

Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomena in Construction Area of Paltrow City

Submitted by:

FadhilaKusumaningrum
DwiWulandari, S.S., M.A

(NIM. 13020111130068)
(NIP. 197610042001122001)

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITY
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2016**

ABSTRACT

Construction area is a place where many kinds of people meet and work as their profession. As a multilingual country, Indonesia not only has many tribesbut also languages. Mostly, Indonesian people use their first language in daily communication. However, in certain moment, they switch or mix their utterances. This study is conducted in contruction area of Paltrow City in Tembalang. The author uses *Sadap* method in which recorded the speech uttered by the peopleusing a note taking technique. Then, it also uses Padan method to analyze the collected data.In this research, the author finds the phenomena of code switching and code mixing that happen in construction area. Factors that influnce code switching are participant, situation, topic, and the function. Code mixing in this research often happens when they have difficulty in finding appropriate word in Indonesian.

Keywords: Code Switching, code mixing, construction area

I. Introduction

Language is a tool for human to communicate and interact with others. Indonesian society is known as a bilingual society which means they have the ability to use two languages. Most of the Indonesiansuse their mother tongue, regional language, as their first language. Meanwhile, Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, becomes their second language that is often used in formal situations.

In bilingual or multilingual society, phenomena of changing from one language to another language often occurs. It is called code-switching which is switching a language to another language (whether a language or a language variety). Besides that, code-switching sometimes is followed by code-mixing events (Chaer, 1995:151). Code-mixing is basically similar with code-switching. They use two or more languages or language varieties in their speech. Fasold (1984), in Chaer, explains that when someone inserts one word or phrase from different language in his/her utterance, he performs a code-mixing.

Construction area is a work place where the employees are from different professions. In this area, each profession also has different role in the construction area. The difference between one profession and another may affect their speech. There are two problems that to be

discussed in this paper, “what are the factors that can influence people in construction area of Paltrow City to switch and mix their utterance?” and “what are the types of code-switching and code-mixing often used by the participants?” In this paper I aim to explain and show the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing in construction area of Paltrow City and to find out what factors that can influence the people to perform code-switching and code-mixing.

II. Theoretical Frameworks

Paltrow City is an apartment building, hotel and public areas that will stand in Tembalang region in the next few years. In this construction there are several professions involved. These professions certainly have different roles. The construction work of the building needs a lot of workers and various kinds of skilled workers. People who have different professions certainly have different backgrounds in terms of educational, social, economical and cultural aspects. In this construction area, there are also people who work in both field and office. Thus, the interactions between different professions that occur in field or office will be different.

According to Holmes (1992:50), code-switching is a phenomenon in which the speakers switch their language to another language in an utterance. Holmes (1992:12) explains social factors and social dimension in the following several components, they are: participants, setting/situation, topic, function, status, solidarity, and formality. Hoffman (1991:112) and Holmes (1992:) summed that there are three types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where it takes place that are; inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching and tag or emblematic code switching.

According to Suwito (1983:103), code-mixing occurs when there is a combination of different languages in a speech. Ptuff (in Jendra, 2010:79) stated that conversational code-mixing involves a mixture of two different languages intentionally without changing the subject or situation. Suwito (1983:78) also divides code-mixing into five types based on the structure, they are: word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid insertion, repetition insertion and idiom insertion.

III. Research Methods

The author uses the Observation Method in collecting data. The author recorded the speech uttered by the participants with a note-taking technique and *Sadap* Method and transcribed it to be analyzed later. Observations were made around the construction area of Paltrow City. The data sources were derived from observing the people who work around construction area, such as worker, supervisor, staff, engineer, surveyor and others who contributed in this apartment project.

The author uses the *Padan* Method to analyze the collected data. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 13), *Padan* Method is a method used to determine how to interpret the meaning of speaker's utterances. The author uses qualitative descriptive research, because the author will explain the types and forms of code-switching and code-mixing in conversations that occur in the construction area of Paltrow City and the author will analyze the speech utterance not its quantity.

IV. Results and discussion

In discussion, the writer found a few events of code-switching and code-mixing in the environment around the construction of Paltrow City. Code-switching event is influenced by several factors as mentioned by Holmes, they are participant, setting, topic and function. Code-switching often occurs from Javanese to Bahasa Indonesia and otherwise. The switching that they was performed are type of inter sentential code switching, intra sentential code switching and tag switching. The participants involved mostly used Javanese as their first language. Meanwhile, in code-mixing event, they often insert a word from another language in their utterances in specific terms to represent something easier and clearer for particular purpose.

1. Code Switching

a. Inter Sentential Switching

Dialogue 1

- D : Kalaumenurutsayabegini. Itukangakungkinanamblong.
Nek memangsatusisisambunganegakzigzag, kanditanyain MK.
Nek MK oke, kerjakkewae.
- A : Lhoiyo mas. Yodiomongke MK toh.
- D : Diomongkesek. Nek memangoke, dijalaniwae.
Sek, ikuonokMbak H.
Mbak H (*calling*).**Mbak, kansambungansudahjadi.**
- H : Oh, sudahjadi.

In conversation above, code switching by D is showed on bold sentence. In his words, he switched from the Javanese to Bahasa Indonesia. He used Javanese to speak to A. However, when he talked to H, he switched into Bahasa Indonesia. This is due to relationship between A-D and D-H are different. H is a member of MK team. Thus, D switched hiscode into Bahasa Indonesia, even though the topic discussed is not changed. From the conversation above, we can see the factor that can affect D to switch code isparticipants that was the presence of H.

Dialogue 2

- Y : Akuisukwesnengkenekok.
- E : Akukenekmacetog mas. Pak, kuwitohmaulewatNgalianmacet.
TrusnengJatingaleharepmungguhmalahonotrukmogok.Aduuuuh...
Paling mengkobaliklewatUngaran.Pak T durungtekosisan.
Tiwakesusu.Jare jam 9 takenteninengkantor.
Eh, kamu. Pagibanget.
- B : Iya. Mbak.Tadikepagianberangkatnya.

The conversation above happened in the morning when the employees started to arrive in workplace.Code switching in this dialogue performed by E. E used the Javanese when she spoke to Y, another worker. But when he realized the presence of

B that came up earlier than E, she began to give a greeting to L using Bahasa Indonesia.

Dialogue 3

- A : Berarti di teteltrusdipingirno? Sengneteldeknenberarti? Pak Z?
M : Iya Pak.
A : Ikupakunecementelnengcor-coran?
M : He'epak.Mungkinkanpakunyakecil. Jadidiapake tang.
Trusmungkinnatapgitu.
A : **Oo, mungkinkena tang.** Trusnatapdeknen.
M : Mungkinpak.Soalnyakansayadibawahpak.

From the conversation above, switching that was performed by A is intersentential code switching. A switched his code from Bahasa Indonesia to Javanese because he followed the language spoken by his partner. So, after he used Bahasa Indonesia, he switched to the Javanese.

Dialogue 4

- A : Ikikanenekkejadianonobocahsengmripatekenekkoco.
N : Nggih
A : **LhaituharusdibawasegerakerumahsakitMoro Waras.**
SampeanngertitohsengndiMoro Waras?Ikulhosengcedakkantor.
N : Kulombotenngertosmgenke medal pundhi
A : Gak, maksudkukansengnyupiriada.
Piye mas?Silehisedelok.
N : NggihmbotennoPONOPOPAK.Lhamengkesintensengnyupir?
A : Wes, kenetakowone.

Code switching in this conversation was performed by A that we can see in bold sentence. A switch his code for a particular purpose. Due to the current situation that was very urgent, A used Bahasa Indonesia to emphasize his meaning. So, his partner is able to understand what A want from himself, that is to borrow his car because of urgent situation.

Dialogue 5

- C : Inimaukemanapa Pak?
A : Kepemancingan mas.
C : (*answer the phone*) Halo. Taktelponbalikwae.
D : Hawane...
O : Hawanegratisan.
D : Simpatimujekgratisaniki?
C : Isehpak.
Kamumautakkasihgratisannggakmbak? (kidding)
B : Nggak ah Mas.
Ituapatohmbak? TM?

O : Enggakmbak. Inigratisan.Daftar di My Telkomsel.

In the conversation above, the switching was performed by C. C switched his code from Javanese to Bahasa Indonesia. He used the Javanese to respond the previous question that uttered by C who has closeness with C as worker mate. The situation in this conversation is informal that they will be looking for a place for lunch. Then C used Bahasa Indonesia to trigger a conversation with B who is a new person in that place in order to create a pleasant atmosphere among them.

b. Intra Sentential Switching

Dialogue 6

A : M, isoceritanikronologinya Pak Z?
M : Itukejadiannya di *basement*duapak.
A : Oo, di *basement*dua. Cedak*lift*?Trus?
M : Trusdiakan bantu sayabuatmindahinlampukeforklip.
A : Setelahitu?
M : Truskansayatanya, **akusengnampanitohnyopotlampunesisan**, gitupak.
A : Oh, yaya. Cementelgituya?Opotoh?HTL?
M : Lampu TL Pak. Lampu neon.
Trussayadisuruhkebawah, **dadisengnampani**.

In the conversation above, switching was performed by M. M is a worker who was telling the chronology of a work accident on the field to A who is the manager. A differential position between A and M made M used Bahasa Indonesia to answer questions from A. But in this conversation, M sometimes switched his code as shown in the bold sentence. In the first bold sentence, M switched from Bahasa Indonesia to Javanese. It was performed by M because he would like to repeat what he said to Mr. Z while in the field. From the sentence we can see that M switched his code for certain purpose that is to tell what happened between he and Mr.Z before the accident happened.

Dialogue 7

D : Lhadekoratifiku sing piye? Kangakisongertitohpak
(*silent for a while*)
Yandakpak?Kira-kiragitundakpak?
K : Yapastinyapak, gitu. Tapidikasihnyasatu orang satupak.
D : Initakminta. Njenenganminalagiaja.
K : Emm... Yaudah.
Eeeinii... (*thinking*)
D : Kira-kiragitundakpak?
K : Memanggituseharusnyapak.Jadibiarngertiseng**ndi**, seng**piye**.

In the dialog above, code switching was performed by K. He switched from Bahasa Indonesia code to the Javanese because the situation is not as serious as he first came. It is showed by D who switched his code first in this conversation.

Background status in this conversation is influenced by D that has higher position as consumer than K who is salesman that offered the company's products.

c. Tag Switching

Dialogue 8

Tag switching, used to indicate the identity of the speaker.

M : **He'**epak. Mungkinkanpakunyakecil. Jadidiapake tang.Trusmungkinnatapgitu

Even though his sentence mostly use Bahasa Indonesia, at the beginning he uses the word "**He'e**". "**He'e**" the Javanese, which means "Yes".

Dialogue 9

D : Lhadekoratifiku sing piye? Kangakisongertitohpak
(*silent for a while*)
Y**ndak**pak?Kira-kiragit**ndak**pak?
K : Yapastinyapak, gitu. Tapidikasihnyasatu orang satupak.
D : Initakminta. Njenenganminalagija.
K : Emm... Yaudah.
Eeeinii... (*thinking*)
D : Kira-kiragit**ndak**pak?

Since the most of the participant are Javanese, they often add the word "**ndak**" in their speech with the aim to ask the agreement from their partners.

2. Code-Mixing

a. Word Insertion

Dialogue 1

K : Take-**mail**gitugimanapak?
D : Giniajakwes. Iniaja.
K : Inisoalnyapegangan**marketings**satu-satu. Satu marketing cumapunyaatu.

Code-mixing in the conversation above includes the word "**e-mail**" which means electronic mail. K was trying to offer a catalog that would be sent via e-mail, while D wanted the physical catalogs brought by K. People who use their services to market these products are generally called "Sales". However, in this conversation, K calls himself as "**marketing**" to represent that he is part of the marketing

department. People often call themselves “marketing” in order to get higher prestige than as “sales”.

Dialogue 2

- L : Mas C (*calling*)
C : Nggih Pak.
L : Iki **password** komputere opoya? Aku meh **ngeprint** soale.
C : KDC pak. Yang ini KDC, itu juga KDC.

In the “Example 2” there are elements of code-mixing used by L. He inserted a foreign word “**password**” in his utterance to ask about the password to access the computer.

Dialogue 3

- A : Kuisengpenting **overlap**
D : Nek masange meh ngonoyomonggonekaku. Oradigawe zigzag yogakpopo. Mengkokuipodowae. Dhuwuresengsebelahkono ben nyambung. Nek meh digawezigzag kanngisore 6 meter. Dhuwure 12 meter. Iki 6 meter, dhuwure 6 meter.

Conversation above happened between D and A, who talked about the construction. The word “**overlap**” is used by A to describe the iron position which overlapped. He used the term overlap to mention what he meant easily.

Dialogue 4

- K : Yapastinyapak, gitu. Tapidikasihnyasatu orang satupak.
D : Initakminta. **Njenengan** mintalagaja.

In the text above, it shows that D mix the word “**Njenengan**” to ask K to get another catalog from his company. “**Njenengan**” in Javanese belong to Krama which is one of language level in the Javanese language. This language is most common among the Javanese. It is often used to speak to a respected person or an older person.

Dialogue 5

- A : M, isoceritanikronologinya Pak Z?
M : Itukejadiannya di **basement** duapak.
A : Oo, di basement dua. Cedak **lift**? Trus?
M : Trusdiakan bantu sayabuatomindahinlampukeforklip.

The conversation above showed code-mixing performed by M. Based on *Inggris – Indonesia Dictionary* by John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, word “**basement**” means a room in the ground floor of a building or house. However, in construction, basement is not always located under the ground. Basement is located on the base floor of a building and used for parking area.

M inserted the word “**basement**” to refer an area that is used for parking the vehicles. That building has three basements for parking areas. The word “**basement**” itself has become familiar for most people, even for a worker. However, when he used the language in construction area, the term he used would tend to follow the place where he was.

Dialogue 6

- C : Trusikisengmboktambaltoh**finishing**?
D : Ikimock-upmu?
TK2 : Iyapak.

In “Dialogue 6”, C and D inserted some foreign words in the speech. There are two word insertion in this dialogue, they are; “**finishing**”, “**mock-up**”. Finishing means the completion of the job, and “**mock-up**” in Bahasa Indonesia means a model of a structure. In construction with a large amount of production, mock-up is needed as a reference model for another similar product. If the product is an apartment unit, then there is one room that is to be an example for other units.

b. Hybrid Insertion

Dialogue 7

- D : Ikimock-up mu?
TK2 : Iyapak.
D : Kokkoyok**ngeshiftya**? Wernoneikilho.Rodoktelessisan.

The use of word “**shift**” with affix *ng-* means unchanging. The changes referred to wall’s colors. Some foreign words frequently appeared in construction, indirectly when D in construction area, he often mixed his utterance with terms that actually are derived from foreign languages.

Dialogue 8

- L : Iki password komputereopoya? Aku meh **ngeprint**soale.
C : KDC pak. Yang ini KDC, itu juga KDC.

It seen in “Dialogue 8” that L used the word “**ngeprint**” which comes from the word “**print**” and added with affix “*ng-*”. This event can be called as hybrid insertion.

V. Conclusion

From this study, the author concludes that phenomena of code-switching in construction are motivated by many factors. According to Holmes, as we see the dialogues that have been analyzed, people changed the code because he considered the people whom he spoke (participants), what they were talking about (topic), where and how the situation (situation) and aim or purpose of what they want to convey to partner (function). From this analysis participants often use inter-sentential code switching. Thus, before they switch their utterance into another language, they completed the previous sentence. Meanwhile, in code-mixing, people often mixed their utterances with foreign words by inserting that word to represent and describe something easily to his partner. This is because people who were there already used to mix their utterance with construction terms also their difficulty in finding appropriate words in Indonesian. So, they used foreign words which are mostly English.

References

- Chaer, Leonie Agustina. 1995. *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Hoffman, Charlotte. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Inuwa, Anne Althea, Haryati Bt. 2014. "Factors Motivating Code Switching Within the Social Contact of Hausa Bilinguals". *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* Volume 19, Issue 3, Ver. V (Mar. 2014), PP 43-49
- Jendra, M.I.I. 2001. *Sociolinguistics*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Rokhman, Fathur. 2014. *Sosiolinguistik; Suatu Pendekatan Pembelajaran Bahasa dalam Masyarakat Multikultural*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Suwito. 1983. *Sosiolinguistik: Pengantar Awal*. Surakarta: Henary Offset.