

## AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USE IN CONVERSATION AMONG DEHASEN VOLLEYBALL CLUB MEMBERS

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### ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research to find out the type of code switching and influencing factors why Dehasen Volleyball Club Members Conversation Use Code Switching. The writer took the data three audio recording by joining the training where the members of Dehasen Volleyball Club training. In the process of collecting the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. To find out type of code switching the writer used theory by Hoffman (2014), while statement by Chaer And Leonie was used to investigate the factors influence why Dehasen Volleyball Club Members conversation use code switching. The result of the data is 8 utterance in intra-sentential switching category, five utterances in inter-switching category, and three utterances in tag switching category. Beside that, from five factor code switching there are only four factor of code switching used by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club. There is one utterance of code switching the influence because third person appendance, 7 utterance influencing was caused the participants, five utterances of code switching was caused the listener and three utterances of code switching because the topic changing. From the result of the data, it showed that intra-sentential switching is more dominant for types of code switching. In the meantime, participant factors become the most influencing factors of using code switchng.

**Key words :** *code switching, dehasen volleyball, intra-sententia, participan.*

### Introduction

Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspect of linguistic applied toward the connections between language and social situations. Society and language can't separated, there are another related to communication. The study of language in relation to society is called sociolinguistics (Hudson, 1996). It ranges from the study of the wide variety of dialects across a given region down to the analysis between the way men and women speak to one another. Sociolinguistics often shows us the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex and social class of the speaker, it codes social function of a language. Such as the language varieties in Indonesia.

In daily activity, there are many important things which become the human need, one of them is language. By using language, people have communication with each other also share their knowledge and give information to each other. So that people will understand what others have felt and said. Language variation is a kind of language which is used in a situation, condition, and society. Beside that Hudson in Wardhaugh (2006) says defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic, its with similar distribution,' a definition that allows us to say that all of the following are varieties: canadian english, london english, the english of football commentaries, and so on. Such as in indonesia, indonesia has the variety of language for example malay bengkulu, malay pontianak, malay south sumatra, malay aceh, malay bangka, and so on.

As we know, Indonesia is a country that has wealth of nature, has many cultures, and Indonesia famous with more than two variations of language. Not in country but in each province of course have two or three languages even more. Including of Bengkulu, Bengkulu also has more than two languages that used. Dehasen Volleyball Club is one example from the variety of language used in Bengkulu.

Sometimes, the athlete of Dehasen Volleyball Club uses code mixing, and code switching in their conversation. The different backgrounds make the athletes use more than one language. Internal code switching is kind of code switching that used by athletes Dehasen Volleyball Club.

The writer chooses Dehasen Volleyball Club as the object of research thesis. There have been no research on club, especially about code switching used in Dehasen Volleyball Club Members conversation. From the background, the writer would like to conduct an analysis entitled "the analysis of code switching in Dehasen Volleyball Club Members Conversation."

Code switching is the one of alternative way to bilingual of two or more languages in the same conversation. Hymes in Wardhaugh 2006, defines code-switching as "a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles".

Chaer and Leonie in Nadia Anggraini (2013: 23-25) also determine some factors of code switching,

a. The third person appearances

The appearing of the third person who does not understand the language in the conversation makes the participants switch the language to another one that everyone knows.

b. The listener

The limitation of language ability that the listener has can be the reason of the switching that the speaker does.

c. The participants

To get some advantages which are building the understanding of speaker's speech, the speaker switches the language to the language that is more understandable to the listeners.

d. The topic changing

When a topic is changing in conversation, the speakers may think that other languages are more suitable to the topic thus the speaker switching the language.

e. The situation changing from formal to informal

Standard language and non-standard language are determined by the situation in the conversation. Standard language is used in formal situation and non-standard language is used in informal situation.

Hoffman (in Desy R Sihite 2016:23-24) shows many types of CS based on the juncture or the scope of switching emblematic switching or tag switching, where language takes place, intrasentential switching, intersentential switching,

1. A tag code-switching

A tag code-switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of speaker's utterances. Alcnauerova defines tags as "isolated words or phrases which are not related syntactically to the rest of utterances" (2013:9). Tag switching includes interjections, fillers, tags and idiomatic expressions. The occurrence of the tag does not break any grammatical rule either. Brezjanovic states that "the insertion into monolingual utterance does not violate syntactic rules" (2002:22).

2. Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is described as the switch between sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and other in another (Tatsioka, 2010:130). Rukh et al (2012:1111) states that inter-sentential code-switching is the most complex from others types of code switching. It takes place within single sentence. In inter-sentential code-switching, syntactic risks are much greater as compared to rest of the two other types of code switching. The switch of the language from one language to another occurs at a different sentence. Intersentential switching often used by the speaker who fluent in bilingual. It happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base

language. Inter-sentential-switching occurs outside the sentence or the clause level. It is sometimes called “extra-sentential switches”.

### 3. Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential code switching also known as cm is the shift words or phrases other language in one sentence. It often happens within one word or even a one phrase. Kebeya (2013:229) states that intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs inside the same clause or sentence which then contain elements of both languages. The word class that usually comes in intrasentential code switching is verb, adjective, and adverb.

## **Research Design and Methodology**

The reearch design of the study is a descriptive qualitative method. This research include of 2 data: first, primary data is the process of collected bythe researcher, the result is certainly more accurate and up to date. And this study the researcher only used the utterance of the athletes Dehasen Volleyball Club. Second, secondary data is The secondary it is source of data which supports and completes the primary data source. Data is code switching in Dehasen Volleyball Club. For supporting the data, the writer reviewed fifth journals, took the data from some journals, ebook, and whatsapp chatting.

## **Findings and Analysis**

This section identifies and describes the types and the reason for members of Dehasen Volleyball Club’s conversation. The writer presents the types of code switching used by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club and also the influencing factor members of Dehasen Volleyball Club use code switching.

The writer analysis of code switching did use by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members. The writer analyzes code switching in Dehasen Volleyball Club is switching between malay language and the other language in Bengkulu Province. The writer took the recording one on 15 April, recording two on 16 April and than 18 April to recording three.

### **Type of Code Switching**

In this research the writer will analyze types of code switching in Dehasen Volleyball Club. Dehasen Volleyball Club has 15 members, and the writer choose 10 members as the data source. The writer was taking three recording as the data source, there are 117 sentences in recording one and the writer found seven code switching did use by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members. In recording two from 111 sentences the writer found six code switching use in conversation among Dehasen Volleyball Club Members, and than the writer found three code switching from 67 sentences in recording three.

Be based on, the writer analysis types of cose switching use of hoffman's theory. According to Hoffman (in Desy R Sihite2016:23-24) there are three types of code switching, first is intra-sentential switching, the second is inter-sentential switching, and the last is tag switching.

**Tabel 1.** The Types of Code Switching Found

No	Code switching	Recording 1	Recording 2	Recording 3	Total	%
1.	Intra Switching	4	6	1	11	55%
2.	Inter Switching	4	1	1	6	30%
3.	Tag Switching	2	0	1	3	15%
	Total	10	7	3	20	100%

According to table, the writer showed that the data of intra-sentential switching is more dominantly used the Conversation Among Dehasen Volleyball Club Members.

### **Intra-sentential switching**

Intra-sentential code switching also known as cm is the shift words or phrases other language in one sentence. It often happens within one word or even a one phrase. From 16 data of code switching, 55% data is intra-sentential switching. There are the writer found 4

intra-sentential switching in recording one, 6 code switching of intra-sentential in recording two, and 1 utterance include in intra-sentential code switching categorized. Example :

### **Extract 1.**

*“tapi kok pada intinyo, ndik jadi galaw jemo bengkulu. Ado jemo kaur.”*

In extract 1, it discussed about the event of volleyball between sub-district. Denti as the capten of Dehasen Volleyball Club explaining about the rule of event, because the participant of volleyball between sub-district event not followed the rule of the game. From the utterance above, it can be seen there were more than one language switched used by Denti utterance. In first utterance, Denti used Malay language and then she switch code her utterance to Serawai language. Then, Serawai language is dominant used from Denti utterance.

### **Extract 2**

*“cepat nian kaba? Dapat juara umum kaba luak tini “*

Extract 2 is the example from recording two, there were two language used by Denti when she was giving a statement for her friend. She used more than one language in one sentence. *“cepat nian kaba? “dapat juara umum kaba luak tini”* it can be seen from Denti utterance, *“ kaba luak tini”* is sentence that comes from serawai language. Denti switched language between Malay language and Serawai language. This utterance belongs to code switching of intra-sentential categorized.

### **Inter-Sentential Switching**

In while, Inter-sentential switching is described as the switch between sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and other in another. According to table,

the writer show that inter-sentential switching is one of types used more in Dehasen Volleyball Club after intra-sentential switching.

The writer found 30% inter-sentential types of code switching from three recording. There are 4 code switching of inter-sentential categorized from recording one, 1 inter-sentential switching in recording two, and 1 inter-sentential switching in recording three. For examples :

#### **Extract 5**

*“ iyo betul. Persyaratan nyokan dari dispora harus ktp bengkulu dan domisili bengkulu. Tapi luak tobo nengkan jemo kaur. Ngapo dio pacak main?”*

In extract 5, there were more than one language used by Denti when she was giving a information for her friends. She used more than one language in one sentence. From the extract 5 it can be seen there were inter-sentential switching from Malay language and than she was countinoused with Serawai language. From the extract 5 Denti switched her language in one topic that talked at that time.

#### **Extract 6**

*“ au sebelum lais. Iyo kan yuk, orang air napal?”*

In extract 6, it explained about the addres. Ririn there were more than one language when her was giving information. From extract 6 it can be seen, Ririn does code switching in her utterance because has third person in her conversation. Ririn was switched code her language from Rejang language to Malay language.

#### **Tag Switching**

In beside that, the writer found three utterance was used by tag switching categorized. The writer found 2 tag switching in recording one, and 1 tag switching in recording three, beside that the writer not found code switching of tag categorized in recording two. Tag switching is happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of speaker`s utterances. For example :

### **Extract 9**

*“ iyo? Coa ku paham e “*

In extract 9, it explained about expression. There was more than one language used in one sentence. This extract switched code her language between Malay language to Rejang language.

### **Extract 10**

*“oo luak petak hahaha. Cak karikatur!”*

Extract 10 show about has two language in one sentence. There were more than one language used. “oo luak petak” is a expression used Serawai language and move to Malay language “cak karikatur!”.

Meanwhile, second problem is the factors influence of code switching. Among them third person, listener, participant, topic changing, situation changing from formal to informal. The writer was taking three recording as the data source, there are 117 sentences in recording one and the writer found 1 third person factor of code switching, 5 factors was caused by



listener, and than 4 factors was caused participant. In recording two from 111 sentences the writer found 1 factor code switching caused by listener, 4 factors was caused by participant, and 2 factors was caused by topic changing. Beside that, the writer found 1 factor cause listener, 1 factor cause participant, and 1 factor cause topic changing from 67 sentences in recording three.

**Tabel 2.** The Factors of Code Switching Found

No	Factors	Recording 1	Recording 2	Recording 3	Total	%
1.	Thrid person	1	0	0	1	5%
2.	Listener	5	1	1	7	35%
3.	Participant	4	4	1	9	45%
4.	Topic changing	0	2	1	3	15%
5.	Situation changing	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	7	3	20	100%

### **Third Person**

According to table, it can be seen participant is dominan of factor influence why use code switching, and third person factor is bit. The appearing of the third person who does not understand the language in the conversation makes the participants switch the language to another one that everyone knows. For example :

#### **Axtract 12**

*“ au sebelum lais. Iyo kan yuk, orang air napal? “*

In extract 12, it discussed about address. There were switched code with re-explain because has third person in conversation. The happen of re-explain of the sentence because the different background with third person, and people as (third person) not understand with your language.

### **Listeners**

The second factors is listener, listener is the limitation of language ability that the listener has can be the reason of the switching that the speaker does. Listener is the second factor dominan was used code switching by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club. For example :

#### **Extract 13**

*“dahi bulat hahaha. Kalau keme papea bulet a”*

Extract 13, it was explain about her argumant. It can seen from extract 13, it she was explaining how to expression in her mother toungue.

### **Participant**

The third factor is participant, participant is the most dominan why Dehasen Volleyball Club Members used code switching in their conversation. 45%. Participant is to get some advantages which are building the understanding of speaker's speech, the speaker switches the language to the language that is more understandable to the listeners. For example :

#### **Extract 15**

*Trisna: jadilah dak berentih ngunyah ni woi. Bentar lagi ndak main. “*

*Minar :tengok nah ayuk denti! Kami segebutan dengan ayuk denti hahaa.”*

*Rima: jadi itu kemaren yuk? Apo sih? Yang ngambik cak di proluga mpv-mpv idak?*

From extract 15, it can be seen that switched between two language. The factor of code switching because participant understand what the speaker talked.

### **Topic Changing**

The last factor of code switching that the writer found is topic changing. From three recording, the writer found 3 topic changing as the factors used code switching. Topic changing is when a topic is changing in conversation, the speakers may think that other languages are more suitable to the topic thus the speaker switching the language. For example:

#### **Extract 17**

*“ tegakan dekat rumah kaba. Langsung ngeluargh dio. Nian, ayuk tiap narik net langsung ngeluargh gale uratnyo(sambil nunjukin tangannya)”*

In extract 17, it can be seen topic changing is a factor does switch code in her utterance. In sentences one the speaker talked about position, and than she change her utterances.

### **Analysis**

This part explained about what dominantly more used types of code switching and what dominantly more used factors of code switching by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club. This part also showed the correlation between Factor and type of Code Switching.

#### **Tabel 3.** The Correlation between Factor and Types of Code Switching

<i>Correlation</i>		<i>Types</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
		<i>Tag</i>	<i>Intra-sentential</i>	<i>Inter-sentential</i>		
<i>Factors</i>	<i>Third person</i>	0	0	1	1	5%
	<i>Participant</i>	1	7	1	9	45%
	<i>Listener</i>	2	3	2	7	35%
	<i>Topic chaing</i>	0	1	2	3	15%
	<i>Situation chainging</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>					20	100%

According to the table above, the writer found 20 code switching that used by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members. Code switching more used by Dehasen Volleyball Club that is switch code between Malay language and Serawai language. Code switching used by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members because same background origins.

Six from ten members of Dehasen Volleyball Club come from south of Bengkulu, that they are used Serawai language. So, the conversation in the club they are often switch language . It can be seen from the table intra-sentential switching is more dominantly for types of code switching used by Dehasen Volleyball Club. Intra-sentential switching that more used by Dehasen Volleball Club because Serawai language almost same with Serawai Malay Bengkulu.

According to table, the writer found three types of code switching used by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members. Appropriate with Hoffman's theory, shows many types of cs based on the juncture or the scope of switching emblematic switching or tag switching. Where language takes place, intrasentential switching, intersentential switching.

From three types of code switching used by Dehasen Volleyball Club, type of Tag is the seldom of types used by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club. From 20 code switching

the writer just founds three code switching of tag categorize. The seldom used type of tag in Dehasen Volleyball Club Conversation, because all of members often used switch code with mixed their utterance in one sentence.

According the table 4.3, it can be seen participant is more dominantly for the factors influencing of code switching used by Dehasen Volleyball Club Members. Participant factor more dominantly because in members of Dehasen Volleyball Club almost have same background origins. So, in every conversation among Dehasen Volleyball Club their used code switching was cause participant. In participant understand about the language switched code.

Factor was caused third person appearances is seldom of factor influencing of code switching used. The seldom of third person factor because almost of Dehasen Volley Club members understand when one of all members switched her language. So, when she does code switching, she no need to re-explain to third person appearances.

Beside that, Chaer And Leonie (1995:143) in Nadia Anggraini (2013: 23-25) said “factors of code switching, such as the third person appearances, the listener, the participants, the topic changing, the situation changing from formal to informal”. That turned out in Conversation Among Dehasen Volleyball Club Members the writer just found 4 factors influencing of code switching used from 20 data.

**Tabel 4** Dominantly of Factors and Types of Code Switching

Analysis	The result	Total	%
Types	Intra- sentential switching	10	55%
Factors	Participant	9	45%

This part the writer will explain about correlation between types and factors of code switching was used by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club. Factor of participant is dominant used in conversation and when participant factor is dominant in this conversation can make intra-sentential switching dominant more than other types. According to table, factors dominant of code switching is participant, and participants are factors dominant make intra-sentential of types switching. For example:

### **Extract 18**

“ pas be limo, la be enam kami. Kamu limo **sikok aghi** “

In extract 18, it discussed about participants in the training. From utterance it can be seen that has more than one language in one sentence. The factor which made switch code is participant. It can be seen from utterance, Denti used switched between two languages. The first sentence denti use malay bengkulu and than she switched language to Serawai language.

### **Conclusion**

From finding and analysis, the result of the analysis of the code switching use by members of Dehasen Volleyball Club, several types of code switching and the factors influence using code switching. The writer found 3 types of code switching used by members of dehasen volleyball club. There were tag switching (3), intra-sentential switching (11), and than inter-sentential switching (6). Intra-sentential switching is dominant utterance from members of Dehasen Volleyball Club more than inter-sentential switching, and tag switching.

From influence the factors which are used to analyze why the members of dehasen volleyball club switch their language. Participan is factors dominant when members of Dehasen Volleyball Club switch their language.

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