STRATEGI-STRATEGI ALIH KODE OLEH PROFESIONAL DI MAKASSAR

CODE SWITCHING STRATEGIES BY PROFESSIONAL IN MAKASSAR

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Abstrak

Kata kunci: alih kode, strategi alih kode, dan alasan beralih kode

Abstract
Language plays an important role in human’s life as a tool of communication. This research aims to find out the code switching strategies conducted by professional in Makassar and to find out the reasons for code switching by professionals. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. It aims to find and describe code switchings in the speeches of professionals. The results of research reveals that the professional used code switchings for harmonizing, blocking, naturalizing, compromising in their utterances and the others are reduplication, reinforcement, verbal parallelism, language inadequacy. The professionals’ reasons for code switching are habitual, comfortable and spontaneous utterances.

Key Words: Code Switching, Strategies, Reasons for code switching
INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human’s life as a tool of communication. Language is a very complex thing. Language is a medium for communicating ideas, experiences, thoughts, wants, hopes, and feeling. Wardhaugh (1986:1) defines that “A language is what the members of a particular society speak.” He further stated that language that is understandable and spoken by certain society. It means that the language cannot be separated from society where its members use it as a means of communication to carry out the social interaction.

The most investigated area of sociolinguistics is code switching. The social phenomenon has been attracting a great deal of researchers throughout the world, starting from the earliest study of code switching done by Weinrich (1953) up to the present studies today, including the present work that is investigated in this research.

It is also frequently found in the speeches of Indonesian people, such as a leader of political parties, professionals, government executive, celebrities, doctors, radio announcers, lecturers, businessmen, university official etc., for examples: *Bro, hari ini saya mau minta RESIGN saja, daripada saya WASTE TIME di sini, dak tau mau kerja apa? Lebih baik saya FIND OUT ANOTHER JOBlah. Yang lebih baik…..*(Source: the primary data)

The literature on code switching has made a distinction between two main types of codeswitching: switches between sentences (intersentential code switching) and switches within sentences (intrasentential codeswitching). Weinrich (1953), one of the founders of language contact research, stated that’ the ideal bilingual switches from one language to the other according to appropriate changes in the speech situation, and certainly not within a single sentence,” Ironically, just three decades afterwards, researcher like Poplack(1980), Lipski(1982), and Myer Scotton (1988) show that intrasentential switching is idiosyncratic of the “true” or “balanced” bilinguials. Nowadays, many researchers accept that intersentential code switching
more complex and elaborated than intersentential switching. Switching within a sentence requires the bilingual individual to be proficient enough in both languages to create a smooth blend without violating the grammatical rules of either language.

Therefore, the present study has been designed in such a way for further investigate and comprehensively particularly those which are related to the aspect of congruencibility of the occurrence of Indonesian-English code switching. To keep the study on the right track, it is necessary to formulate some research questions as follows: 1). In what points could Indonesian and English frequently map onto each other and then create a code switching. 2). What is the reason to code switch for professional? This study will investigate the code switching used by professionals in Makassar. The main objectives of this study are: 1). to find out the point could Indonesian and English frequently map onto each other and then create a code switching. 2). to find out the reason to code switch for professional.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

This study aims to find out the universal patterns of Indonesia-English code switching congruencibility. This presents study is descriptive in nature. This research employs a mix method of qualitative and quantitative. The quantification occurred is used to count the frequencies of the occurrences of switch segments, the switch points and the types of code switching. There are six independent variables in this research; they are harmonization strategy, neutralization strategy, compromization strategy, blocking strategy, naturalization strategy, and repetition avoidance strategy. While the dependent variable is congruencibility of Indonesian-English code switching.

**Population and Sample**

The population of this research is the natural speeches containing Indonesian-English code switching instance or discourse produces by Indonesian speakers especially professionals when communicating with others in any single speech event either in formal situation such as seminars and meetings or in informal situation such as chit-chat, and to some extent. Some data are also taken from dialogues on TV and
Radio. The study has been design to cover about 6 hours of natural speeches containing about 200-250 Indonesian - English code switching instances or sentences. Of this number, it is randomly drawn about 50 code switching instances to be the sample of the present study. The writer took one utterances for each six utterances.

Data and Source of Data

The present study employs participant observation method which utilizes two different types of collecting data techniques, recording, and jotting dawn.

Method of Collecting Data

The data are collected through two different methods; they are recording and note taking. 1). Recording : most of the data are collected by recording the natural speeches of the subject. Consequently, the data obtain in one long recording session were sometimes too small because some elite people switch their codes more frequently while other hardly ever. 2) Note taking: There data are not fully handle by recording, therefore, the researcher need writes down directly the code switching produced by the respondents in conversation where the researcher presents.

Data Analysis

The Data analyzed by using descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. It aims to find and describe the code switching in the speeches. The writer tries to describe the data by using the procedures as follows : 1). the recorded are transcribed and then sorted out the code switching instances or sentences. 2) the data then classified in term of their switched segments, switch points and types of code switching. 3). the code switching that has been categorized is then put in a tabular form. 4). The researcher will count the whole data in terms of frequency of their occurrences.
FINDINGS

The following data are grouped based on congruence aspects such as harmonization, neutralization, compromisation, and blocking. Harmonization: (1) Ok, saya rasa kita tahu kalau dia as THE BEST WORLD OF BISNIS AREA di negeri Pamangsam, (2). Walaupun Indonesia dan New York sistemnya sama kita belajar MENAGEMENT SYSTEM dan juga mengenai hal-hal managerial yang standarnya sama dengan luar negeri, (3)GO A HEAD SAY, janganmi ragu-ragu (4)Itukan hanya butuh sedikit SELF CONFIDENCE kawan, (5)So, saya mengajukan LETTER yang menyatakan surat untuk memajukan diri, WHAT ABOUT YOU?, Naturalization (1) Masih muda tapi jiwa ENTREPRENEURnya ada ditambah dengan GOOD EXPERIENCE yang dibawah dari OVERSEAS, (2) Mau LAUNDRI nya FRESH AND SMOOTH, ya CHOOSE yang bagus pelayanannya, (3)Tapi kalau COSTUMER SERVICE paling COMPLAINTnya dari nasabah. Blocking, (1)Kita tidak bisa karena perlu saya, saya tidak butuhkan IT CANNOT YOUR CANNOT MORE karena liquiditas untuk uang investasi sangat kurang sekarang. Compromiza, (2) Nah, ini interesting, mengapa ENTREPRENEUR-ENTREPRENEUR yang sebagai PRICETAKER itu masuk ke infrastruktur, 2)...dan satu syaratnya membina UKM itu yaitu gak bisa CHARITY tapi harus WIN-WIN SOLUTION.

Code Switching Based on Their Occupation

The researcher presents the number of communication strategy in code switching produced by the respondents (businessman, radio announcer, politician, lecturer, government official, and doctor). The number of code switchings based on the professional’s occupation (see in appendix 1).

The reason for code switching

In this research, the researcher also supports her data by using questionares. Those questionares are used to get the answer of respondents’ reasons switch the code
when they produced the speeches in their daily interaction. The researcher would like to present the tables to find out the professionals’ reasons for using code switching in chosen the topics that are followed by the analysis. Here are the respondent’s reasons for code switching. They are that is difficult to find a suitable words in Indonesia (6), proudly (4%), Modern, elit & elegan (12%), comfortable (12%), Do not know the right words in indonesian for that situation (8%), habitual (32%), Spontaneously (10%), Self Confidence (8%), To convince the addressees (4%) and to show the social status (4%).

DISCUSSIONS

Congruence Strategies produced by the respondent

In this research, it is found four strategies of code switching used by the professionals in Makassar in their conversations. They are harmonization, neutralization, compromising, and blocking (Sebba in Yassi 2003:92). The table 4 above shows that harmonization is the largest congruence in the present data (53%). It is followed by the naturalization (21%), compromising (14%), blocking (10.5%). The smallest congruence data is repetition avoidance strategy (1.75%).

‘Harmonizing’ Produced by the Respondents

Harmonizing strategy is the term used to refer to the state where full congruence is established between categories in the two languages. Harmonization strategy can be observably in switch code made up by the professionals in Makassar because they tend to use Indonesian and English. The following data shows the noun, verb, and adjectives. The first sentence is the Indonesian English and the second sentence is pure Indonesian sentence. Here are some examples code switching between nouns:

(1)Inflasi itu DEPEND ON tingkat harga, inikan bentuknya LINEAR terjadi perubahan fiscal atau belanja Negara......(Inflasi itu TERGANTUNG PADA tingkat harga, inikan bentuknya BERURUT terjadi perubahan FISKAL atau belanja Negara......)), (2) Ada undangan DINNER dengan pak gub (Ada undangan MAKAN
MALAM dengan pak gub) Code switches between Noun Phrases: 1) Sekarang THE TRUE PROBLEM ngapain pandangan akhir fraksi terjadi... (Sekarang MASALAH SEBENARNYA ngapain pandangan akhir fraksi terjadi...) Noun phrases made up of adjectives and Noun. 1) Ke mall yuk... katanya MIDNIGHT ada SALE UP TO 70 percent ditambah 10 percent (Ke mall yuk... katanya TENGAH MALAM ada DISKON 70 persen ditambah 10 persen). As explanation above, the harmonization strategy is at work indeed for the switches of open set items such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, independent clauses, etc.

‘Blocking’ Produced by the Respondents

The data show that blocking strategy also occur in switch done by professionals in Makassar. This phenomenon says that the congruency for blocking strategy is for doing clarification or avoiding ambiguity. In context of congruence, blocking occurs when there is no possibility to do harmonization or neutralization. There are some examples of data in blocking strategy. Example, (1) Nah, ini interesting, mengapa ENTREPRENEUR-ENTREPRENEUR yang sebagai PRICETAKER itu masuk ke infrastruktur. (Nah, ini interesting, mengapa ENTREPRENEUR-ENTREPRENEUR yang sebagai PRICETAKER the masuk ke infrastruktur.

As can be seen from the examples above, generally there appears to be no congruence between the Indonesian determiner ‘itu’ and the English one ‘the’. But, some data shows such as exceptional for the code switching occurred between the Indonesian determiner ‘yang’ and the English ‘that’. The next example indicate that in general, there appears to be no congruency between conjunction of the two languages for they belong to a closed class items which cannot meaningfully stand alone.

However, some data show code switching between conjunctions ‘and’ occur. This seems to be that ‘and’ is more likely to denote a unity of meaning of the words or phrases or expressions which it conjuncts as it serves to add the idea compared to
the other conjunctions which show different behaviour. Thus, conjunction ‘and’ does not completely break the whole of an expression either words, or phrases, or even clauses. Example, Mau LAUNDRI nya FRESH AND SMOOTH, ya CHOOSE yang bagus pelayanannya.

‘Naturalizing’ Produced by the Respondents

The finding shows that the professional in Makassar tend to use naturalizing strategy. Generally, it involves the introduction of a morpheme that serves to nativize a word. The most prominent morpheme use is “nya”, so make it sounds native as Indonesian word. Here are the data shows for naturalizing strategy: 1) Masih muda tapi jiwa ENTREPRENEURnya ada ditambah dengan GOOD EXPERIENCE yang dibawah dari OVERSEAS, 2) Tapi kalau COSTUMER SERVICE paling COMPLAINTnya dari nasabah.

The data above says that suffix ‘-nya’ are more dominant used in naturalization strategy. “nya” as a suffix in Indonesian function to indicate possession. While in switching, ‘nya’ doesn’t refer to possession but for naturalizing the non-native word. On the other hand, not all noun or noun phrase can be naturalized. Here are some data indicate that there is no prefix or suffix provided. Example, Saya rasa sih semuanya udah ON THE RIGHT TRACK tapi ARE WE ON THE RIGHT PHASE? It, however in terms of verb, there is tendency to use naturalization strategy by adding prefix such as “me-“. It can be seen below: setidaknya anda mampu meMANAGE diri anda dengan baik.

‘Compromising’ Produced by the Respondents

The compromising in switching occurs because the speakers do not have many alternatives to avoid such a violation in their conversation. The structure is ungrammatical according to the rule of the English grammatical system. They compromise the Indonesian grammatical system into the English words which is they
used. The speakers would not switch to the code of the plural marker because it belongs to segment that cannot stand alone. (Yassi adapting Sebba 1998:12). Azuma (1998:117) explains, the segment that cannot stand alone cannot be switched.

Example 1)
Nah, ini interesting, mengapa ENTREPRENEUR-ENTREPRENEUR yang sebagai PRICETAKER itu masuk ke infrastruktur, the words ‘ENTREPRENEUR’, above show the respondent tend to pluralize the word as Indonesian grammatical system demand. In order to harmonize the sentence, the speaker would compromise to violate the English grammatical plural system into Indonesian pluralization. The compromizing also shows in the following example:
Masih muda tapi jiwa ENTREPRENEURnya ada ditambah dengan GOOD EXPERIENCE yang dibawah dari OVERSEAS.

The reason for code switching

In this research, the researcher also supports her data by using questionares. Those questionares are used to get the answer of respondents’ reasons switch the code when they produced the speeches in their daily interaction. The researcher would like to present the tables to find out the professionals’ reasons for using code switching in chosen the topics that are followed by the analysis. Here are the respondent’s reasons for code switching. (see the appendix 2)

It has been mention before that when somebody cannot find suitable or equivalent words in the language they are using automatically the code switching can occur to make the hearer understand. In their daily life, they always use the language to their clients and keep practicing the language for everybody they meet. Another predicted reason for professionals to switch their codes in smaller constituents such as noun, noun phrase and verb because they found it more convinient, much easier and much more freely to switch rather than in larger constituents like sentence. It is also shows that noun is the easiest part which those professionals know about it. It is very obvious since noun is one of the Basic English Vocabulary and familiar in their environment.
We prove that sometimes professionals use another language in their utterances. They also switch another language when they think it is better and clearer to say it in another language. The finding of this study does reject the hypothesis number one in which code switching done by the professional in Makassar violate the grammatical system when they use compromising strategy. This fact states that code switching function mainly for sending the message even though it violates the grammatical rules. So when the professional want to convey the meaning, they ignore the language rule. Meaning is considered more important than correctness of language form.

Another Finding

**Reduplication** is a process by which a category or constituent of a sentence can be doubled. Reduplication occurs in many languages including English. The data presentation shows the reduplication is a borrowed form from the mother tongue or first language of the speakers. Total reduplication is used to mark grammatical categories such as plurality. Reduplication can be used to imply a repeated or protracted action. **Reinforcement** means the act of making something stronger that it is those businessmen who are involved in economic infrastructure. 1) Nah, ini interesting, mengapa ENTREPRENEUR-ENTREPRENEUR yang sebagai PRICETAKER itu masuk ke infrastruktur. **Verbal parallelism** means exact verbal repetition is equivalent position or relevant unit of text (Leech, 1987:79). It may be a grammatical unit, such as a clause or sentence, or a sequence of grammatical units, for example a noun phrase followed by a prepositional phrase. The connection is either similarity or contrast. Here are the similar and contrast examples: 1) Damm it! Dam it (Similar), 2) When wealth accumulates and men decay(contrast) (Leech 1987:67-68). Here is the data presentation: Saya rasa sih semuanya udah ON THE RIGHT TRACK tapi ARE WE ON THE RIGHT PHASE?. **Language Inadequacy** means the way speaker to say something over and over is a reflection on the inadequacy of language. Inadequacy used as a noun is uncommon. Example:
HAPPY-HAPPY banget nih pak Ahmad Yani. The language is so limited that someone who wants to express that he or she like expressing is blocked by the inadequacy of language to say in ‘one go’. The way of expressing such blocked utterances in one go, he/she takes just repeat the wording. (Leech, 1987:79). Since this phenomenon has traditionally influenced by Indonesian grammar, it is therefore not surprisingly such repetition occur. This kind of word unacceptable in English sentence, but it is acceptable when the word put in Indonesian sentence. Therefore, it is not case that repetition will necessary produced the less elaborated when they are forced to alternate languages.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The writer concludes the conclusions: 1. In the discussion of switch segment, it is found Subject Noun Phrase, Predicate Noun Phrase, Object Noun Phrase, Single Noun, and Noun Phrase to be dominant switch segment in this research. Then, it is followed by clause. This led to the conclusion that since the subjects of this research are the professionals, they have a good ability of the language. English is their environment, they always use in their daily life especially when they meet their clients. It is proper for them to switch in larger constituent such as clause. The more frequent use of English will form a habitual use of English. Therefore, the speakers tend to switch words in phrases and clauses. In term of switch points, it is found the most frequent switch point is occured between Preposititional Phrase and English Noun Phrase. It is also found four types form the five types that are used by the professional; they are intraclausal, inphrasal, intralexical, and interclausal. Of the four types, intraclausal is the most occurred one in their conversations. This led to the conclusion tat probably the professionals found this is easier and more practical. 2) In terms of congruencibility, if there is congruence between Indonesian and English of their syntactic configuration, it is possible to be code switching. In this part, the writer presents suggestions regarding with code switching: 1) A lot of research still needs to be done in the area of code switching 2)Code switching also
needs to be studied from a broader perspective with more explanation, so as to gain a better understanding of the linguist.

Appendix

Table 1. Number of Code Switching Based on Strategy used by Professionals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Harmonization (%)</th>
<th>Naturalization (%)</th>
<th>Compromisation (%)</th>
<th>Blocking (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Announcer</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>official Doctor</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Reason for Code Switching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Code Switching</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is difficult to find a suitable words in Indonesia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proudly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern, elit &amp; elegan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know the right words in indonesian for that situation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneously</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Confidence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To convince the addressees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To show the Social Status</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**                                                   | 50        | 100%       |
Bibliography


