Chapter Four

Finding and Discussion

In this chapter, the researcher reports the findings based on the data analysis and the discussions of the findings. The research findings show the data obtained from the analysis results to see the use of code switching used by pedicab drivers at Malioboro Street.There are two findings discussed in this chapter. In the first section, the factors of the pedicab driversin usingcode switching and the forms of code switching used by pedicab drivers are explained.

Findings

As mentioned in chapter three, the researcher conducted two steps of collecting the data. Firstly, the data were taken from the complete observation. Secondly, the data were takenthrough the interview with the participants.

Based on the completeobservation being collected by the researcher in eight days, the researcher found two main findings towards the factors.Those two main factors caused the pedicab drivers to use code switching and the form of code switching while communicating with the foreign tourists.Conducting the interview with the pedicab drivers was conductedafter doing the observationin order to find out more reasons why pedicab drivers used code switching.

Based on the interview guideline, the researcher conducted the interview with the participants and asked about their speaking skill in English and the reasons why the pedicab driver used code switching. One of the participants, Mr.Joko admitted that his ability in English was not good enough. Similarly,Mr.Yanto and Mr.Budi claimed that their ability in English proficiency was poor.In fact,most of the participants were not good enoughin speaking English which becamethe main factors affecting them to use code switching when communicating with the forreign tourists.The reasons why the pedicab driversusedcode

switching and what code switchingforms in the conversation usedare explained in the following sections.

The Factors causing the pedicab drivers to usecode switching

Based on the observation and the interview with the participants, it was found that most of the pedicab drivers used code switching. There were two main reasonsfound such as the topic of the conversation and lack of vocabulary. For more detailed information, the following paragraph explainsabout each finding of the pedicab drivers' factors in using code switching.

Topic of the conversation. The pedicab drivers used code switching because of the topic of conversation.When the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it showed that sometimes, the pedicab drivers could not follow the conversation with the foreign tourists, passengers, because the topic was not familiar to them.Based on the observation and the interview, the pedicab drivers mentioned that the topic of the conversation became the reason for them to switch the code. From the statement mentioned, the participant one, Mr.Jokostated''Sometimes, I am confused with the topic of discussion from foreign tourists, butif the standard topics such asbargaining and showing direction, I still can understand''. The results were in line with the researcher's observation which showed that the pedicab drivers felt confused while communicating with their foreign tourists when the foreign touristsasked about "How long have you been working as pedicabdriver?", and Mr.Joko answered that ''I am sorry sir. I am not good at speakingEnglish''.Mr.Joko actually had good English speaking skill, but he still felt confused because he often listened to some unfamiliar topics which were mentioned by the foreign tourists.This finding were in line with of Fishman(2010) who stated that some topics are better handled in one language than many languages to learn because the bilingual languages should haveto be learned to deal with a topic in a particular language. Besides, the other languages have lack of specialized terms for

a topic because those would be considered strange or inappropriate to discuss a topic in its language. Thus, unfamiliar topics had made these pedicab drivers to do code switching.

Lack of vocabulary mastery. The pedicab drivers were found to use code switchingin speaking English because of lack of vocabulary.When the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it showed that the pedicabdrivers did not know many words in English.That way, if the pedicab drivers did not know the translation of the words in English language, they used Indonesian language by mixing with English.The interview conducted with these participants confirmed the observation. Mr.Yanto and Mr.Budi mentioned that lack of vocabulary became the reason for them to switch the code in speaking English. Mr.Yanto mentioned ''probably because I do not know many words in English. Then, if I do not know the translation of Indonesian language words into English, I use Indonesia language, and I mix it even though the foreigners are confused. At least, I try to be confident to speak English''. In addition, Mr.Budi claimed''because the words that I do not know in English language make me mix the language when having a conversation with foreign tourists''. The data obtained from Mr.Yanto and Mr.Budi were related to theory of Kim (2006) who asserted that there is no appropriate word when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to other languages which they have as mother language and it can be combined together.

The Forms of Code Switching Used by the Pedicab Drivers

The obtained data from the observation assisted the researcher in answering the second research question.The results of the observation conveyed the significant information from the pedicab drivers which could be obtained from transcripts. The researcher presented the information in the form of observation checklist table which could be seen in one of the appendices provided in this study. Based on the observation, the researcher found three types

of code switching used by three pedicab drivers while communicating with their foreign tourists at Malioboro Street. Those types of code switching were tag switching, inter sentential code switching, and intra sentential code switching.For more detailed information, the frequency use of each code switching types is explained in the following table.

Table1				
Code Switching Forms Table				
1	Pedicab drivers' utterance	Forms of Code Switching		
		Tag switching	Inter-sentential code switching	Intra-sentential code switching
2	Total= utterance the types of code switching= 37 types	4	27	6
3	The duration during observation 40 minutes			

The table above showed the frequency of code switching which was often used by three pedicab drivers at Malioboro Street in Yogyakarta in serving their own foreign tourists. It also showed occurrencefrequency of each code switchingform. Besides, the detailed forms of code switching used by pedicab drivers are shown in appendix 2. However, the analyses of several examples towards code switching forms used by the pedicab drivers are explained in the following paragraph.

Tag switching. The pedicab drivers used tag switching while communicating with their foreign tourists. When the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it was shown that Mr. Joko and Mr.Budiused tags or short sentences and switched from Indonesian into English and English into Indonesia language.Besides, the results of the data showed that the tag switching occurred four times. It occurred in showing direction, bargaining process, repeating

important points, and explaining difficult vocabulary. The examples below were taken from the pedicab drivers' utterance while communicating with their foreign tourists.

Dialogue 1:

Foreign tourist: I want to go to Pondok Gajah, do you know where the place is?

Participant 1: In Prawirotaman*right*? *Ya*let's go.

Dialogue 2:

Foreign tourist: Oh I get it, Ten thousand rupiah you say?

Participant 3: Yes mister, *right* ten thousand rupiah.

Based on the example above, the pedicab drivers switched from English into Indonesia language and vice versa. For more detailed information, those examples in tag switching are mentioned on appendix 2. The examples were used to tell the foreign touriststhat the pedicab drivers knew where the place which foreign tourists wanted to go. Mr.Joko said ''InPrawirotaman*right*? *ya* let's go'', and Mr. Budi said ''Yes mister, *right* ten thousand rupiah''.From the result above, it showed that the pedicab driver added a short expression. It's called tag switching.According to(Poplack, 1980),the data showed that the word ''right'' is the common English tags, and ''ya'' is one of the most prevalent tag used in Indonesia.

Inter sentential code switching. The pedicab drivers were found usedinter sentential code switching while communicating with their foreign tourists.Besides,when the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it showed that all of the participants often used this code switching type. Mr. Joko, Mr.Yanto and Mr.Budi often switchedthe movement from one language to other languages among the sentences. Based on the observation,all of the participants used a clause in one language and in another language, and they used code switching in the sentence without involving new information. Besides, the result of the data

showed that the inter-sentential occurred 27 times. All aspects of inter sentential data are presented in observation checklist on appendix two. There are few examples of code switching as inter sentential code switching type below.

Dialogue 3:

Foreign tourist:Do you speak English?

Participant one: Yes sir, *saya* speak English yes.

The examples above was obtained from utterances of thepedicab drivers who said ''saya''. The example mentioned included to inter sentential code switching because the data showed that the pedicab drivers switched English to Indonesian with the sentences without giving new information. Hence, another example occurred in inter sentential code switching as displayed below.

Dialogue 4:

Foreign tourist:Do you know the history of those building?

Participant two: History? Ya,*jaman mbiyen* be presiden house when Jogja is *ibukota* Indonesia.

Intra sentential code switching. The pedicab drivers were found to use intra sentential code switching while they communicated with their foreign tourist.Besides, when the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it showed that only one participant used intra sentential code switching. Intra sentential code switching used by Mr.Budi had to facilitate communication with the participants' foreign tourists at Malioboro Street. The following paragraphs are the examples of code switching occurred on Mr.Budi who had intra sentential code switching.

The result of the data showed that the intra sentential code switching just occurred one time in bargaining process from Mr.Budi while communicatingwith the foreign tourists at

Malioboro Street. For more detailed information, those examples are mentioned in appendix two. The conversation below is the examples of intra sentential codes switching used by Mr.Budi in making a conversation with foreign tourists.

Dialogue 5:

Foreign tourist:No, really, thank you.

Participant three: *Oalah ragelem to,* no mister?

From the example mentioned above, Mr. Budi switched of different types occurring within the clause boundary. Also, it includes within the word boundary.

Discussion

Based on the research findings, the pedicab drivers' utterance showed the factors that causedof used code switching and the form of code switching while communicate with their foreign tourists.The pedicabdrivers mostly used inter sentential code switching. The researcher thought that the pedicab drivers always used inter sentential code switching because they lacked vocabulary and the topic of the conversation mastery.Besides, the pedicab drivers did code switching when the level of English was beyond the pedicab drivers' ability. On the contrary, the pedicab drivers used Indonesian language as the basic language in making a sentence and switchedinto English. They also might indicate that the pedicab drivers wereusually not aware of doing code switching in making a sentence in English conversation context.

The second discussion was about the types of code switching used by the pedicab drivers. Also, the examples of codes switching type usage are presented in appendix two.The finding related to the types of code switching used by the pedicab drivers are in line with Wardaugh (2006) and supported with Poplack(1980)who explained that the types of the code switching

are tag switching, inter sentential code switching, and intra sentential code switching. These types of code switching occurred because the pedicab drivers wanted their foreign touristsunderstand even with repeating the important points, explaining difficult ideas, vocabulary, and giving symbols. In communication, the pedicab drivers sometimes switched their language clearly about the subject.The statement mentioned was in line with Eunhee (2006) stated that when a person switch or mix two languages, there might be reasons for it, some bilinguals mix two languages when they cannot find proper words or expressions or when there is no appropriate translation for the language being used. Code switching can also be used for many other reasons, such as quoting what someone has said, specifying the addressee, qualifying that has been said, or talking about past events,participant backgrounds and relationships, about what topic or content is, and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice.In this way, a person who is capable of using appropriate two languages or more is said to be multilingual. Usually, bilingual and multilingual tended to switch languages within the same utterance. This phenomenon mentioned is referred as code switching.