

Code-Switching Used by The Members of English Meeting Club

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Abstract :

This study explored the practices of Code-Switching by the members of the BentengPanynyua English Club (BPEC) at Fort Rotterdam, Makassar in South Sulawesi. It focused on finding out the types of code-switching used by the members of BPEC and the members' reasons for using code-switching. The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method to explore the objectives of this study. In this study, the participants were the 15 members of the BentengPanynyua English Club who actively joined at the English meeting of BPEC. The data gathered through conversation meeting recording by using a video recorder, interview, and field notes. The analysis showed that the members used three code-switching types, namely: intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag switching, and members of BentengPanynyua English Meeting Club used code-switching because some reasons, as follows: the lack of facility, the mood of the speaker, the need to amplify and emphasize a point, habitual expressions, the need to show identification with a group, and the need to address different audiences. They switch their languages from English to Bahasa, Bahasa to English, Bahasa to Makassar Language, Makassar Language to Bahasa, English to Makassar Language, or Makassar Language to English. Sometimes, they also switch all the languages above during the English Conversation process. It means that they used three languages in the English discussion process. However, the members used code-switching because code-switching was very useful in conducting English conversations at the meeting Club.

Keywords : code-switching, intra-sentential, inter-sentential

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Introduction

A language is a tool that is used by humans to communicate with each other. Language is very important because human needs to have communication in a society. Human needs to share their minds and feelings to others where language can be the way to share it by having a conversation with someone or some people. All people know that language is the most important communication instrument which is had by everybody. Language is also a connector of the words which are produced by someone. Without language, it will be hard to convey our meaning sense, purpose, and our thought. It happens for all the people in this world and also includes the people who need special needs so they have to use a certain language.

Nowadays, someone usually uses more than one language to communicate. They often switch their language in conversation, using various types of languages, or even a wide variety of different languages in the same language. For example, we often heard when people speak the Indonesian language and then followed by local language and foreign language, and the opposite.

The things like that usually happened around us, for example in the Fort Rotterdam area as one of the Tourism objects in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. In Fort Rotterdam, we could find that the Guide use code-switching to communicate with the Tourists or the opposite. There is also the English Conversation Club that the members of it usually use code-switching. The name of the English Conversation Club is BentengPanynyua English Club (BPEC). BPEC is one of the English Conversation Clubs in Makassar. It was established on April 7th, 1986. It is also a social institution which always conducts its weekly meeting at Fort Rotterdam, one of Makassar's most popular tourism objects.

What is code-switching? whether we realize it or not, many people are using code-switching in their conversation. Code-switching is one of the ways to communicate in a bilingual or multilingual society. It can be useful to help us to communicate with anyone in more than one language. It can also help us to practice the other language, which we do not know so that we can be more influent to speak in that language.

Code-switching is a part of linguistics. It also has a relation to anthropological linguistics which learns about the use of language in human life with several cultures. It's a phenomenon that we can see everyday where people combine more than one or even two languages in their conversation.

Most researchers have investigated code-switching in the school setting. Such as ([Ansar, 2017](#); Parmis dkk., 2020; Rahmawati Upa, 2012; Sahib, 2019; Thesis, 2017)(Sahib dkk., 2020). Seldom of them make study in one of the English meetings clubs, for example, BentengPanynyua English Club. Is there any difference between school and the English Conversation club? At this time the researcher tries to investigate this English Conversation Club. The Instructors of the BentengPanynyua English Club ready to help the

researcher to make this study. So, the researcher easy to research this English Conversation Club.

Furthermore, the researcher decides to choose code-switching as the topic because it is an interesting topic that is suitable for the phenomenon in our society where people tend to use code-switching in their conversation. We live in a multilingual society which makes us combine some languages, including Indonesian, English, and even local dialect. Therefore, it becomes a culture in our society, even in a small case like in a board, dormitory, or house. This study aimed to find out the types of code-switching and the reason for the Members of the BentengPaninyua English Club in Fort Rotterdam used code-switching in the English conversation club.

Method

This study was descriptive qualitative research investigating code-switching used by the members of BentengPaninyua English Meeting Club (BPEC), South Sulawesi. The participants of this study purposively selected some members and committee of (BPEC). These members were of various professions. Such as students, teachers/lecturers, workers, stewardesses, businessmen, and housewives. The researcher has recorded the English meeting process. Then, the participants of the study were interviewed, and the interview questions covered a significant aspect: The members' reason for using code-switching in BPEC. The data were analyzed by discourse analysis (Mahmud, 2017). It was transcribed, translated, and interpreted.

Results

Types of Code-switching

In this study, there were three types of code-switching used by the members of BentengPaninyua English Club in Fort Rotterdam during the English Conversation process, as follows: tag-switching, intersentential code-switching, and intrasentential code-switching.

- a. The first is Tag-switching, which is related to the inclusion of a tag (e.g. you know, I mean, I wish, right, etc). This type of code-switching is very simple and does not involve a great command of both languages, since there is a minimum risk of violation of grammatical rules. Examples can be seen in the following some extracts below :

Extract 1. Irfan and Dewi

Dewi (D, 22) who works as a writer and as a leader in that small group at the time, and Irfan (I, 24) who works as an English Teacher. They are talking about the candidate for President in Indonesia. The translation is presented in brackets.

- I : I think ee, Indonesia have many candidate to be a president 2014, to realise their, their dream, **untuk mewujudkan pemimpin yaitu, kita bagi-bagi saja Indonesia ke dalam beberapa negara, toh?**(I think, Indonesia have many candidates to be a president 2014, to realise their dream, Indonesia must be separated into some country, right?) (1)
- D : **Manami Bhinneka Tunggal Ikanya?**(How is the Bhinneka Tunggal Ika?) (2)
- I : I think, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika isn't important right now.(3)

Extract 2. Dewi and Ito

Dewi (D, 22) who works as a writer and as a leader in that small group at the time, and Ito (I, 23) who is studies at Makassar University. They were talking about the system in our country. The translation is presented in brackets.

D : you chose **Pancasilakan?** ee, **Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa.**(*you chose Pancasila, right?Divinty of The Great Unity*)(1)

I : yaah, I think **Pancasila** has a system of it.(*yes, I think, pancasila has a system of it*)(2)

In the extract above, we can see that, line (1) she wastalking about the meaningful of Pancasila, by switch her language fromEnglish to Bahasa, and she also use a tag, “**kan?**”, and in line (2) he wasalso talking about Pancasila by switch his language, from English to Bahasa and back to English again, but there was no tag.

From the extract above, we can see that, line (1)he suggested Indonesia be separated into some country, in order that some of candidate can be a President, not only one. He switched his languages from English to Bahasa, and then using a tag, “*toh?*” (*right*). In line (2)she asking about Bhinneka tunggal Ika by using Makassar Language,and line (3)he wastalking about the function of Bhinneka tunggal Ika now by using English. An example of this is seen in extract 2

- b. The second is *Intersentential Code-switching*, happens at clausal or sentential level where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. Occurring within the same sentence or between speaker turns, this type of code-switching requires its speaker to be fluent in both languages in order to conform to the rules of the languages. Examples can be seen in the following some extracts below :

Extract 4. James and Dewi

James (J, 28) who is studies at Muslim University of Indonesia, and Dewi (D, 22) who is a writer and acts as a leader in the small group at the time. They were talking about how to vote in Parties. The translation is presented in brackets.

J : yeah, in Amerikae, also they have election system, but not direct vote, but their choose, their, their vote in parties. **Jadi mereka memilih pemilih yaitu lewat partai.**(*America also have election system, but not direct vote, they chose their vote in parties. So, they chosen by party*)(1)

D : like in Indonesia?(2)

J : no, in Indonesia we direct vote, **kita memilih langsung.**(*No, in Indonesia we direct vote, we direct chose*)(3)

D **jadi, rakyatee, wakil rakyat mewakili suara rakyat.** (*so, vice of citizen represent vote of citizen*)(4)

J **yah, mewakili.**(*yeah, represent*)(5)

From the extract above, we can see that, in line (1) he tried to explain about the election system in America to us. He switched his languages from English to Bahasa. This is case of intersentential switching because the switching took place at a sentential boundary. In line (3) he tried to explain election system in Indonesia, he switched his languages from English to Bahasa, like in line (1). Another example is in extract 5 below.

Extract 5. Dewi and Irfan

Dewi (D, 22) who works as a writer and acts as a leader in that small group at the time, and Irfan (I, 24) who works as a English Teacher. They are talking about the candidate of President in Indonesia. The translation is presented in brackets.

D : **Saya bertanya, apa solusi ta?** Solution about our problem, you choose

islamic or you stay here, in democracy system?(I ask you, what is your solution? Solution about our problem, you choose islamic or you stay here, in democracy system?) (1)

- I : I think, my solution is, we have to separated ee, Indonesia to some country and we will realise, realise the dream of candidate in 2014, **jadi semua bisa jadi presiden, jadi di bagi nanti, di Jakarta, Jokowi bisa jadi presiden, di Sulawesi, Jusuf Kalla jadi presiden.**(I think my solution is, we have to separated Indonesia to some country and we will realise the dream of candidate in 2014, so all of us can be a president, if being separated, Jokowi will be a president in Jakarta and Yusuf Kalla will be a president in South Sulawesi) (2)

From the extract above, we can see that, in line (1) she asked the solution about our problem in democracy system, by switched her languages from Makassar language to English. It different in line (2), he gave solution about seaparated of Indonesia. He thought that, it's a good idea for Indonesia to solve the problem in Democracy system. The switch in line (2) was from English to Bahasa, unlike in line (1) where the switch was from Makassar language to English. It is another case of Intersentential code-switching.

- c. The last is *Intrasentential Code-switching*, possibly the most complex type among the three, can take place at clausal, sentential or even word level, involves a shift in language in the middle of a sentence, usually performed without pause, interruption or hesitation. Examples can be seen in the following some extracts below :

Extract 6. Darman and Agus

Darman (D, 24) who is the president of benteng Panynyua English Club, and Agus (A, 25) who is the leader in the small group at the time. Darman came to Agus' group to take some members in his group, to another group because the members in Agus' group, many of members. So, some of them was moved to another group. The translation is presented in brackets.

- D : Excuse me, I want to take two of your group to another group because I think that so many here. (1)
- A : ohh, so pity I am. **Kasiannya saya kodonk, orang ganteng-ganteng dan cantik-cantik semua di sini belah.** Ok, who want to follow our brother? **Siapa yang mauikut** brother?(oh, so pity I am. All of them are handsome and beautiful, so pity I am. Ok, who want to follow our brother? Who want to follow our brother?) (2)
- D ok, **disana**, group **yang sedikit, yang di ujung.**(ok, over there, the few group, in the corner) (3)

From the extract above, we can see that in line (2) he sad because some of his members will be moved to another group. It is a case of Intrasentential code-switching because at the first time (A, 25) switch his languages from english to Bahasa, and then back to English, then to Bahasa again, and the last back to English. In line (3) he command to move in another group and give direction which group will be join with them. The switch in line (3) from Bahasa to English and bcak to Bahasa again. It is a case of Intrasentential code-switching. An example of this is seen in extract 7 below.

Extract 7. Syahban and Ahmad

Syahban (S, 25) who is as a leader in the small group at the time, and Ahmad (A, 22) who is study at Muhammadiyah University. They were talking about student's parade in the street. The translation is presented in brackets.

S : ok, how about you? Do you agree if the parade is a crime? (1)

A : yes, I agree because many students ee not putting on helmet, ee many student ee, the students ee, **tidak menghargai polisi**, police, and ee, the students eem,, **ugal-ugalan**. (yes, I agree because many students not putting on helmet, they didn't appreciate the police, they reckless in the street)(2)

From the extract above, we can see that, in line (2) try to explain what did students do when parade in the street. Some of them not putting on helmet, didn't appreciate the police, and reckless in the street. It is a case of Intrasentential code-switching because he switch his language from English to Bahasa, and then back to English and the last Bahasa. In line (1) there is no switch. Another example of this is seen in extract 8 below.

Extract 8. Ito and Dewi

Ito (I, 23) who is student of Makassar University, and Dewi (D, 22) who works as a writer and as a leader in that small group at the time. They were talking about the system in our country. The translation is presented in brackets.

I : yup, general election is not important for me, because of why if we want to,, find the best person, not with general election, we can choose like ee, Islam methode, **musyawarah**, ee to find the best, the best person. (yup, general election is not important for me, because if we want to find the best person, not with general election but choose like Islamic methode, meeting, conference, to find the best person.)(1)

D : I think, your, your statement, of course ee, **dipelajari dulu**, maybe this one is the best for our country. So, what do you think? (I think, of course your statement must be learned first, maybe this one is the best for our country) (2)

From the extract above, we can see that, in line (1) he said that, Islamic methode, converence is the best choice to find the best person, not general election, and in line (2) she agree about the statement but before that, we have to learned it first, is it good for our country or not? In line (1) and line (2) same switch the languages from English to Bahasa and back to English. It is a case of Intrasentential code-switching

Reason for Using Code-switching.

Based on the result of interview that was conduct, the researcher find some reasons why the members of BentengPanynyua English Club switch their languages. Examples can be seen in the following some extracts below.

a. The lack of facility

Extract 9

N : yes, I think ee, Jokowi has try to, reject ee, **penawaran dari** Megawati.

In extract above, heswitched his languages by using Bahasa because he couldn't find an appropriate expression to say "penawaran dari Megawati" in English, so he used it in Bahasa. We can see the same example in extract 10

Extract 10

Ah : morecontroler so, ee, the three years in the school and then ee, ee,
ditentukan dengan, dalam tiga hari.

In extract above, Ahmad couldn't find appropriate translation for the vocabularies that he was needed, so he switched his languages by using bahasa, like in extract 9. Another example is in extract 11.

Extract 11

Fa : ee, I disagree with ee, national examination, because ee, our destiny,
our destiny ee, is **ditentukan oleh** three days, ee, ee, the final of
examination ee, ee, is failed, because ee, the key answer, ee, ee,
tersebar di mana-mana

In this extract, we can see that, he also switched his languages by using Bahasa, because he couldn't find an appropriate expression or appropriate translation for the vocabularies that he was needed.

b. The mood of speaker

Extract 12

Ir : I think, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika isn't important right now. ***Apa fungsinya
Bhinneka Tunggal Ika sekarang coba? Berbeda-beda tapi satu, tapi
nyatanya sekarang suka ji bertengkar antar suku?***

In the extract above, Irfan switched his languages because he began emotional or angry about the system in our country, in the other hand, the leader always ask his argument about our system in our country is wrong, and didn't agree with Irfan's argument, so he switched his languages because he began emotional or angry at the time. Another example we can seen in extract 13.

Extract 13

De : ok, **nanti kita perpanjang.** Next, does legislative election important for
you and why?

In extract above, we can see that, Dewi began lazy because the member that she ask didn't response her question, so she switched her languages and then continued her question in another.

c. The need to amplify and emphasize a point.

Extract 14

De : everyone choose ee, choose ee base on our reason, what better? **Yang
lebih baik itu seperti apa?** Make it detail.

In the extract above we can see that, Dewi switched her languages to emphasize a point about her question, about the reason to choose the good leader, in other to the member that she asked can understand it. Another example can be seen in extract 15.

Extract 15

Ah : What do you think about national examination? **Apa yang anda rasakan
mengenai UN, bagaimana tanggapannya?**

From the extract above, Ahmad tried to amplify his question by switched his languages in Bahasa about the National Examination, respond and opinion of National Examination, in other to the member that he asked can understand it.

d. Habitual expression

Extract 16

Dar : ok, **disana**, group **yang sedikit, yang di ujung**.

In the extract above we can see that, Darman gave command to some members, to move in another group by switched his languages in Bahasa. Another example can be seen in extract 17.

Extract 17

De : ok, I think that's enough for this meeting, and thank for your time, and thanks for your information **yang dapat menambah wawasan saya**, so it's time for dhuhr pray, let me I close this group and AssalamualaikumWarahmatullahiWabarakatuh

From the extract above, act as a leader, Dewi close her group meeting discussion because the time was over and she switched her languages in Bahasa. Another example can be seen in extract 18.

Extract 18

Ag : good idea, ok could you retell again for you friends? **Tidak nadengar kita tawwa. Bisa diulang?** Not for me but for them. **Dengar ki tawwa.**

In the extract above we can see that, Agus commanded to the members who he asked, to repeat her opinion about the topic at the time by switched his languages in Bahasa. And he also commanded all the members to listen her opinion by switched his languages in Makassar language.

e. The need to show identity with a group.

Extract 19

Sya : my name is Muh. Syarif, you can call me Syarif. Eem, I study at **UMI, Universitas Muslim Indonesia**, Law Faculty.

From the extract above Syarif introduced himself and switched his languages in Bahasa to show his identity as a person who is from University Muslim of Indonesia, Law Faculty.

f. The need to address different audience

Extract 20

Ah : ok, so let's move to the second question. What is your experience?
Haaa, what is your experience? **Dumba-dumba** or not?

In the extract above we can see that, Ahmad asked the members about the experience when faced National Examination by switched his languages in Makassar Language. We have to know, some of the members didn't know Makassar language, so they didn't understand what is "**Dumba-dumba**" in English and Bahasa

Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed the types and the reason of code-switching used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members in Fort Rotterdam, that showed in the previous part.

The first findings, the researcher found that three types of code-switching used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members in Fort Rotterdam, during the English

conversation process, as follows: tag-switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching.

One of the types of code-switching used by BentengPanynyua English Club was tag switching. This type, as suggested by (Poplack, 1980), tag-switching involves inserting a tag or short phrase in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in another language. An example of tag-switching that used was “right?”, “like that”, “you know”, and “isn’t it?”, but an example of tag-switching that dominant used by the members of BentengPanynyua English Club were “like that”, this was dominantly used which occurred within a sentence. Tag-switching is seldom used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members during the English conversation process. Only less of them used it in conversation. Most of them only used intersentential code-switching and intrasentential code-switching.

The second type of code-switching was intersentential code-switching. This type of code-switching was found in the presented data and it was used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members, for example when explaining direction, translating vocabulary or phrase and it is very common in those situations. This type, as suggested by (Poplack, 1980), inter-sentential switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence level in different languages. The switching either at clauses or between sentences in one language conforms to the rules of the other languages. Inter-sentential code-switching is usually used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members during the English conversation process. They usually used Intersentential code-switching. They switched their language maybe because they were unable to express clearly the language that used, a language that use may be difficult to understand, etc.

The last type of code-switching was intrasentential code-switching. The types of code-switching that dominant used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members, it means that the members of BentengPanynyua English Club dominantly used code-switching which occurred within a sentence. This type, as suggested by (Poplack, 1980), involves the switch that occurs at the level of words within sentences. The switching can be in the middle of sentences, clauses, or even words. Intrasentential code-switching is also usually used by BentengPanynyua English Club Members during the English conversation process. They also usually used this type maybe they were unable to express ideas clearly the language that used, the language that use may be difficult to be understood, etc.

They sometimes switch their languages from English to Indonesian, Indonesian to English, Indonesian to Makassar Language(local language), English to Makassar Language, or Makassar Language to English. Sometimes, they also switch all the languages above during the English Conversation process.

In the second findings, the researcher found six reasons used by BentengPanynyua English Club members in Fort Rotterdam during the English Conversation process, there are the lack of facility, the mood of the speaker, the need to amplify and emphasize a point, habitual expressions, the need to show identity with a group, the need to address different audiences.

The first was the lack of facility when certain concepts in a variety are not available in the other, bilingual speakers to switch code to express themselves and at the same time avoid

unnecessary misunderstanding and loss of intended meaning, (Malik, 1994). Second, the mood of the speaker, code-switching takes place when bilinguals are in different moods such as angry, anxious or nervous. Although the intended words are available in both languages, bilinguals may code-switch when the words in the other language seem to take less effort and time to be used at that particular moment, (Malik, 1994). Third, the need to amplify and emphasize a point, bilinguals may code-switch on selected parts of a speech to make sure that listeners know what to highlight and focus on institutions such as an argument, (Malik, 1994). Fourth, Habitual expressions, code-switching also happens commonly in fixed phrases such as greetings, commands, requests, apologies, and discourse markers. This may suggest strength to a speech such as warning or threat, (Malik, 1994). Fifth, the need to show identity with a group, code-switching is used to signify shared values and experiences by people of the same group or culture. Hence, words and phrases are retained in their original languages to represent a sense of belonging and familiarity to the group, (Malik, 1994). Sixth, the need to address different audiences, different languages are used to convey messages when they are targeted to different listeners or recipients, (Malik, 1994).

Based on the interview that the researcher has done, most of them said that code-switching was needed in English conversation clubs like BentengPanynyua English Club, and for themselves. Code-switching is needed in BentengPanynyua English Club. We can find a beginner, freshman, senior and other people, it means that all the participant can't speak English well, and they can't understand, they are don't catch what we are talking about. So we need to switch our languages in other to, we can say some words in Bahasa when we can't say it in English, or we can speak Bahasa, to explain the hard word to the participant. On the other hand, we need code-switching in our conversation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has revealed that BentengPanynyua English Club Members used some types of code-switching during the English conversation club, as follows: tag-switching, intersentential code-switching, and intrasentential code-switching. Not only the types, but they have also some reasons for using code-switching, as follows: the lack of facility, the mood of the speaker, the need to amplify and emphasize a point, habitual expressions, the need to show identity with a group, and the need to address different audiences. The researcher found that most of the participants thought that code-switching was needed in BentengPanynyua English Club Members, and most of them also thought that code-switching was needed for themselves. They sometimes switch their languages from English to Bahasa, Bahasa to English, Bahasa to Makassar Language, Makassar Language to Bahasa, English to Makassar Language, or Makassar Language to English. Sometimes, they also switch all the languages above during the English Conversation process. It means that they used three languages in the English discussion process

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