FACTOR INFLUENCING THE USE OF CODE-SWITCHING
IN *WALK THE TALK 2 PROGRAM*

Raymond Allan Adipratama✉

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info	*Abstract*
Article History: Received in April 2014 Approved in May 2014 Published in June 2014 *Keywords:* *Code-switching, factors, functions, television program*	*The aims of this research are, first to describe any code switching occurences found in Walk the Talk 2 and second to explain the factors that influenced the use of code-switching in the Walk the Talk 2 program. In conducting the research, I use qualitative approach. This research was analyzed a television program called Walk the Talk 2 by doing some steps. First, the video downloaded from the internet, later the videos were being transcribed. Next, I select the utterances that considered as code-switching. Finally, I analyzed the factor that influenced the use of code-switching and the function of code-switching on Walk the Talk 2 program. The study shows that that there are 110 functions in the 88 instances of code switching in this research. The proportion of those functions is as follows: there are 3 instances of quotation, 3 of addressee specification, 18 of interjection, 58 of reiteration, 7 of message qualification, 6 of personalization and objectivization, and 15 of facility of expression. From the analysis, the most frequent function found in Walk the Talk 2 program is reiteration. Reiteration function occur to clarify or emphasize what the speaker has said before. Besides, it can be concluded that one instance of code-switching is intended for more than one factors and functions. Considering the result, I would like to suggest to the reader to open their horizon that sociolinguistics can be studied not only by reading text book, but there are also many media that can be used as a tool to learned sociolinguistics. Various media such as radio, internet or television could be an alternative option to learn sociolinguistics. In additon, it is better for teacher or lecturer to use media like radio, internet or television when they are giving lecture about sociolinguistics especially in this case code-switching.*

✉ Correspondent Address:
B3 Building FBS Unnes
Sekaran, Gunungpati, Semarang, 50229
E-mail: raymondallan07@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important part for every creature in this world. Every creature has their own way to communicate with others. As human being, we have developed a new way of communicate. It is called language. We use language to expressed our feelings and thoughts with each other. According to Ibhawaegbele, et. al (2012: 1) the culture of a people is best expressed and preserved in their literature through language. Language play an important role to preserve and maintain culture in one community.

As the times goes by, there are so many things influenced the development of language, and of them is society. Language and society are two inseparable things and they are always influencing one and another. One result of development of language in society is bilingualism. Lewis (2009) stated that the world counts close to 7000 known living languages spread over more than 200 countries. In addition, Gardner-Chloros (2009) stated that it is therefore not surprising that the number of multilinguals in the world is far greater than the number of monolinguals. Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one language and require a selected language whenever they want to speak with other people.

According to Wardaugh (1986: 101) bilingualism is an phenomenon of people having more than one code (language). While bilingualism is the phenomenon of having more than one language, the people who interrelated in, they called bilingual. Bilingual person often switch one language to another, especially if they know and understand both languages well. They may switch from one language to another during their conversation. In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, it will leads them to do code-switching.

In this study, code will be taken as a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to interact to each other, they have to choose a particular code

to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002: 8-9) a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes. Similarly, Wardaugh (2010: 98) defined code as particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any given occasion and the communication system used between two or more parties. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that code is an instrument that people use to make an interaction with another people. Code is defined as language or variety of language.

In one conversation, the speaker usually wants to stick to the same type of code without changing it to another because if both speaker and hearer understand the codes that being used, the communication will run smoothly. Unfortunately, this expectation seems to fail for some atmospheres. Especially in multilingual society, in which the speaker may know more than one code, the speaker often presents various codes within his/her speeches. When individual members of the society are able to speak more than one language, switching from one language to another in the same conversation is a common communicative behavior. Code-switching is an usual things which is occured as a result of language contact of bilingual or multilingual community.

Ayeomoni (2006) defines Code-switching as well-known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society the world over. As a sociolingusitic phenomenon, code-switching involves rapid switch or change from one language to another, depending on the situations, audience, subject matter etc. It is a consequence of language contact. As a common feature in bilingual and multilingual societies, it is a situation where a speaker changes from one language to another in a speech event.

Kracht (2014) stated that the term "code switching" is typically reserved for the phenomenon of changing an entire language (dialect, register, etc.) in the middle of an utterance. In line with that, Marasigan (1983:7) stated that code switching refers to the use of two

languages in the same sentences or discourse. The terms of code-switching in sociolingustics referring to use more than one language or variety in a conversation.

From the descriptions above, the writer makes a conclusion about the definition of code-switching. Based on the writer's understanding, the definition of code-switching is a term in linguistics referring to the ability of a bilingual speaker to using more than one language variety, or style by within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations in conversation to express a thought or an idea.

In this globalization era, code-switching seems appeared in almost conversation in human life. It is not only appeared in a conversation between two peoples but it can be found in short stories, novels, radio and television programs, Hollywood films, music, etc. For this study, the writer chooses *Walk the Talk 2* program as the research object. *Walk the Talk 2* is a program which is powered by US Embassy for Indonesia to help Indonesian viewers improving their English ability. *Walk the Talk 2* hosted by American native speaker named Jason Daniels. To help revealing what factors that influenced the use of code switching, the writer decided to conduct a research on *Walk the Talk 2* program. Besides, the writer also wants to reveal the function of code-switching occurences in this television program.

To know what factor that influenced the use of code switching and the function of code-switching ing Walk the Talk 2 program, the writer use Holmes (2001) and Marasigan's (1983) theory. According to Holmes (2001: 41) there are four factor that may influenced someone to use code-switching in a conversation., they are:

(1) Participant

Code-switching may be related to a particular participant or addressee. People are easy to switch code when there is some obvious change in a situation, such as meeting with a new person. The participants will use code-switching to his or her new partners because they have certain will and goal. If a group of people are talking in one language and a non-speaker enters, they will switch code or topic or both. Holmes (2001: 42) stated that viewing from the personality of the participant, there are will and goal of code-switching such as the speaker who wants to change the situation without any information in time and space.

(2) Solidarity

A speaker may similarly do code-switching to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. Even speaker who is not very proficent in a second language may use brief phrases and words for his purpose.

(3) Status

Code-switching may also reflect a change in the other dimensions, such as the status relationship between people or the formality of their interaction. It means different kinds of relationship are often expressed through different code, such as the use of low variety in the minimum social distance relationship and high variety in the formal relationship. More formal relationship which sometimes involve status differences too such as doctor-patient, administrator-client, or lecturer-student. While, friendly relationship involving minimal social distance, such as neighbour or friend are often expressed in the low variety of formality.

(4) Topic

Holmes (2001: 37) stated that people may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. It relates to the function the topic which is under discussion. Bilingual often find it easier to discuss particular topic in one code rather than another code. For many bilinguals, certain kinds of referential content are more appropriately expressed in one language than the other.

According to Marasigan (1983 : 73) there are seven functions of code-switching, they are:

(1) Quotation

According to Marasigan (1983:73), subjects quoted themselves and others directly or

indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees. Seemingly, a quotation serve as a proof that what they were saying were facts and the addressees had to believe them. As the example of the function, there was a speaker who wanted to prove to the addressees that she/he turned up on their appointment date. The example is shown below:

Sabi ko kay Joyce (I told Joyce), "Joyce, you tell Silvia that if she brings the   letter to the house, I'll pay her there."

The speaker uses the tagalong language to express his idea in idea form and then continue it in English. When he uses the tagalong to sound more credible to the addressees seemingly, a quotation as a proof that what they were saying is a fact and that the addressees had to believe them.

(2) Addressee Spesification

This type of switching recognizes not only the interacting members of the speech event but it also recognizes that their language behavior may be more than merely a matter of individual preference or facility, but also a matter of role relations. The example is shown below:

C : *Mis, o,* fighting again the two
D *: sinong nag-aaway* (who are quarrelling)
C : The two, Miss.
E : *away ng away* (always quarrelling)
C : *Oo,* seatmates *pa naman*! (Yes, and they are seatmates, too!)

The boy in conversation above used English when he reported to his teacher that two of his classmates were quarrelling. He used the same code to answer the question of the teacher.

(3) Reiteration

Sometimes a message is repeated in the other code, either literally or in somewhat modified form. Reiteration may serve to clarify what is said, amplify, or emphasize a message, or mark a joke. The example is shown below:
A : *Ate* Christy, you stretch your legs.
B : *Ano* (what)?

A : I said, "you stretch your leg."
B : *Ano* (what)?
C : Darling, *magtagalog ka* (Darling, speak tagalog). *Ate* Christy does not
    understand English.
A : Ah! *Ate* Christy, i-stretch *mo ang* legs *mo*
C : (Laughing) *Sabo ko* (I said), "you speak in Tagalong" *tagalong bay an* (is that
    Tagalog)?
A : *Oo, sabi ko naman* i-stretch *nya ang* legs, *ah* (Yes, I told her to stretch her legs)

The conversation above was considered as a form of reiteration rather than quotation although the speakers practically quoted themselves. This was so because the span of time between the original and the repeated message was very short.

(4) Interjection

According to Marasigan (1983) this function usually to express strong emotions or feelings. The example is shown below:

A : **Very bad**, *Akin Yan* (that's mine)
B : *Hep, hep sa aming dalawa* (That's ours)
A : *Ay, nag*-**bell** (hey, the bell is ringing for our next class)

This conversation indicates that the choice of the English interjections by the setting.

(5) Message of Qualification

This function often to express the time concept. Besides, this function also intended to emphasize something at a particular time. The example is shown below:

A : *Nandito ako* (I was here).
C : *Wala ka ditto* (You were not here).
A : *Nandito ako* (I was here). **Friday**?
  Nandito ako (I was here).
C : **Not this Friday**. **Before All Saint's Day**.
  Yun ang usapan (That's the appoinment).

It has been an accepted fact that Filipinos do not conceive time as something specific or exact. Then, the Filipinos of today have developed a sense of western time. They use their language (English) whom they refer precise the timing.

(6) Personalization and Objectivization

This function to express someone's personal opinion whether it refers to specific instances or a fact. The example is shown below:

It's a Crispa – Toyota deal. I'm one of the Crispa die – hard fans.
Sana manalo sila. (I hope they win).

The example above, the subject used English to express what for him objective facts. He switched to Pilipino to express a personal wish.

(7) Facility of Expression

The code-switching found under this category can be interpreted as a difficulty in finding the right words ar the time of speakung or merely as a sign of the subject's lack of familiarity with the style he/she is using. The example is shown below:

"**my** *barkada's* **are Andrea, maricris and Lora** (My friends are …). **They are** *minsan sikon* and *minsan* good (They are sometimes unable to take jokes and sometimes good) ……………..

The second language learner, they usually use the first language since they are childhood. Then, they rarely switch from the first language to the second language because they haven't mastered yet the second language to express their opinion. People switch from the second language to the first language because they do not have the appropriate term of the second language to express their opinion, and then, the expression being the first language.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This research was analyzed a television program called *Walk the Talk 2* by doing some steps. First is retrieving the video from internet. Second is watching and listening to the video record. Third is transcribing all recorded utterances that considered as code-switching occurences as accurate as possible. Fourth is Classifying the data which contain that would be used as data of investigation. Next is categorizing all the data according to the function and the factor. And the last one is analyzing what factor that influenced the use of code-switching and the function of code-switching occurences during the program. Because the data are in form of the words, I used qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is generally process of selecting, categorizing, comparing, synthesizing, and interpreting the provided explanation of the single phenomenon of interest.

In this study, qualitative analysis is used to identify, classify and analyze what factor that influence the use of code-switching and the function of code switching occurences during *Walk the Talk 2* program.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the fact that one instance of code-switching may have more than one function. There are 110 functions in the 83 instances of code-switching which had been classified. The percentage of code-switching function are: (1) quotation is found 3 times and represents 2,72%, (2) addressee spesification is found 3 times and represents 2,73%, (3) interjection is found 18 times and represents 16,36%, (4) reiteration is found 58 times and represents 52,72%, (5) message qualification is found 7 times and represents 6,36%, (6) personalization and objectivization is found 6 times and represents 5,45%, (7) facility of expression is found 15 times and represents 13,63%. Besides, I faced the fact that the four factors in Holmes' theory are connected one to another and could not be separated. It is hard to count the proportion of the dominant factor that influence the use of code switching, since the four

factor proposed by Holmes almost appeared together.

A. Functions of Code-switching
1. Quotation

According to Marasigan, the subject quoted themselves or others directly or indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees. Seemingly, a quotation served a proof that what they were saying were facts and for that reason the addressee had to believe them.

Data 2:

P: tergantung, tapi biasanya 2-3 menit.

(It depends, but usually it takes 2-3 minutes)

J: 2-3 minutes, he says. So *tergantung apinya juga*, right?

(2-3 minutes, he says. So, **it depends on the fire**, right?)

From data number 2 in utterance "2-3 minutes, he says. So *tergantung apinya juga*, right?" The speaker switched the code to Bahasa Indonesia in order to preserve the originality of the message. In this sentence we can see that the speaker quoted indirectly from *jagung bakar* seller statement. Jason quoted *jagung bakar* seller because he want to avoid misunderstanding.

2. Addressee Spesification

Based on Marasigan, This type of switching served to direct the message to a specific person. It recognizes not only the interacting the members of speech events but also it recognizes that their language behavior may be more than merely a matter of individual preference or facility, or also a matter of role relations.

Data 7:

"Kalau mau ngebut jangan disini *Mister.* Di sirkuit"

(Don't drive at high speed here, **Sir.** You'd better go to the circuit)

In data number 7, showed that the code-switching in "Kalau mau ngebut jangan disini *Mister,* di sirkuit," Word "*mister*" is often used by Indonesian people to call every foreigner in Indonesia. Indonesian people used that word to show close relation to them. Besides, the use of word "*mister*" to show lack of English vocabulary knowledge. In this case, the speaker wants to show close relation between him and Jason who is the foreigner.

3. Reiteration

Often, in conversation, either formal or informal, a speaker repeated a message using other code. The reiteration can be literally or modified form. It may serve to clarify what is said, amplify or emphasize the message.

There is a lot of code-switching in the conversation on this program served for this function. Mostly, they repeated a word, a phrase or a clause literally in other codes. Such repetition may clarify the message, which is going to be emphasized.

Data 12:

"Oh excuse me, I'm lost, *saya nyasar.* Im looking for paralayang, you   know? Do u work here? Ooh u work here? Gunung Mas?"

(Oh excuse me, **I'm lost**. Im looking for paralayang, you know? Do u work   here? Ooh u work here? Gunung Mas?)

In data number 12 the speaker wants to emphasize the message he has said before. Jason said in data 12 "Oh excuse me, I'm lost, *saya nyasar.* I'm looking for paralayang, you know?" Jason as the foreigner, who does not know the place and the direction of the paragliding place, stated to the officer of *Gunung Mas* that he was lost. He switched code to Indonesian to emphasized that he is really does not know the direction to paragliding place and he wanted to know the Place.

4. Interjection

According to Marasigan, often the subjects used or switched into other codes when they uttered interjections. Normally, interjections used to express strong feelings or emotions.

Data 13:

"ooh oke right, so 5 more.. wow *jauh ya !!*"

(ooh oke right, so 5 more.. wow **it is far, isn't it?**)

The example of code-switching in data number 13 *"ooh oke right, so 5 more. Wow jauh ya !!"*, wants to show the speaker's strong feeling about his opinion that he has to walked 5 more kilometres which is quite far.

5. Message Qualification

According to Marasigan, code-switching function as message qualification is intended to express the time concept. In addition, this function is also intended to raise the specific nuance to the messages which are going to going to be put forward.

Data 18

Usually, *biasanya orang bagusin motor punya mereka, disini tapi kenapa dirusakin? Gimana?* Why why you guys do that? *Kenapa?"*

(Usually people make their bike as good as possible, but why people here do vise versa? Why?)

In data number 18 "Usually, *biasanya orang bagusin motor punya mereka, disini tapi kenapa dirusakin? Gimana?* Why why you guys do that? *Kenapa?"* Served to express habitual activity. This time, Jason asked to the member of the community the reason why all the motorcycle in the community are looks ugly. Jason thought that usually people make their belonging, in this case, their motorcycle as good as possible, but he wondered why all motorcycle in the community are looks ugly. To express his curiosity, Jason switched to Indonesian.

6. Personalization and objectivization

Based on Marasigan, code-switching found under this function usually served to express someone's personal opinion wheter it refers to specific instances or a fact.

Data 21:

"Right now I'm in the middle of Bundaran Hotel Indonesia. Hotel Indonesia traffic circle and there is fresh air. *Tumben banget ada* fresh air *disini di Central Jakarta !"*

(Right now I'm in the middle of Bundaran Hotel Indonesia. Hotel Indonesia traffic circle and there is fresh air. **It is unusual to have** fresh air **here in Central Jakarta.**)

In data number 21, Jason want to express his feeling of amazement. It is unusual thing to have fresh air in Jakarta since Jakarta is known as one of the most hectic town in Indonesia. To express his personal opinion Jason switched to Indonesia by saying "*Tumben banget ada* fresh air *disini di Central Jakarta!"*

7. Facility of Expression

Not all instances of code-switching convey a meaning. Marasigan (1983) stated that code-switching found under this category can be interpreted as a difficulty in finding the right words at the time of speaking or merely as sign of the subject's lack of familiarity with the style he/she is using.

Data 27

"My hobby, my personal hobby is *ngedangdut.* Dangdut dance with my band, *The Bugils"*

In data number 27, the speaker stated "My hobby, my personal hobby is ngedangdut. Dangdut dance with my band, The Bugils" The word "ngedangdut" is actually an original word of Bahasa. It is difficult for a foreigner like Jason to replace word "ngedangdut" to English since they do not have dangdut culture. So to preserve the originality of the message, Jason switched to Indonesian. Besides, it is easier for the audience to understand the message since "ngedangdut" is a part of Indonesian culture.

B. Factors that influence the use of code-switching

1. Participant

According to Holmes, code-switching may be related to a particular participant or addressee. If a group of people are talking in one language

and a non-speaker enters, they will switch code or topic or both.

Data 2:

J: Alright, *habis ini saya mau ke paralayang.* You know paragliding? *Ini saya jalan kemana habis itu ?*

(Alright, **after this I want to try paragliding.** You know paragliding? **Where I should go after this?**)

In data number 2, participant and topic are become the factors which influence the use of code-switching. In this case, the participant of this conversation is the same with the previous example. At this time, Jason want to know the direction to go to the paragliding place. In order to get clear direction of the paragliding place, Jason asked to the jagung bakar seller whom the native people of that area. Jason switched to Indonesian so that he can get clear direction to the paragliding place by asking to the native people.

2. Solidarity

To show solidarity to a particular member of one ethnicity, a speaker may switch code to particular language

Data 5:

J: Ok, *saha namina pak*? What's your name?

(Ok, **What is your name Sir?**)
A: Ata.

In data number 5 Jason as the host want to asked some question to *bajigur* seller who also native people from that area. To gain respect from the native people, Jason switch code to Sundanesse.

3. Status

Code-switching may also reflect a change in the other dimensions, such as the status relationship between people or the formality of their interaction. It means different kinds of relationship are often expressed through different code.

Data 6:

J: Oh wow, excuse me, all of this are for praying? *ini semua ini untuk sembahyang ya?*

(Oh wow, excuse me, all of this are for praying? **All of this is for praying right?**)

Data number 6 shows a conversation between Jason as the host and hio seller as the interlocutor. Moreover, this conversation shows that this is only a host and interviewee relationship which is the host used ordinary language and no specific terms involved in this conversation.

4. Topic

People may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. It relates to the function the topic which is under discussion. Bilingual often find it easier to discuss particular topic in one code rather than another code.

Data 9:

J: Right, how many cows are there? *Ada berapa banyak disini?*

(Right, **how many cows are there?**)

P: Ada 40 sapi
(There are 40 cows here)

The conversation in data number 9 is occured between Jason as the host and Pak Pardi as one of dairy farmer. Since Jason and pak Pardi share the same topic about number of cows, code-switching might occured.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion in Chapter Four, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

The analysis towards *Walk the Talk 2* program showed that there are 110 functions in the 88 instances of code switching in this research. The proportion of those functions is as follows: there are 3 instances of quotation, 3 of addressee specification, 18 of interjection, 58 of reiteration, 7 of message qualification, 6 of personalization and objectivization, and 15 of

facility of expression. In most cases, one instance of code-switching is intended for more than one function. Besides, The most dominant function found in *Walk the Talk 2* program is reiteration. Reiteration function occur to clarify or emphasize what the speaker has said before. Since *Walk the Talk 2* is an edutainment program, so reiteration function is almost occur in every conversation to clarifying or emphasizing something. Moreover, I found out that four factors in Holmes' theory are connected one to another and could not be separated.

The conclusions presented above lead me to provide the following suggestions:

1. For the reader

There are so many media that can be used as a tool to study sociolinguistics in this case code-switching. In this modern era, media such as radio, internet, or television could be an alternative option to learn code-switching

2. For teacher/lecturer

It is better for teacher or lecturer especially sociolinguistics lecturer to use media like radio, internet or television when they giving lecture about sociolinguistics. Besides to avoid student boredom, giving lecture with media as mentioned before could give a chance for student to apply what they have learned during the lecture.

3. For further researcher

This is one of our ways that we can do for the progress of the development of the sociolinguistics subject especially in English Department and in Indonesia generally. A further study is also needed to follow the development of sociolinguistics study especially code-switching.

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