamu di bagian keuangan?

A : Bukan, saya di bagian <u>akuntansi</u> (I->E: Bw). Sebelumnya saya itu bekerja <u>part time</u> (I->E: Bw), tetapi kemudian sudah <u>full time</u> (I->E: Bw). Lalu apa yang bisa saya bantu, pak?

D : Ini mengenai <u>deposito</u> (I->E: Bw).

A : Pak D ini masukkan di <u>deposito</u> (I->E: Bw) mana?

D : BCA.

A : BCA itu kan bunganya sedikit ya ?

D : Ya. Tapi BCA itu ramai begitu dan kwalitasnya bagus.

A : Bunganya berapa <u>per</u> (I->E: Bw) tahunnya ?

D : Mengenai bunganya <u>per</u> (I->E: Bw) tahunnya 1,8%.

A : Ini untuk berapa bulan, pak?

D : <u>Deposito</u> (I->E: Bw) itu untuk 3 bulan.

A : Kita disini juga 3 bulan, pak. Kemudian kalau <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) di bank mana?

D : Oh. Jika <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) di bank BRI.

A : Berapa <u>plafon</u> *(I->D: beyond the scope of analysis)* bapak jika <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) itu?

D : Ya. 200 gitu, tetapi sekarang saya turunkan menjadi 135, biar tidak banyak hutang.

A : Bidang usahanya pak D ini apa?

D : <u>Industri</u> (I->E: Bw) itu <u>lho</u> (I->J: Fpt), peralatan sekolah dan kantor.

A : Ini <u>lho</u> (I->J: Fpt), saya ingat pak D <u>diaplikasi</u> (I->E: Bw) City Bank. Sudah ya pak wawancara saya, ini pak saya tinggalkan nomor bank saya dibagian <u>marketing</u> (I->E: Bw).

D : Berapa nomornya?

A : 5354767 dibagian <u>marketing</u> (I->E: Bw). Terimakasih.

TABLE 1-1:

Questionaire for Data of Reasons and Effects of Code-Switching in the Interview 1:

No.	Questions put forward by the writer	Answers Elicited by Participants:	
		Interviewer (Account Officer) **A**	Interviewee (Customer) **D**
1.	During the interview the writer observed that you often switched codes. Why did you often switch from one language to other languages during the interview?	Habit done with unawareness (Javanese); proper terminologies in banking (English).	Habit of using some Javanese everyday; general English terms in banking.
2.	Did you understand the questions and explanations in the interviews?	Yes.	Yes.

3.	Why could you understand the interviews in spite of the switching of codes?	Proper terms in banking.	General use of terms in banking.

TABLE 2-1:

Parameters for Identifying the Reasons Accounting for the Code-Switching in the Interview 1:

Factors of Code-Switching	Identification of the Reasons of Code-Switching		
	I -> J	I -> C	I -> E
Codes Being Switched -->	Fpt		Bw
I Setting:			
1 Formality:			
a formal			x
b informal	v		
2 New participant:			
a presence			
b absence			
II Participants:			
1 Solidarity-Social distance:			
a intimate	v		
b distant			x
c high solidarity	v		
d low solidarity			x
2 Ethnic identity:			
3 Status:			
a superior			x
b subordinate			
III Function:			
1 Referential:			
a high information			x

	1	2	3	4	5	6
b low information						
2 Affective:						
a low affection						
b high affection		v				
3 Rhetorical:						
a high variety					x	
b low variety		v				
IV Attitudes to Code-Switching:						
1 Awareness					x	
2 Unawareness		v				
3 Positive:						
a multilingualism	v					x
b prestige						x
c ethnic consciousness						
d confidence					x	
4 Negative:						
a monolingualism						
b minority group						

Note:

The sign **v** = designates factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to Javanese (I->J);
The sign **o** = designates factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to Chinese (I->C);
The sign **x** = designated factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to English (I->E).
The sign **Bw** = items being switched are borrow words
        Fpt=items being switched are fixed phrases/tags.

TABLE 3-1:

Parameters for Identifying the Codes and the Linguistic Items Being Switched and Tabulation the Number of Occurrences of Code-Switching in the Interview 1:

Linguistic Items being Switched	Interview: 1						Total
	Occurrence			Frequency			
	I->J	I->C	I->E	I->J	I->C	I->E	
A. Lack of vocabulary for code-switching by the use of Q=Quotations Bw=Borrow Words			⫿⫿⫿ 15			30	
B. Points of occurrence for code-switching at Gm=Grammar match Isc=Intra-sentential constructions Fpt=Fixed phrases / tags	‖ 2			4			
Total number of code-switching	2		15	4		30	34

Note: I = Indonesian; J = Javanese; C = Chinese; E = English; -> = the switch from one code to another code.

APPENDIX 2:INTERVIEW : 2 (Date: February 11th, 1997)

Data of interview are underlined:

A : Kamu lupa <u>nggak</u> (I->J: Gm) sama saya?

E : Siapa, saya agak lupa.

A : Itu <u>lho</u> (I->J: Fpt) dari Bank Bisnis yang <u>ngasih</u> (I->J: Gm) itu <u>training</u> (I->E: Bw) waktu dulu itu <u>lho</u> (I->J: Fpt)?

E : O ya. Saya baru ingat, ada apa Bu, Ibu datang kesini?

A : Saya mau menawari <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) sama pimpinanmu. Pimpinanmu banyak ya, <u>ngambil</u> (I->J: Gm) itu <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) dari banyak bank?

E : Mengapa tidak langsung bicara sama sekretarisnya saja?

A : Siapa sekretarisnya?

E : <u>Cik</u> (I->C: Bw) F, di Tumapel.

A : Kamu ini dimana?

E : Saya di Prapanca, hanya sementara karena gedungnya <u>direnovasi</u> (I->E: Bw). Mungkin dimasukkan di Niaga, BCA, CNB dan Danamon.

A : Kebanyakan itu apa jaminannya, biasanya kalau <u>corporate</u> (I->E: Bw) itu jaminannya kan <u>personal guarantee</u> (I->E: Bw) atau apa.

E : Saya <u>nggak</u> (I->J: Gm) tahu itu kan, yang <u>nangani</u> (I->J: Gm) kan <u>cik</u> (I->C: Bw) F.

A : Bagaimana jika saya tawari <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw), <u>OK</u> (I->E: Bw) juga kan ?

E : Jika ketemu sama <u>cik</u> (I->C: Bw) F itu sekitar jam 14.00 begitu, biasanya dia agak longgar.

A : Jika pagi itu <u>bos</u>nya (I->E: Bw) datang, jadi harus siapkan masing-masing keperluannya.

E : Jika agak siang gitu kan <u>bos</u>nya (I->E: Bw) sudah pulang, jadi agak longgar begitu, dan bicaranya lebih enak.

A : Nanti saya datang jam 15.00 cik (I->C: Bw) F sudah
    pulang?

E : Nggak (I->J: Gm) kok (I->J: Fpt), itu cik   (I->C:
    Bw) F pulang sore.

TABLE 1-2:

Questionaire for Data of Reasons and Effects of Code-
Switching in the Interview 2:

No.	Questions put forward by the writer	Answers Elicited by Participants:	
		Interviewer (Account Officer) A	Interviewee (Customer) E
1.	During the interview the writer observed that you often switched codes. Why did you often switch from one language to other langu-ages during	Habit (Javanese); respect and inti-macy (Chinese); clarity of proper terms (English).	Habit in using some Javanese; to show intimacy and respect (in using Chinese forms of address) The usual terms in English.
2.	Did you under-stand the questions and explanations in the inter-views?	Yes.	Yes.
3.	Why could you understand the interviews in spite of the switching of codes?	Popular forms of address and proper terms.	Popular forms of address (in Chinese); general terms formal usage.

TABLE 2-2:

Parameters for Identifying the Reasons Accounting for the Code-Switching in the Interview 2:

Factors of Code-Switching	Identification of the Reasons of Code-Switching					
	I -> J		I -> C		I -> E	
Codes Being Switched -->	Gm	Fpt	Bw		Bw	
I Setting:						
1 Formality:						
a formal					x	
b informal	v	v	o			
2 New participant:						
a presence						
b absence						
II Participants:						
1 Solidarity-Social distance:						
a intimate	v	v	o			
b distant					x	
c high solidarity	v	v	o			
d low solidarity					x	
2 Ethnic identity:						
3 Status:						
a superior						
b subordinate						
III Function:						
1 Referential:						
a high information					x	
b low information						
2 Affective:						
a low affection					x	
b high affection	v	v	o			
3 Rhetorical:						
a high variety					x	
b low variety	v	v	o			
V Attitudes to Code-Switching:						

1 Awareness			o		x	
2 Unawareness	v	v				
3 Positive:						
a multilingualism	v	v	o			
b prestige					x	
c ethnic cons- ciousness			o			
d confidence			o		x	
4 Negative:						
a monolingualism						
b minority group						

Note:

The sign **v** = designates factors accounted for the switch
            from Indonesian to Javanese (I->J);

The sign **o** = designates factors accounted for the switch
            from Indonesian to Chinese (I->C);

The sign **x** = designated factors accounted for the switch
            from Indonesian to English (I->E).

The sign **Bw** = items being switched are borrow words
        Gm = items being switched are grammar matches
        Fpt= items being switched are fixed phrases/tags.

TABLE 3-2:

Parameters for Identifying the Codes and the Linguistic Items Being Switched and Tabulation the Number of Occurrences of Code-Switching in the Interview 2:

Linguistic Items being Switched	Interview: 2						Total
	Occurrence			Frequency			
	I->J	I->C	I->E	I->J	I->C	I->E	
A. Lack of vocabulary for code-switching by the use of Q=Quotations Bw=Borrow Words		𝓗𝓗 5	𝓗𝓗 𝓗𝓗 10		10	20	

B. Points of occur-
rence for code-
switching at
  Gm=Grammar match
 	
Isc=Intra-senten-
    tial construc-
    tions
Fpt=Fixed phrases /
    tags							

Gm=Grammar match	ⅢⅡ / 6			12			
Fpt=Fixed phrases / tags	/// 3			6			
Total number of code-switching	9	5	10	18	10	20	48

Note: I = Indonesian; J = Javanese; C = Chinese;
      E = English; -> = the switch from one code to
      another code.

APPENDIX 3:

INTERVIEW : 3 (Date: February 11th, 1997)

Data of interview are underlined:

E : Bank Bali itu pertama di Slompretan, Kepalanya ganti berapa kali.

B : Berapa yang menangani <u>kredit</u> (I->E: Bw) di Bank Bali?

E : Yang menangani di tempat saya itu 3. Pokoknya setiap bagian <u>marketing</u> (I->E: Bw) di Bank Bali pindah pasti menghubungi saya. Sekarang Pak G pimpinan bagian <u>marketing</u> (I->E: Bw) di Bank Bali. Sementara saya sekarang kurang <u>aktif</u> (I->E: Bw) mengikuti perkembangan bank.

B : Mengapa?

E : Karena hutang para nasabah sudah lunas, jadi kurang <u>Hokky</u> (I->C: Bw). Memang saya itu tahu kalau punya hutang itu bisa dipadu, jadi kesal.

C : Ibu ini kayaknya punya percetakan di Tangerang.

E : Ya.

C : Percetakan dibidang apa ?

E : Percetakan dibidang buku tulis.

C : Bank Bisnis itu dimana?

E : Di Jagalan.

B : Kamu datang disini <u>direkomendasi</u> (I->E: Bw) dari siapa?

E : Dari percetakan apa ya yang itu <u>lho</u> (I ->J: Fpt) di Jalan Krangkah 7.

    Bunganya berapa di Bank Bisnis?

B : Ya, kira-kira 15-16%.

E : Di Bank Bali itu 19%. Ya saya mau cari bunga yang kecil lagi.

B : Masuk saja bank BI saja. Tapi kelihatannya sekarang

ini tidak boleh, sekarang bunga itu rata-rata 21%.

C : Itu yang kelihatan saja, semua itu permainan orang-orang besar kok (I->J: Fpt). Dulu itu saya dari bank Bali. Sekarang itu begini lho (I->J: Fpt) iso (I->J: Gm) o.. (I->J: Fpt) kita itu melangkah ke depan. Ke depan itu bukan berarti kita itu nyetir (I->J: Gm) lho (I->J: Fpt). Kita harus menyiapkan ini, mengatur itu, dan siap nggak (I->J: Gm) kamu mengerjakan ini.

B : Ada latihan-latihan kerja nggak (I->J: Gm) diperusahaan kamu.

E : Ya, ada seperti kamu sebagai karwayan bank harus tahu tata krama, aturan dan kamu tidak bisa ngawur (I->J: Gm). Kamu punya tuntutan tapi kamu harus punya kwalitas.

B : Ya ... haknya tuntut dulu tapi kewajibannya tidak dikerjakan, wah ... ya nggak (I->J: Gm) baik itu. Sebenarnya kerjaannya bagus, baru minta haknya, jangan terbalik.

C : Pegawainya banyak ya cik (I->C: Bw)?

E : Tidak. Yang penting pekerjaan itu jalan lancar. Kita itu ya cari yang efektif (I->E: Bw) saja to (I->J: Fpt). Saya kwatir jika banyak-banyak karyawan nantinya mogok, bisa gawat.

C : Ya, tapi seharusnya juga ke Depnaker?

E : Oh, pasti. Sepuluh karyawan saja, nggak (I->J: Gm) semuanya bisa diajak kerja sama.

C : Sistemnya (I->E: Bw) gaji di perusahaan ini tidak ditarget (I->E: Bw) ya ?

E : Gajinya itu harian, jika nggak (I->J: Gm) gitu ya rugi. Nanti masuk besok tidak masuk. Kadang-kadang saya bicara sama pegawai, jika besok ada kerjaan banyak tapi tidak masuk besoknya lusa jangan masuk lagi. Jadi langsung putus hubungan.

C : Biasanya jika satu malas kerja, yang lain itu ikut-ikutan malas juga ya ?

B : Ya pasti ketularan.

E : Jika lihat orang bank Bali itu sabarnya setengah mati.

TABLE 1-3:

Questionaire for Data of Reasons and Effects of Code-
Switching in the Interview 3:

No.	Questions put forward by the writer	Answers Elicited by Participants:	
		Interviewer (Account Officer) B / C	Interviewee (Customer) E
1.	During the interview the writer observed that you often switched codes. Why did you often switch from one language to other langu- ages during the interview?	Habit/unawareness (Javanese); ethnic identity (Chinese); clarity of terms (English terms).	Habit (Javanese) To show ethnic identity (Chinese); General terms (English).
2.	Did you under- stand the questions and explanations in the inter- views?	Yes.	Yes.
3.	Why could you understand the interviews in spite of the switching of codes?	Usual forms of address (same ethnic).	Usual forms of address (Chinese) Usual, everyday use (Javanese); general terms in banking (English)

TABLE 2-3:

Parameters for Identifying the Reasons Accounting for the Code-Switching in the Interview 3:

Factors of Code-Switching	Identification of the Reasons of Code-Switching					
	I -> J		I -> C		I -> E	
Codes Being Switched -->	Gm	Fpt	Bw		Bw	
I Setting:						
1 Formality:						
a formal					x	
b informal	v	v	o			
2 New participant:						
a presence						
b absence						
II Participants:						
1 Solidarity-Social distance:						
a intimate	v	v	o			
b distant					x	
c high solidarity	v	v	o			
d low solidarity					x	
2 Ethnic identity:			o			
3 Status:						
a superior					x	
b subordinate						
III Function:						
1 Referential:						
a high information	v		o		x	
b low information		v				
2 Affective:						
a low affection					x	
b high affection		v	o			
3 Rhetorical:						
a high variety					x	
b low variety	v	v	o			
IV Attitudes to Code-Switching:						

1	Awareness			o		x
2	Unawareness	v	v			
3	Positive:					
	a multilingualism	v	v			
	b prestige					x
	c ethnic cons- ciousness			o		
	d confidence			o		x
4	Negative:					
	a monolingualism					
	b minority group					

Note:

The sign **v** = designates factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to Javanese (I->J);

The sign **o** = designates factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to Chinese (I->C);

The sign **x** = designated factors accounted for the switch from Indonesian to English (I->E).

The sign **Bw** = items being switched are borrow words

Gm = items being switched are grammar matches

Fpt= items being switched are fixed phrases/tags.

TABLE 3-3:

Parameters for Identifying the Codes and the Linguistic Items Being Switched and Tabulation the Number of Occurrences of Code-Switching in the Interview 3:

Linguistic Items being Switched	Interview: 3						Total
	Occurrence			Frequency			
	I->J	I->C	I->E	I->J	I->C	I->E	
A. Lack of vocabulary for code-switching by the use of Q=Quotations Bw=Borrow Words		// 2	〢〢 〢 8			4	16	

B. Points of occur-
   rence for code-
   switching at

Gm=Grammar match	~~THL~~ // 7				14			
Isc=Intra-senten- tial construc- tions							
Fpt=Fixed phrases / tags	~~THL~~ / 6				12			
Total number of code-switching	13	2	8	26	4	16	46

Note: I = Indonesian; J = Javanese; C = Chinese;
E = English; -> = the switch from one code to
another code.

APPENDIX 4:

INTERVIEW : 4 (Date: February 11th, 1997)

Data of interview are underlined:

Data of interview: 4

A : Selamat siang Bu! Kami dari Bank Bisnis yang tadi telpon itu.

E : Oh ya, selamat siang.

A : Bagaimana usahanya ramai, Bu?

E : Tidak juga, ya seperti ini tiap hari, menunggu orang bekerja sambil di rumah jaga anak.

A : Semua mesin ini langsung diimpor (I->E: Bw) dari Jerman ya, Bu?

E : Tidak, mesin ini dari Skotlandia, bukan impor (I->E: Bw) sendiri tapi beli di toko mesin disini, second hand (I->E: Bw).

A : Pernah beli mesin dari Ko (I->C: Bw) Aseng ya?

E : Tidak pernah, tapi saya pernah dengar nama Ko (I->C: Bw) Aseng.

A : Tidak pernah ambil mesin dari Jerman, Bu?

E : Tidak, karena saya hanya memakai yang kecil-kecil, jadi dari Taiwan, Skotlandia sudah cukup.

A : Mesin yang paling tua umumnya berapa tahun Bu?

E : Mesin yang tertua buatan tahun ik ciu pak jik (1987) (I->C: Bw) dan yang terbaru buatan tahun ik ciu ciu u (1995) (I->C: Bw).

A : Biasanya yang menggunakan jasa cetak ibu, perusahaan apa saja?

E : Ya seperti Gunung Agung, dan beberapa perusahaan PEMDA.

A : Apa yang dicetak untuk Gunung Agung, Bu?

E : Seperti katalog (I->E: Bw) buku, dan bon-bon pembeli-
an, harga cetaknya berkisar no cerg (Rp. 2.000)
(I->C: Bw) sampai dengan ce ban (Rp. 10.000) (I->C:
Bw) gitu per (I ->E: Bw) unit (I->E: Bw).

A : Mengapa Ibu tidak mengimpor (I->E:Bw) matras (I->E:
Bw) mesin langsung dari eksportir (I->E: Bw)
harganya kan lebih murah dan kwalitasnya lebih baik?

E : Soalnya begini, mesin kita kan mencetak berdasarkan
pesanan, kalau saya impor (I->E: Bw) langsung ternya-
ta ada ketidak cocokan maka, harus dikembalikan lagi,
repot dan butuh waktu lama.

A : Ibu, usaha ini dibantu sama suami dan anak-anak ya,
Bu?

E : Tidak, anak saya masih sekolah, paling kecil di SMA,
nggak (I->J: Gm) tahu kalau lulus kuliah apa dia mau
kerja sendiri atau ikut orang?

A : Yang besar kuliah dimana?

E : UBAYA angkatan tahun ik ciu ciu ol (1992) (I->C: Bw)
jurusan akuntansi (I->E: Bw).

A : Ibu masih muda tapi anaknya sudah besar, enak ya!

E : Ya, nggak (I->J: Gm) muda juga sudah usek Swe (50
tahun) (I->C: Bw).

A : Wah 50 tahun tapi kelihatan muda, saya pikir tadi baru
sekitar san sek u swe (35 tahun) (I->C: Bw), sering
olahraga ya ?

E : Nggak (I->J: Gm) juga saya kan tidak punya buren
(Pembantu rumah tangga) (I->C: Bw) jadi saya sendiri
yang ngepel (I->J: Gm).

A : Oh nayang hou sian intong! (Oh begitu, seperti olahra-
ga ya!) (I->C: Bw).

E : Okay (I->E: Bw) bu, kalau beberapa hari ini ibu saya
hubungi lagi bagaimana? Soalnya dengan kondisi (I->E:
Bw) usaha ibu seperti ini, kelihatannya secara finan-
sial (I->E: Bw) cukup tidak perlu tambahan dana,
tapi coba saya pelajari lagi, nanti beberapa hari
saya call (I->E: Bw)!

A : Okay (I->E: Bw), terimakasih.

E : Terimakasih.

TABLE 1-4:

Questionaire for Data of Reasons and Effects of Code-Switching in the Interview 4:

No.	Questions put forward by the writer	Answers Elicited by Participants:	
		Interviewer (Account Officer) **A**	Interviewee (Customer) **E**
1.	During the interview the writer observed that you often switched codes. Why did you often switch from one language to other langu-ages during the interview?	Habit (Javanese); clarity (numbers in Chinese); intimacy and respect (Chinese forms of address).	Habit (Javanese); ethnic identity (Chinese forms of address); Habit and clarity of using Chinese numbers.
2.	Did you under-stand the questions and explanations in the inter-views?	Yes.	Yes.
3.	Why could you understand the interviews in spite of the switching of codes?	General usage, knows and speaks Chinese.	Usual, everyday general terms in banking; Habit of using Chinese in calcu-lation (numbers).

TABLE 2-4:

Parameters for Identifying the Reasons Accounting for the Code-Switching in the Interview 4:

Factors of Code-Switching	Identification of the Reasons of Code-Switching				
	I -> J	I -> C		I -> E	
Codes Being Switched -->	Fpt	Bw		Bw	
I Setting:					
1 Formality:					
a formal				x	
b informal	v	o			
2 New participant:					
a presence					
b absence					
II Participants:					
1 Solidarity-Social distance:					
a intimate	v	o			
b distant				x	
c high solidarity	v	o			
d low solidarity				x	
2 Ethnic identity:		o			
3 Status:					
a superior				x	
b subordinate					
III Function:					
1 Referential:					
a high information	v	o		x	
b low information					
2 Affective:					
a low affection		o		x	
b high affection	v				
3 Rhetorical:					
a high variety		o		x	
b low variety	v				
IV Attitudes to Code-Switching:					

1	Awareness			o		x	
2	Unawareness	v					
3	Positive:						
	a multilingualism	v		o		x	
	b prestige					x	
	c ethnic cons- ciousness			o			
	d confidence	v		o		x	
4	Negative:						
	a monolingualism						
	b minority group						

Note:

The sign **v** = designates factors accounted for the switch
from Indonesian to Javanese (I->J);

The sign **o** = designates factors accounted for the switch
from Indonesian to Chinese (I->C);

The sign **x** = designated factors accounted for the switch
from Indonesian to English (I->E).

The sign **Bw** = items being switched are borrow words

Fpt= items being switched are fixed phrases/tags.

TABLE 3-4:

Parameters for Identifying the Codes and the Linguistic Items Being Switched and Tabulation the Number of Occurrences of Code-Switching in the Interview 4:

Linguistic Items being Switched	Interview: 4						Total
	Occurrence			Frequency			
	I->J	I->C	I->E	I->J	I->C	I->E	
A. Lack of vocabulary for code-switching by the use of Q=Quotations Bw=Borrow Words		꠵꠵꠵ ꠵꠵꠵ / 11	꠵꠵꠵ ꠵꠵ ꠵꠵꠵ 16		22	32	
B. Points of occurrence for code-							

switching at Gm=Grammar match Isc=Intra-senten-tial construc-tions Fpt=Fixed phrases / tags	//// 4			8			
Total number of code-switching	4	11	16	8	22	32	62

Note: I = Indonesian; J = Javanese; C = Chinese; E = English; -> = the switch from one code to another code.