

## TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING IN THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE TOUR GUIDE AND THE VISITORS AT FATAHILLAH MUSEUM JAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

The presence of social media has influenced the use of foreign languages, especially English, in daily communication, especially among generation Y or the millennial generation. The use of foreign languages is very diverse, starting from the use of technological terms such as download, print, copy and paste, to combining basic Indonesian words with English affixes such as *pelukable* and *unfaedah*. The combination of two languages is called code switching and code mixing. This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive method with data in the form of recorded conversations which were then converted into scripts, then analyzed using Hoffman's theory. This research aims to analyze the types of code switching expressed by tour guides at the Fatahillah museum in Jakarta. The research results show that there are three types of code switching; *ag transitions*, *inter-sentence transitions*, and *intra-sentence transitions*. There are also eighteen code-switching utterances in the conversation between the tour guide and the museum visitors. And of these eighteen utterances, the most common type of code switching is *tag code switching*. It is hoped that the results of this research will increase the knowledge of those who read it, and can also be used as input and reference for other researchers who are discussing the same topic, namely *codesitching*.

**Keywords:** *code switching, types of code switching*

### ABSTRAK

*Kehadiran media sosial telah mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa asing, terutama bahasa Inggris, dalam komunikasi sehari-hari terutama di kalangan generasi Y atau generasi milenial. Penggunaan bahasa asing tersebut amat beragam, mulai dari penggunaan istilah teknologi seperti *download*, *print*, *copy* dan *paste*, hingga penggabungan antara kata dasar bahasa Indonesia dengan imbuhan bahasa Inggris seperti *pelukable* dan *unfaedah*. Penggabungan dua bahasa tersebut disebut dengan istilah *alih kode (code switching)* dan *campur kode (code mixing)*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data berupa rekaman percakapan yang kemudian diubah dalam bentuk skrip, kemudian dianalisa menggunakan teori Hoffman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa jenis *code switching* yang diucapkan oleh pemandu wisata di museum Fatahillah Jakarta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis *code switching*; *ag switching*, *inter-sentential switching* dan *intra-sentential switching*. Terdapat pula delapan belas ujaran *code switching* dalam percakapan antara sang pemandu wisata dengan para pengunjung museum. Dan dari delapan belas ujaran tersebut, jenis *code switching* yang paling banyak adalah jenis *tag code switching*. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menambah pengetahuan mereka yang membacanya, juga dapat dijadikan masukan dan referensi bagi peneliti lain yang melakukan pembahasan dengan topik yang sama, yaitu *codesitching*.*

**Kata kunci:** *alih kode, jenis alih kode*

## INTRODUCTION

In daily life, language is one important aspect to interact with each other. Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary symbols, such as voice, gestures, and written symbols. Language can also be used to transfer and receive message. Each human language is a complex knowledge and abilities enabling speakers to communicate, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the things that need to express.

Many experts argue that the presence of social media as a means of communication has inevitably had a lot of influence on the use of language in Indonesian society, especially among the younger generation. It is common to insert foreign language terms, especially English, into their daily communication. What is meant by the younger generation in this study is the generation born between 1980 – 2000, commonly known as Generation Y. This generation grew up in the era of the "internet boom" with several special characteristics, namely and patterned open communication and tends to be easily influenced and adaptable. with technological advances (Lyons, 2004).

Their characteristic of being open to the world is believed to have caused them to easily absorb all influences, including using Indonesian in their daily lives, which inserts a lot of foreign language terms, especially English. The use of terms in the field of technology, such as the words download, print, copy and paste and edit is often heard and slipped into their Indonesian communication which then causes shifts and changes in the structure of the Indonesian language they use. According to (Marsudi., 2015) in Dewi, 2020) stated that "the use of Indonesian among the younger generation today has reached an alarming stage. Based on the above background, this article was written to discuss the influence of English on the use of Indonesian among today's young generation.

Through this paper, the writers are going to analyze types of code switching uttered by the tour guide in the conversation between the tour guide and the visitors at Museum Fatahillah Jakarta. The research is conducted under the title of "Types of Code Switching in the Conversation Between the Tour Guide and the Visitors at Fatahillah Museum Jakarta". Based on the background and reason of choosing the title, the

problems of this research can be formed as follow, *first* what are the types of types of code switching uttered by the tour guide in the conversation between the tour guide and the visitors at Fatahillah Museum Jakarta and *second*, what are the dominant types of code switching uttered by the tour guide in the conversation between the tour guide and the visitors at Fatahillah Museum Jakarta. This study is aimed at finding the codeswitching speech uttered by the tour guide, classifying them into the types of code switching and analyzing which type that is the most dominant.

### **Definition of Code Switching**

In bilingual or multilingual society, it is not a strange situation for people in the society to speak in two or more languages in any situation. Richard (Hamid, 2016) stated that “Code-switching is the practice of moving back and forth between two languages or between two dialects or registers of the same language Heather”. It means code switching is practice where people switching language in society from one language to another language.

Based on Romaine(Faiz, 2016)“Code Switching can be defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situation”. It means code switching is a situation when people use one language, variety, or style to another language between different situations.

In addition to Richard and Romaine, Meisel (Murtafiah, 2017) defines:

“Code Switching is the ability to select the language according to the interlocutor, the situational context, the topic of conversation. And so forth, and to change languages within an interactional sequence in accordance with sociolinguistics rules and without violating the specific grammatical constraint”

It means that code switching is alternative when people use two or more languages in a conversation with another language.

According to Hymes(Rahmaniah, 2016)“Code switching has become a common term that alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech style”. It means that code switching is alternate of language between varieties or speech style in

language.

Trudgill's (Umami, 2017) defines "code switching as the process whereby bilingual or dialectal speakers switch back and forth between language or dialect and another within the same conversation". It means code switching is the process of changing or switching from one language to another language.

Based on all the definitions above, the writer has summarized that code switching is a change or switch from one language to another language with the same meaning and also code switching functions to help someone to communicate with other people.

### **Types of Code Switching**

Code switching occurs differently in any situations. The classification of types of code switching can be based on the reason why people switch their language. According to Poplack (Octavita, 2016) there are three types of code switching, they are:

#### 1. Tag-switching

Tag switching is simply the insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance which is entirely in the other language, e.g. you know, I mean, right? Due to the syntactic nature of tags, they can be inserted in many different places in an utterance without disturbing the syntactic order.

#### 2. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is described as the switch between sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and the other in another. Inter-sentential switching involves a significant amount of syntactic complexity and conformity to the rules of both languages; therefore speakers performing this kind of switching are usually fairly proficient in the participating languages.

#### 3. Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs inside the same clause or sentence which then contains elements of both languages. This type of switching appears to involve special principles governing how the syntax and morphology of both

languages may interact and is consequently adopted only by bilinguals with high levels of fluency.

From the statement above, It means that there are three types of code switching. They are, tag switching which can be inserted in any part of utterance, inter-sentential switching which happens when people switch each a sentence or a clause in one language to another language, and intra-sentential code switching which happens when people switch a sentence or clause which contains element to another language.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writers implement a descriptive qualitative method. The term qualitative method refers to methodological traditions, and methods with diverse aims, data collection, library, and internet research. The data analyzed are in the form of words and not in the form of numbers. The data for this research is in the form of conversations between the tour guide and the visitors of Fatahillah museum. This data was examined through four procedures, namely first the conversation was recorded in audio form, second the recording was converted into script form, third the author looked for code switching in the script and then analyzed it based on the theory used in this research.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### 1.1. Types of Code Switching

#### 1.1.1. Tag Switching

##### Data 1

The guide : *Teman-teman bisa lihat ilustrasi dari bangunan ini jadi arsitektur bentuk bangunan ini menyerupai arsitektur bentuk bangunan yang ada di belanda.*

The visitor : *Oh, jadi arsitektur gedung ini istilahnya menyerupai bangunan yang ada di belanda ya?*

The guide : *Iya tepat sekali. Bagi teman-teman yang masih bingung tentang sejarah salah satu koleksi kami, **It's okay** untuk bertanya kepada saya bila dari kalian masih ada yang kurang paham*

The visitor : *Baik kak!*

From the conversation above, the writer talks about the architecture of Fatahillah museum which is the same as the architecture of the building in Dutch. The data above shows that the writer does code switching in her utterance. This data is identified as the type of tag switching, because in her utterance there is an insertion of a tag or exclamation in English language into her sentence and then continues in Bahasa again.

### **Data 2**

The guide : *Seperti yang bisa teman-teman liat disini terdapat lukisanyang sangat besar karya bapak S. Soejoyono yang dibuat tahun 1974. Lukisan ini menceritakan perang yang terjadi di tahun 1628 dan 1629 antara pasukan VOC melawan pasukan Sultan Gunung Agung atau disebut Mataram kingdom. S Soejoyono ini merupakan bapak dari seni modernyang ada diIndonesia*

The visitor : **Wow! Keren banget!**

The guide : *Dengan kata lain lukisan yang terdapat di ruangan Sultan Gunung Agung ini masih asli sampe sekarang”*

From the data above, the tour guide interacts with a visitor from Tangerang and she gives some information about a large painting by S. Sudjojono in 1974. She is amazed because S. Sudjojono is the father of Modern Art in Indonesia. The data is categorized as the type of tag switching, because the visitor inserts an exclamation in English in her sentence then continue her sentence in Bahasa.

### **Data 3**

The guide : *Sekarang kita ada di ruang penjara, kita mempunyai lima ruang penjara dimuseum ini yang di khususkan untuk tahanan laki-laki. Pada masa itupara tahanan menggunakan bola besi ini di kedua kakinya dan satu bolabesi ini memiliki berat 40 kilogram. Satu rungan ini bisa dihuni oleh 50orang di setiap ruangan.*

The visitor : **What! 50 orang?**

The guide : *Iya benar kak, dan hampir semua tahanan disini meninggal akibat sesak napas dan terjangkit penyakit.*

The guide : *Seram banget. Terimakasih ya kak untuk penjelasannya*

The guide : *Iya sama-sama.*

In the data above, the guide provides information to visitors about the underground jail that was dedicated to male prisoners. From that short conversation the visitor uses an exclamation in his utterance. In this utterance **What!** is tag switching because the visitor inserts an exclamation in English then continue his sentence in Bahasa.

#### Data 4

The guide : *Sekarang kita sedang berada di ruangan portugis. Disini kita dapat melihat prasasti Padrao, prasasti ini menceritakan tentang perjanjian antara pihak Portugis dengan kerajaan Padjajaran yang terjadi di tahun 1522. Perjanjian itu menceritakan keinginan Portugis untuk diberikan seribu keranjang lada hitam setiap tahunnya dan meminta untuk dibuatkan benteng pertahanan di sepanjang sungai Ciliwung.*

The visitor : **Really?** *Lama juga ya dari tahun 1522.*

The guide : *Iya lama sekali. Tapi sayangnya perjanjian ini tidak pernah terwujud akibat pihak Padjajaran merasa perjanjian ini hanya menguntungkan bagi pihak portugis*

From the data above, the guide provides information to the visitors about history of Padrao inscription. From this conversation the visitor utters an exclamation word in her sentence. This data is identified as the type of tag switching, because the exclamation word “really?” is in English while the rest of her sentences are in Bahasa.

#### 1.1.2. Inter-sentential Switching

#### Data 5

The guide : *Saya rasa cukup sampai di sini kunjungan kita pada hari ini. Mohon maaf apabila ada kekurangan dalam pelayanan kami. **I hope you enjoy this tour.***

The visitor : *Terimakasih juga kak atas informasinya.*

The guide : *Terima kasih juga bapak dan ibu sudah meluangkan waktu untuk berkunjung ke sini.*

In that short conversation, the guide gives a closing greeting to her visitors. The utterance “**I hope you enjoy this tour**” is identified as inter-sentential switching, because the first sentences are in one language but the last sentence is in other language.

In this case, the first sentences are in Bahasa but the last sentence is in English.

#### Data 6

The guide : *Terimakasih sudah berkunjung ke museum Fatahillah Jakarta. See you in the next tour. Jangan lupa untuk berkunjung kembali.*

The visitor : *Terimakasih kembali, kak.*

In the data above, the guide switches her sentences from Bahasa to English and to Bahasa again in her utterance. Therefore, it is clear that it is an inter-sentential switching.

#### Data 7

The visitor : *Permisikak, maunanyakatanya mulaitanggal 1 April adakoleksi barudari museum iniya?*

The guide : *Iyabenerkak, kitapunyapamerankamar pangeran Diponegoro. Lokasinya ada di lantai 2 dekat penjarawanita.*

The visitor : *oke. Terimakasih.*

The guide : *Iyasama-sama. Bagibapak dan ibu yang ingin mengunjungi koleksi terbaru dari museum yaitu kamar pangeran Diponegoro, dimohon untuk mengantri dengan tertib and please be careful.*

In that short conversation the guide does a code switching in her utterance. “**And please be careful**” is identified as inter-sentential switching, because the guide uses Bahasa in her first sentences, then end her utterance in English.

#### Data 8

The guide : *Itudiapenjelasan sayamengena isemua koleksi yang ada di ruangan Portugis ini. Saya rasa penjelasan koleksi ruangan ini cukup sampai disini. Is there any question?*

The visitor : *Saya rasa belum ada untuk saat ini.*



This data is clearly an inter-sentential switching, because there are two languages in one utterance. The first sentences are in Bahasa and the sentence is in English.

### Data 9

The guide : *Bangunan ini dibangun pada tahun 1707 oleh gubernur Joan Van Hoorndan dan diselesaikan oleh gubernur Abraham Van Riebeck pada tahun 1910 dan memiliki fungsi sebagai balai kota pada masa pemerintahan Belanda dan bisa dilihat juga arsitektur gedung ini sangat **complicated** sekali. **You know what I mean!***

The visitor : *Iya.*

The guide : *Dan museum ini resmi di buka sebagai Museum Fatahillah Jakarta Oleh Gubernur Ali Sadikin pada tahun 1974*

In that short conversation the guide talks about the history of the museum and the guide does a code switching in her utterance. “**Complicated**” and “**You know what I mean**” are identified as inter-sentential switching, because the writer speaks in Bahasa in her first sentence and continues in English in the end of the two sentences.

### Data 10

The visitor : *Kak, boleh minta tolong ajarin aku dong bagaimana cara salam pembuka and dalam bahasa Inggris. Soalnya saya ingin ikut bimbingan bahasa Inggris*

The guide : *Boleh, tapi sayakasih contohnya yang singkat aja yaa. **Welcome to Jakarta History Museum or people known as Museum Fatahillah. Let me introduce myself, my name is Pamesti and today I will guide you around to see the collection in this museum but before that I want to tell you about the history of this building. Nah habisi tubaru kamu jelasi sejarah gedung ini***

The visitor : *Kak boleh gak sih kalau salam pembuka yang kamu mestikan banget ngikutin yang di contoh kakak?*

The guide : *Tentu saja boleh. Tidak mesti seperti apa yang saya ucapkan kok*

The visitor : *Baikkak. Terima kasih sudah membantu*

The guide :*Iya. Sama-sama.*

In this conversation, the guide gives an example of greeting in English to the visitor who is interested in becoming a tour guide. The first utterance of the guide is an example of an inter-sentential switching, because the guide speaks in two different languages, Bahasa and the English, in one utterance.

### 1.1.3. Intra-sentential Switch

#### Data 11

The guide :*Dan apabila bapak dan ibu ingin membeli oleh-oleh dari museum ini silahkan mampir ke toko **souvenir** kami. Posisinya ada di sebelah sana dekat kantin.*

The visitor : *Di toko souvenir ada apa aja, mba?*

The guide :*Ada banyak. Biasanya para pengunjung membeli beberapa baju disana.*

In this conversation, the tour guide gives direction to the souvenir store. This data is identified as intra-sentential switching, because the tour guide inserts an English word **souvenir** in her sentence. Souvenir means *oleh-oleh* in Bahasa, but most Indonesians prefer the word souvenir to *oleh-oleh* when they refer to something that reminds them to a person, place or event.

#### Data 12

The guide :*Di sebelah kanan sayakita bisa melihat patung singa. Patung singa ini digunakan sebagai **symbol** kekuasaan VOC pada jaman itu.*

This data is an example of intra-sentential switching because the guide uses an English word, **symbol**, in one sentence without changing any topic. Symbol in Bahasa means *lambang*. Although Bahasa Indonesia has its own word for symbol, the word 'symbol' is more commonly used.

#### Data 13

The guide :*And now we are in the Betawi culture collection: There are female*

Betawi bridal jewelry containing Chinese culture and also available traditional Betawi food made from flour and mixed with green beans which are equipped with wood paper with fish and other forms.

Foreign visitor : **Betawi?** *What is that?*

The guide : **Betawi** is original people from Jakarta. In here we called Betawi.

Foreign visitor : Oh I see.

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching. **Betawi** means *original people from Jakarta*. Most foreign visitors would not understand the word since they are not Indonesians and they know very little about Indonesian culture. But the guide has to use that word because there is no translation of the word Betawi in English.

#### Data 14

The guide : *In the Betawi culture collection. You can see something familiar when you are in Jakarta. I mean you can see Ondel-ondel in here*

Foreign visitor : **Ondel-ondel?** *What is that?*

The guide : **Ondel-ondel** is traditional puppets from Betawi. Usually, you can find it surround Jakarta area.

Foreign visitor: *Oh I see. So we call it ondel-ondel?* The guide : *Yes it is*

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching. **Ondel-ondel** means *traditional puppets* from Betawi. The guide cannot translate the word ondel-ondel since it is a name. The tour guide can only describe it.

#### Data 15

The visitor : *Permisi, mba. Saya maunya **toilet** nya ada di sebelah mana, ya?*

The guide : *Toilet nya ada di belakang, pak. Dekat parkir motor*

The visitor : *Terimakasih, mba. Maaf mengganggu.*

The guide : *Iya, sama-sama, pak.*

This data is an example of intra-sentential switching because the guide uses an English word, **toilet**, in her sentence. Symbol in Bahasa means *kamar kecil*. Although Bahasa Indonesia has its own word for the word toilet, the word 'toilet' is more commonly used.

#### **Data 16**

The visitor : *Permisi, kak. Maunanya di museum ini adawifi gak?*

The guide : *Oh maafibu, disini kami tidak menyediakan fasilitas wifi.*

The visitor : *Ohh... begitu. Terimakasih, kak*

The guide : *Iya, ibu. Sama-sama*

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching because the guide inserting an English word, toilet, in her Bahasa sentence. The word **wifi** means jaringan internet in Bahasa and that word has always been used by Indonesians when they refer to internet connection.

#### **Data 17**

The visitor : *Permisi, kak. Maunanya kalo di dalam museum tempat untuk beli snack adimana, ya?*

The guide : *Kalountu snack, adebisamembelinya di kantin.*

Both the guide and the visitor insert an English word, snack, in their Bahasa sentence, and it is identified as an intra-sentential switching. The word, snack, is a very common word used by Indonesians when they refer to 'camilan' light food they eat between meals.

#### **Data 18**

The visitor : *Permisi, kak. Maunanya harga ticketnya berapa, ya?*

The guide : *Harga ticketnya untuk dewasa Rp.5.000 dan untuk pelajar Rp. 2.000*

The visitor : *Kalau membawarombongan untuk harga **ticket** nyatetapsama?*  
 The writer : *Apabila membawarombongan di atas 30 orang dari pihak museum akan memberikan potongan harga.*

The data above is categorized as intra-sentential switching. **Ticket** means *karcis* in Bahasa. The word, ticket, is a very common word used by Indonesians when they refer to ‘karcis’\_ a piece of paper or small card to enter a place.

### Type of Code Switching Analyses

Type of Code Switching	Data	Number of Data
Tag Switching	Data 1: “It’s okay.”	4
	Data 2: “Wow!”	
	Data 3: “What!”	
	Data 4: “Really?!”	
Inter-Sentential Switching	Data 5 “I hope you enjoy the tour.”	6
	Data 6 “See you in the next tour.”	
	Data 7 “Please be careful.”	
	Data 8 “Is there any question?”	
	Data 9 “You know what I mean?”	
	Data 10 “Welcome to Fatahillah Museum ...”	
Intra-Sentential Switching	Data 11 “...silahkan mampir ke took <b>souvenir</b> kami...”	8
	Data 12 “...digunakan sebagai <b>symbol</b> kekuasaan VOC pada jaman itu..”	
	Data 13 “ <b>Betawi</b> is original people from Jakarta.”	

Data 14 “ <i>Ondel-ondel</i> is the tradisional puppets from betawi.”
Data 15 “... <b>toilet</b> nya ada di sebelah mana ya?”
Data 16 “...di museum ini ada <b>wifi</b> gak”
Data 17 “...kalo untuk <b>snack</b> , adek bisa membelinya di kantin.”
Data 18 “...harg <b>aticket</b> nya berapaan ya?”

The table above shows that there are total 18 code switching data in this study and they belong to three different types of code switching. There are four tag switching data, six inter-sentential switching data and eight intra-sentential data. It means, the most type of code switching utters by the guide in this study is intra-sentential switching.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis found 3 types of code switching. They are; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. There are a total of 18 codes switching data in this study and they belong to three different types of code switching. Four tag switching data, six inter-sentential switching data and eight intra-sentential data. It means, the most type of code switching utters by the guide in this study is Intra-Sentential switching.

### SUGGESTION

Through this reseearch the writers hope that this research can help readers to have better understanding about the meaning of code switching. Therefore, the readers are able to understad about the meaning and the type of code switching. This research can also be an input and inspiration to those who are learning English that there are many aspects of English language that they can learn. It also can help other researchers to do the same resarch as their references.

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