An Analysis of Code-Switching at A Public Place

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati terjadinya alih kode di tempat umum. Dalam alih kode yang diamati, peneliti mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis alih kode yang dominan terjadi dalam percakapan penjual dan pembeli. Observasi dilakukan di Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja sebanyak 61 interlokusi dan dijabarkan ke dalam beberapa subjek; laki-laki dan perempuan. Data hasil observasi dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan beberapa instrumen seperti instrumen manusia, audio-recorder, transkripsi dan tabulasi data. Data dideskripsikan menggunakan teori alih kode Wardhaugh (1998). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua jenis alih kode yang ditemukan dalam interlokusi penjual dan pembeli. Tipe-tipe tersebut adalah inter-sentential dan intra-sentential. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa inter-sentential adalah 41% dari ujaran, sedangkan intra-sentential adalah 51% dari ujaran. Oleh karena itu, jenis alih kode yang paling dominan diamati di Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja adalah intra-sentential yang berasal dari 527 ujaran. Sedangkan antar kalimat berasal dari 368 ujaran. Bahasa yang digunakan untuk disisipkan dan dialihkan adalah Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Bali, Bahasa Inggris, dan Bahasa Jawa.

Kata Kunci: Alih Kode, Bahasa, Publik

Abstract

This research aimed to observe the code-switching at a public place. In the code-switching observed, the researcher describes the types of the code-switching that dominantly occur in the seller and buyer's conversation. The observation has done at *Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja* in 61 interlocution and described into several subjects; male and female. The data from the observation was collected using some instruments such as human instrument, audio-recorder, transcription and data tabulation. The data was described using Wardhaugh's (1998) theory of code-switching. The result of this research shows that there are two types of code-switching found in the sellers and buyers' interlocution. Those types are inter-sentential and intra-sentential. The result showed that inter-sentential is 41% from the utterances, while intra-sentential is 51% from the utterances. Therefore, the most of dominant type of code-switching observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja is intra-sentential which is come from 527 utterances. While inter-sentential came from 368 utterances. The languages that were used to be inserted and switched are Indonesian, Balinese, English, and Javanese language.

Keywords: Code-Switching, Inter-Sentential. Intra-Sentential, Multilingual, Public Place

Introduction

A code can be defined as a variety that people use to communicate in a particular language, a dialect, a register, an accent, or style on either different occasion and for a different purpose (Stockwell, 2002). Hence, a code may also be referred to as the language choice or variety utilized by a particular speech community for a certain purpose and function in verbal interaction in sociolinguistic terms (Fishman, 1972). Additionally, Wardhaugh (2006) acknowledges that code refers to a communication system used by two or more people. In everyday encounters, people use different codes based on the context, interlocutors, and place. People, according to Cakrawarti (2011), may choose a specific code or variety to make it simpler to discuss a specific issue regardless of where they speak. When discussing a transaction in a market, for example, people may employ field-specific language rather than the language used in formal language communication. As a result, many different types of language communication occur in everyday situations and in varied locations.

One of them is language communication in selling and buying at the market (Bastiar et al., 2018). In those activities, Sellers and buyers have varied linguistic exchanges depending on their ethnic and cultural backgrounds, which are also indicated in the form code. The phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing in seller-buyer conversation can be characterized as code-switching and code-mixing. These code-switching and code-mixing phenomena have established a societal trend or style of communication, particularly among multilingual. According to Putra (2012), a multilingual society is one in which people utilize two or more languages as a variety of codes, whether employed independently by each race (ethnicity) or interchangeably to communicate with other society members. Indonesia has a large number of bilingual societies. One of them can be found in Singaraja, which is part of the Buleleng District. Singaraja's community communicates in multiple languages. It's because the people who live there aren't all from Singaraja; there are also migrants and immigrants. In multilingual societies, Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja is one of the areas where code-switching and code-mixing occur. According to (Mahootian, 2016) code-switching and code-mixing are common occurrences in multilingual and multicultural settings. Code-switching and code-mixing are well-known characteristics of the average bilingual and multilingual in any human culture throughout the world, where both are the most evident and widespread and are utilized in distinct languages.

Many linguistic experts emphasized the definitions of code-switching. Those definitions then finally provide the clarity needed to understand the concept of code-switching. Chaer & Agustina (2014) state that code-switching is a transitional phenomenon of language usage that occurs as a result of changing circumstances. According to another viewpoint, code-switching can occur not only between languages but also between different styles within a language (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). Code-switching happens when bilingual or multilingual interlocutors utilize more than one language, variety, dialect, or style in the same interlocution (Romaine, 1992). Moreover, Wadhaugh (2006) acknowledges that code-switching (also called code-mixing) can occur in a conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. Wardhaugh (2006) also explains that code-switching can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially) of the utterance. As a result, code-switching occurs primarily between sentences or within sentences. This code-switch could take a variety of forms, including sentence alterations, phrases from both languages that follow each other, and even large narratives (Sinaga & Hutahaean, 2020).

In considering the occurrences of code-switching Suandi (2014) has divided the characteristics of code-switching, namely; 1) the code change occurs due to the contact language and the interdependence (language dependency); 2) the switching of code will occur because the public or the speaker is a bilingual or multilingual; 3) instead of the code of use of the language or code it supports its function-itself by the contents of the context; and 4) the function of each language is adapted to the situation related to the change of speech content. Wardhaugh

(1998) elaborated on the factors that may lead people to code-switch, such as solidarity with listeners (participants), topic choice, and perceived social and cultural distance. He claims that the motivation of the speaker is a crucial factor in the selection. An early seminal work on multilingual discourse is Blom and Gumperz (1972) according to Wardhaugh and Furrel (2015) in which It introduces the notions of situational and metaphorical code-switching. These two divisions, situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching, are no longer used as a basis for multilingual discourse analysis.

Wardhaugh (2006) admits that the second classification is based on the scope of transition or the nature of the point in time at which language occurs. The basic difference in this scope is usually between inter-sentential switching; changes that occur between sentences, and intrasentential switching; changes that occur within a sentence. This is similar with Poplack's (1980) definition of inter-sentential as code-switching of a switch occurring between two complete clauses or sentence boundaries. A complete sentence or clause is in one language in this example, but the speaker shifts to another language for the next sentence or clause. An example of inter-sentential is (e.g. *Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an.* It's oldies but goodies, they say. *Tapi masih enak kok didengerin).* Whereas, intra-sentential refers to the use of two codes within a sentence. The speaker may exchange clause parts, or lexical items, in this circumstance (Poplack, 1980). Anriyani & Swandana (2018) provide examples of intra-sentential happen between Indonesian-English utterances (e.g. *Dari pada jadi yang kedua mending dengan ku saja* to be my first girl.).

As a result of the explanation, multilinguals may occasionally switch or mix their languages when communicating with others. According to Sinaga and Hutahaean (2020), as the system that two or more people use for communication, it is natural for bilingual or multilingual persons to be in a situation where they must choose between two or more codes. Sinaga and Hutahaean (2020) also acknowledge that when people talk, they are almost always forced to choose an appropriate code. It becomes

essential while communicating because the usage of suitable code decides whether or not the conversation is successful. These alternate phenomena are referred to as code-switching. According to Hasmaruddin (2021), these days Indonesian utilize code-mixing or code-switching in every movement. It happens in every sexual orientation, age, fame, and society. The code here approaches the way to communicate something through the language they utilization of sure language. The utilization of code-switching doesn't just occur in an immediate interview, classroom communication, politician's statement, and even president's speech yet additionally in everyday life activities too (Lismay, 2017). Thus, it does not only used in the formal situation but also in an informal situations like in the market and any other domains.

Language is the primary aspect of society that influences whether or not communication is fluent. As a result, linguistic accuracy is critical for improving communication fluency. Fluency in speaking or using language is judged not only by the precision with which words are selected and sentences are created, but also by the ability or precision with which the situation is appraised (Simasiku et al., 2015). It implies that someone who uses the language skillfully and appropriately should be able to notice or comprehend the context in which they are speaking, such as with whom, where, when, and so on. The usage of code-switching in communication is common in today's society and among EFL students. In the process of buying and selling communication, for example, there is often the use of the mother language, this is because the language is considered easy to understand by the sellers and buyers at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. For the sake of efficient transaction interaction, sellers and buyers will always aim to utilize language that is beautiful and easy to comprehend for both parties. Because the smoothness of the interaction process is dependent on the language used, it can be assumed that conversing in an easy-to-understand language will facilitate communication between sellers and buyers. It is called so because the function of language is to convey messages, ideas, and concepts. Wardhaugh (2006) argued

that the function of language is a means of spoken and written human communication.

It is unavoidable for teachers and students to be involved in numerous scenarios involving L1 use during the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teaching and learning process. Code-switching, according to Nurhamidah et al. (2018), has sparked a debate over the benefits and drawbacks it brings to the educational environment. Code-switching is regarded to be beneficial tools for both teachers and students in achieving their learning objectives. According to Mahootian (2006), students may consciously or unconsciously execute code-switching that benefits them, such as equivalence, floor-holding, reiteration, and conflict control. When it comes to code-switching, EFL students come in handy. When the students are unable to recollect the target language, they might switch or mix the code.

When people engage with one another daily, they frequently use different codes in different situations. They may select a particular code or variation because it makes it easier for them to address a specific topic. The usage of distinct codes in communication is determined by the language's diversity. Sellers and buyers at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja often communicate in Balinese, and Indonesian and some sometimes communicate in Javanese or English. So that sellers and buyers tend to switch and mix the languages because of the context of the situation. To adjust to this context, it is necessary to choose the right language that is easy for sellers and buyers to understand when interacting. According to Muta'allim et al., (2021), several factors tend to make sellers and buyers use code-switching and code-mixing in their interactions, including sellers and buyers do not master the language, different ethnicities, and different languages, there are foreign buyers, there are limitations in mastering the language, for the smooth process of buying and selling interactions and to beautify the language.

Several scholars have already undertaken research on code-switching analysis in a public setting, including Tritama (2016), Prin (2021), Bastiar et al. (2018), Muta'allim et al. (2021), Sianipar & Manik (2018). One such study, by Sianipar and Manik (2018), looked at code-switching in politeness-related situations in banking services. After finishing, the researcher discovered the occurrence of both inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching in politeness-related request situations. Researchers note that code-switching occurs frequently in banking service conversations. The code-switching and code-mixing theories advanced by Hoffmann and Wardhaugh were used in the prior study to assess the data. In this idea, the researcher recognizes the types and understands how a code change might take place. The majority of code-switching occurrences, according to the researcher, occurred while people were being courteous in banking and discussing a specific subject. Furthermore, Muta'allim et al. investigated the case study of code-switching and code-mixing of sellers and purchasers in Traditional Market Kampong Asembagus Situbondo (2021). Code-switching and code-mixing occur at Asembagus Situbondo Market Kampong. The researcher looks into the form as well as the aim of these activities. According to the data, sellers and buyers at Asembagus Situbondo Market Kampong employed code-switching speech more than code-mixing speech. They are also multilingual, with speakers attempting to establish a linguistic environment through the use of many languages.

Both similarities and contrasts between earlier studies and the researchers' research have been discovered, based on studies that are comparable to their own. The similarities between this research and other code-switching studies reside in their respective research topics. The distinction, however, is in the research's subject, namely earlier studies looking at code-switching and code-mixing in airports, restaurants, banks, and markets. In the meantime, the researcher's research involved observing code-switching in a public setting, specifically at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. Several factors encourage the researcher to conduct research entitled an examination of code-switching in a public location, including (1) the frequency of code-switching in the market, especially at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. (2) Because the community is multiethnic and multilingual, there is a high probability that sellers and buyers will switch the code in order to

speed up the process of communication with transactions, (3) communication and bargaining processes, (4) no researcher has yet conducted the research, and (5) there is an entertaining point to develop in order to produce knowledge. The researchers solely looked at the several sorts of code-switching at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja, taking into account each component and function. Yet, the researchers used a theory of Wardhaugh. Moreover, the researcher put the objectives of this study to find and analyze the types of code switching to find out the dominant classification of code-switching occurs in buyers and sellers interlocutions at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. Based on the previous studies, there are differences and similarities found. Therefore, the research has the opportunity to examine the research gaps. This makes researcher interested in conducting research on code-switching between buyers and sellers in traditional markets.

Research Question

The problem statement of this research was the need for describing the code-switching observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja, the questions of this research are:
1. What are the code-switching observed at Pasar Banyuasari Singaraja?
2. What is the dominant type of code-switching observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja?

Research Method

The study employed a qualitative method, with a focus on descriptive qualitative data collection and analysis. This study is classified as naturally occurring data since the primary goal is to describe and analyze a phenomenon that has been observed and reported in the field. It means the researcher examined the frequency of code-switching and code-mixing at

Instrument

This study's first instrument was a human device, a researcher who collected and processed data. The key tool for this study was the researcher, who conducted direct observation while collecting data on the interactions that occurred between sellers and buyers at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja.

Data Analysis Method

The two types of data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively using the stages: data collection, data reduction, display data, and drawing the conclusion. The researcher collected the data, transcribed, reduction, and displayed the data to get the important and appropriate data based on the focus of this research. Then, the last step is conclusion drawing and verification are the final analytical step for this qualitative research. The data that is needed to answer the research question in this study are the code-switching and code-mixing at *Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja*.

Finding and Discussion

In this research, code switching at *Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja* is found by the researcher. The data were classified based on Wardhaugh's (1998) theory of code-switching. The analysis of code switching is divided based on the types including inter-sentential, and intra-sentential. The data were obtained from the sellers and buyers' interlocutions at *Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja.* The result showed that the sellers and buyers at Pasar Banyuasri tended to insert words or lexicons from different languages within the sentence. The languages that is used to insert be inserted or switched are Indonesian, Balinese, English and Javanese languages. The finding showed that there is more often intra-sentential code-switching in the sellers and buyers' utterances rather than inter-sentential code-swicthing. With the specific analyisis that the female buyers and female sellers are the most interlocutors who tend to insert and alternate the codes. That happened too in inter-sentential code-switching. Therefore, the dominant of the code-switching type observed in sellers and buyers interlocutions at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja is intra-sentential code-swicthing which is 41%, and followed by inter-sentential code-switching which is 59%. This might happened due to the interlocutors at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja more often inserting and alternating the utterances with different languages within the same sentence. Other factors both at that are could be as simple as showing flexibility and openness, declare solidarity, maintain certain neutrality when both

codes are used, express identity, and lack of vocabulary. The following table show the findings from the researcher's analysis.

Table 1. The Code-Switching Observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja

No	Types of Code-Switching	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Inter-sentential	368	41%
2	Intra-sentential	527	59%
	Total	895	100%

Chart 1. *The Code-Switching Observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja*
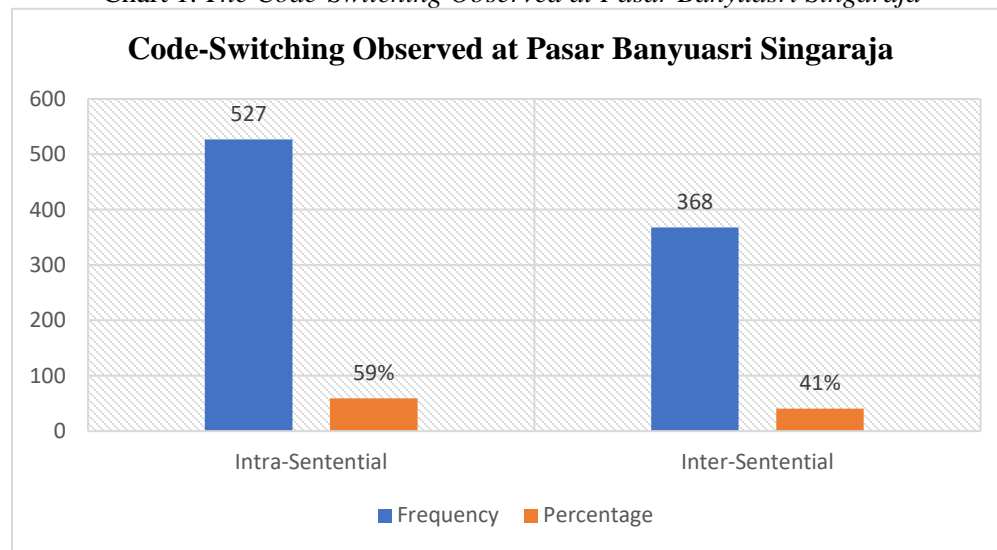
This chart showed the result of code-switching observed at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. From thw two types of code-switching, 527 utterances were classified as intra-sentential code-switching which is 59%. Whereas, the rest 368 utterances were classified as inter-sentential code-switching which 41%. Therefore, it revealed that the most dominant type of code-switching that was found in the interlocutors' utterances is intra-sentential code-switching.

Discussion

This study was intended to know, describe, and analyze the code-switching at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. The theory that was used in this research is Wardhaugh's theory. According to Wardhaugh (2006) code-switching are inter-sentential which is the two languages switched between sentences, and intra-sentential is the use of two languages within the sentence. The code

was observed and occurred between seller and buyers at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja. Therefore, based on the finding that the most of dominant code-switching there were in the interlocutors' utterances is intra-sentential. It is because the speakers were more often to insert and alternate the utterances with different languages. In the other words, it was often to find that there are two languages within the speakers' utterances. Whereas, the second type of code-switching that was also in the interlocutors' utterances is inter-sentential code-switching. This happened because the speakers tend to switch two different languages between the sentence boundaries. This is the description and the explanation of the analyzed data.

Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006), there are two types of code-switching; inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching. Inter-

sentential code-switching happens between clauses or sentences. In this case, an entire sentence or utterance is in a particular language but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent sentence or utterance.

Utterance:*Ya gak usah dah, Pak. Tempe manten nike baang lima ribu'* Well no, Sir. Just give five thousand *tempe*.

This one was analyzed as inter-sentential code-switching. The switching is in Indonesian and Balinese language between the sentences. In the first sentence of the utterance, the speaker talks in the informal Indonesian language *ya gak usah dah'* (well no). This happened may be the influence of the situation where the interlocution take place, which is in the market. Therefore, the language that is used in less formal and unstandardized. Furthermore, the second sentence of the utterance is using Balinese language, the sentence is *Tempe manten nike baang lima ribu'* (just give five thousand *tempe*.). Since there are a switch between two different languages in the sentence boundaries, therefore the utterance is inter-sentential code-switching. In a structured sentence, more clearly this utterance means "*Ya tidak usah, Pak. Saya beli tempe saja lima ribu*" (Well no, Sir. I just want to buy five thousand *tempe*).

Intra-Sentential Code-Switching

The other type of code-switching is intra-sentential code-switching. This intra-sentential code-switching happens within the sentence. In this case, the speaker inserting language A and language B in the same sentence or utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Utterance: *Mau beli apa geg?' What* do you want to buy, Girl?

This utterance happened in the interlocution between the seller and buyer at pasar banyuasri singaraja. As the utterance is analyzed, there is inter-sentential code-switching found in the utterance. It happened because the speaker employed two languages in the same sentence of the utterance. The languages that inserted within the sentence are Indonesian and the Balinese language. It can be explained that the Indonesian language lies in the use of the words

mau beli apa' what do you want to buy. Whereas, Balinese language is showed from the insertion of addressed *geg'* girl. This is the insertion of a tag from the Balinese lexical to address female. Therefore, the utterance is classified as intra-sentential code-switching. It is because, it's clear that there are Indonesian and Balinese language in the same sentence of the utterance. In which in this case, the speaker was inserting addressed *geg'* girl when most of the utterance is in Indonesian language.

Conclusion

One of the places where people gather is the market. There, they engage in transactional activities and communication interactions that help the buying and selling process. At Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja, code-switching is frequent because the sellers and buyers are of varied ethnic and linguistic backgrounds. Code-switching refers to a situation where a speaker consciously alters the language's structure. Interlocutors frequently intentionally or on purpose insert or transition between distinct languages (intra- and inter-sententially). The code-switching produced in the sellers and buyers' interlocutions at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja divided into two types based on Wardhaugh (2006); inter-sentential; and intra-sentential. A circumstance in which a speaker purposefully modifies the language's code is known as code switching. Based on the finding, there are two types of code-switching in the sellers and buyers' interlocutions at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja with the total of 895 utterances. The following detail are, intra-sentential code-switching came from 527 utterances which is equal to 59%. Wherease, inter-sentential code-switching came from 368 utterances which is equal to 41%. Hence, the most dominant type of code-switching that observed in the sellers and buyers' communications at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja is intra-sententail code-switching. With the second type that frequently occur in the interlocutions too is inter-sentential code-switching. Furthermore, the most of interlocutors who used to insert and switch different languages right within or between the sentences are from the female buyers and sellers' utterances. Therefore, based on the result, the possible factors of the

sellers and buyers tend to switch the code is the interlocutors at Pasar Banyuasri Singaraja were more often to insert and alternate the utterances with different languages within the same sentence. Other factors abothat that are could be as simple as to show flexibility and openness, declare solidarity, maintain certain neutrality when both codes are used, express identity, and lack of vocabulary.

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