

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING FOUND IN MANGGARAI CONVERSATIONS

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Abstract— **Abstract**— Combination of two codes as found in conversations of the bilingual community is called code-switching. This study is concerned with code-switching in the conversations of the people of Manggarai in Nusa Dua Bali. This study applied the theory of contact language proposed by (Romaine, 1988) which distinguish three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential-switching in order to identify the utterances collected from the conversations of Manggarai people in Nusa Dua Bali. The result of this study shows that all types of code-switching namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching, and the most dominant type is intra-sentential switching. The data were collected through listening and recording, transcribed, analyzed, before being discussed descriptively. The study found that all types of the theorized code-switching were found with different distribution

Keywords— Code, Code-Switching, Conversation

1. Introduction

Most Indonesian people have the ability to speak at least three languages, namely their mother tongues, Indonesian, which is the national language, and English. The people often switch from a language to another while doing conversation. People who stay in Nusa Dua, Bali, especially in Tanjung Benoa area, are from various background of tribes and customs. One of them is the Manggarai-Flores-NTT tribe. The Manggarai people come to Bali to work or to study at universities. Most work in the tourism sector, both formal and non-formal workers. Working in the tourism sector many of these Manggarai people have a fairly good ability to communicate in English. Among the community the people often switch to English when talking in Indonesian.

Code-switching is the action to alter speaking from a language to another language. It does not create any communication problem since it is done by individuals who have the capacity to do conversation in more than one language.

Each social group has diverse languages, people utilize their local language to communicate with their friends since language may be an image of social foundation. Our accent and speech can appear from which portion of the nation we come from. In some cases, peoples switch or blend their language in arrange to get it to each other. A few peoples to talk more than one language since each nation encompasses a mother

language and English is a universal language. Since of that numerous, peoples learn English and frequently use English alongside their local language at the same time. In Indonesia, the Indonesian language is the national language used by Indonesian peoples to communicate with the others, other than that, each part of Indonesia it moreover has their possess language. Another language that commonly utilized by the Indonesian individuals is the English language since the English language is a universal language. Since of that, many peoples utilized Indonesian language and English language together at the same time, particularly within the talked forms.

Most Indonesian people use several languages in the society, namely their mother tongues, the national language, and a foreign language, especially English. The people often switch from a language to another while doing conversation. People who stay in Nusa Dua, Bali, especially in Tanjung Benoa area, are from various background of tribes and customs. One of them is the Manggarai-Flores-NTT tribe. The Manggarai people come to Bali to work or to study at universities. Most work in the tourism sector, both formal and non-formal workers. The impact of working in the tourism sector is that many Manggarai people have a fairly good ability to communicate in English. In daily communication in Indonesian the people often switch to English as habits. It is interesting to analyze the code-switching found in the utterances among the people of Manggarai who stay in Nusa Dua, Bali.

2. Literature Review

The recent studies attempt to discover the phenomenon of code-switching among an American student of the Dharmasiswa program. In a study conducted by (Retnawati and Mujiyanto, 2015) an attempt was made to highlight the use of code-switching in conversations by an American student of the Dharmasiswa program. The study focused on four objectives to find out the types and the functions of code-switching, the possible factors that cause the occurrence of code-switching, and the impacts of code-switching to the abilities of involved languages. The result of this study indicate that three types of code-switching found in the conversations; intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag/emblematic switching. The most significant function is to emphasize the message which gets the highest percentage (27,7%) and intention to clarify the speech content to the other interlocutors is the most significant factor causing code-switching which gets highest percentage (40,8%). It is found that code-switching gives impact to the abilities of involved languages in conversations. It results in the loss of English language ability and the gain of Indonesian language ability.

In other study conducted by (Cahayany, 2017) English code-switching in Indonesian magazine articles. The study concerned to identify the types of the English-Indonesian code-switching in *Gadis* magazine no. 04 April 2017. The findings of the study revealed that the types of code-switching occurred were; inter-sentential switching accounted for 13% and intra-sentential switching accounted for 87%. The code-switching occurred in the boundary of words, sentences, and combination of Indonesian word and English word in a single word.

The article was written by (Zainuddin, and Dirgeyasa, 2017) also conducted a study to analyze the code-switching occurs in Sarah Sechan talk show program on Net TV. The objectives of the study are to find out the types of code-switching occurring in the talk show, the process of code-switching and the reasons for code-switching in the talk show. The result showed that all types of code-switching occurred in Sarah Sechan talk show with different proportion. The most dominant type occurring in the talk show is intra-sentential switching. The processes of code-switching occurred in Sarah Sechan talk show are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. However, the reason for using code-switching were expressing solidarity, ethnic identity marker, changing the topic, switching for affective meaning, and emphasizing the meaning.

The article was written by (Adi, 2017) also conducted in his study entitled "Code-Switching in *Critical Eleven* Novel". The focus of this article was types of code-switching and the reason for characters to switch the language in their conversation. The data source in this study is the *Critical Eleven* novel, which was published in July 2015. In analyzing the data, Adi used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed based on the elaborate types of code-switching proposed by (Poplack in Schmidt: 2014, p.24) and the reason for characters to switch the language (Hoffman in Pardede and Kisno: 2012, p.133). The result of this journal showed that the elaborate types of code-switching in *Critical Eleven* novel were tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The reason for a character to switch the language in *Critical Eleven* novel was talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the

interlocutor, expressing group identity, to reinforce a request or command, as it excludes others when a comment is intended for only a limited audience or specific people.

(Adnyani, 2018) entitled “Code Switching Used by Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube”. The aims were to find out the types of code-switching, to identify the function and to analyze the reason of code-switching. The data of the thesis was taken from Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube that are posted during 2017. It was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method in accordance to the theory adopted from (Poplack, 1980) on the types of code-switching, (Apple and Muysken, 1987) on the function of code-switching and (Hoffmann, 1991) on the reason of using code-switching. Based on the analysis of the data, two hundred and two data were found. It was classified into three types in which twenty nine of tag switching, seventy six of inter-sentential switching, and ninety seven on intra-sentential switching. Furthermore, among the six functions of code switching, the researcher found all the function with two hundred and eleven data. Whereas, the reason in using of code-switching which proposed by (Hoffmann, 1991) were found two hundred and sixteen data were found. It was classified into seven reasons, namely: talking about particular topic, quoting someone’s word, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

Other study done by (Fachriyah, 2017) the functions of code-switching in an English language classroom. The aims of the study are to gain a deep understanding and to knowing the use of code-switching that have done by students and lecturers in interaction when teaching learning in English class. Based on the result that the use of code-switching in English classroom has got the result for functions of code-switching in interaction when the learning take place.

In the relevant studies above, the function of code-switching usage in various context, such as in daily conversations, magazine, talk show in TV program, and in the classroom situation. Therefore, this study was an attempt to analyze the types of Indonesian-English code-switching in Manggarai conversations

3. Methods

This study used descriptive qualitative method. (Patton, 2002) characterized subjective investigate as endeavouring to get it the interesting intelligent in a specific circumstance. The reason of understanding isn't fundamentally to foresee what might happen, but or maybe to get it in-depth the characteristics of the circumstance and the meaning brought by members and what is happening to them at the minute. (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992) state the subjective is expressive. it implies that the data are collected within the frame of words instead of the number. The graphic subjective plan tries to analyze the information with all of their lavishness as close as conceivable to the shape in which they are recorded and deciphered, and the composed result of the inquire about contains from the information to demonstrate and substantiate the introduction.

The aims of the study was to find out the types of Indonesian-English code-switching occur in Manggarai conversations. The data of this study were taken from the conversations of members of Manggarai society in Nusa Dua Bali by using several steps: First step, listening and recording of every utterances in the conversations of Manggarai society. Second, transcribing the data into written text. The last, collecting the data based on the types of code-switching. After the data collected, there have been analyzed. The data analyzed were the results of the research. The techniques for analyzing the data followed two steps: First step, noted taking. The data that contains code-switching were underlined and therefore the data were taken through the note-taking. The last, presenting. This data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The data and therefore the analysis were described by employing a sort of a paragraph. The data were analyzed based on the theory proposed by (Romaine, 1988). According to (Romaine, 1988) there are three types of code-switching, namely; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching

4. Result and Discussion

The examination of the data is based on the theory mentioned in theoretical framework on code-switching. There is one primary things examined in this conversations that have relations with code-switching. The analysis of three types of code-switching; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching

4.1 Analysis Types of Code-Switching

The analysis of types of code-switching in this study is centered on Indonesian-English code-switching as proposed by Romaine (1988) code-switching included: tag switching, inter-sentential switching,

and intra-sentential switching. Underneath are a few occurrences of code-switching found in Manggarai conversations.

4.1.1 Analysis of Tag Switching

Tag switching includes the addition of tag dialect into an articulation which is completely other dialects. Tag switching, in common, is continuously separated from the rest by bracket, commas, or dash. Code-switching found in Manggarai conversations are as follows:

Data 1:

“Well! Kita makan siang dulu. Saya sudah lapar”

Based on the data above, it can be classified as a tag switching because there is a tag word appeared in the beginning of the sentence. The word “Well” was inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Data 2:

“By the way, hari ini tidak ada rencana jalan-jalan ke pantai?”

Inserting a tag “By the way” into the Indonesian utterance above can be categorized as a tag switching. The tag was in English and the utterance is in Indonesian “hari ini tidak ada rencana jalan-jalan ke pantai?”

Data 3:

“Saya ajak kamu kesini untuk bantu saya pikul galon ini, come on”

Based on the data above, the speaker uttered a sentence by combining two languages. English was used in the form of tag “Come on” in the end of the Indonesian sentence. The word “Come on” shows that the speaker ordered the other people.

Data 4:

“No problem jika kartu misa ketinggalan di rumah saya bisa memberikan kesempatan kepada mereka agar dapat mengikuti misa saat itu.”

In the sentence above, there were two languages involved. The sentence started with an English expression “No problem” as a tag and it was inserted into Indonesian sentence.

Data 5:

“Of course! Kami memiliki kebijakan kepada umat.”

From the data above, the word “Of course” can be categorized as an exclamation on the beginning of the sentence. “Of course” means “Tentu saja” in Indonesian language. The sentence started with the English language “Of course”, the continued to Indonesian language.

Data 6:

“Guys, mau minum apa nih? Saya dapat tip dari tamu semalam.”

The switching above is classified as a tag switching since the speaker uttered a sentence by combining two languages. The English word “Guys” was appeared in the beginning of the Indonesian utterance.

Data 7:

“Thanks ya sudah berkunjung ke rumah kami”

Inserting a tag “Thanks” in the beginning of the utterance above can be classified as a tag switching. The tag was in English language and continued in Indonesian language.

Data 8:

“Sorry Pat, bisa bantu saya ambikan piring dua dan sendok dua.”

In the utterance above, the speaker uttered “Sorry” and the switched to Indonesian by saying “Bisa bantu saya ambil piring dua dan sendok dua”. It is a kind of a tag switching since the sentence is started in English and continued in Indonesian language.

4.1.2 Analysis of Intra-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching involves a switch between a clause or sentence boundary, where in each clause or sentence is in one language or another. Inter-sentential switching requires greater fluency in both languages than tag switching, it due to a serious portion of the utterance has got to conform to the principles of both languages:

Data 1:

“Dari kampus belum ada informasi mengenai proposal. I am so lazy.”

The utterance above shows a code-switching. The two sentences were spoken in Indonesian and English language. The first sentence was Indonesian and the second sentence was English. The switching is in the sentence boundary.

Data 2:

“Saya sudah bekerja di hotel Peninsula selama more and less dua puluh tahun.”

The code-switching above occurs in the middle of the utterance. It start with the Indonesian sentence “Saya sudah bekerja di hotel Peninsula selama” then continued with the sentence in English language “more and less”. Therefore, the switching above can be classified as an inter-sentential switching.

Data 3:

“Next time datang lagi ya”

Based on the data above, inter-sentential code-switching occurs in the beginning of the utterance. It starts with English language “Next time” then continued with Indonesian sentence “Datang lagi ya”. So, it is classified as an inter-sentential switching.

Data 4:

“Gimana mau buka? There is no body coming”

The sentence above can be classified as an inter-sentential switching. From the data above the code-switching occurs in the end of the sentence. It starts with the Indonesian language “Gimana mau buka?” the followed with the English word “There is no body coming”. The speaker said to her friend that her previous workplace still closed caused of Covid-19 situation.

Data 5:

“Such good news. Penggunaan kartu misa tidak lagi berlaku sekarang”

The data above can be categorized as inter-sentential code-switching. The first sentence were uttered in English language and continued in Indonesian language. The switching above is in the sentence boundary.

Data 6:

“Hmmm...seperti punya uang sendiri. I treat all of you man”

The sentence were articulated by the speaker by the utilizing Indonesian and English. It was begun with the sentence in Indonesian and it was followed by English. It can be seen “Seperti punya uang sendiri” and “I treat all of you man” were embedded at the boundary sentence. it implied the exchange code happened between sentences. Subsequently, the sentence is classified as inter-sentential switching.

Data 7:

“Are you sure man? Saya kok tidak dengar kabar apa-apa ya?”

The sentence above is a kind of inter-sentential switching. It can be seen that there is a switch from English to Indonesian at the sentence boundary. It was started by uttering an English sentence and continued with a sentence in Indonesian.

Data 8:

“Yang penting bermasker dan bisa menjaga jarak. Wearing mask everytime”.

The data show that a switch is occurred in the utterances above. English language and Indonesian language was used by the speaker. Indonesian language was used to utter the first sentence and English language was used to spoke the second sentence. It can be seen that the speaker switched the code from Indonesian to English. It occurred after the sentence boundary. Therefore, the data above can be categorized as inter-sentential switching.

Data 9:

“Kalau pertemuan berikut jangan terlalu lama ya, bahas yang inti-inti saja. Don't wasting time”

The sentence above consist of two sentence. the first sentence is in Indonesian language and the last sentence is in English language. From the language used, it can be said there is an inter-sentential switching. Spesifically, the speaker switched the Indonesian to English at the sentence boundary.

Data 10:

“Kuliah tetap berjalan meski diluar ada virus Corona. Honestly, I can't imagine”

The sentence above were uttered by the speaker in Indonesian and English language. It was started by uttering an English language. It mean the switch occurred in the sentence boundary. Therefore, it is classified as an inter-sentential switching

4.1.3 Analysis of Inter-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching involves, arguably, the greatest syntactic risk and very fluent bilinguals used it. It occurs within the clause or in the middle of sentence:

Data 1:

“Tetapi saya selalu remind mereka supaya kedepannya kejadian yang sama tidak terulang kembali”.

The sentence above shows a type of code-switching. There is combination of Indonesian and English in the sentence. The English word “Remind” was inserted into the Indonesian sentence. The code-switching is categorized as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 2:

“Tapi meski saya tidak bekerja saya juga sibuk dengan anak-anak yang masih online learning”.

From the data above, there are two utterances in different language. The first utterance was in Indonesian “Tapi meski saya tidak bekerja saya juga sibuk dengan anak-anak yang masih” and after that the second one is English “Online learning”. It can be seen the speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English, so it can be classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 3:

“Oh iya, apa pun yang kamu butuhkan nanti, please let me know. Mungkin ada yang bisa ku bantu”.

The sentence above shows that the speaker switches from Indonesian language to English language. English clause “Please let me know” was inserted into the Indonesian sentence. Therefore, the switching can be categorized as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 4:

“Jika umat berhalangan hadir di gereja tim Komsos Gereja akan menyediakan misa live streaming.”

The utterances above consisted of two sentences in Indonesian language. The sentence was in Indonesian but at the end of the sentence is English “Live streaming”. Therefore, the switching above can be categorized as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 5:

“Sebelum perayaan misa Natal petugas tata tertib wajib melakukan briefing satu jam sebelum misa dimulai.”

From the data above, the intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of the sentence. It starts with an Indonesian word then in the middle of the sentence continues with the English word “Briefing” which means “pengarahan” in Indonesian. So, the data is classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 6:

“Karena perusahaan tidak dapat menyanggupi untuk membayar gaji karyawan, kami hanya bekerja three times dalam satu minggu.”

The utterance above consisted of two sentences in different language. The first sentence was uttered by Indonesian language and the second sentence was uttered by using English. Indonesian language was switched into English after sentence boundary. Therefore, the utterance above can be categorized as a code-switching, especially intra-sentential switching.

Data 7:

“Kalau mau booking tiket pesawat bisa lewat teman saya. Kebetulan dia bekerja untuk maskapai Sriwijaya di bandara Ngurah Rai”

The data showed almost all the words were in Indonesian language. However, the word “Booking” was inserted in the middle of the Indonesian sentence. The insertion was within the sentence. Therefore, it is classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 8:

“Sipri: Patrice, kamu tau cara download lagu dari YouTube?”

Saya coba tapi tidak bisa.

Patrice: Saya biasa pakai savefrom kaka. Itu langsung di download.

Sipri: Oh begitu. Saya coba ya”

The dialogue above showed that almost the words were uttered in Indonesian language. However, a word in English language was inserted in the middle of the sentence. The insertion of English word “Download” occurred within the sentence. So, the sentence is classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 9:

“Kenapa laptopku update terus ya? Padahal Minggu lalu baru saja dibenarin di RTC. Sekarang minta update lagi.”

The code-switching above is within the sentence. It is switching between from Indonesian to English. The English word “Update” was within the Indonesian sentence. So, it can be categorized as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 10:

“Kalau saya sih fine-fine aja. Hanya saja kebiasaan kita orang Manggarai kalau ikut pertemuan pasti banyak sekali topik yang dibicarakan.”

The switching above is a type of intra-sentential switching. The English word “Fine-fine” was inserted in the middle of the Indonesian sentence. So, it can be classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 11:

“Oh iya baik sudah. Take care adik!”

From the data above, there are two sentences in different language. The first utterance was in Indonesian language after that continued in English language. So, it can be classified as an intra-sentential switching.

Data 12:

”Semua umat yang terdaftar di Gereja berhak mendapat bantuan. Sembako yang disalurkan sesuai dengan budget yang dimiliki oleh Gereja.”

In the sentence above, there are two different languages. The first sentence was in Indonesian language and after that continued by Indonesian language with inserted English word “Budget” between Indonesian sentences. Therefore, the switching above can be categorized as an intra-sentential switching

5. Conclusion

There are three types of code-switching according to (Romaine, 1988) they are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The three types of code-switching that proposed by (Romaine, 1988) are found in the Manggarai conversations. In the manggarai conversations occurs all types of code-switching, they are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

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