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Phenomenon of the Use of Code-Switching of Balinese People Daily Communication in Buleleng Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types and functions of code-switching used in the daily conversation of Balinese people. This research was conducted in Tinga-tinga village, located in the Buleleng Regency, Gerokgak District, Bali Province. The participants or subject of this research were the surrounding people in the Tinga-tinga village. The instruments used in this research were observation and interview. The data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative design to describe the result of the study in the Buleleng Regency daily conversation. After collecting data by conducting observations and interviews, this research found that people in Buleleng Regency mostly do code-switching in their everyday conversations using the local language or *Bahasa Bali* and Indonesian language or *Bahasa Indonesia*. The type of code-switching often used among the community is intra-sentential switching. People often do code-switching from one language to another in one sentence when communicating and when they find it difficult to explain something using the local language. On the other hand, the function of code-switching that Buleleng people often use is the referential function. They use the function to explain or express something in simple language that listeners easily understand. In addition, the function often used is the expressive function of code-switching.

Keywords

code switching, conversation, language

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country which makes Indonesia has a variety of languages. The diversity of languages makes every region in Indonesia has its regional language. Indonesian people usually speak their local language. Besides that, Indonesia also has a unifying or national language called Bahasa Indonesia or Indonesian language. In addition to using their respective regional languages, Indonesian people also use Bahasa Indonesia or the Indonesian language in their daily communication. Most Indonesian people are bilingual or multilingual because they can use two languages in their everyday conversations: the regional language and the Indonesian language or Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesian people use the two languages, the regional language, and the Indonesian language, interchangeably depending on the situation and conditions (Sari & Wulandari, 2013). The phenomenon of using two or more languages allows people to use two or more languages simultaneously to communicate to show their ability in using more than one language, which is called code-switching.

According to Puspawati (2018), code-switching usually occurs in a bilingual or multilingual person. In addition, Holmes (2000, as cited in Agustin et al., 2020) states that code-switching commonly occurs in social situations. Code-switching is a phenomenon where language user switches from one language to another language at the same time when they speak (Puspawati, 2018). In line with that, Wibowo et al. (2017) claim that code-switching occurs when the speakers use their ability to use more than one language when they communicate. Someone usually does code-switching depending on the situation or condition they are experiencing. They choose to do code-switching to adjust to the situation and conditions to be more flexible in discussing specific topics with the people they are talking to (Harya, 2018). Although they do code-switching naturally for some people, there may be a reason why they do code-switching while talking. According to Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015), there are various reasons why people switch codes when talking to someone or giving a speech. Some of these reasons are when talking about specific essential topics when quoting from someone, repeating when talking, expressing something or feeling, and avoiding someone in the conversation (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015).

Besides reasons, code-switching also has its types. According to Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015), there are three types of code-switching: inter-sentential switching, Intra-sentential switching, and emblematic-switching (tag switching). First, inter-sentential switching is code-switching that occurs from one language to another after the language user has finished the first sentence. Then the following sentence uses another language (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015). In using inter-sentential, the language speaker must have in-depth knowledge and master the language used because the language speaker must pay attention to the grammar of the second language used (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015). Second, intra-sentential switching is code-switching that occurs from one language to another in one sentence (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015). In this case, intra-sentential contains the syntactic unit of clauses, phrases, and words. The last one, emblematic-switching (tag switching), is a type of code-switching that occurs by inserting

another language in the form of words or phrases in a one-sentence (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015).

Apart from types of code-switching, code-switching also has several functions. Appel & Muysken (1987) states that it has six functions such as referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and the poetic function. The referential function is one of the functions of code-switching that has a part of expressing an idea of the speaker by using the primary language (Appel & Muysken, 1987). The language speaker uses the directive function to avoid someone and invite someone covertly into the conversation (Appel & Muysken, 1987). The expressive function is one of the code switching functions that can express what the language user wants to convey, feelings, or emotions (Appel & Muysken, 1987). Language users use the phatic function by repeating a word in two languages simultaneously to emphasize the word to the listener (Appel & Muysken, 1987). The next one, the metalinguistic function, is used by the language speaker to get recognition from people because of the language user's ability to use two or more languages. The last one, the poetic function, is one of the code-switching functions used by the language speaker to express or explain the speaker's primary purpose, such as poems, songs, jokes, etc.

Previous researchers have researched code-switching from various problems that occur in several places. Retnawati & Mujiyanto (2015), in their research entitled "Code Switching Used in Conversations by An American Student of the Darmasiswa Program," focused on analyzing the objectives, type and function, and the factors that influence code-switching. The subsequent study from Cahyani et al. (2015) entitled "Teachers' code-switching in bilingual classrooms: exploring pedagogical and sociocultural functions" focused on investigating the factors that cause teachers to use code-switching in bilingual classes. Puspawati (2018), in her study entitled "Teachers' Use of Code-Switching in EFL Classroom and its Functions" focused on functions and beliefs about code-switching used in EFL classes. Hamid (2016) in her research entitled "Code-Switching Between the Teachers and the Students of the Conversation" focused on types and functions of code-switching that used by the teacher and students in the classroom. Septiani et al. (2018), in their study entitled "The Use of Code-Switching in Social Media (Line) By Alumni of SMAN Sumatera Selatan" focused on investigating types and factors that cause code-switching during the conversation in the Line application. From the previous study, there are a lot of cases of code-switching in the daily conversation that occurs in the education field. However, no research has been conducted to examine the issue of code-switching that occurs in the community, especially in the Bali area.

Bali has a regional language which is called Balinese language or Bahasa Bali. Balinese people use the Balinese language (Bahasa Bali) to communicate. However, they also use the Indonesian language to communicate in certain situations depending on the situation and conditions. Sometimes some Balinese people use the Balinese and Indonesian languages for daily communication. In addition, Bali is a tourist city, so some Balinese people can use English which is classified as a foreign language, for work purposes. In this case, they can only speak the primary language of English for them to use when working in the tourism sector. However, this does not deny the possibility that most of them are already fluent in English.

Method

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design to collect and analyze the data. Descriptive qualitative research design is a good research design to analyze and describe the code-switching that occurs in the daily conversation of Balinese people in the Buleleng Regency. Descriptive qualitative research design is one of the research designs used to describe and analyze the phenomenon of the researcher's collected data. According to Puspawati (2018), descriptive research design aims to investigate and gain a deeper understanding of the participants' thoughts and opinions about the research.

This research took place in the Buleleng regency, precisely in a village called Tinga-tinga. Tinga-tinga is one of the villages in the Buleleng Regency. Tinga-tinga village is part of Gerokgak sub-district. According to the Data Profil Desa Tinga-tinga tahun 2020, Tinga-tinga village is located in -8 °20'94.70" / 114°8'48.440, in the western part of Buleleng. The area of this village is 14,57km² with a population 4,975 people. Almost all of the residents living in Tinga-tinga village work as farmers and ranchers. The participants of this research were the surrounding people in the Tinga-tinga village. They were chosen as the informants of this study. In this research, the researcher used random sampling. The participants of this study were selected randomly regardless of strata and provided equal opportunities for the population to become participants in this study or research.

The instruments used to collect the data in this research were observation and interview. Observation is the technique used to collect the data by observing the condition of the people around the Tinga-tinga village. In this study, the observation was conducted by following the situation and people's conversations in their daily communication. After observing, the researcher records the data and notes the conversation used by the participants. After doing an observation, the researcher interviewed the participants. The interview aims to determine the type of code-switching used during conversation and the function of code-switching used by the participants. The data obtained by the researcher were in the form of words, utterances, sentences, phrases, etc. The data that was already recorded was transferred into written data and analyzed by describing the data specifically using descriptive qualitative design.

Results

The findings of this research answered the problem questions that the researcher already provided. The data obtained will be described and used to answer the existing issues. Based on the recorded data, there is a lot of code-switching in Buleleng people's daily conversation. In the data, the code-switching usually and often carried out by participants or the Tinga-tinga village community is a switch from using the local language, Balinese, to the national or Indonesian language. All data will be described in detail by rewriting the recorded data. In this case, the researcher will explain and describe the data that has already collected, as follows:

Komang mau mobil. Beliang je yang nyanan nah?

(Komang wants a car. Please buy me later, okay?)

The utterance above contains code-switching, precisely, inter-sentential switching. In this utterance, it is seen that the language user or the speaker switches the language to another language after the speaker or the language user finishes the first sentence. The language user or the speaker uses Indonesian in the first sentence, switching to the Balinese language in the following sentence. In this utterance, the speaker or language user uses an expressive function to express their wish.

Tiang mare gati teke uli pantai.

(I just came from the beach)

The utterance above contains code-switching. More precisely, one type of code-switching is intra-sentential switching. In this utterance, it is seen that the language user or the speaker switches language from one language to another in one sentence. The language user or the speaker uses the Balinese language at first but does the switching language at the end of the sentence by using the Indonesian language. Also, in this utterance, the language user or the speaker uses the referential function to express something or an idea that is usually hard to tell by primary language. In this case, the speaker or language user prefers to use "pantai" or in English "beach" instead of using Balinese "pasih" or "segara" because people often use the word "pantai" which is easier to understand.

Astaga, tiang engsap nyemak bekel!

(I forgot to take my pocket money)

The utterance above contains code-switching, which is tag-switching. In this utterance, it is seen that the language user or the speaker incorporating another language into a single statement in the form of words or sentences. The language user or the speaker adds phrases using Indonesian language at the beginning of the sentence and then continues the sentence using Balinese language. The phrase used by the language user or the speaker is "astaga" in English "Oh my god". In this utterance, the speaker or language user uses an expressive function to express their carelessness to the listener.

Mai di rumah tiang melali.

(Come on, let's play at my house)

The utterance above contains code-switching, mainly intra-sentential switching, which is one of the types of code-switching. In this utterance, the language user or speaker switches from one language to another inside one sentence. The language user or speaker begins by speaking in Balinese but switches to Indonesian in the middle of the sentence. The language user or speaker in this utterance employs the referential function to express something or a concept that is typically difficult to articulate using primary language. In this case, the speaker or language user prefers to use "rumah" or in English "house" instead of using Balinese "umah" or "jero" because people often use the word "rumah" because it is easier to understand by the listener.

Jaje ape nto ke ajeng? Adi enak gati tingalin.

(What food do you eat? It looks so good.)

The utterance above contains code-switching, which is intra-sentential switching. The language user or speaker switches from one language to another within a single sentence. The language user or speaker uses the referential function in this utterance to express something or a notion that is generally difficult to explain using simple language. In this utterance, the speaker or language user prefers to use "enak" or in English "good" instead of using Balinese "jaen" or "jaan" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

Dini gen sube alu tidur, sube peteng.

(Let's just sleep here, it's late.)

The utterance above contains intra-sentential switching. In this utterance, the language user or speaker moves from one language to another within a single sentence. Also, in this utterance, the language user or speaker uses the referential function to describe something or a concept that is difficult to explain in simple language. The speaker or language user prefers to use "tidur" or in English "sleep" instead of using Balinese "sirep" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

Mendep, mang. Ribu tsekali kamu ini.

(Shut up, mang. You are so noisy.)

The utterance above contains code-switching. The type of code-switching used in the sentence is inter-sentential switching. In this utterance, after the speaker or language user finishes the first statement, it is seen that the transition to a different language. The speaker uses the Balinese language in the first sentence and continues using Indonesian. In this utterance, the speaker or language user employs an expressive function to convey to the listener that they are disturbed.

Dingehang anake amen ngomong, demain hp dogen gaene.

(Listen when someone says something, don't play with your handphone.)

The utterance above contains code-switching. The type of code-switching used in the sentence is intra-sentential switching. It can be seen that the language user or the speaker used more than one language in one sentence. The language user or the speaker started the sentence using the Balinese language and then switched to the Indonesian language in the middle of the sentence. After that, the language user or the speaker uses the Balinese language at the end of the sentence. In this utterance, the language user or speaker uses the referential function to describe something or a concept that is difficult to define in simple terms. The speaker or language user prefers to use "main" or in English "play" instead of using Balinese "mepelalian" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

Aku masi lakar meli buku ani keto nyanan.

(I will also buy a book like that later.)

The utterance above contains code-switching, and the type of code-switching used in the sentence is intra-sentential switching. The speaker or the language user employed more than one language in a single sentence. The language user or speaker began the phrase in Indonesian and then switched to the Balinese language in the rest of the sentence. The referential function is employed by the language user or speaker in this utterance to describe something or a notion that is difficult to define in simple terms. The speaker or language user prefers to use "aku" or in English "I" instead of using Balinese "tiang", "yang" or "cang" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

Kadek, de lari-lari nyanan labuh!

(Kadek, don't run, you'll fall.)

Code-switching is employed in the utterance above, and the form of code-switching used in the sentence is intra-sentential switching. The speaker or language user used more than one language in a single sentence. The user or speaker of the language began the phrase in Balinese language and then switched to Indonesian language or Bahasa Indonesia in the middle of the sentence. In this utterance, the speaker or language user performs an expressive function to convey that they are worried. The speaker or language user prefers to use "lari" or in English "run" instead of using Balinese "melaib" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

Cantik gati I kadek jani.

(You are so beautiful now, Kadek.)

The utterance above undergoes code-switching. The type of code-switching used is intra-sentential switching. It can be seen that the language user or the speaker uses two languages in one sentence simultaneously. The language user or the speaker used Indonesian at the beginning of the sentence and continued using the Balinese language. In this utterance, the speaker used the expressive function of code-switching to express admiration to listeners. The speaker or language user prefers to use "cantik" or in English "beautiful" instead of using Balinese "jegeg" in this utterance.

Melahang ngisangin gelase nto. Jangan sampai jatuh.

(Be careful when handling the glass. Do not let it fall.)

The utterance above contains code-switching, which is inter-sentential switching. After the speaker or the language user finish the first sentence, they switch to a different language in this utterance. In the first sentence, the speaker speaks in Balinese, then switches to Indonesian in the second sentence. In this utterance, the speaker used the expressive function of code-switching to express warning to the listener.

P1: Nyanan sanje yang kar kesungai kayeh ajak bapak.

P2: Nah, de nakal nyanan ditu.

(P1: This afternoon I want to take a bath in the river with father.)

(P2: Okay, do not be naughty later there.)

Code-switching is included in the conversation above. Intra-sentential switching is code-switching used in both utterances in the conversation. The language user or the speaker (P1) moves from one language to another in one sentence in the sentences of the language user or the speaker of the first language (P1), as well as the language user or the speaker of the second language (P2). The first speaker (P1) and second speaker (P2) speak Balinese at the beginning of the sentence, then switch the language into another language in the middle of the sentence. The function used in the first language user or speaker is the referential function. The first language user or speaker tried to describe something or a concept that is difficult to define in simple words of the language. The function of code-switching used in the second speaker or user of the language used in this conversation is expressive function shows the listener that she is worried and to warn her child. The first speaker or language user prefers to use "Sungai" or in English "river" instead of using Balinese "tukad" to make it easier to understand by the listener. On the other hand, the second speaker or language user prefers to use "nakal" or in English "naughty" instead of using Balinese "beler" to make it easier to understand by the listener.

P1: Mek, sampun suud masak?

P2: Sampun.

(P1: Mom, are you done cooking?)

(P2: Yes, already)

The conversation above contains code-switching. The type of code-switching used in the utterance is intra-sentential switching. In the first language user or speaker(P1) sentence, the language user or speaker switches from one language to another language in one sentence. The language user or speaker starts the sentence by speaking in Balinese but changes to Indonesian at the end. The language user or speaker uses the referential function in this utterance to express something or a notion that is generally difficult to explain using simple language. In this case, the speaker or language user prefers to use "masak" or in English "cook" instead of using Balinese "melebengan" or "nyakan" because people often use the word "masak" and it is easier to understand by the listener.

P1: Mek, Dinda lakar mulih kones ube sanje.

P2: Yeh, adi enggal gati? Makan dulu sebelum pulang, Dinda.

P3: Terima kasih, Ibu. Lain kali saja, saya harus pulang sekarang karena sudah sore.

(P1: Mom, Dinda wants to go home because it's late.)

(P2: Yah, why so fast? Eat first before going home, Dinda.)

(P3: Thank you, Mom. Next time, I have to go home now because it's late.)

The conversation above contains code-switching, especially inter-sentential switching. In the conversation, after the speaker or the language user (P2) finishes the first sentence, the second language user or the speaker (P2) switches to another language. The second language user or the speaker uses the Balinese language in the first sentence, switching to the Indonesian language in the following sentence. In this conversation, the function

used by the second user language or speaker is a directive function because the second speaker or language user (P2) tried to invite someone (P3) into the conversation by using language that is understood by the third speaker (P3).

Discussion

In the previous section, the researcher has described all the data obtained in detail. Based on the findings obtained from recorded data from observations and interviews with research subjects in the previous discussion, almost all participants who were used as research subjects used code-switching at certain times in their daily conversations even though they used the local language, which is the Balinese language or Bahasa Bali as their primary language in communication. After analyzing the data obtained, it was found that the people of Buleleng, specifical people from Tinga-tinga village who acted as participants in this study, more often used several types of code-switching, namely inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, and tag switching. From the utterances and conversations data from 1 to 15, the type of code-switching that is most frequently used is intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching is code-switching that is often used in the utterances and conversations above. There are 10 out of 15 data utterances and conversations that use intra-sentential code-switching. Participants in their daily conversations often use this type of code-switching by switching from one language to another in one sentence.

On the other hand, there two there are two types of code-switching that are also used in the collected data. After intra-sentential code-switching, the most frequently used by participants judging from the described data is inter-sentential code-switching. There are 4 out of 15 utterances and conversations that use inter-sentential code-switching. In this case, it was found that the participants used a different language after completing the first sentence. Furthermore, the type of code-switching used in participants' daily conversations is tag switching. Only 1 out of 15 data collected used tag switching. In this case, the participant inserts a phrase at the beginning of the sentence.

From the data that has been rewritten in the findings session, which is made in the form of utterance, sentence, and conversation, it is also found that several functions of code-switching are often used in daily conversations from participants, which are people from Tinga-tinga village, Buleleng Regency. From the six existing code-switching functions, three code-switching are used in their everyday conversations, namely referential function, expressive function, and directive function. Then after the analysis, it was found that from the data of utterances and conversations that have been written from numbers 1-15 functions of the three code-switching, the most frequently used by participants is referential code-switching. The participants usually used referential code-switching in their daily conversations when they wanted to express or express an idea or something in a more accessible and more straightforward word in another language.

Conclusion

According to findings and discussion, code-switching is often used by Balinese people. Code-switching is usually done in the transition from the Balinese language to

Indonesian or vice versa. Code-switching has three types: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. From the data that has been collected, it is found that from the three types of code-switching, the most frequently used by Balinese people is intra-sentential switching. Apart from that, code-switching has several functions such as referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. In the data analyzed, it is found that the functions that Balinese people use are referential function, expressive function, and directive function. The function of code-switching that is often used according to the data is the referential function.

This research is expected to help other researchers who will conduct research related to the topics raised in this study. This research is still minimal and has shortcomings in subjects and research objects. Therefore, the researcher suggests future researchers who will conduct a survey with the same topic as the topic in this study to conduct further research in developing issues on the use of code-switching more broadly. In addition, researchers also suggest future researchers seek deeper information related to this topic and explore theories related to the topic. Researchers also suggest future researchers conduct research by carefully selecting samples or participants who will be used as informants in this study. In addition, for future researchers, make sure the participants who have participated understand the issues raised in the research topic.

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