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# AN ANALYSIS OF USING INDONESIAN LANGUAGE WITH AND WITHOUT CODE-SWITCHING IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITAS BANDAR LAMPUNG

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## Abstract

This study is qualitative research aiming to analyze the phenomenon of code switching in English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung. There are two questions in analyzing the phenomenon of code switching used by the students and teachers. The first question talks about how the use of Indonesian language with code switching is and the second question talks about how the use of Indonesian language without code switching is. The data of this study is gathered by using observation, questionnaires, and interview. As a result, I conclude that code switching occurs in switching the word, phrase, and sentence level. Switching the code is from Indonesian to English and vice versa. The switching also indicates that the speaker wants to emphasize the point, do not know word in a language, and they are nervous when talking in front of their classmates. In addition, without code switching there will be many hesitation and confusion of what is said. Code switching is one way to help the interlocutor to get into the communication.

**Keyword:** *code switching, code mixing, and Indonesian language.*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of communication used by human being to communicate with their interlocutor. It becomes a tool to communicate between members in society (Sirbu, 2015). Without a language, it is tough to describe anything to be communicated.

People mostly use more than one language instead of their first language. It occurs due to different culture and language. Normally, when you open your mouth, you have to choose a certain language, dialect, register, and style as a particular code. Code refers to any kind

of system that two or more people utilize for communication. In communication, it is possible for the speaker to mix and switch a code to be understood in a conversation.

There are some languages used for communication in Indonesia such as, Indonesian language, Javanese, Sundanese, Chinese, Lampungnese, Bataknese, Padangnese, and so on. Some countries, still use their native language (first language) to communicate to each other and put English as their second language. English is chosen as an international language which leads the people who use English should be able to

communicate using English. On the contrary, Indonesian language is chosen as national language and used as first language. People in Indonesia communicate with Indonesian language especially for someone that does not have the same mother tongue. Therefore code switching exists possibly in a country which is capable in learning more than one language.

In communication, a person uses 'code'. A code is a symbol to convey the meaning of a particular language for different occasions and purposes. A code itself is divided into code-mixing and code-switching. Code mixing occurs when the people mix between mother tongue and English, while code switching occurs when people switch from one language to another language. Here is an example of code switching phenomenon in D'radio Lampung, the speaker said "Hai hai selamat pagi para pendengar.. apa kabar kalian hari ini? Hope you guys will be fine. Enjoy your day! Thank you.

In Indonesia, a country with many languages used by its people, being able to speak with more than one language will make the speaker switch or even mix a code. Code switching may occur both in bilingual-multilingual in accordance with the rules of combining word with words, phrases with phrases and sentence with phrases. In this case, the speaker with interlocutor in different language switch to convey the meaning that occurs naturally and unconsciously. In addition, as a community in a certain social life, code switching occurs for some reasons, the speakers can merely communicate with the target language, and the diverse communication objectives (Gysels, 1992).

The case of code-switching phenomenon occurs by some factors like social identity, relationship building, personal intention, and so forth. In addition, Meisel (1994) stated that code switching expresses the speaker's ability to select the language based on the topic of the conversation, interlocutor, the situational context, and more. A society which has any culture, language, and attitude has a big influence in our life. Vestergaard and Schroder (1985) stated that language plays a role to attract people's attention and persuading them to act as a consumer. As long as language is the way to communicate, it is accepted by speaker and interlocutor.

Recently, code switching exists in many cases like in the classroom, in the society, in the company, and many more. It also occurs in the different age, teenagers, family, peers to peers or even children. For instance, teenagers in Indonesia communicate with their community using a foreign language and Indonesian language. Those languages create code switching. It is created by Indonesian teenagers due to the demand of social need. However, it has been changed by modifying clause, word, phrase, noun and so on (Meyke, 2013:36).

In addition, code switching in Indonesia is influenced not only by the people itself but also by the technology like youtube, facebook, internet, whatsapp, instagram, twitter, telegram, line, messenger. Currently, most YouTube user creates many kinds of new words by switching foreign language and Indonesian language. Then, many people, particularly, Indonesian teenagers who use social media as a communication tool, they follow to switch the language itself to show their language ability in a

conversation, so that they will be accustomed to the language choice.

The phenomenon of code switching exists in students of English Department of Universitas Bandar Lampung which comes from some different cultures, ethnics, and languages. Most of them are communicating with their mother tongue, Indonesian language, and English. This may lead them to switch the language when they communicate with their inter-community.

## METHOD

This research is qualitative research. It is a procedure where the data is collected in the form of description, not statistic. This research is used discourse analysis approach in which the researcher analyzed a natural conversation. Discourse analysis is a type of qualitative approach in which a communication is to be analyzed between individual that spontaneously emerge within group interviews or focus group. The reason why this research is used discourse analysis because it is to find out the language which is occur naturally and spontaneously of the respondents. In addition, discourse analysis usually use tapes so it can be played and replayed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Word level

Code switching in word level starts with an Indonesian sentence then at the middle it is inserted with English word and ends with Indonesian “Kalian akan menemukan *vocabulary* disini”. This switching occurs when the alternation of language use below sentential boundaries between two language (Muysken, 2000). The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching. In expression

“Apa bedanya jika kita berpatokan sama nilai dan berpatokan sama *knowledge?*” the switching occurs where at the first starts with an Indonesian sentence and ends with English word. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching. In expression “Nanti mr *share* diwa aja ya”, firstly the sentence starts with Indonesian word then inserted with English word and ends with Indonesian. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching.

In expression ”Oke disini jadi apa *goalnya*”, the switching starts with Indonesian then at the middle switched with English word and ends with Indonesian. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching. In expression “*Coba* everybody eyes on me yaa“, the switching starts with Indonesian word then switched with English sentence. The type of code switching is as intersentential switching. In expression “Karena mereka presentasi ada yang belum presentasi dan presentasi *part* b ny jg blm”, the switching starts with an Indonesian sentence then at the middle it is inserted with English word and ends with Indonesian. The type of code switching is as intra-sentential switching.

In expression “Jadi *goalnya* very Important what you want”, the switching starts with an Indonesian word then switched with English sentence. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching.

From the above data it is clear that the expression of 7 sentences obtained from Indonesian and English at the word level. There is dominant code used in those expressions, namely Indonesian and on one after another using English. At the first, the speaker starts the sentences with Indonesian then at the middle of the sentences it is switched into English word

and vice versa. Those English words are vocabulary, knowledge, share, goal, and part. In other words, code switching above shows that the expression contains jargon of Indonesian into English. Interestingly, there is no other language usage rather than Indonesian and English. Therefore, Indonesian is used generally in these utterances.

### Phrase level

Code switching in phrase level, the expression starts with an Indonesian sentence then ends with English phrase “Fokus ya bisa dibuat *small circle*. The switching occurs within a sentence (Hoffman, 2014). The type of code switching is as Intrasentential switching. In expression “Terimakasih untuk hari ini. *See you*“, starts with an Indonesian sentence and after a boundary ends with English phrase. The type of code switching is as intersentential switching. In expression “*The goal* itu sama dengan kayak tujuannya“, the expression starts with English phrase then it is switched with Indonesian sentence. The type of code switching is intrasentential switching. In expression “Biasanya kalau *procedure text* itu ada numberingnya“, the expression switching starts with an Indonesian then at the middle it is switched with English phrase. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching. In expression “Jadi *up and down* kalau mr bilang begini apa artinya nih she has it“, the expression starts with Indonesian word then at the middle using English phrase and ends with an Indonesian sentence. The type of code switching is intrasentential switching. In accordance with the expression above, those 10 utterances have phrases with a number of code switching at the level of phrases, 7 of utterances exist in the table

above are English phrases. Those English phrases are *small circle, see you, the goal, procedure text, up and down, hello to, well-organized*. Mostly the expression above start with Indonesian then switched to English phrases. This indicates that the expressions above are influenced by foreign languages especially English. Therefore, the use of English will experience the speaker and damage both grammatical system and vocabulary used in everyday life.

### Sentence level

Code switching in sentence level, first the expression start with complete English sentence then it is switched with an Indonesian sentence “**Oke I will give you one minute to correct the answer.** Ee nanti kita koreksi bareng bareng“. This switching occurs where the people switching between sentences or clauses. The type of code switching is as intersentential switching. In expression “Misalkan kalian pengen membuat sebuah teks **how to make fried rice**“, the expression starts with an Indonesian sentence then at the middle of the sentence switched to English. The type of code switching is intrasentential switching. In expression “**Once we are doing a seminar** kita gak tau siapa yang hadir“, the expression starts with an English sentence the at the middle switched to Indonesian. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching. In expression “**So try to get knowledge.** Jadi kalau nilai nya pas pasan jangan kecewa“, the expression start with complete English sentence then it is switched with an Indonesian sentence. The type of code switching is as intersentential switching. In expression “Saya rasa intonasi, **I think it been translated into indonesia yaa**“, the

expression starts with Indonesian sentence, after coma then ends with English sentence. The type of code switching is as intrasentential switching.

### CONCLUSION

From the finding of the result and discussion, it can be concluded that code switching occurs in word, phrase, and sentence level and the types of coding switching is intersentential and intrasentential. The switching occurs using Indonesian and English language, there is no other language used in this phenomenon. Based on the result and the discussion I also can conclude that there are several Indonesian phrases and clauses that occur together, switched from Indonesian into English. This process called as code switching where there is a process of switching one language to another language. In addition, without code switching there will be many hesitation in communicating with the interlocutor in some cases. The respondents also agree that code switching serve positive impact in order to get a communication more understandable. However code switching may serve a negative impact that the speaker may not fluent in one language while talking to others.

### SUGGESTION

From the result of this research shows that code switching correlate positively either for speaker and interlocutor. Related to this finding, the researcher expects for the other researcher to discover another finding about sociolinguistic especially code switching. The researcher suggest for the other researcher to use the result of this finding as an additional references in code switching.

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