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(IJLGC)**www.ijlgc.com**CODE-SWITCHING AMONG THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF
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This work is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)**Abstract:**

As a multicultural country, it is common for Malaysians to have the ability to speak two or more languages. Apart from being proficient in their own native language, majority Malaysians are able to speak Bahasa Melayu or English, or even both. In Sarawak, the indigenous people are collectively known as natives, also referred as the people of Dayak and Orang Ulu. The background of the Sarawak community, where the people itself are multilingual, supports the notion that code-switching is a common occurrence in the community's daily life. This research aims to find out how the natives accommodate their communication behavior when interacting by identifying the occurrence of code-switching and, the factors and reasons contributing to the phenomenon. The research method uses quantitative methods. The data were collected by distributing questionnaires via Google Form. The findings were analyzed using the Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) by Howard Giles. Based on the findings, there is a significant relationship between the indigenous ethnic groups in Sarawak and the phenomenon of code-switching. Convergence type of accommodation was observed through the study where the natives accommodate their language as a strategy reduce the social differences between themselves and their interactant. It is also observed that the natives also accommodate their language to achieve a clearer and smoother communication.

Keywords:

Behavior; Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT); Ethnic; Multicultural; Native; Sarawak

Introduction

Language alternation or code switching is a phenomenon where speakers use two or more languages or dialects in communicating. According to Paramasivam Muthusamy (2005), language alternation is common in a multicultural community where its people usually converse in more than a language. Code switching, according to Carol and William (1977), is the use of two or more language variants in a related conversation or situation. It happens when speakers use two or more languages alternately while communicating, with or without consciousness. Whereas Charles A. Ferguson (1959) states code switching refers to the use of two different languages, namely official or formal and informal languages. This phenomenon often occurs among those who have the ability to master two or more languages.

Malaysia as a multicultural country, where its people are made up of various ethnicities and backgrounds, language alternation is universal. With a population of about 28 million people and at least 100 languages and dialects, it portrays three major ethnic groups namely the Malays, Chinese and Indians (Ibrahim, Muslim and Buang, 2011). In the East part of Malaysia, Sarawak, indigenous peoples are collectively known as natives, also referred as the people of Dayak and Orang Ulu. These natives account for 70.5% of the Sarawak population, constituting around 1, 932, 600 out of the 2, 707, 600 people (The Indigenous World 2021: Malaysia, 2021). They include the Iban, Bidayuh, Kenyah, Kayan, Kedayan, Lunbawang, Punan, Bisaya, Kelabit, Berawan, Kejaman, Ukit, Sekapan, Melanau and Penan (Malaysia Department of Statistics, Sarawak, 2012). In contrast to West Malaysia, there was no common language in Sarawak before British introduced English as the administrative language of the country. Given that Sarawak is more ethnically heterogeneous, the choice of language is complex which influenced the language patterns where it is common for them to have the ability to speak two or more languages however it is necessary to mix or switch between languages and dialects to accommodate speakers from other ethnic groups. According to Ting and Sussex (2002), the fact that Malays do not constitute a numerical majority in this state explains why Malay is not the language of interethnic communication.

Therefore, the objective of this research is to identify the occurrence of code-switching among the indigenous people of Sarawak and to study the factors and reasons that lead to code-switching among the indigenous people of Sarawak.

Literature Review

Code-switching in Malaysia

Code-switching, also referred to as language alternation, is defined as the practice of using or alternation between two or more language variants when interacting (Scotton and Ury, 1977). It is said that it has become a “norm”, especially among the bilingual speech communities. This statement was supported by Nomura (2003) as he claimed that code-switching refers to the bilinguals’ tendency to switch from one language to another when conversing with other bilinguals to find more suitable words or phrases. According to Poplack (1980), these speakers alternate between language when there is a grammatical constraint.

Malaysia as a multicultural country is not an exception in this phenomenon. A population of about 28 million people and at least 100 languages and dialects, the three major ethnic groups in Malaysia, namely Malays, Chinese and Indians (Ibrahim, Muslim and Buang, 2011), code-switching has become a norm in this society. It is unavoidable that these languages and dialects

contact each other. Having Bahasa Melayu as the country's national language, English as a second language for most Malaysians and Mandarin, Tamil, Punjabi and many more vernacular languages prove that most Malaysians, in their social environment, usually code-switch between Bahasa Malaysia and English in their conversations (Stapa and Begum Sahabudin, 2016).

A previous study by Siti Hamin Stapa and Nurul Nadiah Begum Sahabudin Khan (2016) proves that this is common as the population of Malaysia is ethnically and linguistically heterogeneous in their research "Functions of Code-switching: a Case Study of a Mixed Malay-Chinese Family in the Home Domain". This article focuses on the type and functions of code-switching in a mixed Malay-Chinese family in the home domain. In this study, it is said that code-switching occurs in both formal and informal settings wherever communication takes place. The researchers view code-switching in Malaysia has become an "entrenched code" as it happens broadly among the Malaysians. Meanwhile, a study "Code-Switching in Sepet: Unveiling Malaysians' Communicative Styles" agrees that code-switching is Malaysian's own unique way to communicate. This study is conducted to analyze the phenomenon in a locally produced motion picture written and directed by the late Yasmin Ahmad, entitled "Sepet". The researcher states that this film unreservedly mimics the authentic communication style among the multilingual society in this country. The film revolves around two ethnic groups, Malay and Chinese. The use of "Manglish" is observed throughout the film. "Manglish", the Malaysian style English. According to Lee (2005) the term is a combination of the word "Malaysian" and "English". One common feature of Manglish is the tendency to alternate between English and other languages while communicating. Abu Bakar (2009) in his research referred to this phenomenon, with the term *bahasa rojak*. A metaphor used by the locals referring to the local mixed fruit and vegetable salad.

Although there were several studies conducted on this phenomenon among Malaysian, the findings cannot be generalized to Sarawak, given that the state is more ethnically heterogeneous when compared to West Malaysia. According to Ting and Sussex (2002), as Malays are not numerically dominant enough in Sarawak to become the common language for interethnic communication, the ethnic diversity in this state gives rise to greater complexity in the language choices. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the available literature on code-switching in Malaysia, focusing on the indigenous people of Sarawak.

Application of Theory

Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT), proposed by social psychologists, Howard Giles and his colleagues, aims to elaborate the human tendency to adjust their behaviour while interacting. The driving force behind this theory was the phenomenon of people altering their dialects, or bilinguals switching languages during a communication process (Littlejohn and Foss, 2009). Accommodation, according to Bungin (2011), refers to social process. A communication process involving people from different social backgrounds will be more effective when communicators are willing to accommodate and adapt after recognizing the differences of cultures and languages (Suranto, 2011). CAT addresses interpersonal challenges: it has been applied to communication between different social groups (cultures, generations, genders and abilities), within and between organizations, as well as through media channels (Gallois, Ogay and Giles, 2005). Therefore, this theory, in particular, is a framework to understand how, when and why people adapt their communication "toward" and "away from others", as well as the social consequences of doing so (Littlejohn and Foss, 2009).

There are two types of accommodation process proposed by this theory, Convergence and Divergence. Convergence, according to Giles and Ogay (2007), has been defined as a strategy whereby individuals alter their communicative behaviours in terms of linguistic, paralinguistic, and non-verbal aspects in order to acculturate to their interactant's behaviour. It is important to highlight that the motive for convergence is the desire to gain approval from one another, a strategy to improve the effectiveness of a communication process. Whereas divergence refers to individuals emphasizing on the distinctions and differences between the interactants, contradicting convergence (Giles and Ogay, 2007).

A previous study on communication accommodation by Jazeri and Nurhayati (2019) titled *Cross-Cultural Communication: Communication Accommodation Experiences of Pattani Students with Javanese Students at IAIN Tulungagung* aims to reveal the two forms of communication accommodation performed by foreign students from Pattani, South Thailand when communicating and interacting with the local students in Java, Indonesia. This qualitative study was conducted on eight Pattani students and two Javanese students. These students were interviewed and observed, and the results proved that the Pattani students performed both convergence and divergence in communication accommodation. In order to adapt in an unfamiliar environment, the Pattani students converge by learning Indonesian expressions, taking the BIPA course, and participating in extracurricular activities on campus such as futsal, the Students Mountaineering Club (MAPALA), the Indonesian Red Cross, and so on. The motivation of doing so was to be accepted into the Javanese students' community. However, divergence accommodation was also performed, to protect their self-identification by retaining their Pattani Muslim identity. The Pattani students' alternative lodging was to live together in a house so that they could cook for themselves and save money; to dress in Pattani Muslim clothing that they thought was more *syar'i* and to maintain their cross-gender connection to avoid free sexual relationships.

Another study carried out by Sihabuddin and Rizqi (2021), also proved that communication is accommodated to maintain a harmonious relationship by Malaysian students at Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya. This study resulted in, by accommodating their communication behaviour towards the Indonesian culture, helped them to adapt in the new and unfamiliar environment. Based on this qualitative study, it is found that due to their self-awareness of cultural differences, they were willing to study and implement some of the local cultures in their everyday life. Convergence was performed by learning Indonesian and Javanese and practicing it by attempting to use an accent that matches the people around them. Nonetheless, not all means of communication in the new culture were adopted in daily life because they were considered incompatible with the culture of their Malaysian hometown, proving divergent forms of accommodation also existed in this intercultural communication. As there is a lack of prior studies on communication accommodation on the people of Sarawak, this proposed study intends to identify communication accommodation among the state's indigenous people, focusing on their motives to code-switch in their communication behaviors.

Hypothesis Development

In this research, it aims to find out the significant relationship between the phenomenon of code-switching and the convergence type of Communication Accommodation Theory. In total, there are two hypotheses developed in this study which are shown below:

- H¹: Based on their language fluency, indigenous people adapt their communication practices to create clearer and smoother communication.
- H²: Indigenous people adjust their communication practices to gain approval.
- H³: Indigenous people adjust their communication practices to accommodate their emotions.

Research Methodology

Research Design

In conducting this study, a quantitative descriptive research design is applied. Quantitative research is defined as a systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. Aliaga and Gunderson (2002) describes quantitative research methods as “the explanation of an issue or event through the collection of numerical data and analysis using mathematical approaches, particularly statistics.” According to Sukamolson (2007), there are several types of quantitative research. For instance, survey research, correlational research, experimental research and causal comparative research. In this study, survey research will be used on the indigenous people of Sarawak in fulfilling the objectives of this study. Survey research, according to Check and Schutt (2012, as cited in Ponto, 2015), is defined as “the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to the questions”. Hence, survey questionnaires are distributed and sent electronically using Google Form via link to target respondents, the indigenous people of the state.

Population and Sampling

In this study, the target population are the people of the indigenous ethnics in Sarawak. According to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (2021), the natives, referring to the Dayak and Orang Ulu people account for 70.5% of the population of Sarawak, constituting around 1, 932, 600 out of the 2, 707, 600 people. As the target population for this study is too large, it is not feasible to collect data from the entire population. Therefore, a subset of the population is used to estimate the population’s responses and sampling method is applied.

Sampling Technique

A ‘sample’ is a subset of the population from which data will be collected, selected as the representative of the larger population (Dawson and Trapp, 2001). According to Acharya, Prakash, Saxena and Nigam (2013), sampling techniques are classified into probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling involves random selection whereas non-probability refers to non-random selection in data collecting. Brown (1947, as cited in Taherdoost, 2016), argued that probability or random sampling offers the most freedom from bias although it may be costly in terms of time and energy. As a result, probability sampling is used in this study as it ensures the representativeness of the sample and for the generalizability of the results based on the research design. Based on the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling size formula, the minimum number of respondents determined for this research is 384 respondents at margin of error is 5% at a 95% confidence level. Therefore, the minimum sample size of 384 is required to represent the whole population of Sarawak’s indigenous people of over 2 million people in this research. The questionnaires are designed in Google Form, one of the default features provided by Google. Google Form is a free service (Kim and Park, 2012) and is convenient to be used by students, teachers, lecturers and

professionals in creating quiz, form an online survey (Batubara, (2012, as cited in Rohmah, Hariyono, and Shofiyuddin, 2018). Hence, in order to collect primary data in this study, respondents can access the questionnaires online through using the URL provided by the researcher. Questionnaires are also available in two languages: English and Bahasa Melayu, to aid responders in better understanding the questions.

Instrument

In this study, a set of questionnaires containing three (3) sections were prepared, namely Section A: Respondent Demographic; Section B: Code-Switching; Section C: Factors and Reasons to Code-Switch. The questions are adopted based on Malik (1994) social factors of code-switching, which are lack of facility, mood of the speaker, to amplify or emphasize a point, to show identity in a group, to address different audience, and to attract attention. Questions from past study by Stephen, Osup and Bakar (2017) are also adopted in this section based on the acronym 'KOMUNIKASI' (COMMUNICATION). Few items that were adapted into this study are, *orang* (people), *minat* (interests), *niat* (intentions), *amalan* (practices).

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, a software, Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) Version 27 is used to generate the data to meet the research questions stated at the beginning of this report. In this study, the methods of frequencies statistics, reliability analysis Pearson's Correlation and linear regression analysis are adopted in purpose to meet the designed objectives.

Result

Respondents Profile Analysis

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents

Category	Subcategory	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	a) Male	163	40.8
	b) Female	237	59.3
Age	a) 18-24	148	37
	b) 25-34	153	38.2
	c) 35-44	27	6.8
	d) 45 and over	72	18
Ethnicity	a) Iban	110	27.5
	b) Bidayuh	102	25.5
	c) Melanau	38	9.5
	d) Orang Ulu (Kenyah, Kayan, Kelabit, Kedayan, Murut, Penan, Bisaya, Berawan, Lun Bawang, Saban)	150	37.5
Employment Status	a) Student	136	34
	b) Government Sector	106	26.5
	c) Private Sector	108	27
	d) Self-employed	17	4.2

	e) Unemployed	22	5.5
	f) Retired	11	2.7
Highest Education Level	a) SPM	44	11
	b) STPM/ Matriculation/ Foundation	34	38.5
	c) Diploma	101	25.3
	d) Degree	192	48
	e) Master	27	6.8
	f) PHD	2	0.5
Current Location	a) Urban Area	323	80.8
	b) Rural Area	77	19.3

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

To analyze the demographic profile of the respondents, six variables were asked in the questionnaire. First and foremost, gender. In this study, female respondents dominated the number of male respondents. There are 237 (59.3 %) female respondents and 163 (40.8 %) male respondents.

Followed by ethnicity profile. In Sarawak, the indigenous people are collectively known as the natives, also referred as the people of Dayak and Orang Ulu. Hence, the researcher had categorized the ethnic variable in to four groups: 1) Iban; 2) Bidayuh; 3) Melanau; and 4) Orang Ulu. Iban, Bidayuh and Orang Ulu contributed bigger percentage in this study, 110 (27.5 %), 102 (25.5%) and 150 (37.5 %) respectively. Given that Iban and Bidayuh make up the majority of the Sarawak's indigenous population. Whereas researcher has classified the minority ethnic, such as Kenyah, Kayan, Kelabit, Kedayan, Murut, Penan, Bisaya, Berawan, Lun Bawang, Saban as "Orang Ulu" to balance the ethnic distribution of the respondents. Meanwhile, there are only 38 (9.5 %) Melanau respondents.

Also, from the data analysis, it is seen that students contribute the biggest proportion in this study at 136 (34.0 %) respondents whereas, the least number of respondents are retirees at only 11 (2.7 %). This indirectly explains the data of the respondents' education level where undergraduates are the majority of this study with 192 (48.0 %) respondents. Finally, most of the respondents are located in the urban area of Sarawak, contributing 323 (80.8 %) respondents compared to rural area respondents only 77 (19.3 %) respondents. The unbalanced data from variable "Current Location" has been predicted by the researcher since the questionnaire was conducted online due to the Movement Control Order (MCO) during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is understandable that the internet access in the rural areas in Sarawak is still limited.

Central Tendencies Measurement of Construct

Maximum and minimum mean value analysis are used to determine the significant variables in each section of the questionnaire. The variables in Section B are based on the occurrence of code-switching among the respondents whereas variables in Section C are based on the motivations that lead them to code-switch.

Table 2: The Occurrence of Code-Switching

Category	Frequency and Percentage (%)					Mean	Rank
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
I am fluent in my native language	1 (0.3)	16 (4.0)	36 (9.0)	62 (15.5)	285 (71.3)	4.54	5
I am fluent in Bahasa Melayu		6 (1.5)	9 (2.3)	55 (13.8)	330 (82.5)	4.77	1
I am fluent in English	1 (0.3)	4 (1.0)	27 (6.8)	100 (25.0)	268 (67.0)	4.57	4
Mixing languages when communicating is a common thing for me to do	3 (0.8)	7 (1.8)	23 (5.8)	62 (15.5)	305 (76.3)	4.65	3
I switch between more than one language when I am comfortable with someone (eg: friends, family)	2 (0.5)	4 (1.0)	23 (5.8)	51 (12.8)	320 (80.0)	4.71	2
I switch between more than one language when I am with someone, I am unfamiliar to	26 (6.5)	40 (10.0)	63 (15.8)	57 (14.3)	214 (53.5)	3.98	6
I switch between more than one language when I am with someone of a higher rank or status	35 (8.8)	40 (10.0)	61 (15.3)	57 (14.3)	207 (51.8)	3.9	7

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

In Section B, it is observed that most of the respondents are fluent in Bahasa Melayu as statement “I am fluent in Bahasa Melayu” had the highest mean value of 4.77. 55 (13.8 %) respondents agree and 330 (82.5 %) strongly agree to this statement. Followed by statement “I switch between more than one language when I am with someone of a higher rank or status” with the lowest mean value of 3.90. Despite garnering more strongly disagree, disagree and neutral responses than other statements, this statement was agreed to by more than half of the respondents. There are 57 (14.3%) and 207 (51.8%) responders who agree and strongly agree, respectively.

Table 3: Factors and Reasons to Code-Switch

Category	Frequency and Percentage (%)					Mean	Rank
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
I use Bahasa Melayu or English when I cannot find the specific word or when		3 (0.8)	20 (20.0)	55 (13.8)	322 (80.5)	4.74	1

a certain vocabulary is not available in my native language							
When I am in a poor mood (angry, anxious or nervous) I tend to switch to Bahasa Melayu or English to express myself	15 (3.8)	17 (4.3)	68 (17.0)	61 (15.3)	239 (59.8)	4.23	5
I tend to use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language to convey a point clearly	7 (1.8)	18 (4.5)	45 (11.3)	89 (22.3)	241 (60.3)	4.35	3
I tend to use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language to appear attractive	57 (14.2)	66 (16.5)	53 (13.3)	35 (8.8)	189 (47.3)	3.58	9
I tend to use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language when I am in a relaxed or comfortable situation	17 (4.3)	32 (8.0)	71 (17.8)	61 (15.3)	219 (54.8)	4.08	7
I tend to use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language to adapt in an unfamiliar situation	13 (3.3)	16 (4.0)	58 (14.5)	85 (21.3)	228 (57.0)	4.25	4
When someone of the same ethnicity uses Bahasa Melayu or English, I usually respond in Bahasa Melayu or English	21 (5.3)	21 (5.3)	54 (13.5)	78 (19.5)	226 (56.5)	4.17	6
I borrow words from Bahasa Melayu or English into my native language without even realizing it	9 (2.3)	15 (3.8)	39 (9.8)	83 (20.8)	254 (63.5)	4.4	2
I feel proud when I use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language	53 (13.3)	36 (9.0)	77 (19.3)	46 (11.5)	188 (47.0)	3.7	8

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

In Section C, based on the analysis, it is observed that very high percentage of the respondents code-switch to Bahasa Melayu or English when they fail to find a particular word or terminology in their native language. To prove, statement “I use Bahasa Melayu or English when I cannot find the specific word or when a certain vocabulary is not available in my native language” has the highest mean value of 4.74. There are 55 (13.8 %) respondents agree while 322 (80.5 %) strongly agree to the statement. Also, through the analysis, it is observed that statement “I tend to use Bahasa Melayu or English in my native language to appear attractive” has the lowest yes votes. The mean value of 3.58 received 65 (8.8 %) agreeing responses and 188 (47.3 %) strongly agreeing responses.

Reliability Test

Reliability test is the scale measurement in this research. The Cronbach's coefficient alpha is used to analyze the internal consistency of each variable in order to determine its reliability. The questionnaire is divided into two portions, each with seven and nine questions.

**Table 4: The Occurrence of Code-Switching
Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.780	.789	7

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

Table 4 shows the Cronbach’s Alpha results run by SPSS version 27 software for the seven items in Section B on The Occurrence of Code-Switching. Based on the table above, the Cronbach’s Alpha for the occurrence of code-switching is 0.780.

**Table 5: Factors and Reasons to Code-Switch
Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.901	.902	9

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

As illustrated in Table 5, the Cronbach’s Alpha for items in Section C on the factors and reasons to code-switch is 0.901. The value indicated a high level of consistency for the scale. The results proved that the reliability of all items is accepted as the value is above 0.75. However, it is said that, while most authors follow the rule-of-thumb that the alpha should reach 0.75 for the instrument to be acknowledged as a level of self-consistency, a very high level of alpha is not always a positive thing (Taber, 2018). Therefore, the questionnaire is reliable.

*Cross-Tabulation Analysis**Objective 1***Table 6: Cross Tabulation of Ethnicity of Respondents and “Mixing Language is A Common Thing for Me To Do**

Category	Frequency and Percentage (%)	
	Agree	Strongly Agree
Bidayuh	7 (6.9)	85 (83.3)
Iban	11 (10.0)	92 (83.6)
Melanau	3 (7.9)	32 (84.2)
Orang Ulu (Kenyah, Kayan, Kelabit, Kedayan, Murut, Penan, Bisaya, Berawan, Lun Bawang, Saban)	41 (27.3)	96 (64.0)
Pearson Chi-Square	Value 29.264	Significance .004

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

To achieve the first objective of this study, dependent variable ethnicity and code-switching is tested. Table 6 shows that there is a significant relationship between the variables of ethnicity and statement “Mixing language is a common thing for me to do”. This is proven by the Pearson Chi-Square value of 29.264 with a p-value of .005. Therefore, it can be summarized that these two variables were found to be significantly associated (at $p < 0.05$).

*Inferential Analysis**Pearson’s Correlation Analysis*

Pearson’s Correlation analysis is used to examine and identify the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in this research.

Table 7: Pearson’s Correlation Matrix

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	N	Sig. (2-tailed)	Pearson's Correlation
Ethnicity	Language Fluency	400	.000	0.319
	Code-Switching	400	.170	-0.120

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

Table 7 shows the result of Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient test between the dependent variable, ethnicity, and independent variables: language fluency and code-switching. The correlation between these variables is tested to address objective of the research which is “to identify the occurrence of code-switching among the indigenous people of Sarawak.”

From the table, it shows that the Pearson's correlation between ethnicity and language fluency is +0.319, in which it implies that there is a positive correlation and low correlation between these variables. Meanwhile, the p-value, 0.000, shows the relationship is statistically significant. Thus, it shows that ethnicity and language fluency are associated significantly and positively.

On another hand, the Pearson's correlation between ethnicity and code-switching are at -0.120. It clearly pointed out that there is a negative relationship between them. However, this negative relationship is proven statistically significant due to the p-value, 0.17, which less than 0.05. Hence, it shows that the two variables are associated significantly but not correlated.

Table 8: Pearson's Correlation Matrix

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	N	Sig. (2-tailed)	Pearson's Correlation
Code-switching	Fluency	400	.000	.480
	Tendency	400	.000	.414
	Feeling	400	.000	.455

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

Table 8 is the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Test to identify the relationship between the dependent variable, code-switching and independent variables, fluency, tendency and feeling.

From the table, it shows that there is a positive relationship between code-switching and fluency, at +0.480. The score of the p-value, 0.000 proved that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

Meanwhile for code-switching and tendency, the +0.414 also implies that there is positive relationship between the two variables. P-value, 0.000 proved that there is a significant relationship between code-switching and the factor of tendency.

Lastly, from the table, it is shown that the Pearson's correlation between code-switching and feeling is at +0.455, in which it implies that there is a positive relationship between the two variables. The relationship is then proven to be statistically significant with the p-value at 0.000, which is less than 0.05.

Multiple Linear Regression and ANOVA

Objective 2

Table 9 Coefficients and ANOVA to Code-Switching Behavior

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	2.302	0.223		10.342	0.000
Factor of Fluency	0.382	0.064	0.340	6.005	0.000
Factor of Tendency	-0.045	0.063	-0.059	-0.722	0.471

Factor of Feeling	0.198	0.050	0.305	3.988	0.000
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R²= .277

Sig. (ANOVA)= .000

F= 50.690

- a. Dependent variable: Code-switching
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Factor of Fluency, Factor of Tendency, Factor of Feeling

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

As shown from Table 9, factor of fluency has the highest contribution to the behavior of code-switching in which the standardized coefficient is 0.340. The second rank of contribution is factor of feeling, with the standardized coefficient of 0.305. Among all the independent variables, tendency is the least influential factor that includes in this research, with standardized coefficient of -0.059.

Furthermore, there is a 99% confidence to conclude that factor of fluency and factor of feeling are significantly influencing code-switching behaviors among Sarawak's indigenous people. This is proven with the p-value are at $0.000 < 0.05$, respectively, for both independent variables. However, for independent variable factor of tendency, the p-value, $0.471 > 0.05$ shows factor of tendency is not proven to influence the dependent variable, code-switching.

The p-value (ANOVA) result of 0.000, which is less than alpha (0.01), indicates that the factors of fluency, tendency, and feeling are all important in explaining code-switching behavior.

Table 10 Model Summary

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of Estimate
	.527	.277	.272	.62676

Source: Developed for Research (SPSS)

From the analysis, the relationship level between code-switching, and the three factors of fluency, tendency and feeling is measured. From the table, R= 0.527 is the value of correlation coefficient, and this implied the independent variables and dependent variable are correlated in overall model. Meanwhile, R²= 0.277 is the coefficient determination of the model. From the R², 27.70% of the variation in code-switching behavior is explained by the variation in its independent variables: factors of fluency, tendency and feeling. In other words, it also means that 72.30% of the variation in code-switching behavior is not explained by the variation of this model's independent variables. Meanwhile, the adjusted R²= 0.272 revealed that the factors of fluency, tendency, and sentiment explain 27.20% in code-switching behavior when the degree of freedom is taken into consideration.

Discussion and Conclusion

Objective 1

Based on the findings of the cross-tabulation analysis we can see there is a significant relationship between the ethnicity and “Mixing language is a common thing to do”. Proven by the p-value of 0.004, ethnic groups in Sarawak are associated with the phenomenon of code-switching. To strengthen the findings, there were similar studies conducted on one of the native groups, the Iban people by Stephen, Osup and Bakar (2017). The study discovered that the background of the Sarawak Community, where the people itself are multilingual, supports the notion that mixing languages is frequent. The results of Pearson’s analysis illustrated in Table 7 between code-switching and language fluency indicates that being fluent in more than a language trigger one to alternate between languages. Through the survey, majority of the respondents were not only fluent in their native language, but also in Bahasa Melayu and English.

Objective 2

H1: Based on Their Language Fluency, Indigenous People Adapt Their Communication Activities to Create Clearer and Smoother Communication.

To examine H1, the regression analysis was conducted to examine code-switching and reasons and factors that are directed towards the purpose of a clearer and smoother communication. Giles and Ogay (2007) stated that one of the motivations people accommodate their communication behaviour is to achieve a clearer and smoother communication. Hence, this explains the relatively high percentage on these natives code-switch to Bahasa Melayu or English in their native language when they are unable to locate a specific word or terminology. Followed by a high response on code-switching in order to convey a point clearly. Similar to a study by Alinda (2019), the findings reveal that the Malay bilinguals in this study switch code when they cannot discover the relevant words, terms, or concepts, and that code-switching is primarily done for better comprehension. Another function identified by Alinda (2019) is that speakers felt better at ease expressing themselves using a certain language when discussing certain topics.

H2: Indigenous People Adjust Their Communication Activities to Gain Approval.

Based on the findings of H2, Table 9 shows the regression analysis between code-switching and reasons and factors that are directed towards the purpose of gaining approval. Based on the convergence accommodation process in the Communication Accommodation Theory, people tend to accommodate their communication behaviours as a strategy to reduce the social differences between the communicator and interactant (Giles and Ogay, 2007). Although in Table 9, the regression analysis shows that, the p-value, $0.471 > 0.05$ shows factor of tendency is not proven to influence the dependent variable, code-switching, there is a explains a positive Pearson’s correlation between code-switching and the independent variable tendency in Table 8. The p-value (0.000) indicated that there is a significant relationship between the variables. For example, these natives tend to code-switch to Bahasa Melayu and English in their native language as a way to adapt in an unfamiliar situation. In communication accommodation theory, usually communicators pay attention to other people’s expressions or habits whenever they are in an unfamiliar setting. As a result, they are more likely to converge or progress toward union or uniformity (Littlejohn and Foss, 2011, as cited in Sihabuddin and Rizqi, 2021). Littlejohn and Foss (2009) also stated that increasing one’s similarity with another’s

communicative style would promote mutual likings. The more we resemble our conversational partner, the more he or she will like or respect us, and the more social benefits we might expect (Gudykunts, 1995 as cited from Jazeri and Nurhayati, 2019). This form of communication converge is also observed in the respondents as majority agreed that when someone of the same ethnicity uses Bahasa Melayu or English, they usually respond in Bahasa Melayu or English.

H3: Indigenous People Adjust Their Communication Activities to Accommodate Their Emotions.

Based on the findings of H3, Table 9 shows the regression analysis between code-switching and reasons and factors that are directed towards the purpose of emotions. Based on the communication accommodation theory, communication divergence is an individual's way of communicating through self-adaptation while maintaining their identity (Giles et al., 2010). Hence, it explains the positive relationship between code-switching and the independent variable feeling, at +0.455. Furthermore, from Table 9, it is proven that emotions are significantly influencing code-switching behavior at p-value $0.000 < 0.05$. As cited in Williams, Srinivasan, Liu, Lee and Zhou (2019), bilingual and multilingual speakers have more than one language to decide from and would ideally be able to manage which language they use in which context, but heightened emotions might interfere this process. This is supported by a study by Pavlenko (2012), as a form of emotional management, bilinguals and multilinguals have the tendency to use their home language to express intense emotions and their secondary language for less intense emotions. Processing of negative emotional cues has been proven to impair top-down control by diverting cognitive resources (Cohen et al., 2016).

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