

CODE SWITCHING IN PURWOKERTO

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ABSTRACT

Daily life conversation is a natural interaction in natural setting. Daily life conversation also displays natural language used by the community. The language used in community is not only the native language, but also another or other languages. Socio-cultural aspect also affects the language choice used by the community, so it creates a bilingual or multilingual community. Nowadays, people do not only speak bilingual or multilingual, but they also apply code switching. Code switching means when people speak, they switch from a language into another language. In this case, people switch from their native language, into another language, in this case, English. There were 88 clauses from natural interaction that work as the data. The analysis was done by coding and grouping the data into six types of code switching, and then the data were interpreted and represented in forms of description and explanation. The result of the study showed that intra-sentential switch was the most used type of code switching in the community. It ranged 45,45% of all samples. It might happen because some people in community got used to speaking both in their native language and another language within a clause/sentence. Involving change of pronunciation showed the least used type of code switching. It ranged 3,41% of all samples. It might happen because some people in community rarely mixed the pronunciation between their native language and another language, in this case, English.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Code Mixing, Code Switching

INTRODUCTION

Daily life conversation is a natural interaction in natural setting. Daily life conversation also displays natural language used by the community. The language used in community is not only the native language, but also another or other languages. Socio-cultural aspect also affects the language choice used by the community, so it creates a bilingual or

multilingual community. Nowadays, people do not only speak bilingual or multilingual, but they also apply code switching.

Hoffman (1993: 110) describes code switching as “it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.” In another words, code switching means when people speak,

they switch from a language into another language. In this case, people switch from their native language, into another language, in this case, English. Sometimes, people unconsciously apply code switching in their daily life conversation because they get used to it.

Code mixing does not only have one single type. It has six different types indeed. They are (1) intra-sentential switch: the switching occurs within a clause or sentence; (2) inter-sentential switch: the switch occurs between a clause or sentence; (3) establishing continuity switch: the switching occurs as a phrase to continue previous speaker utterance; (4) emblematic switch: it includes tag, exclamation, and certain set of clauses in one language that were inserted into an utterance, otherwise in another; (5) intra-lexical code mix: the switch occurs within a word boundary; and (6) a change of pronunciation: the switch occurs at the phonological level.

Each type of code switching gives different meaning to every clause. That is what makes the natural interaction varies and more interactive. A question comes up as the natural interaction occurs. This study is going to answer the question “What are the types of code switching used in community in Purwokerto?” in forms of descriptive analysis.

METHODOLOGY

This study was qualitative study by using descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. Qualitative method was

regarded good research method as it observed one’s behavior in written words or oral data. There were six specific characteristics of qualitative research. They were: 1) natural setting: showing factual data that match the socio-cultural reality; 2) human as the instrument; 3) qualitative method is easier to apply if it faces the double facts and presents live data; 4) the analysis of the data is conducted inductively; 5) the submission of the data is in forms of words, graphs, and not numbers; 6) there is limitation of the study regarding the focus of the problem.

The data were taken from natural interaction in Purwokerto. The data were set to be as natural as possible to maintain the factual data. The data were coded and grouped into the six types of code switching, i.e., intra-sentential switch, inter-sentential switch, establishing continuity switch, emblematic switch, intra-lexical code mix, and involving a change of pronunciation. After that, the data were interpreted and represented in forms description and explanation.

DISCUSSION

The data in this study were taken from natural interaction in Purwokerto. Natural interaction was regarded as the best setting in qualitative research because it displayed natural and factual data that matched the socio-cultural reality. Socio-cultural factor also affected someone’s language. It could make someone speak bilingually, and even multilingually. The

focus of this study put emphasis on types of code switching. There are six types of code switching, i.e., intra-sentential switch, inter-sentential switch, establishing continuity switch, emblematic switch, intra-lexical code mix, and involving a change of pronunciation.

The analysis was done by coding and grouping the clauses into types of code switching. There were 88 clauses used as the data. Those clauses were grouped into different types as follows:

Table 1. Number of clauses in 3 types of code switching

Types of code switching	Number of clauses
Intra-sentential switch	40
Inter-sentential switch	15
Establishing continuity switch	13
Emblematic switch	6
Intra-lexical code mix	11
Involving a change of pronunciation	3
Total	88

From table 1, it could be concluded that natural interaction in Purwokerto used various code switching. The first type of code switching was intra-sentential switch. Intra-sentential switch contained code switching occurred within a clause or sentence boundary. There were 40 clauses (45,45%) in natural interaction which used intra-sentential switch. Most people often used this type of code switching. It might happen because some people got used to

speaking both in their native language and English. The example details of this type were as follows:

Jadi yang free sebenarnya hanya ini.
Kita mengisi form yang ini.
Aku tadi hampir typing begitu.
Kita better ambil yang mana?
Sepertinya kegiatan ini akan hectic.

Figure 1. The analysis of intra-sentential switch

The second type was inter-sentential switch. It occurred between a clause or sentence boundary. There were 15 clauses (17,05%) in natural interaction which used inter-sentential switch. This type of code switching showed the second most-used in natural interaction because it happened between a clause. The example details of inter-sentential switch were as follow:

Ini kenapa? Kok back again?
Gimana kalau kita tanya? How?
Kita ambil yang ini saja. Take a risk.
Aku sudah ambil, just now.

Figure 2. The analysis of inter-sentential switch

The third type was establishing continuity switch. This kind of code switching occurred as a phrase to continue previous speaker utterance. There were 13 clauses (14,77%) which used continuity switch. It also occurred in some natural interaction because some clauses were functioned to put emphasis, reconfirm, and

others. The example details of this type of code switching were as follow:

Katanya untuk akses kita. The sooner, the better.
What should I do? Ini belum dibagikan.
Wow, TMI (too much information)
Mungkin seperti itu. That's what I'm talking about.

Figure 3. The analysis of establishing continuity switch

The fourth type was emblematic switch. Emblematic switch included tag, exclamation, and certain set of clauses in one language that were inserted into an utterance, otherwise in another. There were only 6 clauses (6,82%) in natural interaction which used emblematic switch. This type of code switching became the second least-used because some people used tag or exclamation in their native language. They did not mix nor switch the tag or exclamation to another language. The example details of emblematic switch were as follow:

Sudah ketemu semua, guys?
Guys, doakan biar cepet selesai, yes.

Figure 4. The analysis of emblematic switch

The fifth type was intra-lexical code mix. It occurred within a word boundary. 11 clauses (12,50%) used intra-lexical code mix. It might happen because mixing code

in a word was sometimes used in daily life conversation. The example details of intra-lexical code mix were shown as follow:

Thanks, mbaksis.
Yang ini diskip dulu ya.
Ini sama dengan yang dishare kemarin ya?
Lembar ini discan aja.

Figure 5. The analysis of intra-lexical code mix

The last type of code switching was involving a change of pronunciation. This type occurred at the phonological level. This type was least used in natural interaction. There were only 3 clauses (3,41%) used a change of pronunciation. It might happen because some people did not mix the pronunciation between their native language and another language, in this case, English. The example details of a change of pronunciation were as follows:

Wah, ternyata bukan dari Purwokerto, tapi Cilacap ya
Ngonten bisa berarti buat konten yang mana dia itu undefined

Figure 6. The analysis of a change of pronunciation

CONCLUSION(S)

This part sums up the analysis and description of the study. The conclusion of this study shows that almost all people often use code switching in their daily life conversation. Most of the sample (45,45%) apply intra-sentential switch in their

natural interaction, while a change of pronunciation shows the least used with only 3 clauses (3,41%) came up. It may happen because some people get used to speaking both in their native language and English. This phenomenon shows that code switching role in daily life conversation plays a big part. Socio-cultural aspect also affects the reason why some people use code switching in their natural conversation.

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