

The Use of Code Switching Among Pedicab Driver at Malioboro Street

Muhammad Yuddi

English Language Education Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Abstract

Code switching is the process of shifting from one language code such as shifting of language or dialect of the other, depending on social setting or context of the conversation. Wardaugh (2002) stated that code switching can have an effect on language varieties in the situation of a single conversation when a speaker masters between two or more languages. An effect on language varieties implies with interactions between local people and foreign tourists that usually occur in the area of transportation services, it related to the pedicab driver services to having communication used English language to be able to facilitate communication. However, the phenomenon based on observation conducted was the pedicab drivers try to use their sub standard English skill to communicate with their passenger. This situation finally affects their communication to switching code.

This study discussed about the use of code switching. The aimed of the study are to find out the factors that cause the pedicab driver used code switching while their communicate with their foreign tourist passenger. This study conducted at Malioboro Street Yogyakarta. This study used three pedicab driver at Malioboro Street as a participant. Underpinned by qualitative method, the study used observation and interview to gain the finding of this research. The data obtained that there are two factors that cause pedicab driver used code switching, namely the topic of the conversation and lack of vocabulary mastery.

Keyword: Code Switching, Factors Code Switching, , Pedicab Drivers.

Introduction

Code switching is the process of shifting from one language code such as shifting of language or dialect of the other, depending on social setting or context of the conversation. Wardaugh (2002) stated that code switching can have an effect on language varieties in the situation of a single conversation when a speaker masters between two or more languages. In tourism, learning a foreign language such as English becomes an important aspect because it relates to pedicab driver services of foreign tourists passenger. This situation brings the speaker to switch the code, especially for pedicab driver. The pedicabs drivers may speak one language in one situation and another in a different situation. In terms of situational switching, each point of switching corresponds to a change in the situation. In other words, one speaker may speak a different language depending on the situation. In this situation, many features related to social factors involve in determining which language is used (Mujiono, 2013). The pedicab drivers face problem to communicate their needs effectively using English to foreign tourists as their passengers through the conversation. For the reason, is because they do not have good English speaking skill, unfamiliar topic and do not know many English vocabularies. The statement makes it a challenge for pedicab driver in communicate effectively to their foreign tourist passenger. According to Gilakjani and Harmer (2017) Human communication is a complex process, and every person needs communication when they want to say something and deliver the information. Speakers use communication when they are going to let somebody know about something. Also, speakers apply language in regard to their own purposes. Thus, speakers should be both listeners and speakers at the same time for the effective communication. Besides, having good English speaking skills is important to help the pedicab drivers quality services which they should provide against the foreign tourist passenger.

Literature Review

Code Switching

In sociolinguistic term, there are any differences between code switching and code mixing. Code mixing is the phenomenon closely related to code switching, code mixing takes place without a change of topic and it can involve various levels of language such as phonology, morphology and grammatical structures (Pingliu,2006).

Code switching happened between people who can speak more than one language. Code switching is the process of shifting from one language code such as shifting of language or dialect of the other, depending on social setting or context of the conversation. Code switching can have an effect on language varieties in the situation of a single conversation when a speaker masters between two or more languages. Besides, code switching in the socio linguistic field of foreign language teaching studies is a major subject of scientific studies in the past.

Furthermore, code switching has involved an enormous amount of attention. Hamers and Blanc study as cited in Anastasia (2015) stated that general conditions for phenomenon of code switching are also referred to as the code of language alternation and mixing. Bilingual and multilingual speaker is the speaker which speaks two or more languages that normally tends to switch codes when talking to other bilingual. From the statements mentioned, speakers often change from one language to another language and use words and phrases from different languages even in the same sentence. Code switching is one of the most common strategies used by bilingual speakers in conversation.

Hence, code switching is a blending of the words, phrases and sentences from two different grammar systems in the entire sentence from a conversation. Embedding of various

linguistic units is an affix which is called a bound morpheme, from the words which is called unbound morphemes and phrases. To summarize what is meant from the speakers, the listeners must understand what they hear and what they understand (Pingliu,2006).

Function of Code Switching

When placing the phenomena within the context of code switching, code switching functions can be introduced in various aspects. Before considering the function of code switching from the perspective of the tourism industry, it would be appropriate to deal with the use of code switching in a natural context. In addition, code switching is usually anticipated to be a sign from a lack of knowledge of the bilingual speakers language (Shin,2010).

In addition, code switching functions can be understood in terms of three main functions. These functions revolve around social, linguistic, and psychological motivation. Auer (2013) and Hawazen (2012) explained that the main causes of social motivation to switch codes. The speaker used code switching because they can do social change distance to make mutual understanding between speaker and listener in conversation.

Reason of Using Code Switching

When a person changes their languages in conversation, there might be any reasons for it. Kim (2006) suggested that some reasons for code switching. For example, some bilinguals switch their language when they find it difficult to find the right words or proper good expressions, and when there is no exact translation for the language used. In addition, the speakers may not be able to express him in one language switched to the other to compensate for the misunderstanding. As a result, the speaker may speak the word sediment into other languages for a while. This type of code switching likely tends to happen when the speaker felt tired, angry, or impaired in some way. The switch usually happens when someone wants to convey the harmony with a particular social group. The relationship between the speaker

and listener are recognized when listeners respond with a similar switch, the listener responds by using the same language used by the speaker. Wiradisastra (2006) stated that the cause of code switching generally happen as the speaker, the listener and the presence of a third speaker. Also from change of the situation to another situation like from formal situation to informal situation or otherwise, and change of the subject.

There are two reason for using code switching. First, the topic of the conversation. The transition from the subject can also be triggered code switching. The appearance of the topic which is easier to be discussed in certain language instead of the language which is commonly used in a community where the speakers stay triggers them to switch their code. The bilingual speakers generally tend to discuss about certain easily topic in a code which both of the speakers and the listener have mutual understanding well Holmes (2013). Second, lack of vocabulary mastery. This code switching caused lexical borrowing from other language words to describe a concept or an object which cannot be described in the language commonly used by the society. When the speakers involved in the conversation, they often use a few words from another language suddenly. The mother-tongue of the speakers has very important role in such this behaviour. Also, the speakers more frequently use the words from their mother tongue when they are talking instead of another language. Consequently, when the speakers communicate using second language, they often switch their code into their mother tongue. In other words, the speakers' knowledge background in the second language also causes them to switch their code particularly when they talk about certain topic related to the second language. Mastery of the second language in the trigger they use it in communication Holmes (2013).

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that cause of using code switching. This research used a qualitative design to collect data. One of the characteristics of qualitative is to explore and develop the central phenomenon to get the detail information (Creswell, 2012). Furthermore, this study was use a descriptive qualitative design because researcher need descriptive explanations from the participants. Lambert and Lambert (2012) stated a descriptive qualitative study focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. The result of this research is to get information based on perception of pedicab drivers' experiences to handle their foreign tourist passenger.

The researcher was conducted this research at Malioboro Street Yogyakarta. The researcher choose Malioboro Street based on Malioboro Street is also known as a street which is always visited by crowded visitors from both domestic and foreign tourists in Yogyakarta. This place was due to the fact that pedicab drivers often waited for their passengers in Malioboro. Besides, Malioboro Street is one of the famous tourist objects in Yogyakarta, and mostly be a meeting place between foreigners and the pedicab driver in having pedicab service transaction. Besides, this study started on October 2018 and the data conducted in a November 2018. In the last week of October, the researcher collects the data from the participants while the third week of October is used to transcribe and do the member checking.

The researcher choose three pedicab drivers at Malioboro Street of . There are several reasons why participants are chosen. There were some reasons why these participants were chosen. Firstly, the researcher chose the pedicab drivers randomly as the participants because the researcher collected the data in natural way. Secondly, the pedicab drivers often used English while serving their foreign tourists. Thirdly, Yogyakarta came up as tourism industry especially in Malioboro Street, and there were some problems faced by pedicab drivers. The

problems mostly faced by pedicab drivers were related to the use of code switching while communicating with the foreign tourists. Furthermore, Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011) stated that the number of participants does not have minimum standards in qualitative research. The participants assigned pseudonyms to keep their identities, such as Joko, Yanto, Budi.

This research used observation and interview as a method of collecting the data in order to investigate the used of code switching by pedicab driver while communicate with their foreign tourist passenger. The researcher doing observation when foreign tourist passenger and the pedicab driver had communication, related to observed the code switching used by the pedicab driver. The researcher used an interview after doing the observation to triangulate the result of observation of pedicab drivers in using code switching while communicating with their foreign tourists. The researcher applied naturalistic observation because the topic and research question were specified.

The researcher continued to select the participants based on the criteria. Then the researcher functioned himself as the complete observer in collecting the data. This research observed the participants without giving any information to them where the researcher only observed without being noticed by the participants. In the final procedure, the researcher interviewed the pedicab driver based on interview guideline that asked about where the pedicab driver came from, how old they are, how they can speak English language, how often they serve their tourist passenger, how they think about their English proficiency and what factor that affect them to switching code when they talked with their foreign tourist passenger. After that, the researchers match the data from the pedicab driver's statement with the observation data. The researcher sent the transcript to participants by print out for participants to do member checking. The researcher did the coding to find the main point of

participants' result. Coding used to analyzed the information and get the answer from the transcript. This research used open coding, analytical coding, axial coding and selective coding.

Findings

Based on the observation and interview, the researcher found that there are two findings of factors that cause the pedicab driver used code switching while their communicate with their foreign tourist passenger.

Factors that cause pedicab drivers used code switching

The factors that cause pedicab driver used code switching was conducted in Malioboro Street as an attempt to answer the first research question in this study. Referring to previous research and literatures, the factors that cause people switching code is usually triggered by the reason of a rhetoric associate between two or more languages, secondly is the difference in status between speakers and listeners, thirdly is about non formal or formal conversations, fourthly is the topic of conversation, fifthly is quoting another statement and the last one is the lack of vocabulary and other participants joined in the conversation.

Furthermore, this research found two reason why pedicab driver switching code while their communicate with their foreign tourist passenger, first is the topic of the conversation and lack of vocabulary mastery.

The topic of 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.Joko stated “Sometimes, I am confused with the topic of discussion from foreign tourists, but if the standard topics such as bargaining 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 tourists asked about “How long have you been working as pedicab driver?”, and Mr.Joko answered that “I am sorry sir. I am not good at speaking English”. 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 have to 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 switching in speaking English because of lack of vocabulary. When the researcher observed the pedicab drivers, it showed that the pedicab drivers 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.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research, the researcher proposes some recommendations related to this research. The recommendations are expected to be beneficial for some parties in the future. The recommendations are intended for government, researcher, and other researchers

For the government. This research gives the opportunities for the government for developing in tourism sector, especially for pedicab driver in Yogyakarta. With the presence of this research of code switching, government can have an overview of the pedicab driver speaking ability while in conversation between their foreign tourist passengers in Malioboro Street. A good development of the tourism sector should be able to attract domestic and especially foreign tourists to visit, such as Non-Governmental Organizations (Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat) to do the English language coaching about the use of code switching for informal sector workers in Yogyakarta, especially for pedicab drivers to reduce of used inter sentential code switching to speak in English more fluently. The researcher hope that the pedicab can communicate in English fluently while serve their foreign tourist passenger, so it did not cause negative effect that foreign tourists feel confused in interpreting the pedicab

driver utterance when the pedicab driver suddenly switching code. With fluent English by pedicab drivers, it decreases the use of code switching and helps the pedicab drivers when the pedicab drivers meet their foreign tourist passenger.

For other researchers. Based on the findings of this research, other researchers finally know the factors and the forms of code switching use made by the pedicab drivers in the communication context with the foreign tourists. Besides, other researchers may use this research dealing with the code switching use in future research. Moreover, other researchers hopefully can find out more detailed information and expand towards the code switching use. In addition, the researcher recommends other researchers to develop this research by adding additional information towards the factors and forms of code switching use in order to gain deeper and better of data results. Therefore, the researcher also recommends other researchers to start working on other topics dealing with the used of code switching such as in frequency, in what situation topic and many more in order to know how the used of code switching occur in speaking context.

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