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The Phenomenon of Code Switching Used in Daily Communication by Young People in Tumbu Village, Karangasem

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to find out the types and the functions of code switching that commonly used by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem in their daily communication. This research is a kind of descriptive qualitative research. This study involved young people of Tumbu village, Karangasem, Bali aged 15-25 years old. The data were collected through observation and interview, and the data were analyzed descriptively. The research findings shows that there were some code-switching phenomenon that happened in Tumbu Village, Karangasem. The code switching that commonly happened in daily communication of young people in Tumbu Village is the code switching between Indonesian language and Balinese language. However, sometimes they also use or insert English words in their daily communication. The types of code switching that commonly used by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem is intra-sentential switching, which insert words or phrases of other language into the basis language. Moreover, the function of code switching that commonly used by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem is Referential function, which means that people switch the language because they were more familiar and easier to speak the certain words in the other language than their basis language.

Keywords

code-switching, daily communication, young people

Introduction

In society, there are differences in dialects and accents in their language. These differences in language diversity caused by regional or geographical factors, the educational background of the speaker, occupation, age, gender, or because of the situation. The difference in language use forms a community with a different language from other communities, which called as speech community. Speech community is a group of people who communicate using the same set of speech signals (Bloomfield (1933) in Morgan, 2004). The gathering of different speech communities leads the situations of bilingualism and multilingualism.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has diversity. An Indonesian child may be a speaker of one language (monolingual) at first, in this case the mother tongue. Then, when the child started school, the child also mastered Indonesian as the official language of instruction in education. In this condition, the child becomes a bilingual speaker, and the child may even be able to master one of the other regional languages or a foreign language one day because of the process of socialization. Under these conditions, a multilingual situation emerges. This situation gives rise to the situation where the child might use more than one language in a conversation. It makes the possibility for code switching to occur in the daily communication.

According to Muin (2011) code switching is the phenomenon of the use of two or more languages when communicate with others. It is commonly used by bilingual and multilingual people who can speak more than one language. Code switching occurs when bilingual or multilingual speakers switch language from one language to another language in a conversation (Mohammad, 2019). In addition, Holmes (1992 as cited in Mukti & Muljani, 2016) states that code switching can be happen when speaker change even it is only one expression, one word, or one sentence from one language to another language. In line with that, Appel & Musyken (2005) propose three types of Code switching, namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. Tag switching is a type of code switching which put a word or tag phrase of other language in one sentence in the basis language (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). Intra-sentential switching often called as code mixing is a phenomenon of inserting some words or phrases from another language into the basis language (Puspawati, 2018). Inter-sentential switching is a type of code switching that switch the language where the first sentence completed with the main language and the next sentence followed by the other language (Appel & Musyken, 2005).

Furthermore, people switch their language for some particular reasons. Appel & Musyken (2005) have proposed six functions of code switching that might be the reason for people to do code switching. Those six functions are referential function, directive function, expressive function, the phatic function, the metalinguistic function, and the poetic function (Appel & Musyken, (2005). Referential function means that the function of code switching is to express an idea that difficult to express using the basis language (Appel & Musyken, 2005). Directive function means that it is used to invite or avoid someone in a conversation (Appel & Musyken, 2005). Expressive function means that it is used to express their feeling and emotions (Appel & Musyken, 2005). The phatic

function means that it is used to emphasize something by repeating the words in 2 languages (Appel & Musyken, 2005). The metalinguistic function means that it is used to show off their ability in speaking different language in order to impress someone (Appel & Musyken, 2005). The poetic function means that it is used to express some jokes, poem, songs, and stories in order to entertain someone (Appel & Musyken, 2005).

Some researchers have studied about code switching in different places and different aspects. Sugiantari (2018) have studied about "Code switching and Code Mixing by the Government of Bali" which focus on studying the code switching and code mixing used by the governmental leaders in the Denpasar City of Bali Province, Indonesia in the interactional activities and the leading factors. As the result of this study, it was found that the code switching and code mixing used by the governmental leaders in Denpasar City involves three languages such as Balinese, Indonesian, and English in the form of words and phrases. The leading factors of the code switching, and code mixing are language ability, speech topics, speech participants, speech situations, prestige; and creating regional or religious nuances. Charolina & Zulaeha (2019) have studied about "Single Language, Code Switching, and Code Mixing in the Banjar-Dayak Bilingual Society Family in Palangka Raya". The study was focus on investigating the language choices used in the family domain of Banjar-Dayak in Palangka Raya. The findings revealed that the bilingual community of Banjar-Dayak spoke a single language that included Dayak and Banjar languages, code switching, and code mixing. Andriyani et al. (2019) have studied about "An Analysis of Codes used by the Moslem Speech Community of Telagamas Village, Subagan, Karangasem". The study was focus on analyzing the kinds of codes that used by Moslem people in Telagamas Village and how those codes used by the Moslem people in communicating with other people in the village. As the result, it was found that the Moslem people in Telagamas Village use three kinds of codes namely Sasak, Balinese, and Indonesian language. Those codes were used in the form of code switching and code mixing. Hidayaturrohman (2019) have studied about "Code-switching in Bilingual Society: A Case of Bima Family". This study focused on analyzing the types of code switching used in bilingual family and the reason that motivate the family members do the code switching. In this study, the researcher found that the types of code switching that occur in the family conversation are tag switches, inter-sentential code switching, and intra-sentential code switching. Moreover, the motivating factors of the code switching are the speakers, interlocutors, and the presence of third person. Most of those previous studies have studied about code switching and code mixing in certain society, but there are few studies that focus on code switching phenomenon in Balinese society, especially youth society.

In Bali, people has their own local language which called Balinese language. They commonly use Balinese language to communicate with others in daily communication. However, they still use the national language, which is Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) in a particular situation. Sometimes they also use Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) in their daily communication. Furthermore, there are also some people in Bali that mastering English language, which is learned as foreign language in Indonesia. They might use those two or three languages in a conversation.

Based on the phenomenon and problem that have been described and happen in Karangasem, the researcher interested in investigating the code switching in daily conversation of Balinese people in Karangasem. Moreover, there are some studies about code switching that have done by some researchers. However, most of the studies are focus on code switching in teaching and learning process and there are few studies that focus on code switching in society, especially in Balinese society. Furthermore, there is no research under the topic of code switching conducted in Tumbu Village yet. It makes the researcher wants to analyze and know more about the phenomenon of code switching in Tumbu village, Karangasem. This research will focus on investigating 1). What are the functions of code switching that commonly used as the reason for Balinese people in Karangasem switch their language in their daily conversation?, 2). What are the types of code switching that commonly used by Balinese people in Karangasem in their daily conversation?

Method

This research is a kind of qualitative research. It was used descriptive qualitative method in collecting and analyzing the data. The researcher was used descriptive qualitative method because the researcher wanted to analyze and describe the codes or languages that used by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem in their daily communication. According to Williams (2007 as cited in Cahayany, 2019), descriptive research approach is a research method that analyze a particular situation objectively. The procedures of the study are presented as follow: Find the phenomenon by finding an interesting phenomenon in the surrounding area, Determine the method of the study based on the problem, Determine sample of the study based on the sampling technique, Collect the data by doing the research, Analyze the data, Conclude the result of the study.

This research took the setting in Tumbu village, which located in Karangasem District, and Karangasem Regency, Bali Province. The participants or the subjects of this research was six young people of Tumbu village, Karangasem. The purposive sampling were used in this research, where this study selected the participants using certain criteria. The criteria are as follows: 15-25 years old, people who are part of Tumbu Village, people who are normal physically in speech tools, able to understand and speak more than one language, willing to be an informant and have enough time. The data were collected through observation and interview. It was done by observing the communication among the subjects and then took notes or recorded the code-switching phenomenon, and then interviewing the subjects to find out the function of the code switching used. The data obtained were in the form of utterances, sentences, words, and phrases. The data collected were analyzed by transferring the recorded data into the written form, and then describing all of the data specifically.

Results

Based on the study, it was found that there are some code-switching phenomenon that happened in Tumbu Village, Karangasem among young people. The code switching that commonly occurred was code switching between Balinese language and Indonesian language. The data collected were in the form of utterances, sentences, words, and

phrases. The researcher will explain and describe the data by showing the data and describe it directly.

Utu ampun *makan* tunyan.
(Utu already ate)

The utterance above happened in a family communication between daughter and mother, where the speaker (daughter) told the interlocutor (mother) that she already ate. The utterance above shows a code switching, especially intra-sentential switching, where the speaker inserting Indonesian language "*makan*" into Balinese sentence. At the beginning of the sentence, the speaker used Balinese language and then inserting Indonesian language and followed again with Balinese language. In that case, the speaker used code switching as a referential function because the speaker gets used to say "eat" in Indonesian, which is "*makan*" instead of "*ngajeng* or *maem*" in Balinese.

Pun suud *masak*, mek? Mang mudi *makan*.
(Have you done to cook, mom? I want to eat.)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between son and mother, where the speaker (son) asked his mother whether she have done her cooking or not because he was hungry. The utterance above shows a code switching between Balinese language and Indonesian language. The speaker uses intra-sentential switching in the utterance. It can be seen from the sentence, where the speaker starts the utterance by using Balinese language, and in the middle of the utterance, the speaker uses Indonesian language "*masak*" and "*makan*". In that case, the speaker uses code switching as a referential function. It is because, the speaker is easier and get used to say "cook" as "*masak*" and "eat" as "*makan*" in Indonesian language rather than "*nyakan*" and "*maem*" in Balinese language.

Adek laku ke *pantai* mebalih *sunset*.
(Adek will go to the beach to see sunset)

The utterance above happened in a family communication, where the speaker is a daughter who told her mother as the interlocutor that she would go to the beach to see a sunset. The utterance above shows a code switching among three languages, those are Balinese language, Indonesian language, and English language. The utterance above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching. It is because the speaker inserting Indonesian language and English language into the Balinese language. At the beginning of the sentence, the speaker uses Balinese language, and then inserting Indonesian language "*pantai*" in the middle of the sentence, and at the end of the sentence, the speaker inserting English language "*sunset*". In that case, the code switching happened because the speaker more familiar with the word "*pantai*" instead of "*pasih*" in Balinese language, which means "beach" in English, and the word "*sunset*" instead of "*surup ai*" in Balinese language. It means that the speaker used the code switching as a referential function to express the idea that was difficult or not familiar in the basis language, which is Balinese language.

Ateh je utu ke peken meli *buah-buahan* jak *bunga*.
(Please take Utu to the market to buy fruits and flower)

The utterance above happened in a family communication, where the speaker asked her brother to take her to the market to buy fruits and flower. The utterance above shows a code switching, especially intra-sentential switching between Balinese language and Indonesian language. It can be seen from the utterance that contains Indonesian language “*buah-buahan*” and “*bunga*” in the middle of Balinese language in a sentence. The function of code switching that happened in the utterance above is a referential function, which the speaker more familiar with the Indonesian words “*buah-buahan*” and “*bunga*” instead of “*who-wohan*” and “*sekar*” in Balinese language, which means “fruits” and “flower” in English.

Aku malunan mulih nah, *bye*!
(I go first okay, bye!)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between friends, where the speaker told her friends as the interlocutor that she would go home first. The utterance contains two codes switching among three languages, those are Indonesian language, Balinese language, and English language. The code switching that happened in the utterance are intra-sentential switching, and tag switching, where the speaker switches a word into Indonesian word “*Aku*”, which known as intra-sentential switching, and insert an English interjection word “*bye*” at the end of the utterance, which known as tag switching. The function of the code switching in the utterance above is to make the speaker easier to speak because the words “*Aku*” and “*bye*” are the words that the speaker more familiar and more enjoy using than the words in Balinese. This is called as referential function of code switching.

Kenken *kabare*, Gus?
(How are you, Gus?)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between young people who met after long time did not see each other, where the speaker asked the interlocutor about his condition. The utterance shows a code switching between Balinese language and Indonesian language. The code switching that happened in the utterance is intra-sentential switching, where the speaker inserts Indonesian word “*kabar*” into the Balinese sentence. The function of the code switching that happened in the utterance is a referential function, where the speaker used the Indonesian word “*kabar*” which is more familiar for him rather than “*gatra*” in Balinese language, which means “condition or feeling” in English.

Utu *curang*, yane mudi *main* jak Utu biin.
(Utu cheating, I don’t want to play with Utu anymore.)

The utterance above happened in a conversation among young people who played together, where the speaker showed her vexation towards the other child who playing cheat. The utterance shows a code switching between Balinese language and Indonesian language. The code switching that happened in the utterance is intra-sentential

switching, where the speaker inserting Indonesian words “curang” and “main” in the middle of Balinese sentence. The function of the code switching in the utterance above is as a referential function, where the speaker used the words that more familiar for her that is Indonesian words “curang” and “main” instead of “daya” and “maplalianan” which means “cheat” and “play” in English.

Mak, kancing baju Ebine *copot*.
(Mom, my shirt button is broken off.)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between daughter and her mother, where the speaker told her mother that her shirt button was broken off. The utterance contains a code switching, especially intra-sentential switching between Indonesian language and Balinese language. The speaker inserting Indonesian word “copot” into the Balinese sentence. The function of code switching in the utterance is as a referential function, where the speaker prefers to use Indonesian word “copot” rather than Balinese language “keles” which means “broken off” in English.

Seken Tirtayatrane *batal*, Tu?
(Is it true that the Tirtayatra (tour) is canceled, Tu?)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between friends, where the speaker clarified about the Tirtayatra (tour) that was canceled to his friend as the interlocutor. The utterance shows a code switching that happen in the conversation. The code switching is an intra-sentential switching, where the speaker inserting an Indonesian word “batal” into the Balinese sentence. The code switching in the utterance has a function as a referential function because it is used to express idea that is not really familiar for the speaker in the basis language. The speaker prefers to use Indonesian word “batal” rather than “buwung” in Balinese language, which means “cancel” in English.

Yen beliang bunga akilo *cukup*?
(Is it enough if I buy flower one kilogram?)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between siblings, where the speaker asked her sister as the interlocutor whether a kilogram flower enough for her or not. In the utterance, it can be seen that there is a code switching that happened. The speaker used intra-sentential type of code switching, where the speaker inserts Indonesian word “cukup” at the end of the Balinese utterance. The function of the code switching in the utterance is used as a referential function, where the speaker used the Indonesian word “cukup” that commonly used by other people and more familiar for her rather than “genep” in Balinese language, which means “enough” in English.

Wah, Omang mula *pintar*, duweg gati.
(Wow, Omang is so clever, so smart.)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between friends, where the speaker praised her friend, who is smarter than her. From the utterance, it can be seen that there are two codes switching that happened in the conversation, where the speaker used intra-sentential switching and tag switching in the utterance. The speaker inserts an

Indonesian interjection “wah” at the beginning of the Balinese utterance, which categorized as tag switching, and the speaker also insert an Indonesian word “pintar” in the middle of the Balinese utterance. The code switching in the utterance above has two different function, where the word “wah” has a function as an expressive function of code switching because it is used to express the speaker’s pride of the interlocutor, and the second function is the code switching used as the phatic function of code switching because the speaker used two different language that are “pintar” in Indonesian language and “duweg” in Balinese language which has the same meaning as “clever or smart” in English to emphasize that the interlocutor is a smart girl.

Enak darang nasine, Dek?
(Is the side dish good, Dek?)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between siblings, where the older sister clarified whether the side dish, she made was good or not for her younger sister. There is a code switching that happened in the conversation based on the utterance above, where it is categorized as an intra-sentential type of code switching. It can be seen at the beginning of the utterance, where the speaker inserted an Indonesian word “enak” at the beginning of the Balinese utterance. The function of the code switching is to make the speaker easier to speak the idea, where it is called as a referential function of code switching. It can be seen from the word chosen by the speaker, where the speaker chooses to use an Indonesian word “enak” that more familiar for her rather than “jaen” in Balinese language, which means “good or delicious” in English.

Hari napi acarane, Rik?
(What day is the event, Rik?)

The utterance above happened in a conversation between friends, where the speaker asked her friend about an event that would be run by the interlocutor. From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a code switching that happened in the conversation. The code switching happened in the utterance can be categorized as an intra-sentential type of code switching, where the speaker inserts an Indonesian word “hari” at the beginning of the Balinese utterance. The speaker prefers to use the Indonesian word “hari” that commonly heard in the community rather than the Balinese word “dina”, which means “day” in English. This code switching can be categorized as a referential function of code switching, because the speaker chooses to use a word that more familiar for her and the interlocutor to express the idea she wanted to express.

Discussion

There are so many examples of code switching that happened in the society, especially in daily communication of young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem. Basically, young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem using Balinese language in their daily communication, but frequently, they do code switching in their daily communication for certain reasons by inserting words or phrases from Indonesian language or simple English words that familiar for them. As the research findings that have been shown and describe in finding part in detail, it can be seen that young people in Tumbu village,

Karangasem that used as the research subjects more often to use intra-sentential switching in their daily conversation. Intra-sentential switching is one of three types of code switching. This type of code switching was used by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem in their daily communication by inserting one or more words of other language, which in this case Indonesian language into the sentence in basis language that is Balinese language.

Besides intra-sentential switching, one type of code switching that sometimes used in the daily conversation of young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem is tag switching. Based on the research findings, there are two utterances out of thirteen utterances from the participants of the research that categorized as tag switching. This type of code switching is used by inserting a simple word or tag word at the beginning or at the end of the utterance. In this research, the data shows that young people in Tumbu village commonly inserted interjection words of other language into the basis language that is Balinese language in doing the tag switching. As the research findings, it can be seen that from three types of code switching, the type of code switching that most frequently used is intra-sentential switching, and tag switching also sometimes used in the daily communication, even though it is not very often. However, there is no participant in this research that use inter-sentential switching in the daily communication. It is not surprising because inter-sentential switching is a type of code switching that more difficult to use in daily communication than intra-sentential switching and tag switching.

Based on the research findings that have been written in the findings part, the participants of this research, which is young people of Tumbu Village, Karangasem usually use code switching for certain reasons. It is found that the code switching that used by the participants of this research have several functions in the conversation. From six functions of code switching that proposed by Appel & Musyken (2005), the functions that often used in the daily conversation of the participants are the referential function, expressive function, and the phatic function. Based on the data found, twelve utterances out of thirteen utterances used the code switching as a referential function, where the code switching used to express the speakers' idea in the easier words in other languages. Furthermore, one utterance out of thirteen utterances used the code switching as an expressive function, which used to express the speakers' emotion and feeling, and one utterance out of thirteen utterances used the code switching as the phatic function, which used to emphasize certain word. It can be said that the most frequently function of code switching that used in the daily conversation of the participants is the referential function.

Conclusion

This study investigates the code switching that happened in daily communication of young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem and the functions of the code switching that commonly used in the communication. The research findings revealed that young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem especially the participants that involved in this research frequently used two types out of three types of code switching, those are intra-sentential switching and tag switching. The most frequent type of code switching that used by the participants is intra-sentential switching. The code switching that happened in the daily

communication of the participants were dominated by Balinese language and Indonesian language. However, there are two utterances out of thirteen utterances of the participants that contains simple English words. Furthermore, the functions of code switching that commonly used in the daily communication of the participants are referential function, expressive function, and the phatic function. The most common function of code switching that used by the participants is the referential function.

As the limitation of this research, some suggestions are proposed to the future researchers that will conduct studies with the same topic to this study. In order to make the future works better than the present work, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to make progression of this study in the future by increasing the size of the research sample, so that there will be more instances of code switching that can be observed and analyzed. Furthermore, it would be better for the future researchers to conduct more studies about code switching in society's field.

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N/A

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