CONVERSATIONAL CODE-SWITCHING AMONG BILINGUALS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL REUNION EVENT

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research was to find out the types of code-switching, and the reason of the participants performs code-switching in the conversation. Research used a qualitative approach. The result shows that three types of code-switching occurs in the conversation among bilingual in the junior high school reunion, they are intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. The functions of code-switching usage are as the marker of changing topic, to show their closeness as an old friend, and to show the close relationship among others. The close relationship between the speakers makes the feel free to switch from one language to another. Furthermore, the switching code also has another function as repetition is used to clarify the utterances of by the speakers. Moreover, the code-switching in the conversation are able to declare the excitement feeling towards a particular topic (the interesting topic) that they are talking about.

Keywords: code switching, conversation code switching, bilingual students

INTRODUCTION

A language is a tool of communication used to express thoughts, ideas, and opinions from different people in many different cultures. It is supported by the notions from Dash and Dash (2007) which state that language is a cultural phenomenon which reflects the varies culture of the speaker of that language. Language is very important for human especially for communication between human because by the language, people can communicate each other. Human uses language as a media communication to send, receive, or reject communication. Language is not only used by people to communicate but also to deliver the message from the speaker by using media or not. Further, the visual parts of nonverbal communication are often called body language. It includes expressions, eye movement, posture, and gestures (Hunsaker & Hunsaker, 2009).

Language diversity happens in every activity for example in Indonesia. Which is a large country consisting of five big islands and thousands of small islands. Many people live in those islands with multicultural and multilingual society with their different regional language as the first language (mother tongue). Within the multi-ethnic society, the language that is used very diverse which can provoke between multicultural communities (Barni & Extra, 2008). In that multilingual society, language phenomena occurs because of the existence of language contact in a bilingual society which often raises linguistic events that becomes an object of sociolinguistic studies such as code-switching, code-mixing, and interference. Further, according to Ng, Gonzalez, and Wicha (2014), bilingualism is a dynamic phenomenon that can affect language production and comprehension, as well as generate constructs not experienced by monolinguals. One unique experience to bilinguals is the ability to switch between languages during a conversation, referred to as code switching. Code-switching does not only occur between word and word, but it can occur between phrase and phrase, sentences and sentences, etc.

Today, code switching and code mixing are a widespread phenomenon in bilingualism community. Moreover, Nur and Fitriyani (2016) analyze English-Indonesia code switching performed by the teacher in the first grade of MTsN Model Makassar. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research. The results indicate that the grammatical aspect of code-switching is extrasentential/tag switching, intersentential switching, and intra-word of code-switching. Sociolinguistic aspects of code-switching are situational and metaphorical switching. The function of code-switching is a referential function, directive function, phatic function, and metalinguistic function. Different research from Fitriyani which uses theory from Van Dulm (2007). Further, Setiawan (2016) has conducted research on the use of language mixture in Indonesia and investigates the use of English words and phrases inserted into the Indonesian language. The respondents are 11 workers in four different big types of companies. The methods used are semi-structured interviews together with multi-research methods.

Moreover, Jones and Singh (2005) assert that in *communities* where *bilingualism* is both *widespread* and stable, contact between languages can lead to a *phenomenon* known as *code-switching*. This phenomenon becomes a trend in this world including also in Indonesia particularly among Javanese bilingual speakers as part of their daily communication. In recent decades, researches on code-switching have covered various languages in various contexts, such as in medical context and applied linguistics (Vickers, Goble, & Deckert, 2015); (Ng, Gonzalez, & Wicha, 2014). Further, in the medical context, Vickers, Goble, and Deckert (2015) examine the micro-interactional co-construction of power within the Spanish language concordant medical consultations in California involving a third party family member. The findings indicate the third party instigates code-switching to English on the part of medical providers, a language that the patient does not understand, rendering the patient a non-participant in the medical consultation.

Moreover, in the applied linguistics context, Ng, Gonzalez, and Wicha (2014) utilize test whether the bilingual brain is affected by word class and word position when code-switching, or if the cost of switching overrides these lexico-semantic and sentence context factors. Targets of their research are nouns or verbs, occurred early or late in a story and are presented alternately in English (non-switch) or Spanish (switch) across different story versions. Moreover, according to Ng, Gonzalez, and Wicha (2014), an early LPC effect is observed only for switched nouns, but not verbs. It indicates the referential elements (nouns) may be harder to process and integrate than relational elements (verbs) in discourse, and when switched, nouns incur not only higher integration cost but also word position. It does not modulate the code switching effects, implying that switching between languages may invoke independent discourse processes.

Nowadays, there are many research use sociolinguistics as an approach to analyze human behavior, particularly research in the field of code-switching since it is a widespread phenomenon all over the world among societies. Further, Wardhaugh (2006) states that sociolinguistics concern with investigating the relationship between language and society. This phenomenon also occurs in Indonesia, in this case, is in Java. Java people tend to switch the language they use with various purposes; thus the writer interests to analyze the types of the code switching and the purpose of this phenomenon occur, particularly among Javanese people who switch from Javanese to Indonesia and otherwise. Moreover, the speaker is coming from homogeneous speakers which actually does not need to switch from one code to another; hence it makes this research requires to perform.

The objectives of this research are to find out the types of code-switching, and the reason of the participants performs code-switching in the conversation. The code switching occurs in this research is conducted by the peers who come from Java. The code-switching in this research occurs between Javanese and Indonesia. Code-switching occurs when bilinguals substitute a word or phrase from one language to another language. This research uses theory from Poplack's, which classifies the types of code-switching into three types, they are intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Intra-sentential mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a

sentence boundary, as when a French-English bilingual says: "I start going like this. Y luegodecla (and then he says), look at the smoke coming out my fingers". Another example is from Wardhaugh "*Estaba* training *parapelar*": "He is training to fight." While Intra-lexical code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as in shoppã (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy* (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku-, meaning 'to'). And involving a change of pronunciation occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure, instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be '*stroberi*' by Indonesian.

Moreover, the functions of Hoffman's theory also become the aspects that will be analyzed in this research. There are several reasons of bilinguals and multilingual switch or mix their language based on Hoffman's theory, as follow: (1) Talking about a particular topic, people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his or her emotions, excitements or even anger in a language that is not his or her everyday language. (2) Quoting somebody else, regarding this function, people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. (3) Being emphatic about something, usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his or her native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. (4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), Hoffman suggests that, "Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally." (5) Repetition is used for clarification, Hoffman states that, "When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters, saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly)." (6) The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, when a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffman, it is mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. (7) Expressing group identity, code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from other groups.

There are some previous researcher as the reference for completing this research. First is code-switching in student-student interaction; functions and reasons by Amorim (2017). This research analyses student-student interaction during a group-work speaking activity, to uncover some of the reasons for code-switching (CS). It also presents participants' perspectives revealing mixed feelings towards this linguistic behavior, which is sometimes intentional and sometimes unconscious. This research aims to illustrate how EFL students alternate between foreign language and native language to perform certain pragmatic functions and counter-balance for language deficiencies. It also considers the relationship between students' language level and the functional character of their switches.

Second, Wang and Liu (2013) have analyzed the probable syntactic consequences of code-switching. Compared with monolingual Chinese and English corpora, in the mixed corpus, there are variations; variation in dependency distances and word-order variation in dependency direction. In the mixed corpus, there are two types of dependencies; monolingual and mixed dependencies. Mixed dependencies present longer dependency distances than monolingual ones. Major grammatical relations (subject, object, attribute, and adverbial) and certain properties of code-switching (peripherality, flagging, and dislocation) contribute to the variability of dependency distances. The result shows that syntactically, they have found that code-switching affects language syntactic structure in terms of the dependency distance and the dependency direction. It is mainly found that mixed dependencies present longer distances than monolingual ones, thus verifying the alleged processing cost of code-switching. The similarities between both previous research and present research are both of the research uses code-switching in analyzing the data. The first previous research takes the student as the objects, and the second previous research uses monolingual Chinese-English corpora, while the subjects in this present research come from a conversation between friends in a junior high school reunion event.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2007), qualitative inquiry research has five approaches that begin with stating research problems and proceeding to the research questions, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and finding the result. Those approaches are not only providing steps that are important and necessary for researcher but also make the researcher aware if there is an error in its research. Moreover, these steps become guidance for the researcher if there are steps passed later and the researcher can justify his work according to the steps. Qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldwide, the possible use of a theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2007). This research uses qualitative as the approach. There are five steps in collecting the data. First is to determine the participants, then determine the language that will be analyzed. Next, is record the conversation of the participants, and then transcribing the data containing the code-switching in written form. The last step is analyzing the data.

Further, in analyzing the data, the researcher divides the types of code-switching based on Poplack's theory and determines the reason based on Hoffman's theory. Further, the researcher interprets the data. Moreover, the data comes from the utterances of the Javanese people which switch the Javanese to Indonesia and otherwise; thus, the data of this research are in the form of words and sentences. The participants are Javanese people and have a similar age. The topic of conversation depends on the subject that they are discussing. Audio recordings (peer group interactions) is used to collect the data. The data took only the data which is containing code switching only.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part presents the data in the form of a conversation between two friends. This following conversation includes in the intra-lexical code mixing. This conversation is conducted by two people, namely Fatchur and Danar. The context of the conversation between them is about Danar who talks about the relationship between Riris and Mufti.

Danar : *Ndak popo lo Ris,,akeh seng **menyetujui dirimu** karo Mufti.*
Fatchur : *Ojo koyok Benjo,,**cemen** Ris,,hahaha,,neng Jakarta lo ndak wani marani Selpha.*
Danar : *Aku iki ora weruh Jakarta U..*
Fatchur : ***Alibi**,,,saiki lo wong wes onok Google Maps, ngono kok **bingung**..alibi.*
Danar : *Diomongi kok e..*
Fatchur : *Ngono kok nggak wani.*

The words ***menyetujui*** and ***dirimu*** appear in the conversation show that the speaker emphatic about something used by the speaker. When someone who is talking using a language that is not his or her native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. The speaker suddenly switches his mother tongue into L2. According to the context of the conversation, the speaker wants to make the relationship between Riris and Mufty clearly by saying the word that is not his mother tongue. There is an interesting result of that conversation. The word ***cemen*** is a slang language often used by boys in the capital city. According to KBBI online ***cemen*** means someone who does not have courage. The speaker uses this word since there is no similar and short that can represent that word in Javanese. The purpose of the speaker uses this word is as the interjection of what he said. Likewise the word ***bingung*** in the conversation, since there are no similar word in the mother tongue so the speaker switches to another language.

Both of the speaker switching from Javanese to Indonesian. The type of the code-switching used is intra-sentential. Intra-sentential code-switching occurs since the words of the sentences switch inside a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. According to the context of the conversation, the function of the speaker switches from one code to another is to talk about a particular topic, that is their friend's relationship. According to Hoffman, people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Both of the speakers feel excited about Riris and Mufti relationship. When the speaker says *alibi*, there is the purpose of saying that word. The speaker wants to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor, so the speaker repeats her words twice. The speaker wants to make his interlocutor admits the truth about their relationship by saying *alibi* twice.

The next conversation is between Fatchur and Lita. They talk about the date of Fatchur's brother marriage, then Tia approaches them to listen their conversation, and she involves in the conversation.

Fatchur : *Yo engko neng kene ae.*
Lita : *Neng kene enek acara?*
Fatchur : *Ndak enek.*
Lita : *Ditekoni tenan kok.*
Fatchur : *Ndak enek tenan Lit, enek,e nglumpuk keluarga, Keluargane kono rene. Engko reneo.*
Lita : ***Kamu hari Kamisya cay?***
Tia : *Iyo.*
Fatchur : ***Kamu tanggal berapa sih?***
Fatchur : *Podo temenan.*
Tia : *Tanggal 7.*
Fatchur : *Bareng temenan. Lho ya,,sumpah on.*
Tia : *Awakmu iyo? Tanggal 7?*
Fatchur : *Aku jum'ate.*

The inter-sentential switching happens when the speaker switches at a clause or sentence boundary. In that conversation, the inter-sentential switching happens twice by a different speaker. The function of the first phrase "***Kamu hari Kamisya cay?***" is to talk about a particular topic. The speaker wants to talk about a particular topic, so she switches the language she used as the marker that the topic has changed. She wants to switch from one topic to another, the interlocutor also different, from man to woman which the woman has a closer relationship than man. In the second phrase, the speaker feels free and more comfortable to express her emotions, excitements or even anger in a language that is not his everyday language. They are friends since in junior high school, so they communicate in everyday lives using Javanese. So, he tries to express his excitements in a language that is not his everyday language. The second phrase also happens since the speaker wants to switch the topic to another and continue to a particular topic which is the new topic.

When another speaker involves, he switches the sentence in his mother tongue into another language. When someone uses intra-sentential mixing in his conversation both of the speakers must have well knowledge about the target language and source language. In this case, both of the speakers come from Java and speak in Javanese, and they often switch to Indonesian. Without hesitation, he switches from one language to another, so both of them must have good knowledge in both of the languages. The purpose of this switching is to emphasize and clarify the intention of his question to the hearer.

This conversation consists of involving a change in pronunciation in types of code mixing.

Fatchur : *Sek to, ape nangndi to? Ape nangndi?*
Riris : *Anakku engko nangis o.*

Fatchur :   *Ben diempengi mbah, e lo.*
Riris   :   *Mbahe iki mau metu.*
Fatchur :   *Mbahe metune isuk. Sek to diterusne, engko iso tahun ngarep lo. Intine iki menunggu.*
Riris   :   *Yoweslah tahun ngarep aelah.*
Fatchur :   *Nyapo Ris tangane kui?*
Riris   :   *Sek to aku kepengen njupuk **semangka** lo, mari ngono terusno neh. Hehehe.*

In the conversation the switching involving a change of pronunciation occurs. Change of pronunciation occurs at the phonological level. It occurs when Riris wants to take **semangka** (watermelon). In Indonesian, **semangka** is written by using alphabet 'a' in the end of the words, but in Javanese, it is written using 'o'. It shows that the pronunciation of **semangka** has changed in Javanese. The function of switching is to talk about a particular topic. Riris wants to change the topic that is continuously talking about her. In that conversation, Riris wants to express that she really wants to change the topic and she says that she wants to eat watermelon as the distraction in order to help her to change the topic about herself. There are no similar words as **semangka** in Javanese, so the speaker uses the Indonesian word of watermelon. For some names of fruit and vegetable, absolutely they do not have another name in Javanese. In other words, borrowing sometimes happens in language. In this case is in Javanese which borrows the word from the Indonesian language.

The data shows that there are three types of code switching used by the speaker, in the junior high school reunion. Most of the speaker does not use code-switching since they already know each other since junior high school, so the speaker feels comfortable to speak only in their mother tongue to show that they are close to each other. Code-switching also uses to emphasize the purpose of their speaks. The relationship of the speakers also influences the way they speak to each other. The more they close to each other, the more varied language they switch. According to the analyzed data, the speaker who speaks in bilingualism have the history in their background, such as ex-girlfriend and ex-boyfriend, or they are the best friend but do not meet in a long time. Code-switching in the conversation occurs since the speakers have a close relationship since they are in junior high school. There are some words in the source language which do not have a similar meaning to the target language, so as the substituents of that words the speaker must switch to language in the target language. The speaker must have good knowledge in both of the target language and source language.

CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of this research are to find out the types of code-switching occured among Javanese people who switch from Javanese to Indonesia and vice versa. Based on the goals of the research, the result shows that there are three types of code-switching occured in the conversation among bilinguals in the junior high school reunion, they are intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. The speaker in the conversation mostly switches the code as the marker of changing one topic to another. Switching code in the conversation also have another function. Repetition used for clarification exists as another function in switching code in the conversation. Code-switching in that conversation also has functioned as a declaration as excitement feeling towards the particular topic that they are talking about. There are some words in the source language which does not have a similar meaning to the target language, so as the substituents of that words the speaker must switch to language in the target language.

The speaker must have good knowledge in both of the target language and source language. Most of the speaker is in the same age, and this conversation occurs in the junior high school reunion, so there are no different ages between them. They also have a close relationship since they are in junior high school, so there is no distance between them, and it is free from the speakers to switch

from one language to another. For future researchers who will conduct the topic about code-switching, the subject analysis can be different from present research, for example, the conversations that exist in social media such as Whatsapp Messenger, Instagram, or Facebook. The theory that is going to be used may be able to use the same theory, so the research results of the code-switching can be compared between the direct conversation and the conversations occur in social media.

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