

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter discusses the code switching practiced by two Indonesian students who study at International schools. This will explore more on the kinds of code switching they have practiced and the characteristics of code switching. The writer analyzed the transcription of the daily conversation between the sisters and the swimming teacher and the sisters with other member of the family.

#### **4.1. The Language Used by the Participants**

The participants under this study are two sisters. The first one is six year old who is a P1 student and the younger sister is five years old who is in Kindergarten 2. At school they speak English while at home they speak English with the mother and speak a mixed language: Indonesian and English with other members in the family. While they join Swimming practice, they speak mostly in English. Based on the interview with the mother of the two girls, it is found out that since they were born, the mother has spoken English with them although sometimes, she also uses some Indonesian words. Both the girls have been sent to BBS (Bina Bangsa School) where English is used since they were two years old. At home the girls speak Indonesian with their nanny and the maid. Thus, it can be said that they are Compound bilingualism. Compound bilingualism stands for an individual who learns the two languages in the same context and situation, so that two words (one in each

language) have one common meaning and representation in the brain that creates interdependence of two languages.

In this type of switching, speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence. Thus a sentence will be made up of two or more languages. When considering intra- sentential switching it is important that the analyst also establishes the matrix and embedded languages in the code switched material. The matrix language (hereafter ML) is the main language of code switched utterances unlike the embedded language or languages (EL) which is the less dominant language and plays a lesser role.

According to Myers-Scotton (1993b) as cited by Kebeya(2013) there are two principles that may guide one in determining the ML and EL. They are: (1) The ML provides the largest proportion of lexical items in the CS text while the EL provides fewer items. (2) It is the ML that sets the morpho-syntactic frame of the sentences in code switched material.

The following is the summary of the matrix language and the embedded language.

	<b>Matrix language</b>	<b>Embedded language</b>
The swimming teacher	English / Indonesian	English/Indonesian
The mother	English	Indonesian
The nanny	Indonesian	English

Based on the data recorded the languages used can be explored as follows. When they speak with the mother the ML (matrix language) used is English as it can be seen in the following.

### **Data 1**

S : hai mom do you see my shoes? Where is it?

M : there in your room

S : thank you mommy

M : sha, what do you want to eat for dinner?

S : I want soup mom

M : okay, have you do your homework?

S : *belum mam.. soalnya susah banget*

M : okay later after you finish your dinner, I'll help you to finished your homework

S : Thank you mommy.

The data above shows that S produced 5 complete sentences. One of the sentences is spoken in Indonesian. Therefore, it can be said that the matrix language is English.

However, when they speak with the nanny, their matrix language is Indonesian. They just insert some of English words.

### **Data 2**

A : mbak, *swimming cap* nya dedek mana?

N : bentar, mbak cariin dulu ya. Tapi kok ini adanya kacamatanya aja ya

S : *swimming cap* sama *google* nya cicik sekalian ya mbak

N : iya tunggu ya. Ni udah ketemu

A : dedek ga mau yang ini. Yang *grey* biasanya dedek pake dimana?

N : mbak lupa bawa dek. Sorry ya

A : *it's okay*. Gausah pake *swimming cap* dulu. Punya cicik yang *orange* lupa juga?

N : ni punya cicik yg orange ada

S : oke mbak. *Drink* nya mana?

N : ni cik..

The conversation above is done between the nanny and the sisters. The nanny cannot speak English at all. When A asked for *google*, she mentioned about *kacamata*. The participants (A and S) used Indonesian most of the time, but they keep using English words to mention things like *google* and *swimming cap*. They also use English for colors. Therefore, the matrix language is Indonesian when they speak with those who do not speak English. This suggests that both of the girls have mastered both languages: Indonesian and English in the same context.

While speaking with the English teacher who mixes Indonesian and English, the participants also use both Indonesian and English with more Indonesian words than English words as it can be seen in data 2.

### **Data 3**

A: dedek *swimmignya good* ga miss?

M: Good dedek, but you have to straight your hands... ok?

A :lho emang tadi tangannya dedek ga *straight*?

M :maksudnya kurang straight.

A :*okay miss*.

M :sha don't stop too long.. you have to swim nonstop if you swim breastroke.

You'll have swimming competition on October 20

S :*okay miss.*

The teacher most of the time speaks in English. However, sometimes speaks Indonesian (*maksudnya kurang* straight) and mixes between Indonesian and English. As the number of English is bigger (32 words) than that in Indonesian (3 words), it can be said that the matrix language of the teacher is English. This influences the participants to use English and sometimes they also mix with Indonesian words.

#### 4.2. Kinds of Code Switching

From the recording which was done for a week, it is found that there are two kinds of code switching using English and Indonesian. These parts will discuss the kinds of code switching which consists of Intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and situational code switching.

##### 4.2.1 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching takes place from one language to another within a sentence boundary

#### Data 4

M : if you're not swim good, I'll give you to stinky man hahahhaha

S :*no miss gak mau. Sha mau swim good.* Janji.

M : okay. Let's go... ABEL!! Come on!! hurry up!!

A :sebentar miss. I forget my google.

M : okay, cepetan. Ask mbak Us ya bel.

A : okay miss. Tapi nanti *swimmingnya* cicik Shannon duluya .So cold miss.

S :gak bisa dek. You swim first with miss mell. I'll swim by myself.

M : yuk abel, you first. You have to start to swim before pak Handoyo see you.

A: I don't want to swim with pak Handoyo miss. Dedek mau *swim good*.

M : that's why.. come on!!

S :*miss* nanti kalo dedek berenangnyanya gak *good, give her to* pak Handoyo aja ya *miss*

hahaha. What will we do first miss?

A : ENGGAKKK!!!!

M :hahaa. You swim breastroke 10 times ya Sha. Let's go...

S: tadi miss bilang *breastrokenya* brapa kali miss?

M: makanya to cik when I talk to you, you have to listen... 10 times cik

S : okay miss. After breastroke what will we do?

M : just go sha! I'll tell you later.

S :siap *miss*.

**Table 2 inter code-switching between the participants and the swimming teacher**

No	Participant	Data	Remark
1	S	<i>no miss gak mau. Sha mau swim good</i>	ML: English EL: Indonesian
2	A	okay miss. Tapi nant <i>iswimmingnya</i> cicik Shannon duluya	ML: Indonesian EL: English
3	A	I don't want to swim with pak Handoyo miss. <i>Dedek mau swim good.</i>	ML: Indonesian EL: English
4	S	miss nanti kalo dedek (Abel) berenangnyanya agak <i>good, give her</i>	ML: English EL: Indonesian

		<i>to</i> pak Handoyo aja ya <i>miss</i> hahaha.	
5	S	tadi miss bilang <i>breastrokenya</i> brapa kali miss?	ML: Indonesian EL: English

The data above shows that there are six sentences that contain two languages, Indonesian and English. This means that they do the code switching a lot with the writer. After the writer analyzed the recording, the writer found that they switched the language with the writer a lot because the writer also did the code switching when having conversation with them. This data was taken from the conversation between the two respondents with the writer, the swimming course teacher.

1. *no miss gak mau. Sha mau swim good*

In sentence 1, there are 8 words, 3 Indonesian words (*gak mau, mau*) and 4 English words (No, miss, swim, and good) and one self-addressing Sha. The Indonesian words *gak mau* (*don't want*) are inserted in the sentence of English *no miss*. Then, Indonesian word *mau* (will) is used to continue the sentence which is ended with English words *swim good*. Thus, this is intra-sentential code switching.

Actually the use of the word *good* (adjective) is wrong because the correct one should be *well* (an adverb). Based on the data, it can be concluded that they used this because the swimming teacher started by saying *if you're not swim good*.

2. okay miss. Tapi nant *iswimmingnya* cicik Shannon duluya

In sentence 2, the word swimming is inserted in Indonesian sentence. *Swimming* is used with the Indonesian suffix *nya*. As there is an English word used, this is intra-sentential code switching.

3. I don't want to swim with **Pak** Handoyo miss. Dedek mau *swim good*.

In sentence 3, A speaks English but she inserts some English words. The word **Pak** is used to address someone named Handoyo, so it is intra-sentential code switching. The use of **pak** is inserted because A is used to calling him Pak Handoyo instead of Mr. Handoyo. Then, Indonesian word *mau* (will) is used to continue the sentence which is ended with English words *swim good*. Thus, this is intra-sentential code switching.

4. **Miss** nanti kalo dedek berenangnya gak *good, give her to* pak Handoyo aja ya miss hahaha.

In sentence 4, S speaks Indonesian to her swimming teacher, but she inserts some English words *good, give, her, to* besides using *miss* to address the teacher. Thus, this is intra-sentential code switching. Again, S used *good* instead of *well* as the teacher also did so.

5. tadi miss bilang *breaststrokenya* brapa kali *miss*?

In sentence 5, S speaks Indonesian but she inserts the word *breaststroke*( swimming style) in English. Thus, it is intra-

sentential code switching. The writer assumes that S inserted this word because she does not know the Indonesian word of *breakstroke*. It can be interpreted that S used it to show referential meaning as there is lack of knowledge of one language on certain subject (Susana, 2014).

**Data 5**

A: dedek *swimmignya good* ga miss?

M : Good dedek, but you have to straight your hands.. ok?

A :lho emang tadi tangannya dedek ga *straight*?

M :maksudnya kurang straight.

A : okay miss.

M :sha don't stop too long.. you have to swim nonstop if you swim breastroke. You'll have swimming competition on October 20

S : okay miss.

**Table 3 inter code-switching between the participants and the swimming teacher**

No	Participant	Data	Remark
6	A	dedek <i>swimming-nya good</i> ga miss?	ML: English EL: Indonesian
7	A	lho emang tadi tangannya dedek ga <i>straight</i> ?	ML: Indonesian EL: English

6. dedek *swimmingnya good* ga miss?

In sentence 6 A speaks English, but she inserts English words swimming which is combined with the Indonesian suffix nya and ga (right). Thus, this is intra-sentential code switching.

7. *lho emang tadi tangannya dedek ga **straight**?* (my hands are not straight?)

In sentence 7, A speaks Indonesian with more matrix language in Indonesian and one English word *straight*. She ends her Indonesian sentence with an English word, so this is intra-sentential code switching.

#### Data 6

A :mbak Us, dedek mau *drink*.

S :dedek tu drink torus. Alasan biar restingnya lama.

A :enggak, dedek beneran haus mau *drink* ok.

M :ya udah cepetan

A : okay miss..

S :ms I already swim 10 times. What's next?

M : 2 more times cik. You already swim 8 times.

S :lho enggak miss kan cicik *count*. Beneran.

M : okay. Freestyle ya sha.. 12 times..

S :yahh *miss so many*. Capekkkkk. Delapan kali ajaya..*please*....

M : okay.. but you have to swim good ya cik..

S : okay miss.

**Table 4 code-switching between the participants and nanny**

No	Participant	Data	Remark
8	A	mbak Us, dedek mau <i>drink</i>	ML: Indonesian

			EL : English
9	A	enggak, dedek beneran haus mau <i>drink</i> kok	ML: Indonesian EL : English
10	S	Lho enggak miss kan cicik <i>count</i> . Beneran	ML: Indonesian EL : English
11	S	Yahh <i>miss so many</i> . Capekkkkk. Delapan kali ajaya.. please	ML: Indonesian EL : English

8. mbak Us, dedek mau *drink*

In sentence 8, A inserts an English word in her Indonesian sentence. Thus, this is intra-sentential code switching. Here A speaks to her nanny who does not speak English. Therefore, she uses Indonesian with the word *drink*. She uses this word because her nanny also uses this English word when she speaks to A or S.

9. enggak, dedek beneran haus mau *drink* kok

In sentence 9, A again inserts an English word *drink* in her Indonesian sentence. This is intra-sentential code switching. Although she speaks to her swimming teacher who mostly speaks English, she speaks in Indonesian and inserts an English word.

10. Lho enggak miss kan cicik *count*. Beneran.

In sentence 10, S inserts an English word *count* in her Indonesian sentence. She speaks Indonesian with her swimming teacher, but she uses an English word *count* in her sentence. This is intra-sentential code switching.

11. yahh miss so many. Capekkkkk. Delapan kali ajaya..please.

In sentence 11, S uses an English word please to beg her swimming teacher. She starts speaking in English yahh miss so many with an Indonesian word yah.. (an Indonesian exclamation). This is intra-sentential code switching.

### Data 7

Shannon to Annabelle (her sister)

S : dek, miss Mellynda asked me to give you this new google

A : let me see cicik.. I want the blue one

S : I got the pink one. Here..

A : wahhhh so nice ya cicik

S : i know right.. Besok jangan lupa bilang Thank you to miss Mellynda lo dek

A : iya cicik

**Table 5 code-switching between the participants**

No	Participant	Data	Remark
12	A	wahhhh <i>so nice</i> ya cicik	ML: Indonesian EL : English
13	A	Besok jangan lupa bilang <i>Thank you to miss Mellynda</i> lo dek	ML: Indonesian EL : English

#### 12. wahhhh so nice ya cicik

In sentence 12, A mixes the English sentence with Indonesian words. The number of Indonesian words and English words are the same. This sentence is spoken by the younger sister to the elder sister. According to the mother most of the time they speak English

to each other. Here there are three English words and three Indonesian words. The use of *wahh* (Indonesian exclamation) and *ya cicik* (right, sister) in the sentence shows that it is intra-sentential code switching.

13. Besok jangan lupa bilang *Thank you to miss Mellynda* lo dek

The use of *Thank you miss Mellynda* is inserted in her Indonesian sentence, so it is intra-sentential code switching. *Thank you to miss Mellynda* is the object of the sentence.

The following data is recorded when the girls communicate with their nanny who does not speak English, but she knows some English words which are pronounced with Indonesian pronunciation.

**Data 8**

A : mbak, *swimming cap* nya dedek mana?

N : bentar, mbak cariin dulu ya. Tapi kok ini adanya kacamatanya aja ya

S : *swimming cap* sama *google* nya cicik sekalian ya mbak

N : iya tunggu ya. Ni udah ketemu

A : dedek ga mau yang ini. Yang *grey* biasanya dedek pake dimana?

N : mbak lupa bawa dek. Sorry ya

A : its okay. Gausah pake *swimming cap* dulu. Punya cicik yang *orange* lupa juga?

N : ni punya cicik yg orange ada

S : oke mbak. *Drink* nya mana?

N : ni cik..

**Table 6 code-switching between the participants and nanny**

No	Participant	Data	Remark
14	A	mbak, <i>swimming cap</i> nya dedek mana?	Ina: ; English:
15	S	<i>swimming cap</i> sama <i>google</i> nya cicik sekalian ya mbak	Ina:; English:
16	A	dedek ga mau yang ini. Yang <i>grey</i> biasanya dedek pake dimana?	
17	A	It's okay. Gausah pake <i>swimming cap</i> dulu. Punya cicik yang <i>orange</i> lupa juga?	
18	S	Oke mbak. <i>Drink</i> nya mana?	

14. mbak, *swimming cap*nya dedek mana?

As the nanny does not speak English, A speaks Indonesian to her, but she inserts two words to refer to a thing (swimming cap). The English words used are referring expressions. This is inter-sentential code switching. The English words are used to show referential meaning

15. *swimming cap* sama *google* nya cicik sekalian ya mbak.

Like in sentence 14, S also speaks Indonesian with the nanny. She uses an English word *google* to refer to a thing. Thus, *google* is a referring expression to show referential meaning.

16. dedek ga mau yang ini. Yang *grey* biasanya dedek pake dimana?

Here, in sentence 16, A mentions color in English although she speaks Indonesian with the nanny. This is intra-sentential code

switching. When the writer asked S and A the Indonesian word of grey, they do not know. It seems that they acquire colors in English but not in Indonesian. Further, the mother explains that they always say about colors in English to all people, even to people who speak Indonesian with them.

17. It's okay. Gausahpake *swimming cap* dulu. Punya cicik yang *orange* lupa juga?

In sentence 17, A again uses English words *swimming cap* as a referring expression and *orange* to mention color. This is intra-sentential code switching to show referential meaning.

18. okembak. *Drink* nya mana?

In sentence 18, S speaks Indonesian, but she inserts an English word *drink* as a referring expression which refers to a thing (the drink). It is used to show referential meaning.

#### 4.2.2 Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential switching occurs at a sentence boundary. In inter-sentential switching a speaker switches from one language to another between different sentences.

The following is the data on inter-sentential code switching that is found in data 1, a conversation among the girls and the swimming teacher. the writer considers the use of English sentence as the inter-sentential code switching as the girls use more Indonesian with the

swimming teachers so it can be said that when they speak English, they do the inter-sentential code switching.

No	Participant	Data
1	A	haaa? <i>Are you serious?</i> Ah capekmiss.
2	S	: sebentar miss. <i>I forget my google.</i>
3	A	okay miss. Tapi nanti swimmingnya cicik Shannon duluya. <i>So cold miss.</i>
4	S	Miss nanti kalo dedek berenangny gak good, give her to pak Handoyo aja ya miss hahaha. <i>What will we do first miss?</i>
5	S	okay miss. <i>After breastroke what will we do?</i>

1. haaa? *Are you serious?* Ah capek miss

In this data, A switches from Indonesian to English by saying a complete sentence in English (*are you serious?*). Here A shows her surprise so the writer classifies this as code switching to show affection function.

2. sebentar miss. *I forget my google.*

It is called as inter sentential code switching because it occurs outside the sentences which are in Indonesian. S expresses that she forgets in a full statement. Thus, it is inter-sentential code switching. The reason for her to do code switching is to show her feeling of sadness because she forgets her google.

3. okay miss. Tapi nanti swimmingny acicik Shannon duluya. *So cold miss.*

*So cold miss* is an English sentence which occurs during a conversation in Indonesian with some English words. Thus, it is inter-sentential code switching. A does an inter-sentential code switching to show affection function. She expresses her feeling as she feel cold.

4. Miss nanti kalo dedek berenangnya gak good, give her to Pak Handoyo aja ya miss hahaha. *What will we do first miss?*

In sentence 4, S switches from Indonesian into English when she switches the topic. First, she teases her sister, but then, she switches into English when she is talking about the swimming practice.

5. okay miss. *After breastroke what will we do?*

Here S again switches into English sentence when talking about swimming practice. It seems that she is serious with her swimming course. Here S does the intra-sentential code switching to refer a certain topic.

The following data is recorded from the conversation between the mother and the first daughter S. in their daily speaking. The mother uses Indonesian when she is talking to other people. However, based on the writer's observation and also based on the interview with the mother, it is found that she does not speak English all the time, all the day. For example, she speaks Indonesian when she gets angry with the daughters.

#### **Data 9**

S : hi mom do you see my shoes? Where is it?

Mo : there in your room

S : thank you mommy

Mo : sha, what do you want to eat for dinner?

S : I want soup mom

Mo : okay, have you do your homework?

S : *belum mam.. soalnya susah banget*

Mo : okay later after you finish your dinner, i'll help you to finished your homework

S : Thank you mommy.

No	Participant	Data
6	S	<i>belum mam.. soalnya susah banget</i>

Sentence 6 shows that S switches from English to Indonesian when talking with the mother. She uses Indonesian when she wants to complain about the difficult homework. S does the intra-sentential code switching to show affection function. She expresses her feeling as she finds that the homework is very difficult. Here she complains.

The following data are taken from the conversation between the swimming teacher and the girls. The English teacher usually uses mixed languages between Indonesian and English. The following shows the data.

#### **Data 10s**

M : lho cik dianter siapa?

S : tu dianter engkong

M : oalah, where's dedek?

S : still in the car miss. She said she still sleepy. Gatau tu lagi rewel

M : yaudah biar nyusul aja

S : miss please help me to wear this swimming cap. *Susah banget. Nyangkut*

M : okayyy.

(Annabelle coming)

A : miss, I'm so sleepy

M : emang barusan aja tidurnya?

A : iya barusan d mobil

M : its okay Belle, later if you jump in the water you will not feel sleepy again

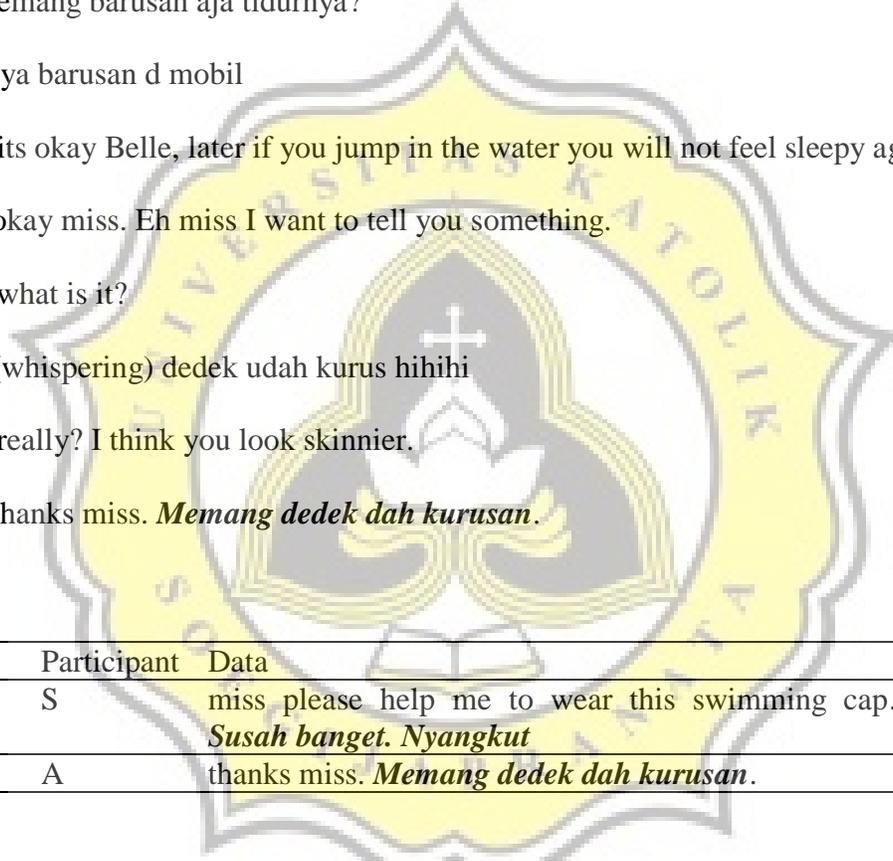
A : okay miss. Eh miss I want to tell you something.

M : what is it?

A : (whispering) dedek udah kurus hihhi

M : really? I think you look skinnier.

A : thanks miss. *Memang dedek dah kurusan.*



No	Participant	Data
7	S	miss please help me to wear this swimming cap. <i>Susah banget. Nyangkut</i>
8	A	thanks miss. <i>Memang dedek dah kurusan.</i>

Here mostly, the participants speak English with the swimming teacher.

however, she sometimes speak Indonesian as it can be seen in the data above.

In sentence 7, S switches from English into Indonesian by saying ‘*Susah banget, nyangkut.*’. It seems that S uses Indonesian to show her difficulty.

She uses intra sentential code switching to show affection function as she expresses her feeling.

While in sentence 8, A changes from English to Indonesian sentence to show that she has accomplished something, being thinner. Thus, when expressing her feeling, she uses Indonesian. Here she does the intra sentential code switching because she wants to show affection function. She is happy because she is being thinner.

#### 4.3. Reasons for Using Code Switching

The following are the reasons why the participants do the code switching.

1. To show referential meaning
  - tadi miss bilang *breaststrokenya* brapa kali *miss*?  
(sentence 5)

This is intra-sentential code switching. The writer assumes that S inserted this word because she does not know the Indonesian word of *breaststroke*. It can be interpreted that S used it to show referential meaning as there is lack of knowledge of one language on certain subject (Susana, 2014). It seems that the participant does not know the Indonesian word of *breaststroke*

- *swimming cap* sama *google* nyacicik sekalian ya mbak.

S speaks Indonesian with the nanny. She uses an English word *google* to refer to a thing. Thus, *google* is a referring expression to show referential meaning.

- dedek ga mau yang ini. Yang **grey** biasanya dedek pake dimana?

This is intra-sentential code switching. When the writer asked S and A the Indonesian word of *grey*, they do not know. It seems that they acquire colors in English but not in Indonesian. Further, the mother explains that they always say about colors in English to all people, even to people who speak Indonesian with them. Thus, it can be concluded that they do the code switching to show referential meaning.

2. To show affection

- haaa? *Are you serious?* Ah capek miss

Here A shows her surprise so the writer classifies this as code switching to show affection function.

- sebentar miss. *I forget my google.*

This is inter-sentential code switching. The reason for her to do code switching is to show her feeling of sadness because she forgets her google.

- okay miss. Tapi nanti swimmingny acicik Shannon duluya. *So cold miss.*

This is inter-sentential code switching. A does an inter-sentential code switching to show affection function. She expresses her feeling as she feels cold.

3. To refer a certain topic

- Miss nanti kalo dedek berenangnya gak good, give her to Pak Handoyo aja ya miss hahaha. *What will we do first miss?*

First, she teases her sister, but then she switches into English when she is talking about the swimming practice. Thus, it can be concluded that she switches into English when she talks about a different topic, the swimming course.

- okay miss. *After breastroke what will we do?*

Here S again switches into English sentence when talking about swimming practice. It seems that she is serious with her swimming course. S does the intra-sentential code switching to refer a certain topic.

#### 4.4. General Discussion

From the analysis above, the writer could make some general discussion as follows. First, the participants have mastered two languages. Although they can use both Indonesian and English well, they use different languages when they talk to different people. They can adjust the language they use. For example, when they speak with the mother, they use English. Thus, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Indonesian, whereas they speak Indonesian with their nanny as she does not speak English. Here the matrix language is Indonesian and the embedded language is English.

The data also show that they do inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. With the mother, she switches from English to Indonesian, while with their nanny, they switch from Indonesian to English. An interesting fact is that when they talk with the swimming teacher, they sometimes insert Indonesian and on the other occasion, they insert Indonesian in their English sentences.

The reasons for them to do intra-sentential code switching is to show referential meaning as they do not know some words in Indonesian, like the word grey, orange and google. While for the word swimming and deink, they know the words in Indonesian, but the people who talk in Indonesian with them use these terms in their sentences.

When they switch into English when talking with the mother and the swimming teacher, it seems that they want to express their feeling or to show affection function.

