CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING PHENOMENA IN CONSTRUCTION AREA OF PALTROW CITY

A FINAL PROJECT
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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking theresults from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree anddiploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from otherpublications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in thebibliography.

Semarang, 16 September 2016

Fadhila Kusumaningrum

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Becita-citalah yang tinggi, bermimpilah yang besar. Reguk madu ilmu sebanyak-banyaknya.

Belajarlah dari alam sekitar. Resapi kehidupan.

Jelajahi Indonesiamu yang luas.

Jengkali Afrika yang eksotis. Jelajahi Eropa yang megah.

Lalu berhentilah di altar ilmu Sorbonne, Paris.

Belajarlah dimana sains, sastra dan seni diolah untuk mengubah perdaban.

Dan ingat, yang paling penting bukanlah seberapa besar mimpi kalian.

Tetapi seberapa besar kalian untuk mimpi itu. – (Julian Balia in Sang Pemimpi movie)

This final project is dedicated to my beloved parents.

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I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this final project better. Finally, I hope that this final project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about Code Switching and Code Mixing.

Semarang, September 2016

Fadhila Kusumaningrum

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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 tribes but 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 people using 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

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of Study

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. Bilingualism in Indonesia is caused by a variety of cultures that spread throughout the archipelago. Most of the Indonesians use 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. There are workers, managers, supervisors, staffs, engineers, surveyors and others. The difference between one profession and another may affect their speech. In this paper, the author aims to show the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing that occur in construction area of Paltrow City in Semarang.

1.2 Research problem

There are two problems that to be discussed in this paper.

a) What are the factors that can influence people in construction area of Paltrow City to switch and mix their utterance?

b) What are the types of code-switching and code-mixing often used by the participants?

1.3 The purpose of the study

This paper aims 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.

2. Theoretical Frameworks

2.1 Code-Switching

According to Holmes (1992:50), code-switching is a phenomenon in which the speakers switch their language to another language in an utterance. In addition, Hymes (1974:103) stated that code-switching is a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech styles.

2.1.1 The Factors that Influence Code-Switching

Social factors and social dimension are influenced factors that motivate someone to choose their language. Holmes (1992:12) explains social factors and social dimension in the following components:

1) Participants

Participants are people involved in the conversation and able to trigger code-switching. A participant may be a speaker, listener, or the presence of a third person.

2) Setting / Situation

Setting is a social background where the interaction is taking place between the participants. It refers a place where the participants are speaking.

3) Topic

It refers to the subject is being spoken or discussed by the participants.

4) Function

It refers to the speaker purpose when uses a certain language. The function may have a referential meaning or an affective meaning.

5) Status

It refers to relationship that exists between the participants within a particular background.

6) Solidarity

It refers to the social distance between the participants which involve the relationship that exist between the speakers.

7) Formality

It refers to the social interaction that is determining the speaker to switch code.

2.1.2 Type of Code Switching

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 the takes place that are; inter sentential code switching, intra sentential code swithing and tag or emblematic code switching.

a) Inter sentential code switching

Inter sentential code switching is a switch that occurs between sentences after a sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language.

b) Intra sentential code switching

Intra sentential code switching is a switch that occurs within a clause or sentence boundary.

c) Tag or emblematic code switching

This switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or sentence filler in other language that show the ethnic identity of the speaker.

2.2 Code-Mixing

According to Suwito (1983:103), code-mixing occurs when there is a combination of different languages in a speech. Ptaff (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.

2.2.1 The types of Code-Mixing based on Structure

a) Word Insertion

Word insertion happens when the speaker inserts a word element of whether local dialect or foreign language in their utterance.

b) Phrase Insertion

Phrase insertion happens when the speaker inserts a phrase of a foreign language into his utterance.

c) Hybrid Insertion

Hybrid Insertion occurs when the speaker inserts the element of language from two different language elements.

d) Repetition Insertion

Repetition Insertion takes place when the speaker inserts another language in repetition forms into his utterance.

e) Idiom Insertion

Idiom insertion happens when the speaker inserts his language in an idiom form of another language.

2.3 About Paltrow City

Paltrow City is an apartment building, hotel and public areas that will stand in Tembalang region in the next few years. At this time, Paltrow City is still under construction. 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. For example, there are managers, engineers, staffs, and workers. People who have different profession

certainly have different background in terms of educational, social, economical and cultural aspect. Paltrow City workers are mostly the migrants of Javanese ethnic. However, some people are not, for example; Sundanese, Batak, etc. The building work is identical with field activity in which everyone works directly in the field. There are some professions that acquire working in the field. Beside the people who work in the field, 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.

3. Methodology

3.1 Method of Collecting Data

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 author will analyze the speech utterance not its quantity.

4. 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.

4.1 Code-Switching

4.1.1. Inter Sentential Code Switching

Dialogue 1

D : Kalau menurut saya begini. Itu kan gak mungkin amblong.
Nek memang satu sisi sambungane gak zig zag, kan ditanyain MK.
Nek MK oke, kerjakke wae.
A : Lhoiyo mas. Yo diomongke MK toh.
D : Diomongke sek. Nek memang oke, dijalani wae.
Sek, iku onok Mbak H.
Mbak H (*calling*). **Mbak, kan sambungan sudah jadi.**
H : Oh, sudah jadi.
D : Jadi sambungane itu segaris. Atas bawah. Kene 12, kene 6 meter.
Gimana mbak? Enggak zigzag.
H : Ya gak papa pak. Tapi kan gak boleh segaris gitu.
D : Kan gini mbak. Kan empat besi ini 17 meter.
Kan ada yang los 12.Trus ada sisanya. Yang ini dipasang dulu lima, trus sana 12. Tetep sama atas dan bawah.

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 his code 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 is participants that was the presence of H.

Dialogue 2

    E   :   Aduh kamu lagi
    Y   :   Aku isuk wes neng kene kok.
    E   :   Aku kenek macet og mas. Pak, kuwi toh mau lewat Ngaliyan
            macet.
            Trus neng Jatingaleh arep munggah malah ono truk mogok.
            Aduuuh…
            Paling mengko balik lewat Ungaran. Pak T durung teko sisan.
            Tiwas kesusu. Jare jam 9 tak enteni neng kantor.
            Eh, kamu. Pagi banget.
    B   :   Iya. Mbak. Tadi kepagian berangkatnya.

The conversation above happened in the morning when the employees started to arrive in work place. 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 tetel trus dipinggirno? Seng netel deknen berarti?
            Pak Z?

M : Iya Pak.
A : Iku pakune cementel neng cor-coran?
M : He'e pak. Mungkin kan pakunya kecil. Jadi dia pake tang.
       Trus mungkin natap gitu.
A : **Oo, mungkin kena tang**. Trus natap deknen.
M : Mungkin pak. Soalnya kan saya dibawah pak.

From the conversation above, switching that was performed by A is inter sentential 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 : Iki kan enek kejadian ono bocah seng mripate kenek koco.
N : Nggih
A : **Lha itu harus dibawa segera ke rumah sakit Moro Waras**.
       Sampean ngerti toh seng ndi Moro Waras? Iku lho seng cedak
       kantor.
N : Kulo mboten ngertos mengke medal pundhi
A : Gak, maksudku kan seng nyupiri ada.
       Piye mas? Silehi sedelok.
N : Nggih mboten nopo nopo pak. Lha mengke sinten seng
       nyupir?
A : Wes, kene tak gowone.

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 : Ini mau kemana Pak?
A : Ke pemancingan mas.

<table>
<tr><td>C</td><td>:</td><td>(<i>answer the phone</i>) Halo. Tak telpon balik wae.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>:</td><td>Hawane…</td></tr>
<tr><td>O</td><td>:</td><td>Hawane gratisan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>:</td><td>Simpatimu jek gratisan iki?</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>:</td><td>Iseh pak.
Kamu mau tak kasih gratisan nggak mbak? (<i>kidding</i>)</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>:</td><td>Nggak ah Mas.
Itu apa toh mbak? TM?</td></tr>
<tr><td>O</td><td>:</td><td>Enggak mbak. Ini gratisan. Daftar di My Telkomsel.</td></tr>
</table>

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.

4.1.2. Intra Sentential Code Switching

Dialogue 6

<table>
<tr><td>A</td><td>:</td><td>M, iso ceritani kronologinya Pak Z?</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>:</td><td>Itu kejadiannya di <i>basement</i> dua pak.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>:</td><td>Oo, di <i>basement</i> dua. Cedak <i>lift</i>? Trus?</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>:</td><td>Trus dia kan bantu saya buat mindahin lampu ke forklip.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>:</td><td>Setelah itu?</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>:</td><td>Trus kan saya tanya, aku seng nampani toh nyopot lampune sisan, gitu pak.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>:</td><td>Oh, ya ya. Cementel gitu ya? Opo toh? HTL?</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>:</td><td>Lampu TL Pak. Lampu neon.
Trus saya disuruh ke bawah, dadi seng nampani.</td></tr>
</table>

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 : Lha dekoratif iku sing piye? Kan gak iso ngerti toh pak
> (*silent for a while*)
> Ya ndak pak? Kira-kira gitu ndak pak?
> K : Ya pastinya pak, gitu. Tapi dikasihnya satu orang satu pak.
> D : Ini tak minta. Njenengan minta lagi aja.
> K : Emm... Yaudah.
> Eee inii... (*thinking*)
> D : Kira-kira gitu ndak pak?
> K : Memang gitu seharusnya pak. Jadi biar ngerti **seng 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.

4.1.3. Tag Switching

Dialogue 8

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

> M : **He'e**pak. Mungkin kan pakunya kecil. Jadi dia pake tang. Trus mungkin natap gitu

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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

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.

<blockquote>

D   :   Lha dekoratif iku sing piye? Kan gak iso ngerti toh pak

         (silent for a while)

         Ya **ndak** pak? Kira-kira gitu **ndak** pak?

K   :   Ya pastinya pak, gitu. Tapi dikasihnya satu orang satu pak.

D   :   Ini tak minta. Njenengan minta lagi aja.

K   :   Emm... Yaudah.

         Eee inii... (*thinking*)

D   :   Kira-kira gitu **ndak** pak?

</blockquote>

4.2 Code-Mixing

4.2.1. Word Insertion

Dialogue 1

<blockquote>

K   :   Tak **e-mail** gitu gimana pak?

D   :   Gini aja lak wes. Ini aja.

K   :   Ini soalnya pegangan **marketing** satu-satu. Satu marketing cuma punya satu.

</blockquote>

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 opo ya? 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 : Kui seng penting **overlap**
D : Nek masange meh ngono yo monggo nek aku. Ora digawe zigzag yo gak popo. Mengko kui podo wae. Dhuwure seng sebelah kono ben nyambung. Nek meh digawe zig zag kan ngisore 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 : Ya pastinya pak, gitu. Tapi dikasihnya satu orang satu pak.
D : Ini tak minta. **Njenengan** minta lagi aja.

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, iso ceritani kronologinya Pak Z?
M : Itu kejadiannya di **basement** dua pak.
A : Oo, di basement dua. Cedak **lift**? Trus?
M : Trus dia kan bantu saya buat mindahin lampu ke forklip.

The conversation above showed code-mixingperformed 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 : Trus iki seng mbok tambal toh **finishing**?
D : Iki **mock-up**mu?
TK2 : Iya pak.

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.

4.2.2. Hybrid Insertion

Dialogue 7

D	:	Iki mock-up mu?
TK2	:	Iya pak.
D	:	Kok koyok **ngeshift** ya? Wernone iki lho. Rodok teles sisan.

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 komputere opo ya? 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.

5. 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 word by inserted 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 word in Indonesian. So, they used foreign word which is mostly English.

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